

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

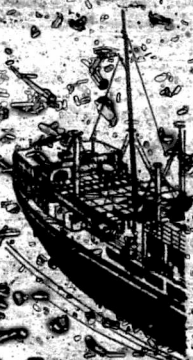
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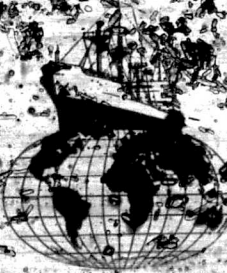
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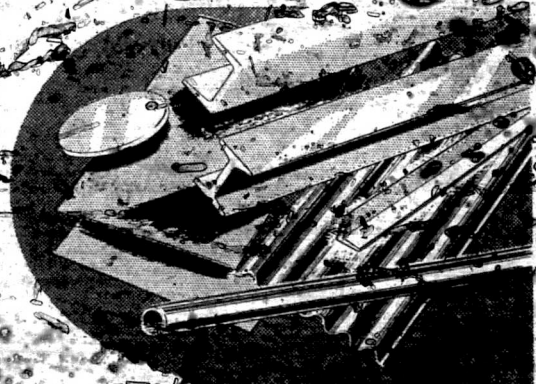
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Founder and Editor
F. S. JOYSON

THURSDAY, JULY 1951

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

DR. J. C. CAROTHERS'S REPORT TO the Government of Kenya on "The Psychology of Mau Mau"—extracts from which appeared in this newspaper last week—ought to be carefully examined.

Mau Mau Examined—fifth number of the series—**By A Psychologist**, who is concerned for the wise development of race relationships in Africa, for this pamphlet, though it deals with one tribe only, contains many statements which will cast light on the problems of other territories.

Knowledge of psychology and psychiatry and previous experience as a medical officer in Kenya were the attributes which led to the call upon Dr. Carothers for his advice. The result is a thirty-page memorandum packed with thought-provoking facts, comments, and recommendations. Some passages will affront officials, others will anger European non-officials and yet others will be resented by the African *intelligentsia*; but it would be clinically invalid to be the Assesions, however unwelcome, may be to one or other section of the community. The great merit of this document is its unstaking objectivity. If it catalogues the influences which have brought the Mau Mau rebellion to its present bloody, it equally direct at the obvious failures of European and African.

Character is more important than competence. Carothers insists—as *East Africa and Rhodesia* has emphasized over the years. He advises the Government of Kenya to select

Chara... more on the basis of their character than on the basis of their scholarship. He stresses that at all administrative levels, men need to be chosen for their jobs on the basis of their sophistication, their personalities, and their prestige; they need to be paid in

accordance with their responsibilities and to be left to exercise these responsibilities on their own as far as possible. Dr. Carothers makes no point more strongly than that there must be a real foundation of Christianity on which to build Kenya's future. He writes that the missionaries might as well pack their bags and leave Africa; the white population in general cannot practise Christian principles in their dealings with the Africans; not even the most devoted missionaries can pass on the great gifts of the Christian heritage, unless we others and the by living Christian lives. In order that the good lead of good European guidance may be obtained and improved, the investigator even suggests the screening of all immigrants; all those who aim to live for long in Kenya should be interviewed by a selection board who would assess their qualifications for living in a land where their every act will have much wider repercussions than is the case in the land they aim to leave. It will be seen that the challenge to the Government and to the whole community is pitched high.

If the right steps are taken, Dr. Carothers has no doubt that a steadily increasing number of Africans of high ability and noble character will arise. To him skill is no substitute for trustworthiness. He wants the Government of Kenya to make clearly understood that a white man or a black has both high ability and noble character, and only when he has, he is then qualified to hold responsible posts and that his continuance in these posts depends on his maintenance of a certain standard in both of these respects. It should be clearly understood that power (in pay and politics) will be accorded to him on those grounds alone. This needs to be clearly stated and as fully practised—not

East because of the astonishing prestige which African youth to quite tender educational achievements with the consequence that many unstable, emotional, aggressive men of limited educational accomplishments have had great power to do evil. The essential corrective, the author of the report is convinced, is to gather the Kikuyu into villages, not merely as an emergency measure, but as part of permanent policy, so that they

may live socially, arrest family disruption, and give the women a fairer place in life. The Kikuyu will thus certainly dislike such a departure from their tradition of isolated living, but Dr. Garners sees no hope unless the Administration insists on villagization. That is an ugly term (which ought not to be allowed to pass into the bureaucratic vocabulary) but who will deny that the village is good?

Notes By The Way

Prime Minister's Visit

MR. R. S. GARNER, Chief of the Prime Minister's Office, Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. Todd, reached England at the beginning of this week for a visit of a fortnight as the guests of Her Majesty's Government. While this issue is being printed the Prime Minister will have attended a reception at Rhodesia House, received representatives of the Press, and met the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries. Being himself the owner of a large cattle ranch in the Sabana district of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Todd proposes to attend the Royal Agricultural Show at Windsor next week, to visit the Rothamsted Experimental Station at Harpenden, and to see a number of English farms, including that at Ivinghoe Aston owned by Mr. Frank Hartop, chairman of the Birminghamshire Agricultural Executive Committee.

East Africa Dinner in London

THE LANCER of Socialist M.P.s at the refusal of the Government to increase the parliamentary salaries from £1,000 to £1,500 a year, has inspired the East Africa Dinner Club of the presence of Mr. Oliver Lyell, Secretary of State for the Colonies, as chief guest at the annual gathering on Tuesday evening. Because Labour members of Parliament are declining to "pair" with Conservatives, and are even cancelling "pairs" already arranged, Tory members of the House have been constrained to abandon their outside appointments. During the past year Mr. Lyell has visited East, Central, and West Africa, and those who expect a most interesting speech. At short notice the Earl of Munster, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, deputized for his chief. The Rt. Rev. Bernard Fisher created a precedent by saying Grace and proposing the health of this year's president, Lord Rennell; it was the first occasion on which a Bishop had spoken at an East Africa Dinner in London.

Fire Service

ON TUESDAY THE LANGIBBY CASTLE, the first motor ship to employ the intermediate service of the Union-Castle Line, and the first passenger motor vessel to circumnavigate Africa, left London on her final voyage to a shipbreakers' yard. She was built in 1929; she has always been popular with travellers, thousands of whom will retain happy memories of her for the rest of their lives. She had an exceptionally successful record in the last voyage during which it was said that the LLANGIBBY would be called upon to appear when the Government was drawing. She was engaged in the landing

North Africa, Sicily, and Germany; from D-day onwards she made round channel journeys, carrying more than 100,000 troops to France. Two years earlier her stern and rudd had been destroyed by a torpedo attack, but, thus handicapped, and without engines, she travelled nearly 5,500 miles to port where she was refitted by E. G. Gault.

Off to Vancouver

THE VAGARIES of an English summer (see) did not appear to have disturbed the will-to-win of the Northern Rhodesian Empire Games team, who, looking fit and braced in their blue blazers, met the Press and other well-wishers at Rhodesia House on Monday evening. All their journeyings—they are spending nearly five weeks in this country before going to Vancouver to compete in the Games, on July 21—will be soothed by the promised hot sun and the promise of keeping in trim on the decks of an ocean liner. Instead they are showing their paces on London tracks at Hattersea, Tooting, and Ilford, for instance, and their meeting a motley selection of conditions, ranging from genuine sunshine to gusty March-like winds. Led by Mr. Bennie Evans, of Lanshya, the team number 17, and includes two girls, Eileen Maskell (hurdles) and Terry Fisher (long and high jumps, discus, and shot-put). Just before leaving for London she had earlier raised the territory's best putt record to 40ft.

Twenty Northern Rhodesians

BOTH THE FEMINE REPRESENTATIVES of Northern Rhodesian athletics lend support to the theory that one need not see a shining light in sport at school to break records later. Indeed, neither, confined during her schooldays, the team's emphasis appears to be on strength rather than speed. Doubtless, Sir Roy Welensky, once a Rhodesian boxing champion, will watch keenly the performances in the ring of Messrs. Abie Bekker, Arthur Crawford, Derek Wright, and Alan Visser. Carrying the swimming banner alone is Mr. Derek Foy, while the wrestling representatives are Messrs. Gert van Staden and Jan Keston, and the weightlifters Messrs. Arthur Owen-Williams, Eric Wenth, and Peter Viljoen. Mr. Alec Mac, who captained the fowls team (Messrs. Bill Hill, Jack Fairbairn, John Milligan, and Samuel Gotsche) and casts a benevolent eye over the other departments, thinks that this will be Northern Rhodesia's first and last separate appearance in the Empire Games; next time the badges should bear the crest of the Central African Federation.

Splendid Work in the African Areas of Kenya

from Report of African Land Development Board

THE MOST CHEERFUL DOCUMENT

from Kenya for a long time is the annual report for 1954 of the African Land Development Board, which has now had four changes in its name. It was established in 1946. Then it was the African Settlement Board, which became the African Settlement and Land Utilization Board, and later the Reservoir and Utilization and Settlement Board. The acknowledged (and ugly) abbreviation of the present title is Aldev. Board.

Though bound in a stout cover and illustrated by dozens of excellent photographs, the report is cyclostyled, not printed, and is appended distribution lists contains only 49 names. Not one of them is that of a regular critic of Kenya [many of whom, however, are likely to read the following excerpts.—Ed.]

The first paragraph states that the effects of the Mau Mau rebellion has been beneficial on the whole from the stand-point of African land development "for the troubles have acted as a stimulus, and the general pace as greatly accelerated." In Kikuyu and great numbers of residents and returned emigrants have been employed on such work of lasting value as when terracing.

"Obstacles in the way of irrigation schemes were more easily overcome, and by the end of the year three new schemes were being developed on the Yatta, the Maringo Flats, and Mvea, by means of works camps for displaced Kikuyus." In Kikuyu and Tebere, was also being initiated, and results of the Ishia scheme authorized expansion into the major Thuiya scheme. Four of these make use of water which otherwise goes to waste in the Tana. Machinery has been ordered for the Hola rice scheme on the Tana.

Development as an Investment

The approaching end of the D.A.R.A. 10-year period, 1946-1955, and the grant of £5m. by the U.K. Government for African land development caused the compilation of a five-year plan, 1954-58, by the senior officer of the Agricultural Department. It is based on an ecological survey of the Colony and the plan put forward by district and provincial level. This plan was examined and approved by the Aldev. Board.

"The main emphasis is on the development of the areas of high potential as an investment which will greatly increase the wealth of the country. Allowance is also made for the continuation of Aldev. settlement and ranching schemes at the present rate of expenditure but the principle is first to establish that cattle schemes can be largely self-financing through loans.

Out of £24m. to be spent on Aldev. projects from D.A.R.A. and the U.K. grants, loan element is to be over £500,000. Past experience seems to indicate that free grants tend to pauperize, whereas loans or a loan element provide that economic factor which is essential to good farming."

In 1953, there were 1,000 schemes, including individual plots, on which expenditure totalled £15,549,712.11.710 has been spent on 97 schemes since 1946 ranging from cattle ranches costing £200 to the Makeni settlement costing more than £200,000.

The rate of settlement in Kenya continued to increase and in the Lambwe Valley was four times the rate for 1952. The Tebere area was not included in the Shimili Hills, but a party of Kamba from Machakos are pleased with what they saw, and settlement by Kamba may be expected in 1955.

In the Native lands generally there was an increase in private enclosure and consolidation of holdings. The 156 dams built in 1953 were of greater capacity and better construction than the 478 built in 1952. The total for Africa was now 4,425.

None of the 11 boreholes drilled, five succeeded, and 10 boreholes were equipped. The total since 1946 under Aldev auspices 79 drilled and 4 equipped. 27 boreholes for 11 boreholes were completed, and two favourable sites for drilling. The total number of boreholes now existing in African

areas 369, excluding 10 in camps and trading centres. Of these 211 are successful.

Machakos Area

Of districts governed in the Machakos area, we read:—

"The African district around sisal, severely weathered critical period, covered by the loss of a £10,000 loan from Government, and the need for the extra machinery and as a result appeal for the purchase of fibre from the Kamba. The factory was completed, and production equalled 221 tons, rising from 1952 to 1954 to 18 of tons, and including 22 tons of hand grade long and 25 tons of ungraded.

The cone nurseries at Kangundo and Matungulu should provide 50,000 seedling trees for plantings out in November 1954 and April, 1955. The 10 plots in the Kangundo-Matungulu area, have done credit to the Kamba farmers concerned, who kept their trees flourishing through the dry weather by hand watering and mulching.

"In the vital sphere of foresting the hills the Kamba continued to show wisdom and generosity. A further 4,000 acres were freely handed over, much of it the individuals who thereby lost valuable private grazing rights."

Makeni Scheme

Expenditure of the Makeni settlement last year was £21,566, bringing the total to £24,312. The summary states:—

"The number of families on the Makeni estate 90% at the end of 1953. This is an increase on the rate in previous years, the figure of 200 British and 1,000 African families in 1952. The number of plots occupied and occupied was actually 30% of 13,000 in 1953. The total occupied area is now over 4,500 acres, of which 4,250 is under cultivation. The density is 95% per acre, a high density population of 5,800. At £232 per family the cost is high, but the reduced cost in the rate of settlement is still further increased.

Two types of plots were introduced: (a) all land in cultivation in October, 1950 to have an acre put to grass in October, 1951, and (b) a minimum of 10 acres of grass to be made twice a year instead of once a year. There were 33 schemes for rule-breaking. Farming standards improved and in general the settlement was the best farmed piece of land in the Machakos area.

"Clearing of over-encumbered bush continued successfully by five methods in the Sumba-Eriali area. As a result 100 cattle were grazed on 100 acres. By first collecting the trees on one to six acres, then a system of 10-acre paddocks, provided a road, and by motorable breakers of about 50 miles in total length. In addition 641 cattle were admitted to the fly area 250 acres for four months and 1,505 in grazing fees. There were three anticyde inoculations, as well as 1,505 in grazing fees. There were negligible, and the experiments to be repeated.

"A scheme has been accepted in principle for the development of the whole small-Lowe's Makeni area as a new branch of a cost of £125,000, of which £30,000 is to be loan. The area should become financially independent."

Dams in Kitui

There is good news from Kitui. The main communal effort has been devoted to the building of earth dams, mostly 200 ft. and with which 100 acres of irrigated. The annual range in dam dams, the pay-out for each main ration of cash being limited to £50. Of the 85 seasonal dams built in 1953, six or black cotton soils were reached but are being repaired. The number for 1953, including sub-surface dams or weirs was 1,000, making a total for the district of 283.

"The capacity in millions of gallons (1 million gallons is about 400,000, an average size for each of 1 m. rations, but the volumes range from small rations, the benefits of a few scores of gallons, which may never be permanent, to the massive 100 million gallons, which may be permanent, to the excessive use of evaporation.

"The dams built in the last two years are cost in cash, including staff wages, about £200,000, of which just half has been contributed by D.A.R.A. The main portion came from the district council funds. The scheme was first originated by Mr. B. Moch, former District Officer of that district, as described

as probably the most satisfactory project handled by the Government, which has 170 boreholes and equip these boreholes.

The northern part is divided into sub-groups, each with its own cow-keepers, and in turn divided into grazing pads, each marked by coloured acacia and non-acacia posts. Grazing is rotated from temporary water points to permanent holes and ultimately to the boreholes, or permanent water holes in the Meliloti vana. Cattle numbers are 100,000.

The popularity of the scheme was enhanced by the high prices obtained for the live stock during the drought, in comparison with the lower prices for the other emigrated animals from the land units. One beast at Ngulung was sold for 370s. The short rains broke late, in mid-February, and the drought occurred on one of the sub-groups when a borehole broke down five days before rain and this short period of 400 cattle had to be sent to water in the dry tanks.

The grazing fee of 6s. per annum for each adult beast is the same as the standard Government township grazing fee which has not altered since before the war. It is a most profitable investment for the Kamba cattle-owner. The fees prevent removal or exchange of registered cattle and ensure the health of the stock.

A betterment scheme near Nyeri, in which £12,000 has been spent in the past five years, has been hit by the trouble since the beginning of the emergency, since the five best herds are missing and seven have been arrested. The 10 paid gangs have worked well, but the performance of the emergency gangs has been patchy, at least in the past few months. Making miles instead of bush clearing.

In addition to grass-planting, bush-clearing, draining ways, and live wash stone, D.A.R.A. gangs did 20 miles of terraces, 100 miles of grass, 10 miles of spruce, and 10 miles of barbed wire. The terraces, in the district, for the communal labour, were 10 miles of terracing as compared with 4,832 in 1952, but by now terracing improved from 1952 to 1953 to 14,000 in 1953.

Well-Tended Coffee

Coffee is well tended, but too many are over-caring and bumper crops of 1952-53 may be due to this. Three factories are in operation with an acreage of 237 acres compared to 200 in 1952. There are three pyrethrum societies, whose members own over 100 acres with a yield of 21,448 lb. in 1953.

Tea shows promise in most parts of the Nyeri, where there are 2m. plants in the Kagochi nursery, but most of the tea country is in the prohibited zone at present.

The Nyeri pig scheme went ahead in spite of the emergency, the number of piglets sent to Upheld Bacon Factory increased from 874 in 1951 to 1,909 in 1952 to 3,020 in 1953. The pigs are now raised by the owners themselves, and not by the Veterinary Department in Nyeri. They gave a cash return to producers of £3,800.

From Fort Hall comes this report:—

The emergency continued to accelerate the programme of soil conservation. Bench terraces increased from 40 miles in 1952 to 448 miles, new and reconditioned drain terraces from 3,724 miles in 1952 to 6,049; washways from 1,137 miles to 1,648; compost frames from 5,984 to 10,656. Sixteen female agricultural instructors attended a course at district headquarters.

The number of coffee acres was increased by 202 in 1953 to a total of 360, growing 26,761 coffee trees (12,405 planted in 1953) on an area totalling 43 acres. Three more coffee growers co-operative societies were added to the existing ones.

When disappointment had to be admitted it is done candidly. This, for example, refers to the South Baringo grazing area.

The whole area of Crown lands and Native land units are protected by the South Baringo grazing rules but these have not been strictly recently, owing to the drought, to the disregard of the Kamba, for penalties for trespass, and to the lack of staff. As a result of this the country, which is overgrazed by about 200,000 head of cattle, is being ruined. It is now grazed bare. Little has been achieved for the large stock, expanded, beyond some fencing, trace cuttings, bore holes, tanks, and water experiments.

About the Lambeba Valley of South Nyanza these facts are given:—

In spite of the present lack of local pressure on the settlement made excellent progress under the able administration of the new settlement officers. The number of families settled rose from 101 in 1952 to 322, the average cost per family falling to £23. The population consists of 416 men,

429 women and 803 children, a total of 1,246, owning 160 cattle and over 1,000 small stock.

Each settler has two acres ploughed free. For second year ploughing a charge of 20s. per acre is made. The cash income for a well-established settler on the 1952-53 crops, after paying his taxes and his family, was £183. The 100 acres of plough allocation after October 1, 1953, has been reduced from 30 to 20 acres as a result of an ecological survey.

Three new tank dams were built, during 1953-54, only one of which is not permanent. The new shallow tanks were put down, making seven successful holes. Three are equipped with rotary pumps and two with balers. Three miles of new road were constructed, the total mileage being now 70. The new township on South Bari has been demarcated and laid out with plots for shops, markets, schools and churches. Further development is suspended until a local radio activity on the site is arranged.

Development

How Africans differ in their views about land is shown by this extract referring to the Shimbar Hills:—

A young boy Taita starts production on four settlers, all of whom are in their demands for free services, so much so that two were nearly returned to Taita. A visit by loyal Kikuyu had no results, but the Kamba of Machakos, accustomed to settlement schemes, similarly in their own land units, dispersed and they understood in the prospect of paying rent.

There are now 27 settlers in the five occupation of plots at Gede.

The average family on the total spent between 1947 and 1953 is £144. In the expenditure in the preceding eight years of the Kamba is taken into account, the Kamba is nearer to that than the Lambeba. The population of plots of 25 to 50 women and 900 children. It is calculated that the actual cash income on £23 p.a. but the potential is £70 p.a. from the 12-acre plots. Experiments so far tend to show that the application of farmyard manure may not be worth while on the hot, sandy soil, and that lush yellow may be better than a grass ley.

African coffee producers' co-operative societies were lent £6,637 and district commissioners made loans totalling £3,376 to individual farmers, the latter authorized to make advances up to £100 on the security of movable assets and with the sanction of the provincial commissioner to increase to £200 in appropriate cases. Repayment is stated to have been good.

Kikuyu displaced from employment on European farms have been reoccupying their own holdings, cutting out wattle and wind-docking.

Of the Buret division of Kericho we read that there are now more than 300 square miles in which paddocking, grass management, and good farming practice mark the country resemble parts of England. This revolution of farming in a vast area since the last 10 years is not an Adev project but the result of a combination between the people themselves, the Administration, and the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments.

Altogether, a year of real achievement.

Mr. Lytton Addresses J.F.C.A.B.

THE 29TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Joint East and Central African Board was held last Thursday in Church House, London, S.W.1. The chairman, Mr. J. M. Alport, M.P., presided, and the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver Lytton, addressed the meeting, reporting steady improvement in Kenya, particularly since completion of "Operation Anvil"; as military action increased the Mau Mau gangs were being broken up. Mr. Lytton stressed that danger to the lives and properties of law-abiding citizens was by no means over, and that the Government would energetically continue measures to restore law and order. Discussing Nyaland, the Secretary of State said that although the land problem might affect only a tiny fraction of agricultural land, it was important to take steps to solve the problem in the interests of the whole community. The land problem was the main obstacle to full acceptance of the Nyaland Amendment to the constitution, which was not fully accepted by Natives in Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Keith Hancock was called in Buganda

Determination to remain as long as possible

PROFESSOR SIR KEITH HANCOCK was formally welcomed by the Speaker, Lukwago, of Buganda last week.

The Kairuki, Mr. Paulo Kavuma, said that Professor Hancock had agreed to visit the country in the hope that the Baganda would work out constitutional relations with the Kingdom of 1910, and the Protectorate Government would be assured that they would then be able to make the discussions successful.

Turning to the empty throne, he said that though it was vacant, the Kairuki felt the presence of the Kairuki. That reference produced prolonged applause. Later, all the Baganda, both towards the throne.

Sir Keith Hancock, who recalled that he had been described as an "independent expert," said that he disliked the second word but liked the first. He did not know the answer to Buganda's difficulties, but the committee of Baganda and he would search for them. He did not come to work as a free man, and he would not permit that freedom to be taken from him either by the Government or by his work, which would probably be mainly within the committee, but he wanted freedom to speak with anybody else also. His work would be possible unless he could use his unswayed judgment.

Mr. Muni's letter

Immediately on his arrival he was told a letter from Mr. Muni that the Government expected him to meet another committee before the one that appointed by the Legislature. He had ceased hearing about such a second committee, and he would have refused to see it if it had been created. But it did not exist, and there would be no mention whatever to set it up. He hoped that henceforth he would deal with facts, not rumours, and things.

"It seems to me that the Baganda, in their relations with the Protectorate, and to some extent in their internal affairs, have lost the main road," Sir Keith concluded. "It seems that they are on a side path which leads nowhere. Your committee and I may not travel a great distance together, but I hope and believe that we shall at any rate find the main road."

The acting principal general of the Uganda National Congress, Mr. Samson Sekabira, has written to Sir Keith claiming that that body on the Uganda constitutional committee, on the ground that the congress has more than a million members and that the inclusion of a representative "would not only facilitate discussions and create confidence in the public, but may be of immense value in removing opposition when it later stages the recommendations with the committee be implemented. Two county chiefs have been co-opted to the committee, which is not expected to approve the congressional application.

In the Legislative Council last week the Chief Secretary, Mr. C. H. Thomas, denounced a "wicked suggestion which appeared in some newspapers," clearly a reference to suggestions that the state of emergency had been imposed as a result of the Governor's surrender to a revolt on the part of non-official members of the Legislature.

The Kampala correspondent of the *Commonwealth*, for instance, wrote that "Sir Andrew Cohen was found *ad hoc* declaring the emergency in Buganda by a rebellious section of the Legislative Council. As things stand, the cabinet face an open split in the Council, and it is determined endeavours to resign they should be their own self-renewing bodies non-officials of all kinds in Africa members, who will be frightened by any symptoms of weakness and inability in their own country as ever as a for drastic measures to be taken."

The Chief Secretary, in reply, said that suggestions made about any "state of emergency" had been declared that the Government had found most helpful the discussions which

the Government had with non-official members of the Legislature during the renewed declaration of a state of emergency. It would not suggest that officials had announced a revolt against the Government. It would be possible for the country, and the Governor could not discuss public affairs with the members of the Legislative and Executive Councils and then reach their own decisions without being accused of surrendering to small and irresponsible persons. The chairman of the Representative Members of the Legislature has denied that non-official members of the Legislature sought to bring pressure on the Government. He has, however, received satisfactory assurances, the Government is pleased to have just week resented the cost of fundings publication of the newspaper *Uganda Express*. On June 2, the *Uganda Express*, *Uganda Post*, and *Uganda Kyoro* had been suspended.

Press Comment on Hancock's Mission

Sir Keith Hancock's mission to Uganda has been the subject of a series of comments in several influential Ugandan publications.

An editorial note in the current issue of the *Spectator* says:

"The idea of sending a eminent scholar, Australian by birth, to attempt to solve some of the most difficult practical problems in a large part of Tropical Africa, represents a glimpse of insight on the part of the Colonial Office. Sir Keith Hancock is not the man for the job. He is one who would be less official, more receptive of new possibilities. We know as much about Commonwealth problems as this director of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies."

"This is an excellent combination for in the first place the Baganda are profoundly suspicious of H.M. Government, so the British should be on hand on behalf of the Baganda. The Baganda, on the other hand, continue to claim that the Government should do nothing, and the Baganda leaders in recent months have been Sir Keith's mission. It is a pleasant surprise to find that which it will take great resources of administrative to help in these resources be possessed.

African States and the Modern World

His sound and advancing outlook will be then his problem is big enough for all the names academic, and the situation in Buganda is not for all the resources, produced by profound study no less than for the basis of diplomacy. Their general nature was discussed in an article published in *Commonwealth* months ago, when Mr. Thomas Hancock, now in the field in Uganda, wrote of the difficulties of officials who are adapting themselves to the modern world: "the world of a money economy, professional town, a new education, a new representative institutions, and the conflict between the ideas of African nationalism and white supremacy."

He has under the sanction of Whites, and before his deposition illustrated the contemporary drama of the African. He is to be a colleague of the Governor and have the politicians against him, and the anger of his people and incur the displeasure of Whitehall. This is an absolute fundamental and socio-academic problem. If, in the face of all these difficulties, in the absence of political organization in the widest sense, Sir Keith can find a solution which will permit the installation of the Baganda as a constitutional monarch, the will be doing not only a service to the broken Baganda, but a considerable service to his own country.

An article in the current number of the *Statesman and Nation* headed "Sir Andrew Cohen and the Baganda," states that:

"Despite his skill and the great he may well win some of the Government of Sir Keith's work will be sterile unless it is possible to restore confidence between the African population and the Governor. This is a problem of human relations rather than constitutional intricacy, and it will come within Professor Hancock's terms of reference."

Unfortunately for everybody—and mostly to the regret of all those in Britain who had looked on the present Government as a sign of hope in the darkening African scene—Sir Andrew was well liked enthusiastically by the African community, which looked forward to a steady development on the pattern of Nigeria and the Gold Coast. Inevitably, he was to lead the country to a more progressive development, he had to lose some of his popularity with certain sections, particularly with those entrenched in feudal privilege. His tragedy was that he seems to have lost the confidence of all sections of the Baganda, the most important of the African communities, and hence the trust of the great tribes.

It is not clear that his first misadventure was perhaps understandable at the time, when he was to depart for Nakaka in November. He had failed to solve the deep divisions which would be aroused among the Baganda by such an interference with their most hallowed institutions. It is not absurd to compare their resentment with that which the British people would feel about any such interference with the British monarch.

Barrier to Progress

Sir Andrew's beyond doubt sincere conviction that the Kabaka was a barrier to the progress of his people, however extensive was probably right; certainly it was many African eyes. But the effect of the Kabaka's degradation has been to take his critics and his supporters in defiance of their ruler and the monarchy. The Baganda moreover, ever themselves an aristocratic tribe descended through thousands of years from their Bahima ancestors. Such ancient loyalties cannot easily be dug up and transplanted without disastrous results. The Kabaka's banishment profoundly shocked the Baganda and political sentiments of the whole country and produced a feeling of insecurity.

Once the Government had created this situation, he was faced

with the choice of either continuing to act autocratically or using tact and sympathy to rebuild the confidence of the Baganda. He was undoubtedly hampered by the persistent insistence of both leaders and people on the Kabaka's restoration. But when Professor Hancock was asked to undertake his constitutional mission, it seemed as if that trust might be rebuilt.

A Slogan

Mary Baganda believed that the Hancock mission might lead to Mutesa's restoration; but if that was always a vain hope, Sir Keith could have been better discussing them sympathetically. In the event, the Governor decided to take his second gamble; and he has lost again. He seems to have seen it as his duty to make a demonstration that the departure of the Kabaka was final—even though the young ruler was elected in an exemplary manner and was a participant in events in Uganda.

When the Governor and his Government had chosen to go further along the all too familiar pattern of autocratic political actions, Edicts have been sent out to all chiefs to inform the people that Mutesa will never return; there has been interference in the local affairs of the royal palace; objections to the constitutional committee have been rejected; political leaders jailed; and newspapers banned.

Official insistence on the finality of Mutesa's exile followed by increasingly autocratic Government actions has given rise to a justified sentiment of the Baganda and informed their determination to secure the return of their ruler. Many who they are being rapidly alienated from the Uganda Government from his approach to democracy within the limits set and from any African leaders who still desire co-operation with British policy. At the same time, all Sir Andrew's hopes of a compromise deal up has been nullified.

If Professor Hancock can retrace his mission, a deal will be in his debt; but his task has been made strategically heavy.

Every Early Loyalist among the Kikuyu Was A Christian

"Finest Men Injurable" Writes European Observer of Their Conduct

CHRISTIAN AGAINST THE MAU MAU is the title of a most interesting article in the Reader, a monthly magazine for the Rhodesia, by the courtesy of which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to quote the following lengthy extracts:

"In the early days of the emergency in Kenya all was quiet, outwardly at the farther end of Fort Hall district. All the Kikuyu all wore that look which we go to know of, a look that is sullen, partly frightened, partly hostile. They never spoke unless we spoke to them; never volunteered even a *'jambo'* or a *'nikini'* if they tried not to look at us if they could help it.

"If you stopped one and questioned him, he always gave the same answers. 'No, there has never been any Mau Mau here. I have heard tell of it elsewhere, but never anywhere here. 'The young men? They are all working for the Arabs. There have not been any around here for a long time. Always the same, and so palpably false.

"The prisoners were made to squat down, and the D.O. looked at a look at them. Two elder men, pulled in by the assistant, in excess of the usual, were allowed to go home at once. The remaining nine sat sullen, angry, and almost drugged.

"Except One. He looked very different. He looked the D.O. in the eye, and incredibly in that company, seemed almost amiable. His eyes were bright and cheerful, they looked the doped look of the others. As the district officer spoke to him he came forward, stepped, and faced the other prisoners.

"The man you found by the river the other day,

bwana, he said, was so and so. He was killed for refusing to take a Mau Mau oath. That is the man who killed him. The man next to him is the oath administrator who ordered him to kill me. You will find the Mau Mau march where the emergency took place at the end of the valley over there.

"So he was on duty, the man that he had stated were involved in the murder and who were executed. They had never been informed like this before.

Three Murderers Convicted

"The police leapt into action. Finger-prints, hair, Trochæus. Everything was found to be as he had stated. He gave evidence as he had spoken and three murderers were convicted.

"I saw him as he was about to leave the camp when the trial was over, and advised him not to go back to his hut at the Mau Mau, would he found to get him. He looked me straight in the eye, 'I am a Christian, *bwana*, and Mau Mau is against Christ. So I must go back and help to fight them. But they will kill you and you leave the rest of the *bwana*. Yes,' he replied. 'I know that they will kill me soon. But I shall be for God. Good-bye, *bwana*.'

"He walked out of the room, totally unafraid, into a country where 90% of the people had sworn to kill him. They got him about a week later. He was the first Christian loyalist whom I had met.

"They were a superb crowd. I have never been so impressed with any men in my life. There was the African pastor of a neighbouring mission who used to pass on such news of the morning bath-taking cere-

monies. He was found once and slashed to pieces outside his hut. There was the former sweeper from a mission whose hut I used to visit, but he died in the small hours, lest the marks of my visits should be seen in the earth next day, who told us what was going on amongst the Mau Mau. I had no idea that we had heard that the young men were undergoing a form of large training in the forests.

These tales could be repeated by the hundred. The one thing which all these men had in common was that they were loyalists because they were loyal to the British. In Fort Hall district I found several loyalists who were black within the last four months of the event. I heard of a black

When the Kikuyu Home Guard was raised at Fort Hall to provide for enrolment and to convince the general commission that he had not only not taken the oath, but that he had actively resisted Mau Mau. Of about 200,000 in the district, only 50 such could be found.

They were the finest men imaginable. Utterly fearless, unflinchingly cheerful, and fanatically loyal, they were the nucleus of the 90,000-strong Home Guard of today. The first 50 were all Christians and quite outstanding about it.

In the days it was to cost certain death, probably by torture, to admit that one was a Christian, and the names of these men thus to label themselves surpassed description. They formed a hard core of resistance, which the loyalists could rally, and by their example they claimed the flickering flames of resistance into the blaze which it was a small enough beginning. After all, there were only 50 of them.

Resistant Missionaries

While missionaries disliked a white earliness in circumcising at their posts, I can remember a bad day in upper Fort Hall, a headmaster who was at his trial police had been murdered there before and that morning another body had been picked up at a stream. For once we had the names of the murderer and all the soldiers and police of the district were ordered to be round-up, with orders to pull in all the young men then in the area.

In the middle of the operation with the huns going on around a town, a mission. The missionaries and their wives were quietly going about their business as though nothing out of the ordinary was happening. All through the night it was as if a hammer were falling before some body tried to assassinate, and they had their four-month-old boy with them, and no intention of leaving. There was their duty to their people would remain. They had no even bothered to get protection, and cover their windows, and they were caught completely unawares. Their calmness in the surround turmoil was beyond belief.

Then there was the Roman Catholic priest in Kiambu district who daily walked along footpaths through thick wattle and banana plantations in the heart of the troubled areas.

There was the Baptist missionary who was reported to have come upon a large Mau Mau meeting near his mission, single-handed, and armed with only a whip. He dealt with his flagellant Christianity the atavistic horror of the fanatic, segregation and dispersed them.

The Force of Faith

The only force, religious, educational, social, or political, which held out against Mau Mau was the force of the faith. Christ. While it is far from true to say that every baptized African was a loyalist, Jomo Kenyatta was not—it is a fact that every Kikuyu loyalist among the Kikuyu was a Christian.

The hardest thing in the world to do is to die. Mau Mau men, when they don't want to go, bribery, threats, whips, or physical violence, terror has been tried at one time or another, and all have failed dismally. The interrogators, with a view to the force of questioning prisoners during the war, say that they have not had anything to do with the fear of the oath for closing a man's mouth.

There is a simple way of making a man talk, however, and once they have seen one thing away they have broken the oath. Then the scrubber balloon, once the oath of secrecy has been punctured, the man's oath is invalidated and he pours the confession in a cascade. The terrorist will answer any question and talk as he pleases.

He is then passed on to the white doctor who cleanses a ceremonial ceremony, but necessary to the Kikuyu way of thought to eradicate Mau Mau from his system. When this is completed the man will usually confess to feeling empty, he has no outlet for his emotional cravings. He is to be had no purpose in life; he knows not which way to turn, and

like the man who has paraded on fertile soil, he has even other evils worse than his.

The African, for all that the word of God will replace the word of the devil, and the word of the Bible telling of the code of life, can replace the code of the Mau Mau, which is the code of the staff of the camps have seen tears, treatment, and the food, and the Mau Mau on these occasions, and the staff of the camps full of hate and stayed to listen to the Bible, and the Mau Mau about God with a full understanding of the comfort of the amazing thing about this rehabilitation is not that it fails in some cases, but that it works in so many.

**Dangers of Dogmatism about Africa
Candid Views on African Progress**

MR. RONALD WEAITH has contributed to the Quaker journal *The Friend* a candid article entitled "Friends Tend to be Dogmatic about Africa." The writer is organizer of the Colonial Service training courses at the London School of Economics. He says, inter alia:

"One is so easily taken in by pleasing people today, and pleasing people tend to be dogmatic. It is morally unjustifiable to impose a scheme, however good that scheme may be."

To take a converse example, I once visited a tea estate in Uganda where a castle tribe had been expelled during the war to set their teeth to a meat-canning factory. In their view of the time no water industry could have been inflicted, as agricultural and veterinary officers knew to their cost. For their persuasive arguments against the tea estate and erosion had now fallen on deaf ears. But having endured compulsion, they found to their surprise that they were prospering financially. In their face, and to the surprise of those who had ever before, and that after all there were not a few of the most convenient form of currency, or the only market to present.

The right word is not the dogmatic one. Unfortunately, it is so easy to be dogmatic about Africa, indeed, as a happy situation has developed generally in which Europeans have divided themselves up into two opposing camps—the so-called liberals in England and the supposed reactionaries in Africa. Both camps are intelligent and sincere, and both the Union of South Africa, both ultimately desire the same end, but somewhat awkwardly they cannot achieve the partnership which is their common ideal as between black and white. This is though a local secretary of U.N.I.F. could not get to his door neighbour—as has sometimes happened—yet complained that America could not get on with Russia.

Meetings of Like-Minded People

"Most public meetings about Africa lack any serious interest because they consist of like-minded people who declaim in rounded oratory those sentiments that it warms their hearts to hear, while ignoring or slipping round the difficult parts of their case, of which they are often only too well aware. This is equally true of the Hobsbawm Hall in London, which seems to have settled down as the home of anti-imperialist dogmatism, and of the more decorous but equally biased proceedings at the Royal Empire Society."

We in England tend to see the matter as a whole, indifferent to African interests, and the settler tends to see it as 'Fabian' or 'Socialist' in terms of African and British. The fact that Fabius was above a man was to be expected, circumstances. The reality is very complicated, for the Kenyan situation is often mentioned as a homogeneous group, despite many nationalities. Further south the big industrial centers to favour African advancement in skilled trades and the working classes to oppose it.

The administration remains on the whole superbly impartial in exceedingly harassing circumstances. As things which much impressed me during my recent visit to Kenya a few years ago was that the administration was being assailed with roughly equal vehemence by Africans, Whites, and Europeans, surely an indication of passing fairness all round.

Whether we live in England or in Africa, we are tempted to see each other not as real people, but as caricatures of people—stereotypes in a fashionable word.

Most of us, and ultimately agree, it is a civilized and Christian thing to look for the best and most to do in our common life. Moreover, the best between us will not be bridged by addressing ourselves merely to the Secretary of State, but by meeting our opponents face to face.

Parliament

Questions in the Commons on the Carothers Report

How Many Mau Mau Cost Kenya £1m. Monthly

PUBLICATION OF THE CAROTHERS REPORT on the political implications of Mau Mau has prompted almost all questions in the House of Commons.

Mr. G. H. LEITCH (Lab.) asked if, in view of the Carothers Commission findings, Kikuyu probably realized that the Mau Mau campaign was not all and only a war for assurance of security, the Secretary of State would renew steps to end the fighting.

Mr. LYTTLETON: "The Kenya authorities have never had any other aim than to end the fighting at the earliest possible moment. All possible steps have been taken and are still being taken to achieve this. The terms by which a settlement will be accepted have been widely publicized."

Mr. BUCKLEY: "In view of the fact that only a few weeks ago several hundreds of Mau Mau were prepared to lay down their arms, would the Minister be prepared to suggest that situation and, in particular, consider whether there are no Africans now in detention camps as well as outside detention who might be able to bring about a bringing that result about?"

Mr. LYTTLETON: "I cannot accept the implication in the second part of the supplementary question. On the first part, I am, of course, sympathetic with the object, and we shall do all we can."

Villagization

Mr. E. WAKEFIELD (Cons.): "Does not the report of the Carothers suggest in paragraph 1 that the best method of giving Kikuyu the assurance of security is by what he terms 'voluntary villagization'?"

Mr. LYTTLETON: "There are many other things in the report besides villagization. I regard villagization as a members: 'What? I apologise, but this jargon is not mine. I agree this is a dreadful word. Where it can be done voluntarily, I think it is a good thing to make in the Kikuyu areas. Where it is not done voluntarily, other questions must be considered and must proceed with villagization in this matter.'"

Mr. FERNYHOUGH asked the Secretary of State what position he takes in the efforts to suppress Mau Mau in Kenya.

Mr. LYTTLETON: "Of the order of £1,000,000."

Mr. FERNYHOUGH: "Does the Minister realize that that means that the military expenditure is now amounting at four times what it was at this time last year?"

Mr. LYTTLETON: "The hon. member is completely misinformed. He is not right when he says that this is for military reasons only. He asks: 'What is the estimated current cost per month of the efforts to suppress Mau Mau?' and the figure is £1,000,000. It is for police rehabilitation centres, re-education, and so on."

Mr. FERNYHOUGH: "The Minister aware that when I asked an identical question last year he told me that the cost was £250,000 a month, and that 90 per cent of my suggestion that it is four times greater is right?"

Mr. LYTTLETON: "The hon. member attacked the entire expenditure on military forces, and in that he is correct. The Government has a duty to maintain the peace and the stability of the emergency and its effect on the whole economy of Kenya?"

When will the Secretary of State be able to all the doubts in Scotland. The discussions which he has had from the Press, are not taking place with the same haste as they would be. Will he indicate what his position is in the statement about Kenya?"

Mr. G. H. LEITCH (Lab.): "Probably it would be better for me to make a separate statement on the financial question. There is a possibility that it may be concluded very shortly, but the discussions are still going on and I am not in a position to say anything more."

Mr. LEITCH (Lab.): "I am not aware that we have now got a war in Kenya, in the sense of a conflict between two sides in which a large majority of the population were opposed to the course of action. It is not the case that the Security Council or the United Nations or take steps in the situation."

Mr. LEITCH (Lab.): "The hon. member is entirely wrong again. It is not the case that the majority of the population is against the Government. The hon. gentleman seems to be entirely unaware of the position of the tribes in Kenya, especially the Kikuyu. This is not a case of the ordinary sense of the word. We have now got out of the situation."

Mr. G. ALPORT (Cons.): "The Minister's statement on being drawn to a recent incident in which Mau Mau Kikuyu lined up to assist the authorities to capture and bring to justice certain terrorists belonging to Mau Mau. Surely that shows that there is a very strong opinion among the Kikuyu in favour of the authorities?"

Mr. LEITCH (Lab.): "I am not sure that the hon. member has taken or has in preparation as a result of the publication of the Carothers Report the psychology of the Mau Mau movement."

Mr. G. ALPORT: "The Carothers report is under consideration by the Kenya Government, and I am awaiting their recommendations."

Mr. J. DAVENPORT (Lab.) asked what percentage of the Mau Mau taken the number of the Masai tribe who had taken Mau Mau.

Mr. LYTTLETON: "According to reports received during the last year, about 500 Masai with close Kikuyu connections have taken the Mau Mau oath voluntarily, and about 100 more Masai have reported that they have taken it, but that it is not a Kikuyu terrorist."

Mr. DAVENPORT: "Does the Minister not think the time has come to approach this problem from a different point of view from that of ruthless repression? The disease of Mau Mau is now spreading outside Kenya itself, and this seems evidence."

Mr. DAVENPORT: "I do not know what the hon. member bases this statement. It is quite true that a Kikuyu gang has infiltrated into Tanganyika, but that is a small part of the Mau Mau movement, but of a gang."

Emergency Provisions

Mr. J. GRIFFITHS: "Will the Minister take an opportunity of making a statement on the present position in Kenya?"

Mr. LYTTLETON: "Before the House rises within the next week or so, I will make a full statement on the position. I am not sure how many of the hon. members are aware that there are no fewer than 20 editions of our own paper today relating to Kenya? Would it not be much more satisfactory if we could have a general debate on this subject? May I also remind him that a Bill for the delegation of all powers to Kenya earlier in the year and has not yet had an opportunity, even in individual capacity, of expressing its views?"

Mr. LYTTLETON: "I am glad to offer for me."

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "Will the Minister consider the leader of the opposition? It is a long time since we have an opportunity for a full discussion. The Government must afford time for a debate."

Mr. LYTTLETON: "I am sorry, but he now asks for a statement. Mr. GRIFFITHS: 'We could have that, too.'"

Mr. G. H. LEITCH: "The Minister took a very courageous step some months ago in sending General China to negotiate in circumstances of great difficulty, and he was applauded from this side of the House. Will he now consider summoning an all-party conference on Kenya to consider the dreadful situation there; to discuss means of bringing its emergency to an end, and use the services of all people of good mind in this country who are anxious to help him in this matter?"

Mr. LYTTELTON: "By sitting and agreeing to an all-party conference at present."

MR. CRADDOCK: "I am sure that the members of the Kikuyu tribe were to be expelled in Kenya during the sale of crops through co-operative societies and other means, ensuring payments for goods."

MR. LYTTELTON: "Those Kikuyu who actively or passively support Mau Mau are not permitted to sell produce for cash outside the reserves. Measures to control sales through co-operative societies are also being considered. Mr. Craddock, the Minister said that sanctions are to be applied to prevent goods being circulated which might reach Mau Mau?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "That is another question. This question relates to the sale of produce and cattle outside the reserves. There is no limit on inside the reserves."

MR. M. FOOT (Lab.) asked how many persons in Kenya had been executed for offences other than murder since the beginning of the emergency, and in the past 12 months, respectively.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Up to May 8, 179, in both cases."

MR. FOOT: "Does not this show that there has been a very big increase in recent months in the number of persons sentenced to death for offences other than murder? Is that not a very serious state of affairs? Can the Minister give any explanation?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "Yes, sir, in the whole of Kenya more than 1,000 Africans have been murdered. Those who are trafficking in arms in these circumstances are, in my opinion, just as liable on the capital charge as those who use the arms."

MR. R. R. STOKES (Lab.): "While I do not ask anybody to deny that traffic in arms may I ask the Minister how many of these people have been executed merely for having a single round of ammunition on their person? Is that the case or not? I have been told that it is so. If it is so, will the Minister reconsider the whole situation having regard to the fact that the Kikuyu men themselves are saying that they are being put to death for offences no more discernible than those of carrying mailbags in prison during the duration of the war, and were then let out?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "The right hon. gentleman should put a question on the paper about these matters about 39 days before they have taken place for the possibility of amendment."

AN HON. MEMBER: "Absolutely successful!"

MR. L. BOWLES (Lab.): "The result is that..."

MR. LYTTELTON: "Civilization is broken down by the terrorists and not by ourselves. There is no way of dealing with a rebellion except this kind of measure. I will arrange for the Minister to have the information."

Cost of the Emergency

MR. CRADDOCK (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary what proposals he had made to Mr. Visery the Finance Minister in Kenya regarding the United Kingdom Government's contribution towards the costs of operations arising from the emergency in that Colony.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Since discussions are still taking place I cannot yet make a statement, but I hope to do so soon after discussions have been concluded."

SIR R. L. LANE (Lab.): "In the discussions which are being place, will the Minister look carefully at the answer which he gave to my question No. 16, in which it appears that, except for the very poorest taxpayers, the taxpayers of this country are paying far heavier direct taxation than are those in Kenya, and although as a result we shall have to make some contribution to the Kenya emergency, would the Minister not first make sure that the burden is equalized between the taxpayers of the two countries?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "The hon. member must be careful not to draw close analogies between Kenya and the United Kingdom in these matters; but I can assure him that the matter of extra revenue will form part of the discussions that are now being place."

MR. A. BURN (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he would advise the Governor of Kenya to revoke Mr. Odete, now detained under the emergency regulations.

MR. LYTTELTON: "No."

MR. BURN asked what economic reforms had been introduced in Kenya during the last 18 months.

MR. LYTTELTON: "The Kenya Government's expenditure on development has risen steadily since 1946 and is now running at the rate of £5m. annually. In addition, work has begun on the £97.5m. plan for African agriculture. The committee on African wages has submitted the first part of its report on April 1. The statutory minimum wage in urban areas was raised by 10s. a month. The Central Housing Board has allocated £4m. to the Housing Council to enable it to complete its five-year housing programme in three years. £100,000 to Mombasa, and lesser sums to other areas. These are some examples of the progress which, in the hon. member, will put down a question about any particular project he has in mind. I will do my best to provide the information."

MR. H. DAVIES (Lab.) asked in what area of Tanganyika a state of emergency had been declared for what purpose, it was intended to be maintained, and what were the reasons for the declaration.

MR. LYTTELTON: "In order to deal with the security forces the necessary powers to deal with an armed gang of Kikuyu who crossed the frontier from Kenya, a state of emergency was declared in the Northern Province on May 18. Its operation was restricted to a corridor on the Kenya frontier on June 10, and it will be completely lifted as soon as the area to which it has passed."

MR. DAVIES: "Does not the Minister think it time that we dropped the phraseology 'bandits and gangs' when what we are actually concerned with is the desire of these people for freedom and dignity? Is it not time we had a debate in this House on the entire African situation?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "The hon. gentleman is completely wrong in what he says. This was a gang of 50 armed terrorists or bandits which crossed into Tanganyika and it was for that reason that the emergency was declared."

Screening Tests

MR. H. DAVIES (Lab.) asked how tests are applied to Africans in Kenya who they are screened, and on what grounds they were placed in white, grey, and black categories.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Screening consists of detailed interrogations and investigation of the history and antecedents of suspicious persons by teams made up of specially selected European officers of the reserve, administrative staff and elders and tribal police of the local districts. The results of the screening tests are classified as harmless, or Mau Mau supporters not regarded as dangerous, or dangerous Mau Mau adherents."

MR. DAVIES: "In the Minister tell the House whether people who are employed in screening can, fluently speak the language of those whom they are screening or shall we have the chaotic situation that we had in the African camps?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "As I said in the main answer, there are elders and tribal police of the local district in the screening teams."

MR. BROCKWAY asked the Minister which Colonial Governments had agreed that judicial process should precede deportation and justification which had agreed that judicial process should precede deportation, but not justification, and which had declined to agree to judicial process prior to either deportation or justification.

MR. LYTTELTON: "All colonial Governments retain the right to deport as at their discretion. As regards British subjects and protected persons, the Governments of the following territories either have legislation requiring judicial process before either deportation or justification (where applicable), or have agreed to legislate to that effect: Barbados, Bermuda, British Honduras, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya, Leeward Islands, Malaya, North Borneo, St. Helena, Seychelles, Singapore, Trinidad, Uganda, Western Pacific, Windward Islands, Zanzibar."

The Governments of the following territories are similarly placed as regards deportation, but not justification: Fiji, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and Tanganyika.

The remainder of the territories refer to East or Central African territories.

MR. SMALL (Lab.) asked which category of detained persons in Kenya were engaged in work of public projects, what these projects were, and what was the nature of the work, the hours of work, the conditions of accommodation and the wages paid.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Those detained in the special camps are employed as camp construction and agricultural development to provide food for the camp; they do not work more than eight hours a day. No work is done on Sundays or public holidays, they live in hatched huts, converted army huts and are paid local market rates for staples, work."

MR. FERRYHOUGH (Lab.) asked how many Africans were detained in detention camps in Kenya.

MR. LYTTELTON: "On June 5 there were 6,741 persons detained on detention orders and 6,937 in work camps under restriction or detention orders. In addition, 22,357 persons were held for screening and classification in short-term detention orders as a part of Operation Anvil in Nairobi."

MR. FERRYHOUGH: "The prisoners are held indefinitely without being brought to trial, what is the moral difference between this so-called detention camp which is called 'detention and democratic concentration camp' in Germany?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "The hon. member has not understood my answer. I said that 200 out of the whole are held only on short detention orders. Those held on permanent detention orders are held at the disposal of the Government, and take an ordinary commute to which detainees, if that is the right word, can apply. A very serious consideration is

given to every representation that is made.

MR. STONES: "Can the Minister say how many of these commitments of reference now exist and how long it will take them to get through these 100 detainees? When was the receipt? I reckoned that it would take about nine years."

MR. LYTTLETON: "It should be done within six months. There was originally one, and there are now two."

MR. LYTTLETON: "Would it now be a tribute to the general understanding in this House of the situation of detention camps and of the value of opening if the report of Dr. Carothers were made available to the public? Could it be made available to the public Office?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I will certainly consider the suggestion. A copy is already in the Library."

MR. L. HALE (Lab.) asked how long the ex-Senior Chief Koinage had been detained since his acquittal by a competent court, whether a charge had been preferred against him, and what were the prospects for the detention without trial of an ex-chief now nearly 90 years of age.

MR. LYTTLETON: "He has on his charge since January 31, 1953, for reasons of public security. A charge has since been preferred against him."

MR. HALE: "Is the Minister aware that this ex-Christian Chief of the Kikuyu people of nearly 90 years of age, against whom no charge has been preferred, or against whom there was one charge which was dismissed without coming up him for the defence, and that he has now been a prisoner for 12 months? Does not the Minister think that it is that this emergency has spread to the Kikuyu and Mbari, that he must at least call on the Kikuyu to try to get rid of their influence on the Kikuyu?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "This chief was a very bad influence. He appealed against his detention. The Advisory Committee on Detainees had recommended that on the ground of public security he should be detained. I assure the end of the emergency, and I stand by the decision."

G. THOMAS (Lab.) asked the estimated population of the Kikuyu Reserve compared with the population 18 months ago.

MR. LYTTLETON: "Eight hundred and eighty-two thousand and 782,000, respectively."

Minimum Rates of Pay

MR. HALE asked the present minimum rates of pay in Kenya for industrial workers and for labourers on European farms, respectively; and those rates and the corresponding cost of living in terms of purchasing power of *posho* at current prices in each case.

MR. LYTTLETON: "The statutory minimum rate in urban areas vary from township to township, as follows:

Area	Minimum Wages		
	Monthly Contract	Weekly Contract	Hourly Allowance
	Sh. cts.	Sh. cts.	Sh. cts.
Nairobi Municipality	68 50	73 00	14 00
Mombasa Island	64 75	75 50	12 00
Eldoret Municipality	57 00	69 00	9 00
Kisumu Municipality	57 00	66 50	9 00
Kilifi Municipality	61 00	77 25	8 00
Nakuru Municipality	60 00	70 00	10 00
Nanyuki Township	61 50	71 75	11 00
Nyeri Township	61 00	71 25	11 00
Taika Urban District	60 00	70 50	11 00

"There are no statutory minimum wages in agricultural areas, but the average minimum rate paid there is 20s. to 25s. per month, plus allowances and housing."

"No reliable comparisons can be made with 1939, since statutory minimum rates were not introduced until June, 1944. At that date, however, the urban minimum wage, including housing allowance, would have bought 280 lb. of *posho* per month; in Mombasa and Nairobi today the minimum wage would buy 278 lb. and 262 lb. respectively."

MR. HALE: "Is the Minister aware that the price of *posho* has gone up seven times in the last 10 years and that it is now 30s. as against 7s. 9d., and, therefore, that these wages are utterly inadequate? Further, is the Secretary of State aware that agreements are still being signed by his officers of pay as low as 12s. a month?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I do not think that the hon. member's information is correct. The Carpenter Commission went into the question of the adequacy of existing wages agreements in Kenya very fully. My proposal that the statutory minimum rate should be raised has been implemented. There are a number of other recommendations which the Kenya Government still have under review."

G. THOMAS (Lab.) asked the cost of education in Kenya for each European, Indian, and African pupil respectively, during the last year.

MR. LYTTLETON: "Table I gives the gross cost, and Table II the net cost after deduction of revenue from fees chargeable."

TABLE I
European

Primary tuition	152 6
Primary boarding	202 6
Secondary tuition	104 18
Secondary boarding	111 12

Asian

Primary tuition	18
Secondary tuition	30
Primary tuition and boarding (combined cost of boarding and tuition)	80 15

TABLE II
European:

Primary tuition	34 6
Primary boarding	12 6
Secondary tuition	71 18
Secondary boarding	21 12

Asian:

Primary tuition	13 5
Secondary tuition	25 5

African:

Primary tuition	48
Secondary tuition and boarding	50 15

Prosecutions of Journalists

Mrs. E. WHITE (Lab.) asked what prosecutions had recently taken place and were pending against newspaper editors or proprietors in Uganda and Zanzibar.

MR. LYTTLETON: "In the past six months four prosecutions have been brought in Uganda, and one, which involved nine persons, in Zanzibar. In all cases the defendants were convicted, except one in Uganda, who is still on trial."

Country	Name	Charge
UGANDA:	(1) W. W. Mukibi, <i>Uganda Express</i>	Sedition
	(2) Editor of <i>Uganda Mirror</i>	Common law
	(3) Mukibi, <i>Uganda Mirror</i>	Review of stolen type
	(4) Ddamulira, editor of <i>Uganda Express</i>	Sedition

ZANZIBAR: Nine members of the Arab Association were held responsible for publication of the newspaper, *Al Falaj*.

Mrs. WHITE: "Would the Colonial Secretary have placed in the Library the passages concerned, with translations, so that we may be in a better position to judge just what is meant by sedition in these cases?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I do not think I can agree to that of hand. (Hon. members: Why not?) Because it would involve discussion of decisions reached by the courts, and I will consider the matter."

Mrs. BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked on what grounds nine persons were members of a committee responsible for the policy of the newspaper *Al Falaj*, had been arrested in Zanzibar.

MR. LYTTLETON: "None of these people were arrested. I have given details in my reply to Mrs. White."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is it not a fact that 10 members of the committee of the Arab Association have been arrested, including two members of the Legislative Council? Is not this kind of action likely to increase antagonism in Zanzibar rather than end it?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "No, sir. Mr. Brockway repeats his error by saying that they were arrested. They were not arrested; they were charged with sedition. I have here extracts from some of the charges, which I will send to the hon. gentleman, and can he can judge for himself."

MR. BROCKWAY asked on what grounds Mr. Apollinari Imbula, acting editor of the *Uganda Express*, had been arrested in Uganda.

MR. LYTTLETON: "None of these people were arrested. I have given details in Mrs. White's reply."

Mrs. BROCKWAY: "Is the Minister aware that this newspaper has consistently appealed to Africans to refrain from violence and intimidation? In such circumstances, does he think it desirable to arrest this African editor?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "This case is *sub judice*. I report that Mr. Imbula has been charged with sedition and libel. The courts will determine whether he is guilty or not."

MR. STONES asked the Minister if he would publish a list of the books and serials, circulation of which had been

(Continued on page 14)

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AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Kenya Politicians Sharply Criticized

SCANT EVIDENCE OF QUALITIES OF LEADERSHIP SHARP COMMENT ON SOME OF KENYA'S POLITICAL LEADERS HAS BEEN MADE BY *New Commonwealth*, whose editor recently visited East Africa.

Dr. Vincent Massey, in a speech at a recent dinner of the South African Society of East Africa, made the occasion for the following criticisms:

"Sir Alfred chose an occasion for his strictures on the Branch Colonial Office which was calculated to cause the maximum offence to the United Kingdom. Dr. Cooper was a popular and charming High Commissioner for South Africa in London. But the majority of thinking people in Britain sincerely feel that the policy of the Government is morally wrong and politically impracticable. Sir Alfred's speech has left the impression that the European community in Kenya would, given half a chance, expudiate the Colonial Office in favour of Dr. Malan. If this impression is not soon corrected, Sir Alfred corrects the better."

"Political Ineptitude"

Those who have tried to uphold in Britain the proper interests of the Kenya European community are becoming tired of seeing their efforts frustrated by the political ineptitude of spokesmen in Nairobi. It is evident that the brave efforts being made by Mr. Blundell to create a multi-racial party are being white-washed by intrigues and personal jealousies within the Electors' Union and the Electors' Members' Organization.

Kenya's best friends now feel that it is time for a frankness which characterizes voluntary and public statements of Kenyan politicians. Sir Alfred's speech is to be matched by equal frankness here. One of all the good and criticism levelled at the Colonial Office for Kenya during the last two years there emerged only a handful of practical constructive proposals for dealing with Mau Mau, and nearly all these have been by now carried over by the Government. Yet Mr. Massey is still a potent force.

"With a few notable exceptions, such as Mr. Blundell and Mr. Havelock, those who claim to be for the European community have given scant reason for outsiders to believe that they possess the qualities of leadership which all races in Kenya require.

"The British Government and people accept with equanimity the abuse and misrepresentation of its Colonial opinions throughout the world. When they find that their own men are being designated to support are among their most violent critics, they might be justified in considering the abuse and misrepresentation as not worth the trouble.

"The Europeans in Kenya trade on the assumption that Great Britain will stump up both money and men. What they do not seem to realize is that, in making the task of the United Kingdom more assuredly harder, the time might come when resources upon which they rely might not be available. It would be unwise for them in such an event to count upon Dr. Malan having much to spare."

Kikuyu in Tanganyika

EDWARD IRVING, Governor of Tanganyika, during a recent visit to the Kilosa and Morogoro Districts told an informal meeting of Kalamba planters that the Government had an obligation to the band of Kikuyu nationalists which had been led in assisting the spread of Mau Mau in the Territory. He explained why it was necessary to remove them from areas contiguous to the Kenya border, where there was a danger of reprisals. All had been thoroughly "settled" by the police special branches. Land would be given them on which to re-establish their homes, and to prevent their returning to other areas they would be given a specific title to the areas they would occupy. Certain restrictions on movements would remain, and if this hospitality were abused they would receive short shrift. Later, at a baraza at the Kikuyu camp at the foot of the Ukuyu Mountains, he met the 70 Kikuyu families and their local authority clerks, and told them that for their loyalty, they would be accepted as citizens of Tanganyika. The Governor emphasized that exemplary behaviour would be expected.

Kariba and Salvo Power Schemes

French Experts Arrive in Salisbury

TWO FRENCH HYDRO-ELECTRIC EXPERTS have arrived in Salisbury to advise the Central African Federation on the engineering problems of the Kariba and Kariba power projects.

M. Misson and M. Tisno, the two consultants, nominated by Electricite de France, an autonomous body established when the French electricity industry was nationalized.

In the Federal Assembly of Monday Sir Godfrey Huggins, Federal Prime Minister, said that it was important that advice should come from independent experts whose status was recognized by potential lenders of money. The French had acquired considerable experience of hydro electric undertaking.

Referring to the current controversy over priority for either Kariba or Kafue, Sir Godfrey stressed that a final decision must be based upon an objective weighing of every available factor. It was well known that the potential of the Kafue scheme was greater than originally believed, but its total capital cost might be greater.

The Kariba Gorge scheme might, on the other hand, be completed in a shorter space of time than forecast earlier, and it was possible that the cost would be lower. There might be a wide difference between the times at which power from either scheme would become available.

Welcoming the news of the French mission, Mr. Eugene Black, president of the International Bank, has told Sir Godfrey Huggins that it would be very likely to facilitate the task of the Financing Bank assistance to Central Africa.

Teachers Who Engage in Politics

Firm Warning Given in N. Rhodesia

DIRECTOR OF AFRICAN EDUCATION in Northern Rhodesia said when addressing the second conference of African Teachers' Association of that Protectorate:

"In the opening of the new school year in August the teachers of all schools will be asked to exercise the utmost vigilance and firmness in disciplining teachers who step outside the regulations. A teacher who oversteps the limits of the political restrictions imposed upon him may well become involved in disciplinary action leading to his dismissal from the service."

Most of the 5,000 teachers in the territory devoted themselves to their professional work and do not engage too freely in politics; nevertheless, there is still a tendency to see in teaching an opportunity for both greater employment and political propaganda. The teaching service does not provide posts for the political teacher.

The conference adopted a resolution objecting to the criticism conveyed by the Director. The president said that teachers had been told that they might engage in politics, but that their requests for clarification on the matter had not received clear answers.

Boran Cattle

MR. A. F. CAMPBELL, president of the Australian Country Party in Queensland, who is touring East, Central and South Africa, wants to send a shipload of Boran cattle to his country for stock raising trials. He believes that they may meet the need for stock resistant to heat and ticks in the more arid parts of Australia. At present Australian regulations preclude the experiment, but he hopes that the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization may be able to provide a testing ground which could be used as an intermediate quarantine station. Mr. Campbell, a prominent teacher, was greatly impressed with the possibilities of the area between the highlands and the coast of Kenya for large-scale production of cattle and sheep.

Uganda To-Day and Tomorrow Most Comprehensive Survey

ONE OF THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE pictures of present-day Uganda that has ever appeared in print.

With these words, Sir Andrew Cohen introduces *Uganda To-Day and Tomorrow*, a special volume published by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, and now available from 66 Great Russell St., London, W.C.1, at post free.

In the 108 pages of this production are to be found expert assessments of Uganda's present position and future prospects. No subject of importance relative to the Protectorate's development has been omitted. A 9,000 word report by our special correspondent of the visit to Uganda of the Queen to open the Owen Falls hydro-electric dam and power station precedes 24 articles by acknowledged authorities on a wide range of subjects.

Distinguished Contributors

CHARLES WESTLAKE, originator of the Owen Falls project, writes on its planning and immense potentialities; LADY COHEN, wife of the Governor, deals with "The Advancement of Women" in the Protectorate's two great national parks; are discussed by MR. KENNETH BEATON, director and chief warden of the parks; and MR. A. F. KIRBY, general manager of the East African Railways and Harbours, describes a new railway now being built from Kampala to the Belgian Congo border.

"Industry in the Pattern of Development" is the title of the important survey by MR. J. F. SIMPSON, chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation, and the Protectorate's two most important products, cotton and

coffee, are dealt with by MR. C. C. SPENCER, chairman of the Life Marketing and Coffee Industry Board. MR. D. A. LOW, Lecturer in History at Makerere College, surveys the significant 60 years since Uganda was declared a British Protectorate.

The Church

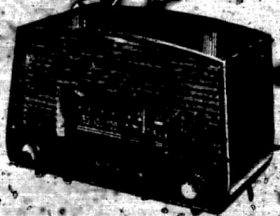
The rôle of the Church is considered by the RT. REV. LESLIE BROWN, Bishop of Uganda; MR. C. HANDLEY BIRD contributes "Commerce, Prospect and Responsibility"; an expert assessment of the tea, sugar, and cement industries are made by LIEUT. COLONEL W. H. L. GORDON, BRIGADIER F. GURNEY, and MR. G. M. GIBSON.

Other articles in *UGANDA TO-DAY AND TOMORROW* include:

- "Administrative and Political Problems" (by "ATLAS")
 - "Telling the People" (MR. JACK WHITE, Director of Information)
 - "Agricultural Training at 'Makerere'" (PROFESSOR FERGUS WILSON)
 - "Developing Uganda's Natural Resources" (MR. T. V. WATSON)
 - "Training of Medical Staff" (DR. R. S. F. HENSSELE)
 - "Early Man in Uganda" (MR. E. J. WAYLAND)
 - "Makerere College" (MR. B. B. BUNSON)
 - "Social Services and Community Development" (MR. B. J. MURRAY)
 - "Kampala Looks Ahead" (MR. A. J. MAINI)
 - "Technical and Commercial Education" (MR. JOHN GAMBLE)
 - "Mineral Development" (MR. C. A. DAVIES), and
 - "Namusonge Cotton Research Station" (MRS. A. M. PRINCE)
- "UGANDA TO-DAY AND TOMORROW" includes more than 70 illustrations and gives in readable form statistics of production, revenue and expenditure, social services, etc.

Murphy radio

For people who want the best possible reception from the largest number of stations, MURPHY radios are the most reputable choice. Fully featured for the range of stations in any climate, Murphy radios, gramophones, and battery sets are outstanding in reasonable prices. Compare their production with other makes that probably look a lot more exciting and are a lot more expensive, and judge for yourself. Let Murphy give you "Good Listening for a Good many years to come."



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PERSONALIA

MR and MRS. D. O. RUSSELL have arrived in the United Kingdom.

MR. J. LLOYD has been appointed principal of the Technical School.

LADY DIANA MILNE gave birth to a daughter on June 21 in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. JOHN YEARDLE SMITH, Acting H.M. Consul-General in Central, has arrived in London.

MRS. CHARLES ARTHUR HOOPER, formerly of the Gold Coast, has been transferred to Kenya.

MR. HITCHCOCK arrived in London by air from Tanganyika some days ago for a short visit.

MR. WILLIAM F. N. MACLEWAN has been appointed as additional director of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., Ltd.

MR. C. M. ROSS, managing director of the Kenya Farmers' Association, is due in London for a short business visit.

MR. HOWE FEFREYS, general manager in Rhodesia for the Standard Bank of South Africa, has arrived in the STIRLING CASTLE.

GENERAL SIR HUBERT COUGH has retired from the board of Siemens Brothers and Co., Ltd. He has been a director for 30 years.

MR. R. THORNBURN, who joined Messrs. Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd., in 1903, retired from the board yesterday on account of age.

MR. and MRS. F. S. JOELSON and MISS JOY JOELSON are homeward bound passengers from Genoa last week in the BRAEMAR CASTLE.

MR. GERALD E. COKE, director of the So-Tinto tin and other companies, has been elected to the board of the United Kingdom Provent Institution.

SIR JOHN KINKINE, British Resident in Zanzibar and LADY KINKINE arrived home on leave with their children last week in the British India liner UGANDA.

MAJOR SALAH SALEM, the Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, who has concerned himself strenuously with the Sudan, is to visit the Yemen next month.

THE HON. SIR ISABEL KIMBLE, Governor of Kenya, left London Airport yesterday to return to Nairobi. He has been in this country for medical treatment since March 21.

SAYED JOHN MAJOK and SAYED PHILEMON MAJOK, two members of the Sudan House of Representatives for southern constituencies, have joined the National Union Party.

MR. G. H. A. HAYNES, F.A.S., secretary of the African Mercantile Co. Ltd., has been appointed a director of the company. He will continue to discharge the duties of secretary.

MR. T. B. JOHN, of Nairobi, has been called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. MR. R. H. MAINI, of Kampala, at the Middle Temple, and MR. R. BOY, of Entebbe, at Kenya, at Gray's Inn.

A. J. VAN DYK, a road expert from the United States, is investigating the possibility of assistance from the African Operations Administration for high way development in East Africa.

MR. G. O. S. ADEY has resigned from his position as managing director of the Postal Box Co., Ltd. He is a managing director of the Commonwealth Development Finance Company, Ltd.

COLONEL ARTHUR COUNG, Commissioner of Police in Nairobi, will attend a conference of Colonial Police Commissioners at Ryton, near Coventry, from July 17 to 17S. He will represent the City of London Police and the Kenya Police at a review in Hyde Park on July 17 which will be attended by THE QUEEN.

MR. and MRS. A. V. MAUNDER, MISS M. R. MAUNDER and MR. M. L. MAUNDER are outward-bound in the E.M.M.V. WICHESTER CASTLE for Durban on their way to Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. R. P. ANASTAS, Governor of Cyprus, who was made K.C.M.G. in the Birthday Honours List, is in London for a few days for consultations at the Colonial Office. He served for some years in East Africa.

MR. D. G. CHRISTOPHER MILLER, of the Colonial Administrative Service in Kenya, who has arrived in England on leave, is a son of Lieut. Colonel Sir George Christie-Miller, of Acton Grange, Nantwich, Cheshire.

THE REV. GEORGE W. HAYWAY, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, has arrived in England. He will shortly visit North America. ARCHDEACON O. T. COOPER has been appointed his commissary to act in his absence from East Africa.

MR. WILLIAM MARTIN KEMAL, secretary and treasurer of the Kipsigis African district council in Kenya, is taking a short course in local government in this country next year at the University of London. He is a member of the local council to date his father.

MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, SIR JOHN LESSOR, who is commanding the East and Central African Air Force, has several specialists attached to the command, including the following: MR. G. W. DURHAM, MR. J. D. ROBERT SCOTT and MR. J. HERMITAGE have been appointed members of the venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. In the Commandery of Central Africa Dr. E. M. J. W. W. and MR. J. P. I. FORDE have been promoted to the rank of Brother.

MR. F. D. FAYWAY, who has been temporarily seconded to the Nigerian Government to relieve MR. GUTCH as Chief Secretary of British Guiana, when he goes on leave this month, was seconded to the position of Chief Secretary to the Government in 1946 and to the Colonial Office in 1949.

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Uganda Government Criticize Points from the Budget Debate

£1,000,000 MILLION POUNDS has been lost to Uganda in the past three years in administrative mismanagement, said Mr. J. T. Ssemu during the budget debate.

Through lack of control and proper planning, Ssemu said had to be written off the cost of the cotton works and even then the factory had been sold at a price more than its real value. The cost of the grain conditioning plant, a good enterprise, had likewise been vastly above the original estimate and quite out of proportion to the increase in building costs, and the Uganda Rice Marketing Corporation, another excellent conception, had been wastefully over-capitalized.

Uganda was building the most extravagant houses in all East Africa for Government servants, indeed two or three hundred thousand pounds could have been saved by simpler standards. Because the Royal Technical College in Nairobi had already cost 24% more than the total estimated two years ago, an additional capital grant of £48,000 was now being asked from Uganda.

He could certainly not compliment the Financial Secretary on the budget. For instance, the estimates indicated that Government servants would travel about 10m. miles next year, equivalent to 183 man-years. It seemed that one mile would be travelled to supervise the expenditure of every £2 spent. It was a shocking state of affairs.

Depressing Production Record

The Government record in regard to production was most depressing. In 1943 the official aim had been 500,000 bales of cotton a year, but the country was still only near that yield. Instead, it had fallen from 25 lb. an acre 30 years ago to 9.4 lb. this year. In the same period the United States had raised her average yield to 320 lb.

Mr. Simpson criticized the fact that only 3% of Uganda's expenditures was to be devoted to agricultural services and the tolerance by Government of unsuitable officials. The person whom it was intended to make general consultant had, he declared, given unsound advice in the past and ought not now to be appointed to such an office, and that a really competent man had taken over the Department of Information he had immediately shown that his predecessor had not been a man for the job.

Emphatically denying that any non-official members of the Legislature had brought pressure on the Government to impose a state of emergency, Mr. Simpson said that, far from there being any pressure of the kind, non-official members had given their full support to the Government's measures. There had been no cleavage on a racial basis in the Representative Members' Organization, and when its members had met to discuss a situation in the country more Africans had been present than Europeans or Asians.

Mr. H. B. B. is also strongly critical of the budget, saying that during the first three days of the Estimates Committee no notice whatever had been taken of non-official proposals for amendment. After a short argument, however, the non-officials had managed to get £400,000 added to the vote for improved communications.

Mr. Bird declared that in the first 90 days of this year 95% of the 43 non-officials had signed a League of Nations, that three or four members of the staff had been called to every day to attend to them, and that official had to incur a cost of about £12,000 annually.

Mr. G. N. NDIRARA, an African member, pleaded for the appointment of Africans as assistant district commissioners, and endorsed as the first priority of the Budget for Africans who were spending millions of pounds' advice in depressing, not to plant cotton this year.

Another African member, Mr. W. O. O., said that if the Government did not promptly answer the proposals of political agitators, the people could begin to lose confidence in the Administration.

MR. RALPH FRASER expressed concern about the cost and efficiency of the Agricultural Extension Service, and that he hoped to have such control entirely next year.

MR. C. COOPER said that the Rice and Coffee Marketing Boards would handle between £33m. and £35m. this year at a cost of only £39,000. He invited members of a Legislative Council to visit the offices and see how operations were conducted.

Price Control

MR. M. A. MAXBELL, Commissioner for Commerce, said that only five commodities were now price controlled, and that he hoped to have such control entirely next year.

MR. Y. Y. Y. Y., Secretary for Agriculture and Natural Resources, pointed out that to date the Government was writing down the cost of the cotton works was equivalent to the export tax on 100,000 bales of cotton, a quarter of Uganda's annual production. During the past nine years, he said, the average under cultivation had increased by about 1m. acres. There was, however, need for greater production. An expert on rice growing was visiting Uganda to investigate a disease which had hitherto prevented development of the crop.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY said that the Government welcomed the emphasis in many speeches on the need for increased production. That indeed was to be the first priority of policy, and a comprehensive five-year development plan was to be prepared by a Development Committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary for Agriculture and Natural Resources. About 1m. is to be allocated from the Development Fund for the extension of mechanized farming.

Plan for Peasant Farming

Mr. Bird described that project as "the most ridiculous nonsense he had heard in the House in the past six years; £250,000 had already been spent on farms in Busoga to learn that mechanization was not as good as cultivation by hand when the local peasant had the incentive of a fair price for his produce. Why did the Government want to encourage partnership farming instead of agriculture by individuals on their own land? The money should be used to encourage indigenous enterprises and to create another parastatal concern."

COLONEL W. H. L. GORDON considered that mechanization, if properly applied, would be beneficial and profitable. He hoped that two collective farms would be established as an experiment.

MR. M. MAINI supported the mechanization scheme, but not the intention to allocate £90,000 for the establishment of mechanized curing works.

MR. L. BASSUDE, an African member, said that Africans did not want to be spoon-fed. He thought that the Africans should own the tractors and that the Government should subsidize repair and maintenance depots.

MR. KAWALYA AGWA emphasized that it would be very difficult to persuade Africans to pool their land in order that large farms could be created on the lines advocated by Colonel Gordon.

Maize Marketing in Uganda

OWING TO THE LARGE CROP in Uganda this year, maize will no longer be marketed at fixed prices, instead a system of free and competitive trading in maize is to be instituted. Primary buyers of maize will no longer be licensed, and the only restriction on dealing in the grain will be export control in order to ensure that sufficient grain is retained in the country for local requirements. Local prices should, in general, be related to overseas market prices, as buyers will have to export part of their purchases if there is a surplus. A new organization, the Grain Conditioning Storage Board, is being established to act as the agents for Government in purchasing maize required to maintain adequate reserves for consumption inside Uganda between one season and the next. The amount required as reserves will be about 10,000 bags. The Board will buy maize through the Kampala produce exchange and private firm-traders, large farmers, and co-operative societies. In the main marketing areas growers are unlikely to receive more than eight to 10 cents of a shilling per lb.

Multi-Racial Government in Kenya Sir Ebo Pirbright's Statement

SIR EBO Pirbright, president of the African Ismaili Provincial Council of Nairobi, welcomed about 500 guests, including Sir Frederick Crawford, deputy Governor of Kenya, at a reception held last week in honour of Mr. Pirbright's appointment as Minister of Works in the organized Council of Ministers of Kenya.

In a brief speech he said, *inter alia*, that the interests of the Muslims in the political life of the Colony and their desire to continue to its welfare and prosperity is second to none. It is with this object that they have striven to achieve their recognition as a separate political unit.

"Multi-racial Government is the proper pattern for the administration of the Colony's affairs. We are indebted to all who have contributed to the creation of the multi-racial Government, and particularly to Mr. Blumfield and his colleagues for the broad-mindedness which enabled the form of Government to take practical shape. Their readiness to accommodate representatives of the Asian and African races in the Government of the Colony was an admirable example of statesmanship.

Need for Confidence

"Only through confidence and trust can we who live in Africa establish harmonious and permanent friendship with the indigenous peoples. We must work with them, encourage every worthwhile attempt for their advancement, and discourage all those who through self-interest seek to build up once again those barriers of suspicion, antagonism, and distrust which have been the main causes of the present troubled conditions in the Colony.

Mr. Vazir Nathoo is in every sense a Kenyan. He comes of a family who rank among the pioneer Asian residents of the Colony. He has twice been returned unopposed to the Legislative Council, a true testimony to the confidence of the Masai in him. He has been the administrator of the Aga Khan's educational institutions in Kenya for over a decade, and he

has had the proud privilege of representing His Highness the late sultan of East Africa.

Big Game Exhibition

MR. FRANK WAINMAN on behalf of the British Committee of the International Big Game Exhibition to be held in Düsseldorf, writes: It has been decided that it is no longer possible to present the extensive and competitive exhibition originally intended. It is therefore proposed to substitute a non-competitive basis, a smaller but carefully selected collection of trophies obtained from all parts of the world by British sportsmen. Another 500 trophies made by British sportsmen possible, and competitors no matter how small, be welcome. The exhibition is a small, complete, sponsored by the Shooting Club and Great Britain, officers and composed of Messrs. A. G. G. (chairman and hon. treasurer) and Messrs. G. S. Wallace, Gerald G. East, and John D. Bell. Reservations should be sent to the hon. treasurer at 10 Piccadilly, London, W.1.

Attacks on Mayor of Nairobi

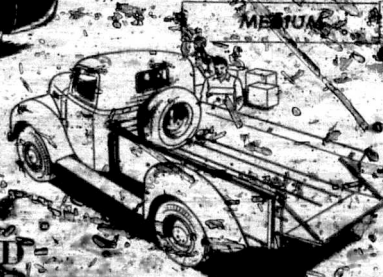
A GANG of five terrorists attempted to break into the house of the mayor of Nairobi when he and Mrs. Travis were dining Tuesday evening. When on the growing of their dog, Mr. Travis managed to pick the door and phoned for the police. The gang and four Kikuyu servants, who had recently been recruited, fled on the arrival of the police. A police guard has now been posted at the mayor's house.

Mr. Francis Ole Legis, a Masai, speaking in the Narok district council in Kenya, emphasized the importance of his tribe accepting European leadership and casting off the deep suspicion of Western innovations. He also stressed the harmful effects of the Masai's sense of self-importance.

COMMER pick-ups



The Light Pick-up is the highest in class, economical of all general purpose vehicles.



The medium duty pick-up has all the advantages of a handy truck plus the usefulness of a family utility vehicle.

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Kamba Denounce Mau Mau

Seven Mission Teachers Killed

Successful in attending the efforts of the Kenya Government to counter Mau Mau infiltration into other than the Kikuyu.

A spontaneous meeting of more than 1,000 men and women of the Kamba tribe was held in Nairobi last week to denounce terrorists. A resolution was taken on the crisis of the tribe living in the city. The invited Mr. A. C. Small, district commissioner in Nairobi, and Mr. J. Hardy, who is in charge of the Kamba intervention centre, to attend. The tribal leaders read a statement which they had prepared setting forth the many wrongs received by the Kamba people from the Colonial Government.

"Our good name is disappearing, the storm is continued. Some of us have joined the colonial government and men, and we are becoming bad ourselves. There is a madness known as Mau Mau, but true Kamba do not recognize it."

Those Kamba who had taken the oath would surely regret it. To the Kikuyu, Mau Mau had been a deadly suffering, poverty, sadism, hunger, rape, robbery, and deceit. More than 5,000 persons had been killed. "Do you want Mau Mau to do that to Ukamba? We curse Mau Mau and we will not allow it to get to our country."

Kikuyu Like Dogs with Munge

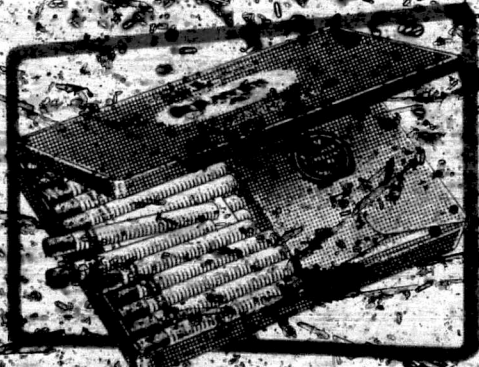
A letter from 20 Kamba students in the near Nairobi which was read by Chris Paulo, who presided over a meeting, described the Kikuyu as being "like dogs with munge." The aim is to fight for the Queen and would not be mixed up with Mau Mau.

Mr. Hardy compared Mau Mau adherents to snakes.

Those who smoke

Craven A

Seldom care for other cigarettes



CRAVEN'S... REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

...sucking your blood... Terrorism in Ukamba was being crushed, he said, but with more co-operation the task could be accelerated.

...young Kamba urged his hearers to fight Mau Mau as Sir Winston Churchill fought the Germans.

Masai Reserve

Some Masai are taking the Mau Mau oath to avoid attacks by terrorists. The 1st Bn. The Black Watch is now in the Masai Reserve and a number of home guard units are being Special villages, in which tribesmen can concentrate, are being constructed. Information is coming in well.

A gang of 14 terrorists killed seven African school teachers of the Methuen school at Meru while they were on their way home on Saturday. The victims had been into parties of three or four, but each party was caught, dragged into the bush, robbed, and slashed to death. One man was able to give some account of the affair before he died in hospital.

At least 12 Africans, eight of them Kikuyu, have been arrested. It is believed that they were part of a Mau Mau organization in the town.

Two prominent gang leaders were disposed of last week. "Major Hitler" who had been wanted for some time was killed in Nyeri by Kikuyu guards. Harin Njeroge, for whose capture £50 had been offered, was taken on a European farm near Nakuru. Of the three men with him, two were killed and the other captured. The security forces killed 25 terrorists in actions on Thursday, and a further 23 over the weekend. Seventy suspects were detained on a sweep in the railway area of Nairobi.

Last week a total of 110 terrorists were killed by security forces, 18 wounded or captured, and 307 suspects detained. In the security forces two Africans were killed and four wounded. Nine others were killed early in the week.

Fifteen prisoners escaped from a Nairobi prison on Monday. One has been recaptured.

On the night the staff of the police reserve air wing was missing from operations against Mau Mau.

Police Inspector Alan Hanson has been accidentally shot in the shoulder during an ambush in the Nairobi area.

Split in Confederate Party

A MAJOR SPLIT in the Confederate Party has led to the resignation from its National Council of nine leading members.

They include Colonel E. V. H. Maxwell-George (former national chairman), Colonel G. R. Musgrove (former deputy national president), Brigadier A. Green (former chief of the national executive), and Mr. John Smith, M.L.C. The split members of the party were all defeated in the Federal general election last December, but in February Mr. Gaunt won the Midland seat in the Northern Rhodesian general election.

The remaining members have issued a statement affirming loyalty to the Queen and to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, to the attainment of Dominion status, and to European political control, but adding: "the vast majority of the Confederate Party also adhere to these principles, but it is not sufficient to hold these views however sound, if other factors are present which nullify them."

Mr. R. R. Denny Young, M.P., had been re-elected leader of the Confederate Party. The deputy president is Mr. E. D. Gwynn, who unsuccessfully contested Nkomo's seat in the Federal election.

Letter to the Editor

Northern Rhodesian Tobacco Prices

Comments of Tobacco Adviser in London

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.
 Sir—The authority for the statement that tobacco growers in Northern Rhodesia are complaining that their leaf has been realizing only 9d. per lb. against 20s. per lb. paid for similar Southern Rhodesian tobacco is not known. I would point out that Mr. W. H. Wroth, the Northern Rhodesian Member for Agriculture, said in Salisbury on June 3, with reference to some of the Northern Rhodesian tobacco: "At first, several years ago, prices might be considered disappointing. In fact, this was not a lot of poor quality tobacco was sold tobacco which should never have been offered. The average price was nearly 25d. per lb." Tobacco farmers, said Mr. Wroth, had to remark that quality was all important at sales. If prices for future sales remained about the same as those paid for the second crop on June 3, there was a reasonable chance for North-Eastern growers to carry on.

Any one grade of tobacco can vary up to 24l. in price depending on demand at the time and whether it is the best or worst of that grade.

It appears that Mr. Wroth is to approach the Federal Minister for the introduction of sales without identifying "origin." In his Press interview in Salisbury, when asked about the question of unidentified sales, Mr. Wroth said that it was "up to the buyers"; it was not a matter for either his Government or the Federal Government. Unidentified sales were desirable and were a matter for negotiation.

I hope these statements remove the implication in

your news item that Northern Rhodesian growers are facing discrimination at the Rhodesian Home. Yours faithfully,
 London, W.C. I. H. MORTEN, Tobacco Adviser.

World Agricultural Production Outstripping Effective Demand

THAT THE WORLD'S CAPACITY to produce agricultural commodities had, for the moment at least, outstripped the effective demand for them was one of the major problems before the seventh general meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, held recently in Nairobi. The policy report of the organization gave warning that present prospects were not bright for much expansion of markets in the developed importing countries, or in the underdeveloped countries.

In a discussion on the improvement of marketing standards, through co-operation, it was agreed that co-operatives are essentially economic organizations which must pass the test of economic efficiency. They could not afford to do anything which jeopardized their stability as business enterprises. Nor should they launch out into any new activity, economic or social, unless they were convinced of their ability to provide a necessary service not already provided by other agencies or to provide the service better or more cheaply. These criteria must govern all their activities.

Whenever a new service appears necessary or highly desirable, and the co-operative concerned is able to provide the service without damage to its economic position, it should do so, even though as will generally happen the new activity may show a financial deficit. In the long run, any improvement in rural living standards would contribute to the stability and success of farm co-operatives.

The Federal Economy

SINCE 1950 the combined national income of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland has been increasing by nearly £30m. annually. This was revealed on Monday in a report published by the Federal Minister of Finance, Mr. Donald Macintyre, as a prelude to his budget. Wages and salaries in the three territories rose by £12m. in 1952 and £21m. last year, and personal expenditures by 61% between 1951 and 1952 to £28.5m. In the same period net expenditure of the Federal area increased by 65%. The report compares the Federation as a trading area with Ireland, E. Ceylon, and rather smaller than New Zealand. Gross capital inflow last year was £49m., against the four years from 1950 net investment of £147m. totalled £147m. Whilst Northern Rhodesian economic activity is described as rising rapidly, the report describes the Southern Rhodesian as more stable.

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Educating African Women in Uganda - Politics in the Belgian Congo

Lady Cohen's Appeal for Helpers

LADY COHEN, wife of the Governor of Uganda, has written in a letter to *The Times*:

"We in Uganda are fortunate in possessing a long tradition of girls' education, the first girls' school having been founded by the Church Missionary Society, with the full support of African leaders, in 1878, as long ago as 1805. But until recently girls' schools have tended to be concentrated in the centre of the Protectorate, the other provinces spending the bulk of their limited funds on what then seemed to be the most urgent task - namely, boys' education."

"The completion of the 1956 Bunsen Report on African Education, for which the Government by Legislative Council last year, is now proceeding, and the Christian mission's expanding activities, are the main elements of the programme of girls' education at all levels, being, inevitably, with the widespread expansion of the training of teachers for girls' schools, including the training of a sufficient number of whom there has long been a serious shortage. Existing primary and secondary schools are being improved and new boarding schools are being provided in each district for girls at the higher primary and junior secondary levels. Schemes are being devised to enable girls from poor districts to pay their school fees, and technical training will be provided for girls after they leave school."

"At the top end of the academic scale, the first African woman member of the Council of Makerere College has recently been nominated by the Government, and will interest herself in the increasing number of women students at the college."

"In addition to formal education for girls Government, through its own officers and with the help of voluntary societies such as the Red Cross and the Uganda Council of Women, is trying to keep pace with the growing and imperative demand from adult women for classes in child rearing and sewing, as well as the organizing of life's discussion groups and literary classes. The newly opened Local Government College at Entebbe provides courses for women social workers and also for the wives of local Government officers to enable them to keep pace with their husbands' progress in education."

"The movement among African women to form themselves into clubs has spread to the remotest corners of the Protectorate. Often when I am on tour in our outlying districts I am handed a message from the president of the local women's association asking me to visit her club members. When I do so, I sometimes find as many as 30 or more women meeting regularly and trying to learn this many things, which interest women, of which the relative neglect of girls' education in the past has deprived them."

"If we are to satisfy the very real and spontaneous demand of the African women in this part of the world for education at all levels, we shall need many trained and enthusiastic helpers from home to come out as teachers, club organizers, and welfare workers. I would appeal to women at home who are looking out for a deeply challenging and worthwhile job to think about the many openings for them in this part of East Africa. If they come they will be assured of a warm welcome from the women of Uganda, in whose lives so much of the future lies."

C. D. and W. Schemes

A RETURN OF SCHEMES made under the Council Development and Welfare Act from April 1, 1953 to March 31, 1957, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office at £s. 3d.

In the eight years ended March 31 last, payments for approved schemes totalled £84,899,000 and £7,848,396 was spent on research.

For the year under review, £499,721 was devoted to East Africa generally (£182,103 for locust control, and £189,000 for buildings at Makerere College, £50,000 to Kenya (£23,300 supplementary provision of geological survey, £63,939 to the Specialized Protectorate (£23,274 for geological survey and £2,160 for a broadcasting station), £384,000 for Tanganyika (£276,000 for road improvement), £50,000 to Uganda for the improvement of teaching facilities at Mulago hospital, £100,000 for Zanzibar for improvement of Besencom settlements), £547,157 to Northern Rhodesia (£363,421 for Government African farms), and £235,000 loan for African peasant farming), £595,200 was allocated (£187,563 for road development and £384,210 for the establishment of road construction organization), and £2,270 to Bechuanaland (£38,240 for water supplies).

Dynamics of African Development

MR. BASH DAVENPORT, summarizing in the *West African Survey* his impressions of a visit to the Belgian Congo, has written:

"The Belgians are enlightened industrialists but shortsighted politicians. There is a notable lack, among them, of a sense of reckoning with what may be undesirable, but by all means to be called the price of progress - the factor which has questioned many profits made so many Colonial States. In their words, they expect so many plans and programmes and constructions these last 10 years; the dynamics of African development."

"The last 10 years have shown this factor as an algebraic progression, yet many Europeans in Africa are still adding it up in simple arithmetic, and always getting the wrong answer. Progress is not continuously being devised for situations which have already occurred."

"The Belgian race, to be sure, intelligent economic advance and intelligent social advance is likely to exact a high price in terms of political and social peace. Belgian capitalism seems determined to follow skilled African workers, now emerging in their thousands, no means of understanding their position of inferiority, other than the rigid chanting of the mission schools and no means at all (no matter how peaceful) of objectives that position."

"Unlike European workers in the days of early industrialism, these Africans have no social thinkers to tell them how and why the world goes on, and great surges of security money are expended every year, making sure that no healthy political influence ever reaches near them. But Africans are no different from others, and of course, they are deprived of access to a reasonable explanation of their inferiority, they arrive at an unreasonable explanation - and this unreasonable explanation may easily carry them, at any rate for a time, into extremist positions from which retreat, without the influence of European stupidity and greed would always be difficult."

"A strong and healthy race, which is prevented from growing straight may otherwise be crooked. One may borrow the words of Eather van Wijk, a notable student of the Congo, and conclude that European racism is the father of African racialism."

Desert Locust Situation Summary

THE ANTI-LOCUST RESEARCH CENTRE in London reported a few days ago, *inter alia*:

"In the first half of May there were heavy hopper infestations in western, central, and eastern parts of the Somali and Protectorate; by late May - early June escapes were leading in Borama, Barga, Las Anod, and Bihen areas in Somali. Laying swarms were reported in the Mifliten and Midun Provinces, and there were a despatch hatching in the Gasto district and the Mifliten, Mafaka, Ferfer, Belet Uba, Ferrandi, Obvia, Haraderet, and Dera areas of Wadai, and in Bardera area of Upper Jubba."

"Egg-laying continued in the Maasin, Baringo, and Turkana districts and in the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya, and there were isolated reports of mass swarms near Londololo and in North and South Kavirato. A widespread and further hopper infestation has continued in B. Galla, and further hatching has occurred in the Mendera, Mafkar, and Bambura districts, and in the Baringo, Mafkar, Magashi, Magadi, and Nanyira areas. By early June escapes were leading in the Mafkar, Mafkar, Mafkar, and Mifliten districts. The Tanganyika hopper infestation continued till a second half of May in the Mafkar, Mafkar, and Lake Namora areas, and the laying of eggs reported in northern Masoma. Further hatching and swarms of egg-laying were reported from the Lake Namora area."

"In Somalia many swarms were reported in north-western and central provinces, and in the north-western and central provinces, and the hopper infestation in the Gonder area, caused by small swarms of an Eritrean origin, continued throughout June and early July. Heavy hopper infestations were reported by and Hara, and in the eastern Arusi, Ogaden, and Somali provinces, and against infestation in Gnan and Baha districts of Darfur. By early June there were heavy hopper infestations in the Mafkar area. Swarms were reported from Direda, and in the Mafkar area."

"In East Africa further reports from the long rains according to new general statistics, the numbers of swarms increased in the Mafkar area, became concentrated in July. Some of the Protectorate, where some swarms will breed on the summer rains."

Mr. Transport Chief

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Agricultural Wage Rates

Mr. Eldred Hitchcock's Views

COMMENTS on African agricultural wage rates in East Africa were made by Mr. Eldred Hitchcock, chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, in an address to the Tanganyika Society in Dar es Salaam recently, "in view of the contentious statements contained in the Carpenter Report."

"Our wage and cost economy is," he said, "different in important respects from that of industrial countries, although this comparison is consciously or subconsciously, occasionally made. I would say that over 90% of Africans in Tanganyika work to a money target, and are affected by money incentives to a significant degree."

"In my experience, low output is not due to wages. Low wages are due to low output, and it is the putting the cart before the horse. In any wage adjustment prior regard should be given to the effect to problems sustained and increased output to achieve maximum wages, rather than to minimum wages unrelated to the scale and rate of output."

"Labour shortage is the distinguishing feature of our labour position, while a labour surplus has always been the cause of minimum wage legislation in most countries. The introduction into agriculture of the minimum wage principle would in my view prejudice production and standard of output. Agricultural wages are substantially supplemented by expenditure in kind and by land ownership and are combined with employment."

"In the more congested urban areas, especially where housing shortage and inflated food costs have detrimentally affected African living costs, a minimum wage would stabilize these bad conditions, although there may be some case for its introduction for some categories of urban labour—who shall probably not be in townships at all."

"In his book, 'Beyond the Merique Bay,' Adams Haxell refers to the dilemma that primary commodities in the

tropics had to bear the same rate of wages as the industrial products of the West, when only millionaires could afford the cup which stimulates but does not inebriate."

There is also the international aspect. Tanganyika is in competition with the countries of other tropical powers of Africa, such as the Portuguese and the French Colonies, where Native wage of living and consumption costs of production are markedly below their own. Our ultimate level of wages and labour opportunities are to a large extent conditioned by these competitive conditions.

"Moreover, the comparative incidence of taxation, and in some cases exchange, and further relative handicaps in providing employment in competition with these countries, the British Colonies in Africa are on precarious bases, for our basic costs are too high. These competitive factors will certainly increase in the future."

"We must face the dilemma that tropical economies that progress by wage increase alone leads too often merely to a reduction in production. This applies to a lesser extent to an increasing wage of unskilled and semi-skilled Africans, for the African is an adaptable person; but it nevertheless remains true that for 95% of money incentives have little appeal even where consumer goods are available. That, of course, is gradually altering, but only within the tempo of Africa."

"Similarly, in the price economy of a large part of Africa, seasonal peasant production, higher prices in one year may only result in larger plantings the next, and might be used as a guide. For this reason, Colonial Governments have in practice found it necessary to pay to the African a lower price than the market rates of high prices, and to place the difference in annual Government funds. Other reasons are often given for this, which mask the fundamental one."

Township Development

On the subject of township development, Mr. Hitchcock said that he seemed to be based more on European practice than on the values of Africa. "You are building up Dar es Salaam as though you were building up Surbiton," he commented. He quoted with approval a recent letter in *The Times*, referring to the danger that, in the switch-over from a rural subsistence economy to an industrialized, urbanized money economy, Africans might become a landless, poverty-stricken, and unwell-to-do proletariat."

"What something has been done (Mr. Hitchcock went on) to develop non-African urban areas, too little has, so far as the African is concerned. I appreciate that the difficulties are very considerable. In the past a considerable number of Africans in Tanganyika lived on small holdings within easy reach of their employment, where they sold to themselves and their families, hoes shillings to their pockets and seeds. They cultivated maize, beans, papaw, amingo, sweet potatoes, etc., and kept chickens, goats, sufficient to provide a full diet. This mixed economy kept down the African cost of living and was the basis of some contentment."

"The present urban African cost of living is now unduly inflated by the township conditions we are imposing, and that in turn, demanding to the extent the cost of living of all of us who inhabit townships. Expansion of the town boundaries under the stimulus of town planners and town officials, which does not necessarily mean expansion of the town, resulted in a number of eviction cases and an increase in urban slum conditions."

"Planning since the war has held up and has prevented private initiative in African building, and has so far provided no adequate economic stimulus, save to a limited extent for Government employees, while the standards of housing have put most housing outside the reach of most Africans. If it were not for this it would be Gilbertian."

"Any forced process of urbanization is surely unnecessary and dangerous. The urban worker especially needs for some time more a little bit of land within reasonable distance of his work, to give to himself, with his small house, grow some food, and bring up his family in these conditions."

"But for Africans, the urban areas have even been suggested. Such urbanization at this stage of society undesirable, as well as uneconomic. Healthy African society has a natural dignity which can be disastrously destroyed by urbanization of this type. Europe's shall never require an Operation Anya in Dar es Salaam."

Mr. Hitchcock reminded his audience that Tanganyika was referred to as one of the "backward" territories. Therefore it had great opportunities, and started with a comparatively clean slate. It could learn from its neighbour's experience.

"We are shortly embarking on a new basis of inter-racial co-operation and co-existence," he ended. "Without a corresponding change, the harmoniously-balanced economic tree will have no roots."

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The new airport at Mombasa, Tanganyika, is to be opened today.

The flag, known as the sea cow, has been declared royal game in Kenya.

More than 7,000 tons of African beef the Union last year to settle in the Rhodesias.

Four American destroyers, BARTON, DELLY, STICKELL, and STRONG, visited Mombasa last week.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Empire Empire Society was held in London on Tuesday.

Nakuru, Kenya, has now an inter-racial club. The mayor, Mr. Norman Hardy, is the first chairman.

Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika, will perform the official opening of the Port of Mombasa on July 1.

A booklet of 14 pages entitled "The U.K. Dependencies in Brief" has been published by the Central Office of Information.

Copies of Dr. J. Wilson's "Kenya's Farming" can be obtained in England at 12s. post paid from the African and Colonial Press Agency, 25, Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1.

Animal fatalities on the lines of East African Airways amounted to 113 last year, including one camel, one giraffe, one sheep, seven donkeys, one elephant, one zebra, and one puck.

Dar es Salaam Airport

The Royal Air Force and 20 airline and charter companies are being invited to take part in a flying display to mark the official opening of Dar es Salaam, new airport by Sir Edward Twining, the Governor, on October 16.

An official badge for the East African Meteorological Department, which has been approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, bears a weathered African centre within a representation of the full Royal Coat of Arms, surrounded by a garter carrying the words "Africa High Commission." The whole is surmounted by a representation of St. Edward's Crown. This is the first of the non-self-contained departments of the Commission to be granted an official emblem.

Forthcoming events in Kenya include the Kenya Lawn Tennis Championships in Nairobi from July 22 to August 2; the conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in Nairobi from August 20 to 29; and the Royal Agricultural Show in Nakuru from September 29 to October 2. In Tanganyika the weighing of the Aga Khan in platinum will take place at Dar es Salaam on September 15, and the official opening of the Dar es Salaam airport on October 16.

Difficulties of Farming in Africa

Importance of Better Farming Methods

MR. W. H. WROTH, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Northern Rhodesia, said in a recent broadcast talk that 97% of the crop requirements and almost 100% of the wheat requirements of the country had to be imported, in addition to 10% of its beef, bacon, tinned and many other items. One means of correcting such deficiencies would be to increase farming under irrigation.

He also said: "The Land Bank can go a long way in assisting, but it should like to consider whether it is possible to lengthen the terms of repayment. It is a question essential to take the worries that come from a shortage of finance off the farmer's mind, thus enabling him to concentrate on farming his land, which after all is a very complicated job. The town man has financial troubles, but he at least usually knows the extent of his next month's salary. The farmer is always very much in the dark until his crop is reaped, and in the case of the tobacco farmer often until it is sold."

What a Farmer Should Know

"The average farmer in the street has a conception of agriculture and of farming can be. The farmer today needs to have a knowledge of mechanics of secondary work and animal husbandry, of soils and how to handle them, of grasses, plants, and fertilizers. He needs to understand how to handle labour firms, and to get the most out of them, and in the case of sickness how to doct them. He should have an ability to judge weather. He must always be an optimistic, patient and philosophic; otherwise he will probably go mad, and he must also be something of a gambler."

"If he is a tobacco farmer he has to learn another special branch of farming. In this case he may grow a poor crop and completely ruin it in the curing."

"Farming is a profession that takes many years for a man to master. My father once said to me 'I have been farming for 70 years and I still sometimes feel that I know very little about it.'"

"I trust that farmers will take every opportunity of visiting the research stations, or working together with the scientists, where they go farmers express the desire to improve their methods here; to improve their farming methods; to learn how to use less labour and get more from their existing labour; and in general to bring the standard of our farming to the high level which we trust we shall attain in the not too distant future."

"The methods of African farmers are being rapidly changed and improved, and I trust that they will learn from the example of what they are shown and told, since only thus can the rural areas be developed in the way the African members of Legislative Council have asked."

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Questions in Parliament

(Report continued from page 336)

prohibited in East African territories, and state the grounds for the prohibition in each case.

MR. LYTELTON: "As the control of the circulation of publications is under approved colonial laws, a matter within the discretion of the Governments concerned, full information is not immediately available to me. I am, however, making inquiries of those Governments and will have their replies I shall communicate with the hon. member."

MR. SWINNER: "In view of that statement and in the light of the hope that the Secretary of State will publish the facts about this heavy-handed censorship, will he inquire why this censorship is exclusively directed against African newspapers and does nothing to curb the racial and propagandistic propaganda of settler newspapers?"

MR. LYTELTON: "The hon. member has leaped to another conclusion, which we cannot endorse until we have had an opportunity of looking at the facts which I will shortly give."

MR. M. MACMILLAN (Lab.) asked upon what grounds a number of chiefs had recently been dismissed by the Buganda Government.

MR. LYTELTON: "Inefficiency and persistent refusal to carry out their duties satisfactorily."

Cost of Studies at Makerere College

MR. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked the cost of a student at Makerere College, Uganda; and how many of those students were private and how many on Government scholarships from Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Nyasaland respectively.

MR. LYTELTON: "The estimated gross costs per student vary for each faculty; for 1954 these are estimated at between £494 and £1,938. I have no precise details of students holding Government scholarships, but I understand that at least 90% of the students receive grants either from their Governments or from district councils. The total numbers of students from the territories mentioned are: Kenya, 168; Tanganyika, 212; Uganda, 209; Nyasaland, two."

MR. JOHNSON: "Can the Minister tell us what hope he has of cutting down what seems to be a very high cost per student? Is he aware that it is cheaper for an African student to come to Oxford and pay his fees and stay almost the whole year? Is he aware that it will be difficult for Makerere College to obtain these students under these conditions?"

MR. LYTELTON: "It seems largely a matter of numbers. If the number of students in the faculties was increased that would bring down the per capita cost."

Transfer of N. Rhodesian Prisoners

MR. G. CRADDOCK (Lab.) asked what steps the Colonial Secretary took to satisfy himself regarding the conditions under which Africans were imprisoned in the Union of South Africa before authorizing the transference of African prisoners from Northern Rhodesia to that country.

MR. LYTELTON: "I refer to the reply on July 16 to Mr. Craddock and Sir Leslie Plummer."

MR. CRADDOCK: "Would the Minister satisfy himself about South African prisons before giving permission for more prisoners to be sent there? Really, he should see that no prisoners should be transferred without his permission."

MR. LYTELTON: "I repeat that genuine N. Rhodesian will be transferred without preference being shown to one. Furthermore, the object of this transfer, if that is the right word, is only the interests of the prisoners."

MR. W. PALING (Lab.) "Will the Minister or anybody in the Colonial Office exercise supervision over these prisoners when they get to South Africa?"

MR. LYTELTON: "The responsibility and duty is to see that when the transfer takes place there is good reason for it in the interests of the prisoner."

MR. J. JOHNSON asked what machinery had been set up for the purpose of discussions with the Governments of Belgium, France, and Portugal regarding methods of Colonial administration in African territories south of the Sahara.

MR. LYTELTON: "I refer to the letter number L.C.Md. 5,066, which contains the text of the agreement for the establishment of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (C.T.A.). This agreement was signed in London on January 18 this year."

MR. JOHNSON: "Is it not a fact that these discussions are mainly meetings of civil servants and purely technical in nature? Does the Minister not think that hon. members of this House have something to learn from the methods of other Parliaments in other parts of Africa? Would he not think a Council of Africa, not quite the same as, but on the lines of the Council of Europe, where we could meet and ask members from other Parliaments in London, Brussels, and Paris?"

MR. LYTELTON: "I think not. The political sup, or say, the French African Colonies are so widely different from ours that I do not think that any general lesson is all possible. We have other means besides the one mentioned of exchanging views on constantly our matters of administration."

MR. M. FOOT (Lab.) asked in Northern Rhodesia and service strikes were illegal in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. LYTELTON: "Strikes are illegal in the water, electricity, health, hospital, and many services. Strikes become legal on these services if the dispute has been reported to the Governor and he has not referred it for settlement by existing machinery, or by arbitration, within 21 days."

MR. FOOT: "I am inclined to keep these restrictions as a permanent part of the system in Northern Rhodesia."

MR. LYTELTON: "The comments is a very big word. A strike becomes legal when this notice is given."

Helicopters in the Colonies

MR. DODDS (Lab.) asked how long it would be before twin-engine helicopters were available for use in the Colonies.

MR. LYTELTON: "I am not in a position to add anything to the answer given on May 31 by the Minister of Supply."

MR. DODDS: "Why would the Minister decide to do nothing in the meantime, on the standing assumption that single-engine helicopters are too dangerous to operate in crops and other jobs? Will he not look at this matter again? Why does he say that the twin-engine helicopter would be far too costly? Is not the single-engine helicopter much more valuable for such jobs as crop-spraying and dusting?"

MR. LYTELTON: "It is anticipated that the twin-engine helicopters are the efficient and cheaper for spraying than ordinary aircraft."

MR. C. ALBERT (Cons.): "Will the Minister make sure that the helicopters which are at present operating in the centre of London are made available for use in the furthest outposts of Empire in the shortest possible time?"

MR. DODDS: "Owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the suggestion—[Hon. member: "Hear, hear."]—I must the reply. I believe have notice that I will raise this matter on the Adjournment."

"It is extremely rare for any hon. member to be admitted to a Government school in the summer and Proteo State without having first attended a technical school for several years."—*Westminster Journal*, 14th July, 1954, on the Protectorate's Education Department.

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Of Commercial Concern

The new headquarters of the Hunting group of companies is Norwich House, 4, Durraven Street, Park Lane, London, W.1.

The Kenya Farmers' Association have been appointed agents for the British Standard Portland Cement Co., Ltd., Mombasa.

Short-wave radio equipment has been installed at the post office signal station, tugs, and pilot launches at Kilifi, harbour, Kenya.

A new Coca Cola factory is being built in Kampala at a cost of about £55,000. Mr. Haider Manji is the chairman, and Mr. M. J. Chagoropoulos, managing director of the Uganda company.

At last week's auction in London, 2,594 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 4s. 6.82d per lb. compared with 7,694 packages averaging 4s. 6.06d per lb. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 1s. 9d. per lb. for a consignment from Kenya.

Kenya Timber

Mr. L. R. Macintosh, Minister of Forestry Development in Kenya has announced plans for making greater use of the Colony's timber potential. At least 100 square miles out of a total of 3,000 are being tapped. Coniferous plantations offer the chief hope of a major export industry.

To combat unfair trading in coffee, the Kikuyu Native Coffee Board has fixed the price to the producer at 3s. 6d. per 50 lb. bag, which is the same as that paid in Uganda. Considerably higher than that paid last year, the price, which allows for the export tax, is the highest it is possible to pay at existing values in world markets.

British Central Africa Co., Ltd. propose to capitalize £39,000 of reserves to provide for the issue of three new 2s. shares for every 20 old units held on July 1, 1954. The new shares will rank for all dividends declared after that date.

Applications for the erection of coffee curing works in Uganda have been granted to Messrs. Kulubya, Kasule and Mulyanti (for a company in formation) at Bombe; Mpiigi Coffee Curing Co. (in formation) at Mpiigi; Mugambi and Co. (in formation) at Mityana; and the Uganda Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd. at Kawempe.

Mr. R. J. Wise, a consultant to the Office of Trade and Investment and Monetary Affairs, a division of the Foreign Operations Administration of the United States, who has been surveying opportunities for private investment in under-developed countries, has said that his aim was to discover what the local peoples wanted in the way of a financial partner from America. Two projects, he said, were being established to demonstrate to private investors that American partnership would be well received. In Rhodesia, early schemes seemed to be the manufacture of nitrogenous fertilizers as by-products of coal-mining; the development of hydro-electric power, and of industries based on locally produced materials, such as copper and iron.

Dividends

Tuners and Newall, Ltd.—Interim 5% actual (2 1/2%) in respect of the year ending September 30 next, payable on July 1.

United Tobacco Co. (South), Ltd.—Second interim on ordinary and deferred ordinary shares of 6d. per share or 1% free of South African tax, making 1s. 3d., on 1/10 date for the year ending September 30 next. Last year, two interims of 2 1/2% were paid, but no final dividend.



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Company Report

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga

Programme of Modernization and Development

Mr. L. Sengier, Confidence in the Future

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA was held in Brussels on June 24.

MR. GASTON BLAISE was in the chair.

The accounts for the year ended December 31, 1953 were adopted.

The profit and loss account showed a gross profit of Francs 4,698,363,460. After deduction of the provisions for depreciation and for taxation on profits and of sundry charges, there remained a net profit of Frs. 3,228,626,070. By inclusion of Frs. 45,930,437 brought forward from the previous year, the available balance totalled Frs. 3,473,656,507.

From this balance, Frs. 795,447,268 were appropriated to the reserve and the special reserve and contingencies funds, and Frs. 94,253,355 were carried forward. The balance left for distribution amounted to Frs. 2,283,956,880.

The meeting approved a dividend of Frs. 1,450 net per share for the year 1953. Taking into account the interim dividend of Frs. 300 paid in January 1954, the final dividend is accordingly Frs. 650 net per share.

Mr. Sengier's Statement

In his address to the meeting, MR. L. SENGIER, chairman of the Permanent Committee, said:

"The important programme for capital and modernization of our plant, materializing according to our plans. You will certainly find satisfactory the technical and financial results outlined in our report to the general meeting of this day. These results have been obtained thanks to the complete and devoted co-operation of our staff, to which I pay tribute.

Our production of copper (214,000 metric tons) and cobalt (8,300 metric tons) for our main activities—have for the second year under review, increased again in comparison with those of 1952. The tonnages sold and shipped during the financial year are slightly lower than the tonnages produced.

On the other hand, the average selling price of our copper deliveries, which has advanced on the basis of the financial year, is practically the same as that of 1952, i.e., about 34,700 francs per metric ton, a price which corresponds to a 90.50 cents f.a.c. New York quotation.

These results and the increase of our liquid assets, notwithstanding the heavy capital expenditure, justify our proposal to raise last year's dividend of 1,250 francs to 1,450 francs for this year.

As in preceding years, I am giving you some main elements of this year's accounts in rounded figures:

Net dividend	1,450 millions
Taxes and duties	2,270 millions
Royalty to the Comité Spécial du Katanga	210 millions
Amortisation	800 millions
Total capital expenditure	1,500 millions
Amount assigned to reserves	750 millions
Increase of assets	550 millions

Concerning the prospects for 1954 and the coming years, Mr. Sengier stated:

"In a 1950 when the industrial copper markets are influenced by variable purchases for armaments and Governments' stockpiling, I wish to avoid making long term forecasts of the market and to quotations. The

latter seem for the time being stabilized at the rate of 29 to 30 cents a rate which is close to the price obtained during the financial years 1952 and 1953. Sales, which had fallen during the first two months of the year, have greatly increased during the last four months, with the consequence that at this date the sales already concluded this year, and which will affect 1954, amount to 130,000 metric tons.

These results are very satisfactory and enable us to face the 1954 balance sheet with confidence.

Director's Report

Further to Mr. Sengier's address, the report of the board of directors, which has been circulated with the accounts, shows that in 1953, the high production of previous years was exceeded.

Besides copper and cobalt, other production includes 242,000 metric tons of zinc concentrates, 32 tons of cadmium, 154,800 kilos of silver, and 642 kilograms of gold.

The exportation of uranium and thorium concentrates has been restricted, the uranium being recovered to meet the considerable demands.

The Société Générale Metallurgique de Lubokwe has been engaged with the study of making electrolytically pure germanium dioxide from germanicous dusts produced by the company. The process will soon be started on an industrial scale.

In 1953 the company carried on a development and modernization programme. The capacity of both the Kolwezi and Kolwezi concentrators has been increased respectively to 100,000 and 200,000 tons of ore per month.

At the Lupumbashi plant a second casting machine was put into operation early in 1953.

At the Jadoville plant additional equipment has been put into service. The 700-ton annual capacity of the plant has thus been brought up to 110,000 metric tons of copper and 4,400 tons of cobalt.

Power Stations

Construction of the Delo power station is drawing to a close; the second turbo-generator group was started up in May, 1953, and the third one last March. The reserve group is in course of erection.

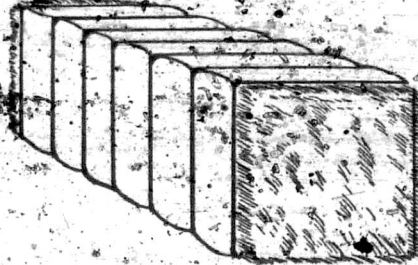
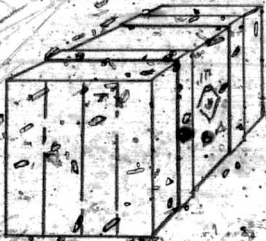
The workings of the Le Marinel power station have been intensified. According to plans, the first group is due for service in January, 1957.

A 220 kV line, which will connect the Le Marinel power station to the Jadoville metallurgical centre, is in course of erection. This line will be extended to the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia and create an inter-connection between the systems of Upper Katanga and of the Rhodesian Copperbelt.

A contract for supplying a total of 500 million kW during 10 years to Northern Rhodesia has been concluded.

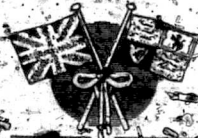
The health situation of the Congolese workers is still improving, owing to the special care given by the medical and labour services.

On the other hand, the company has carried on the educational and instruction of the youth. A new vocational school has been opened at Ruwete. Besides the necessary instruction and training of the children of the company.



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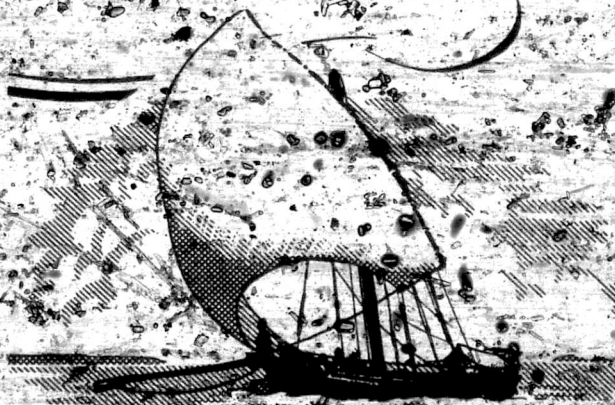
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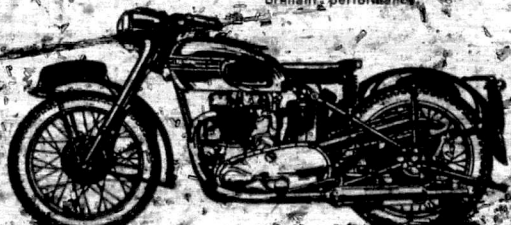
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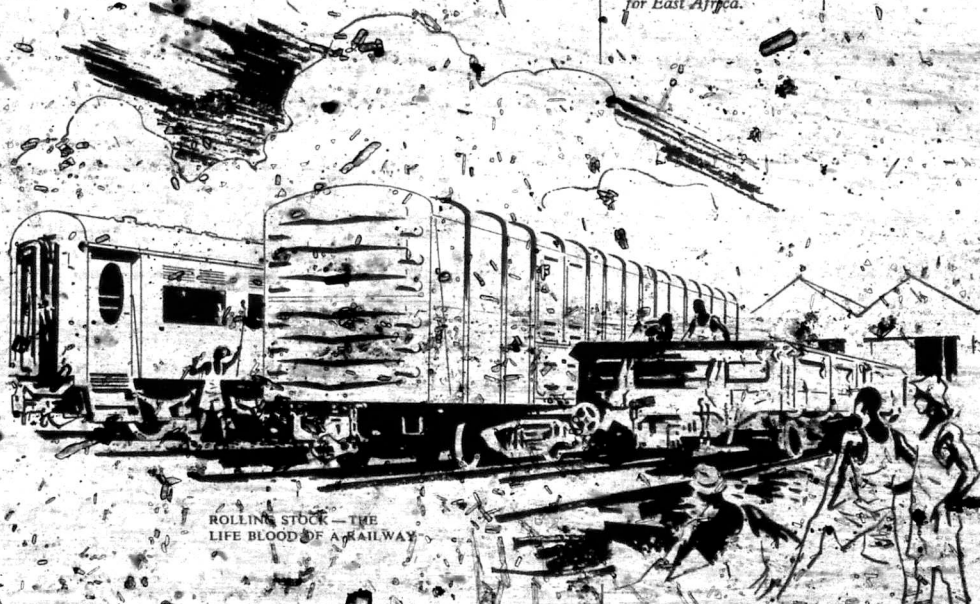
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Founder and Editor
F. S. JOELSON

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

VERY HEAVY BURDENS will have to be borne by the taxpayers of East Africa if the Legislatures accept the recommendations of the inquiry made under the chairmanship of Sir David Lidbury and published to-day in the "Report of the Commission of the Civil Services of the East African Territories and the East Africa High Commission". The most astonishing statement in this volume of nearly three hundred pages is surely the casual remark towards the end that the commissioners have decided to leave the territories to compute the costs involved because we have no wish either to alarm the tax-paying public by pitching the figure too high or to deceive them by suggesting too low a figure. Nothing, we consider, could have been better calculated to cause alarm than to suggest wholesale increases in the emoluments of officials without telling the taxpayers of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika to what sums they are expected to commit the territories now and in the future. Indeed, the proposals cannot be properly judged until their full implications are known and considered in the context of the present budgets and probable future developments. The omission of close estimates of the costs of the recommendations will assuredly promote alarm and despondency—not least at the folly of the commission in failing to supply an answer to the very first question which any responsible man of affairs would put.

By arousing strong feelings of resentment and resistance, this execrable omission will provide the worst possible atmosphere for consideration of a report which is in many ways an impressive work. The Lidbury Report, an immense amount of work, is a serious balancing of arguments and a new

that the three commissioners were sometimes prepared to reject claims made on behalf of the Civil Service where they were less than fair to the general public. But its faults are equally obvious, though they may be psychological rather than financial. The financial implications are manifestly serious. When the Financial Secretary introduced his budget in Uganda the other day he provided for an increase in official emoluments in that Protectorate of no less than £850,000. Tanganyika's bill would probably not be less, and that of Kenya would be considerably more. The difficult task of persuading the sorely-tried people of that Colony to face this heavy charge as essential in present conditions—indeed as dating back to the beginning of this year—is aggravated by other shortcomings in this document.

Though East Africans would accept the policy of paying appropriate salaries to first-rate men, they may well object to large automatic increases for senior officials in whom they have little or no confidence. In all three territories there have in the recent past been reports of senior posts who failed to discharge their duties with satisfaction to the public. The commissioners should be well aware of such cases. Yet through their report run two assumptions which we repudiate: (a) that the Colonial Service is of the best quality obtainable, and (b) that sharply increased salaries are necessary to maintain the present quality. The second assumption is disproved by the fact that such large numbers of men and women are attracted to the Colonial Service by the present salaries, as to (a), any knowledgeable man from or in Kenya, Uganda, or Tanganyika could name offhand high-salaried civil servants in his territory who are or have recently been more of a handicap than a help (and cooperation could almost always be obtained from experienced officials in the department concerned.) While the

further substantial contributions from Kenyans of all ages could come only from customs and excise duties. But in those matters inter-territorial agreement is, in practice, required, though the three East African Dependencies have the constitutional right to act independently of one another. If Kenya alone were to raise the duty on some luxury articles, they could easily be smuggled across the land frontiers with Uganda and Tanganyika; and the Governments of those two neighbours would in present circumstances not be eager to face the criticism that they had imposed new burdens on their people merely to keep in step with Kenya (though Tanganyika at any rate could do with additional revenue). So higher duties can be ruled out as an immediate measure. They may well come later—and their soft drinks seem to me likely to attract the Minister's attention, for sales have increased phenomenally among Africans in the past couple of years. A very knowledgeable Kenya friend tells me that the annual consumption in that country is now about 750,000 bottles a month.

Mr. Vasey

MR. VASEY is regarded in Whitehall, at Westminster, and in the City as the ablest negotiator Kenya has sent to London in recent times. Before returning to Nairobi on Sunday he said only that he had been sympathetically received; but, as indicated above, I believe that his mission has had very favourable results from Kenya's standpoint. He impresses influential men here not merely by his clear grasp of the problems with which the Government of Kenya is grappling, but at least as much by his replies to searching questions about the future. It is widely recognized that he has a clear conception of the course which Kenya ought to take politically, economically, and socially; and that he has played and will play an indispensable part in the development of multi-racial confidence and co-operation. I know people of great influence in London who privately admit that they would be deeply pessimistic about Kenya but for the contribution which they expect to be made by a few men in the Colony, one of whom is Mr. Vasey.

Responsible Politicians

IN THAT CONNECTION responsible Kenyans would do well to consider the irresponsibility of some persons prominent in the public life of the Colony just when the Minister of Finance was about to visit London. For that reason his European non-official colleagues in the Legislature might have been expected to show special circumspection. Instead they embarrassed him by foolish public statements. Mr. Handell, but only leader of the European non-official members and now himself a Minister, said in the Legislature that the Imperial Government had undertaken to meet any difference between the revenue raised locally and the cost of dealing with the emergency in Kenya. Mr. Vasey had to contradict him emphatically, for otherwise some of those with whom he was about to negotiate in London might have taken the view under duty, and that of the public, that he had helped to bring about. At the same time, moreover, European elected members of the Legislature, having split their organization from top to bottom, sought to engage public attention by issuing a joint statement which affirmed the whole spirit of the Lyttelton agreement, and, incidentally, compelled the Asian leaders to retort in public (with a moderation which did them credit). The entirely unnecessary and injudicious statement of the European non-officials has done much to inter-racial relations in Kenya. It has done this through the press, and other circles, and through the public mind which therefore is rapidly

growing feeling that the settler community in Kenya sadly lacks wise firm leadership among the elected members.

Livingstone's Travels

THE THREE BOOKS which record the African travels of David Livingstone contain more than three-quarters of a million words, and two of them have been out of print for many years. Dr. James I. McNair, chairman of the Scottish National Memorial to the great explorer and traveller, has therefore compiled, in Livingstone's own words, a one-volume condensation which will be published this month. Having had the opportunity of dipping into the proofs, I have no hesitation in saying that this labour of love has been successful. Dr. McNair embarked upon it as "an act of piety to the memory of Livingstone," when he discovered to his surprise that an account of the travels have never appeared in one volume of moderate size.

Meticulous Diarist

NO TRAVELLER can ever have kept a more meticulous and careful daily record than did Livingstone, who carried in his jacket pocket a stiff-covered little book in which he made notes, sketches, and rough maps. These jottings were later carefully elaborated in large, strongly-bound, locked volumes of the size of a family Bible. When writing material gave out, he used bits of newspaper, and the juice of a plant in place of ink; but even the memoranda on odd bits of paper all bore the date. The high proportion of the literate public of East and Central Africa today cannot have read Livingstone's books. Now they will be able to repair that sad omission. This clearly printed 400-page book ought certainly to have a wide readership, particularly in Africa.

Zanzibar Occasion

ZANZIBAR was better represented at last week's East African Dinner in London than on any previous occasion. Doyen of those who had lived in that delightful Protectorate was Mr. J. H. Sinclair, who first went out in 1899 and was British Resident from 1921 to 1924 (and is still so fit at the age of 83 that nothing pleases him more than a game of polo). Sir Richard Rankine, British Resident from 1930 to 1937, and Lady Rankine, Sir John Hall, Resident from 1937 to 1940, and Lady Hall; Sir John Rankine, who has held the office of Resident since 1951, and Major E. W. T. Dutton, who was acting Resident more than once, were all present. So were well-known East African business men who had lived and worked in Zanzibar, including Mr. Walker Jenkins and Mr. H. H. Robinson. This year's President of the Dinner Club, Lord Pennell, recalled that his father had been British Consul General in Zanzibar in the nineties.

Uganda National Congress

MR. BERNARD Maling, president-general of the Uganda National Congress, has, according to news telegrams from Kampala, claimed that the congress has more than a million members. That seems a fantastic exaggeration, and it is to be hoped that steps will be taken in Uganda to establish the real numerical strength of this extremist movement, to which world-wide publicity is being given. In my talks from time to time with Africans in Uganda, I have not seen one who was prepared to put the membership at 50,000, and only one who judged it to be as high as 100,000. I know Europeans of very long experience in the country who are convinced that the membership does not exceed a few hundred.

Speech of Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia

Mr. Garfield Todd on Inter-Racial and Inter-Territorial Matters

MR. R. S. GARFIELD TODD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said when he addressed a Press conference in London last week:—

"The machinery of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has got going—surprising successfully and fairly well. As the first Federal Budget has been laid this week, the Government is not afraid to plan a progressive policy, nor is it reluctant to adopt a realistic approach to the very real task of putting the three territories—Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia—on a comparable, yet workable, basis. What is good for one country may not please another. The question should be: Is it good for the Federation? In that way we can avoid any partisan approach to our problems."

"As Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia I have to face many suggestions of 'dictatorship'—or, from the less vigorous accusers who choose their words more carefully, of acting the big brother. Both allegations are stupid. Southern Rhodesia is in the Federation to do as much as it can to make the scheme succeed; and we have gone a long way towards turning many of our Government departments and offices into Federal departments. July 1 sees the last official step in the change-over. If not *de facto*, at least *de jure* most of the departments and functions of Government will have been placed on a Federal basis."

"The average person is still inclined to mix 'federal' with 'territorial'—it certainly needs a little sorting out—but in practice the whole system is building up into a workable whole."

African Reaction to Federation

"The second question I always encounter is: What is the reaction of the African to federation? In Southern Rhodesia I would say, 'Very favourable.' In Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland: 'No enormous change.' The northern territories are going through a trial period. The African wants to see what federation will produce. If there are benefits, he wants to share them; if he does not like what he sees, he might reject this great experiment in partnership. It will be for him to decide."

"The three territories are becoming more and more complementary, and this local development is producing wealth which the African can share on the spot. As our plans and projects multiply, the worker can work within the Federation, not having to look for employment in a country beyond its borders. The wealth he produces and earns is spread throughout the Federation: he must inevitably share in it."

"Southern Rhodesia is three times the size of England. The Federation is 10 times the size of England. Its resources, both mineral and agricultural, are vast. The present population is, roughly, 216,000 Europeans, and nearly 7m. Africans. Each person must do some hard work daily if the area is to expand as it should—and can. The call, therefore, is for the skilled worker, the skilled artisan, the man and woman who can lead the country. Many Commonwealth countries are looking for the same people."

"Some time ago Southern Rhodesia was criticized because we did not throw the doors of immigration wide open. There was every reason for not doing so. A bottleneck is still the most serious bottleneck in the country; transportation is very heavily burdened; public services are overloaded. You cannot entertain your immigrants, handle in papers, if you cannot give them what they want—especially if they come from countries

where they might have been enduring restrictions for long periods. That is why Southern Rhodesian immigration has been selective. We have recently eased some of our regulations. A man and wife with four children—instead of two—can now come in with a residence permit."

Immigration Policy

"A permit is also issued—all things being equal—to an immigrant who might seek employment only after arrival in Southern Rhodesia. Before you had to have a guaranteed job to go to before you could get the entry permit. The two points seem small. In fact, they cover a large number of people. In 1939 the European population of Southern Rhodesia was 64,000. In 1953 it was 163,000. That's something less than the population of Lewisham; but the proportionate increase is probably the highest in the Commonwealth."

"In planning our immigration policy we shall certainly have to work closely with the Federal policy which will, I think, be hammered out in a month or two. In the same way, the Federal Government will have to work very closely with the territorial Governments in this matter."

"Southern Rhodesia is very British in outlook and we plan to keep it so, but that policy does not exclude the possibility of admitting selected aliens in large numbers. The important thing is that they must be ready to become Rhodesians. They need not scrap all links with home, or throw over their national ties, but they must regard Rhodesia as their new home. After all, the country is stiff with Scotsmen who have not lost their accent or many of their traits—the better ones!—but who have long been excellent citizens in Rhodesia."

"The future of the Federation—the whole and the three parts, although I am speaking now only for one part—depends on the ability of the races to work together. At present there is, to a very large degree, a gap between black and white. The gap is narrowing, but only slowly. I would not presume to prophesy when the two sides will meet."

"The Europeans in Southern Rhodesia are much like their counterpart in many Commonwealth countries. You can easily visualize the lives we lead, and our outlooks. There is no reason why, in our dealings with backward people, we should not act towards them as you would act. There is one difference, however: we are on the spot and often have to adjust our actions to local conditions and circumstances. Many accounts I have read suggest that all too often only the strange and the sensational have a news value over here."

Africans Advancing in Southern Rhodesia

"There seems to be an impression that the African is not advancing. In Southern Rhodesia to-day there are very many African business men who, engaged in a variety of occupations, earn annual profits of between £1,000 and £7,500. There are well over 2,000 African-operated businesses in the Native reserves. One firm I know is estimated to work on a capital of at least £30,000. That hardly looks to me like a severe limitation of opportunity for the enterprising business man—especially the African."

"We are encouraging the formation of African co-operative societies. We are also encouraging the formation of African trade unions. Legislation will be introduced in the July session of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament to set up a select committee to look into the whole problem of workers' associations. We have to teach the Africans the meaning of trade unionism—and we want this to be a natural, local growth, not the forced result of any imported ideology. We would like the white trade unions to incorporate the black unions, but that will take time as we cannot, in my opinion, wait for this. In Southern Rhodesia we must increase the activities of our labour officers and assist in the creation of workers' associations."

"If some of our critics outside Rhodesia would accept the fact that you must wait before you can fix the whole pattern of racial co-operation and development could be worked out harmoniously between the races, I believe it will succeed if given a fair trial."

"In reply to questions the Prime Minister said the most people in Southern Rhodesia who were interested in hydro-electricity matters were not primarily concerned whether the Kariba Gorge scheme should take precedence of that at Katifing in Northern Rhodesia, but that both should be most thoroughly examined from the standpoint of the Federation, and that the right decision should be made in the light of all the facts. As a result of the controversy which had arisen, there had been further investigations recently which indicated that an alternative dam site at Katiba would reduce the probable cost

the length of the work. Simultaneously there had been considerable changes in the estimates for the Kafue scheme. Two French experts would, it was hoped, report within the next few months in time for their views to be known to a mission from the World Bank, which would then visit the Federation. It was likely that the final decision in regard to the schemes would be reached before the end of this year.

Loans for the Federation and the three constituent territories had to be considered and sanctioned by a loans council, so that the capital projects of Southern Rhodesia, and of the other members, involved decision by the four Governments. Southern Rhodesia required at least £2m annually for the next three years for African housing alone. Large numbers of Africans were being brought from rural to urban areas by the development of industry and commerce, and it was highly important for them to be provided with decent houses in that new way of life.

Europeans Must Set Example

Asked about the recent strike of railway firemen Mr. Todd said that it was especially important to preserve law and order in such a country as Southern Rhodesia. His Government was about to consider legislation to allow Africans to engage in collective bargaining through trade unions, and it was highly important that European trade unionists should set a responsible example. For Africans could otherwise not be expected to do responsibly.

European railway workers and Rhodesia Railways having mutually agreed to submit a dispute to voluntary arbitration, a small number of European firemen in Salisbury had declined to accept that course and had broken the legal basis of industrial conciliation.

It was especially concerned with the effect upon African labour conditions, continued the Prime Minister. If he had not taken measures to uphold the law, the effect upon Africans

would have been very serious. We therefore declared a state of emergency. So rapid has been our development that our transport facilities and production of coal do not cover our needs, with the consequence that supplies of coal at some power stations represented the consumption of one or six days only. Complete stoppage would have thrown thousands of Africans out of employment and the effect might have been grave.

"The point was that a small body of irresponsible Europeans were prepared to prejudice the future development of Central Africa and especially relations with Africans. The European whom we have deported can appeal, and we have guaranteed that if he makes an appeal and succeeds in it we will pay the fare back to Rhodesia of the man concerned and his family. We also obey the law."

When invited to comment on the fact that Africans sat in the Federal Assembly but not in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Todd said that he preferred the Southern Rhodesian system, which sought to keep colour out of politics. Though many more could fulfil the qualifications, only a few hundred Africans were on the voters roll; they were there "because they are a little bit civilized like us." It was, he thought, much better that men, irrespective of their colour, should become voters because they qualified in the normal fashion, not because they were white or black. Next year the Government hoped to set up a commission to examine the whole question of the franchise.

A great problem was that of providing technical schools for Africans, for technical education was most expensive, and the resources of the country were already strained to the uttermost. When he had arrived in Rhodesia 20 years ago, the Government spent about £70,000 a year on African education; last year the total had exceeded £1m. Yet the fringe of the desert had scarcely been touched.

Secretary of State's Address to Joint Board

Ms. Lyttelton on Problems of Kenya, Uganda, and Nyasaland

MR. OLIVER LYTTELTON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said when he addressed the members of the Joint East and Central Africa Council that the state of affairs in the region had not been rather like Chicago in the days of prohibition, but that recent years had been a period of "total" in reducing crime. He said that in parts of Kenya there were no law courts and no weapons and that with the law not coming forward, a barbaric and brutal lawlessness had begun to prevail. More than 100,000 Mau Mau had been arrested and 100,000 Mau Mau in the other territories had been arrested and 100,000 Mau Mau had been arrested. It was one of the worst periods in the history of the region. He said that 200 Kikuyu were identified as Mau Mau judges, and administration equipment. The boycott in Nairobi was no longer entirely effective.

Getting on Top in Kenya

The Forest gangs are beginning to be broken up. Kikuyu can never achieve a very high standard. These gangs are breaking up into much smaller bodies of three or four, each of whom may employ considerable amounts of the Mau Mau methods as a means for coping with the gangs.

Questions yesterday in the House from several members of the Opposition implied that the situation was much worse. That is quite untrue; the indications are that we are getting on top. It is not going to clear up all over the Kikuyu areas at the same time. Some areas are going to take much longer than others. We hope as time goes on that we might be able to bring it down even in the Mau Mau country.

The Government's positive attitude is being pushed forward—better housing, recreation, and increased

work. Villagization—if I can use any tongue round that appalling new word—is beginning to go ahead. The Government do not think that villagization is a success. Where the Kikuyu can be put into villages the system has a good chance of success. On the whole it is considerably resisted; and they must proceed with the organization of the villages with great circumspection or we may have another social problem on our hands. That is the difficulty where the villages are formed as a community of places where the law does not apply.

New Government in Kenya

I think the new Government in Kenya has got off to a good start. New ministers were sworn in on April 1st. It is most important that the new Government should have a period when they can put themselves together before having to face some of the most crucial questions which are likely to face any Government in Kenya.

For the War Council, it would be difficult to execute the services which Mr. Mallaby has performed. He comes full of experience of these organizations in the country, and the part that he has played is of enormous value when the War Council have to take a decision. The very experienced civil servant knows exactly how to communicate these decisions to the various authorities and get them set out and progressed, as the Americans say. He has performed a very high service in Kenya. It is most desirable that this War Council should be regarded not as a War Cabinet, but as a continuation of the Government. It is impossible to say if this or that measure is an emergency measure, a special measure, or long-term policy. So that close integration between the War Council, which ought to be permanent, with emergency powers, and the general Government is of the utmost importance.

Taxation and Excise Changes in First Federal Budget

Mr. MacIntyre Forecasts Internal Loans and Savings Drive

THE FIRST BUDGET OF THE FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND was introduced in the Federal Assembly in Salisbury last week by the Minister of Finance, MR. DONALD MACINTYRE. His main points are as follows:—

(a) Launching of a 475m. four-year Development Plan

(b) Total revenue for the year to June 30, 1955, to be £6,885,000, including £28,230,000 raised by taxation and customs and excise.

(c) Total estimated expenditure, £6,236,234,994, giving an estimated surplus for year of £638,005.

(d) Abolition and modification of inter-territorial duties and excises, resulting in changes in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, changes in tobacco in Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia, and changes in spirits in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Taxation: No married persons will pay income tax in income under £200 (£125 with two children). Married persons will pay income tax under £400 in company tax, by 31st March. Business surcharges will be levied by the territorial Governments.

MR. MACINTYRE said that even if the full rate of charge permitted under the Constitution were levied on payers in Southern Rhodesia, would, in total, only result in a loss of £100,000. In Rhodesia, the higher incidence of tax would pay for the reform of the system, which had been agreed after 18 months' negotiations. Rates for telephones and private boxes and telegrams would be new rates for telegrams and telephone calls.

Hospital and School Charges

No change was proposed in hospital service charges, but Mr. MacIntyre said that at present rates such payments represented only 2% of the cost of the Health Department.

Changes in school charging, including a grant of £10 per pupil in January 1955, would be introduced in 1955.

The Minister said that the Government would be able to meet the needs of parents of school children by a grant of £10 per pupil in January 1955.

Development plan: The Minister said: "This is a four-year plan, which will bring our economy to a level where we will be able to meet our own needs and to begin to take an appreciable part in the production of goods and services."

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FEDERAL INCOME TAX

MARRIED PERSONS:
 Dependence in the £ for the first £500, rising to 6s. 3d. on the next £500 of an income of £1,000. Super tax on incomes above £1,000 will be charged at 9d. in the £ on first £2,000, 1s. 6d. on the next £2,000, and 3s. 4d. on the remainder. Maximum rate payable by a married person: 9s. 6d.

SINGLE PERSONS:
 1s. 7d. in the £ for the first £500; rising to 6s. 3d. for each £500 after £1,000. Super tax on incomes above £2,000 to be at the same rates as for married persons. Maximum rate payable by a single person: 9s. 6d.

COMPANY TAX:
 6s. 3d. in the £.

[Surcharges may be imposed by the territorial Governments, Government, and Companies.]

REBATES:
 Married person: £37 10s. for children 10s.
 Each additional child: £15. Spouse pension £25.
 Additional rebates for dependent insurance premiums, blind persons, and food farmers.

of service for the new Federal Public Service, which had been made on the basis of territorial rules and regulations. The total sum provided under revenue rules was £2,300,000. This sum is for development and provision for military forces under the Central African Command and also for national service training and recruitment on the Air Force on the basis of two fighter squadrons and a commando squadron. £500,000 for public works, for example, for the Northern Rhodesia Regiment at Bulawayo and for the King's African Rifles at Zomba, as well as stations to leave Air Station to make it suitable as a headquarters of the C.A.F.

Over £7m. was included for European education purposes; £200,000 to meet losses of the Cold Storage Commission; £41m. for health services.

Minist Work to Create Wealth

The Minister said that the Government had to avoid trespassing on the field of taxable capacity left to territorial Governments, it had in the first place to look to increases in national wealth and rigorous economy in administration to provide it with resources for expanding services of taking on new ones. The Federation must limit its outlay on new expenditure to what it could afford. It was wrong to suppose that some magic in Federation would enable the Federal Government to take on limitless commitments. The Minister remarked: "As we work we shall create the wealth we need. As we create wealth, so new services will be made possible."

Of the total revenue estimate of £6,885,000, £28,230,000 would be raised by taxation as distinct from fees and other receipts. The latter figure included £8,550,000 customs and excise duties and £19,680,000 income tax.

Estimating customs and excise revenue was made additionally difficult by the existence of two special features. The first was the American recession and its possible effect on world prices of primary commodities, and the second the effect of federation itself on the economic development of the territories. The Minister said that the Government would be able to meet the needs of parents of school children by a grant of £10 per pupil in January 1955.

In framing the estimates these imponderables had been ignored, and it was assumed that the existing level of economic activity would continue in Southern Rhodesia, that the rate of increase in Northern Rhodesia would continue at the same level as during the past two years, and that there would be

some increase in Nyasaland, although to a slightly lesser degree than during the past year.

Allowance has also been made for free movement within the Federation of domestic products. Until the Tariff Commission had reported it would not be possible to align territorial tariffs into a single Federal tariff. Present suspensions in Southern Rhodesia covered hardware and certain materials used in the building industry, fencing materials, and piping and lubricating oils and greases. Suspensions relating to the first two groups were introduced when Commonwealth materials were in very short supply. Assistance had to be placed on foreign sources. Supplies were now readily available from the Union and the U.K., either free of duty or at a duty of 5%. Moreover, many of the materials were being produced locally. The suspension of duty on lubricating oils and greases had caused a considerable loss of revenue, although offset afforded to the consumer had been very small. For these reasons it had been decided to restore the duty to its former level.

Suspended Duties

In Northern Rhodesia, none of the suspensions related to commodities and articles which were produced in the Federation. These were tea, blankets, clothing, enamelled hollowware, boots and shoes. The Government would have liked to retain these suspensions, but came to the conclusion that it could not do so unless the cover was extended to the other two territories. The same reasons applied to three other items on which duties were suspended in Northern Rhodesia—bicycles, motor cycles, and piece goods. Had the Government extended the suspensions on all these items to Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the total loss of revenue would have amounted to £1,300,000 a year. In the light of the heavy commitments for expenditure, it was not possible to incur a loss of this magnitude. Reimposition of the duties would have an insignificant effect on the cost of living. In the case of blankets, clothing, boots and shoes, the greater part of the trade was in goods imported from the Union or locally manufactured which did not pay any duty.

The total duty payable in respect of these items but for the suspension was less than £140,000, a very little of which would have been paid by the lower income groups. Instead of restoring in full the Northern Rhodesia duty of 10% on bicycles and piece goods, the Government proposed to align the duty in Northern Rhodesia to that applicable in Southern Rhodesia, that is 5% duty on bicycles would represent approximately 6s. a bicycle. In deciding the items on which the suspension would be withdrawn, those which appreciably affected the cost of living were purposely excluded.

The second step towards alignment was the removal of duty in Southern Rhodesia of 1s. per gallon and 2s. per lb. imposed on mineral waters and carbon dioxide gas respectively. That should enable manufacturers to reduce the price of their goods by about 1s. a bottle.

Price of African-Type Cigarettes Halved

The third step related to cigarettes and pipe tobacco. The Government proposed to adopt the rate of surtax now applicable in Northern Rhodesia, which meant that the price of African-type cigarettes in Southern Rhodesia would be reduced from 2d. to 1d. for eight. The effect of the proposed alignment of the European-type cigarette in Southern Rhodesia would be to reduce the price of the popular brands from 3s. to 2s. 2d. for 50. The effect in Nyasaland would be to reduce the price of popular brands of European-type cigarette by 1d. for a pack of 50 and to leave the price of African-type unchanged.

New Federal excise duty on pipe tobacco was proposed at 1s. per lb. which represented a reduction of 6d. per lb. in Southern Rhodesia and 2s. in Nyasaland. It was also proposed to reduce duty of 2d. per lb. on roll tobacco, which was mainly consumed by Africans in Northern Rhodesia.

The fourth step related to beer. The proposal was that the uniform rate of Federal excise duty should be 3s. a gallon with consequential uniform Customs duty on imported beer of 6s. 3d. a gallon. The proposed excise duty should have no effect on price of locally brewed beer, which would continue to be sold in the Rhodesias at 1s. 3d. per reputed pint bottle.

In Nyasaland the proposal would reduce duty on Rhodesian beer with a likely drop in price of about 1s. 2d. per reputed pint, whereas the proposed excise duty would affect the price of imported beer. The quantity of the latter consumed in the territory however, was very small.

The fifth step towards alignment of tariffs concerned customs and excise duty on whisky, brandy, and gin, and other spiritous liquors. It was proposed to align the Federal rate to the existing rate in Northern Rhodesia. The effect would be that a bottle of imported whisky or gin would be taxed at a rate of 7s. 3d., reflecting reduction in Southern Rhodesia of 8s. 7d. and in Nyasaland of 5s. 2d. In the case of Union brandy the tax per bottle would be 6s. 8d. in Southern Rhodesia, reflecting

FEDERAL CUSTOMS & EXCISE CHANGES

TOBACCO:

Northern Rhodesian rate of tax adopted. Southern Rhodesia will reduce prices of cigarettes in Southern Rhodesia from 2d. to 1d. for eight (African type) and from 3s. to 2s. 2d. for 50 (European type) in Nyasaland the latter will cost 1d. less. On pipe tobacco Federal excise duty will be 1s. a lb. This will reduce the price in Southern Rhodesia by 6d. and in Northern Rhodesia by 2d. per lb. The duty on 2d. per lb. on roll tobacco (mainly consumed by Africans) in Northern Rhodesia is removed.

SPIRITS:

Existing Northern Rhodesian rate adopted. Imported whisky will be cheaper in Southern Rhodesia by 8s. 7d. and in Nyasaland by 5s. 2d. a bottle. Union brandy will be 7s. 8d. cheaper in both Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

BEER:

Uniform Federal excise duty of 3s. a gallon, with customs duty on imported beer of 6s. 3d. In Southern Rhodesia the price of locally produced beer will be unchanged. Rhodesian beer imported into Nyasaland will sell at about 1s. 2d. a pint cheaper.

reduction of 7s. 8d. and in Nyasaland 7s. 4d., with reduction of 7s. 8d. per bottle.

Big Cuts in Duties and Income Tax

There was no operative excise duty in respect of these liquors in Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland, as they were not manufactured in either territory. Accordingly, the proposed Federal excise duty had been derived from customs duty. The effect of the new duty would be to reduce tax on Southern Rhodesian wine from 7s. 6d. to 5s. 3d. a bottle in Southern Rhodesia. There would be no change in the case of Northern Rhodesia. In consequence of applying Federal excise duty in place of the former customs duty in Nyasaland the effect would be to reduce the duty on Rhodesian gin from 12s. 4d. to 7s. 3d. per bottle. These proposals were in accordance with the general recommendations of the Fiscal Commission.

Dealing with income tax, the Minister announced that the rate for married persons would start at 9d. on the £ on the first £500, gradually rising to 9s. 3d. on the last £500 of an income of £3,000. After £3,000 super tax became payable at a starting rate of 9s. on the first £2,000, 2s. for the next £2,000, and 3s. 3d. for the remainder of the income. The maximum rate of tax payable by a married individual was therefore 9s. 6d. which, if full surcharge was imposed by the territorial Government, would make a maximum of 12s. 4.8d. payable when taxable income exceeded £7,000.

For single persons the rate of tax on the first £500 of taxable income was 1s. 3d. on the £ rising in respect of each £500 to 6s. 3d. after £2,000. After £2,000 the surcharge became payable at the same rates as for married persons. The maximum combined rate of tax of 9s. 6d. would be payable on incomes exceeding £6,000.

Tax payable by companies would be 6s. 3d. Rebates allowable to married tax-payers were basic rebates of £37 10s., £22 10s. for the first child, and £5 for each additional child. The rebate for unmarried persons was £25. There were also special rebates for dependants, insurance premiums, blind persons, and food farmers.

The effect of these rebates was that 4s. married persons would be liable for tax unless their income exceeded £800. Married persons with two children would pay no tax unless their taxable incomes exceeded £1,250. An unmarried person would be liable for tax unless their income exceeded £400.

The Minister explained that in deciding upon rates he had to bear in mind not only his own needs but those of territorial Governments as well. These Governments depended in the total proceeds of Federal tax and were anxious to levy surcharges should they think fit. He was anxious to leave a margin for the imposition of such surcharges without causing an increase in the total amount of tax payable by taxpayers. This had been particularly difficult in the case of

Northern Rhodesia, where tax payable was, in nearly all cases, substantially lower than in the other two territories. He had also borne in mind the proposals recommended by the Fiscal Commission that Federal tax should be streamlined in such a way that taxpayers in Northern Rhodesia with incomes below £3,000 might pay somewhat less, and those with incomes above £3,000 might pay more. He had succeeded in doing this so far as Federal tax itself was concerned.

No difficulty presented itself with companies, where the proposed rate would permit of full territorial surcharge and yet keep the total rate of tax at the rate formerly applicable in Northern Rhodesia. The rate payable by companies in Southern Rhodesia was 7s. 9d. and in Nyasaland 7s. 6d.

When the full rate of surcharge permissible under the Commission were levied, taxpayers in Southern Rhodesia would, in total, pay substantially less. The majority of taxpayers in Nyasaland would also pay less, but taxpayers in Northern Rhodesia, the higher income groups would pay more.

Undistributed Profits Tax

There would also be an undistributed profits tax at the rate of 1s. 6d. on the first £2,000 of undistributed profits and 3s. on the remainder. The purpose of the tax was not really to produce revenue, but to act as a safeguard against evasion of supertax. Revenue from income tax was estimated at £30,750,000, of which the share of the Federal Government amounted to £19,680,000.

The Minister referred to the proposed appointment of a commission to examine the Income Tax Act and draft double taxation agreements with the U.K. and the Union of South Africa, which was under consideration by the respective Governments. He was also investigating whether double taxation agreements existing between the U.K. and the U.S.A., France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Canada might be extended to the Federation.

Other items of revenue comprised £3,100,000 fees and charges from the post office, £340,000 for hospital fees, £350,000 for school fees and interest on loans and departmental and miscellaneous receipts. Increased revenue resulting from the new rental rates would still leave the department in deficit if

all charges were included, but it was proposed to allow the department to settle down on a Federal basis before considering the measures necessary to make it completely self-balancing.

Revenue Estimated at Nearly £37m

The total estimated revenue was £36,888,000, the total estimated expenditure for the year £36,234,995 and the estimated surplus for the year therefore £653,605. After allowing for a carry-over of excess expenditure on June 30, 1954, there would be left a prospective deficit on June 30, 1955, of £46,995.

Discussing the economic position, Mr. Macartyre said that notwithstanding the fall in raw material prices the Federation had not suffered any serious setback. The common aim of the Commonwealth was greater liberalization of international trade. A prerequisite to the attainment of the objective was that each country of the Commonwealth should keep its internal economy healthy. He had made proposals for the liberalization of the Federation's international trade. These included additions to the items on the list on which foreign currency would be made readily available.

The major advantages to the export industries gained from the devaluation of sterling in 1949 had largely disappeared, partly because there had been a recession of world prices, but more particularly because costs had risen. Costs continued to rise, although at a slower rate, and the contraction of profit margins was likely to continue. Unless there was another world crisis which had the effect of raising prices, the future prospect was one of reduced output per unit of output. This might of course be compensated by higher production, but the question of costs had now become of paramount importance. It would be necessary to devote closer attention to relation between the remuneration of labour and its productivity.

The time had arrived for labour and conciliation boards, when dealing with questions relating to conditions of labour, to correlate in some way the proposals for increased wages with increased production. If such correlation was not accomplished there was a danger that costs would be raised to so high a level as to affect the country's competitive power in world markets.

Eighteen-Point Programme of Government of Kenya

Plans for Economic, Social, and Political Advancement

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS have already subscribed to the following broad outline of Government policy as declared in the proposals for a reconstituted Government in Kenya (Command 9103):—

- (a) to prosecute the fight against terrorism with the utmost vigour and to ensure the maintenance of law and order throughout Kenya;
 - (b) to build within the British Commonwealth a strong and prosperous Kenya owing loyalty to the British Crown;
 - (c) to promote racial harmony and friendliness and to develop opportunities for all loyal subjects, irrespective of race or religion, to advance in accordance with character and ability;
 - (d) to secure that individual rights of private property are respected;
 - (e) during the period up to 1956 Government will initiate a study in which Africans will play a prominent part, of the best method of choosing African members of the Legislative Council.
- Since the Council of Ministers was established on April 20, 1954, Ministers have been discharging their responsibilities and planning fresh practical projects to give effect to this broad outline of policy. Action has now been reached at which this policy can be interpreted in rather more precise and practical terms and a public declaration made of the Kenya Government's intentions.

The speed at which the Kenya Government can

This statement of policy was issued in Nairobi at the beginning of this week. It is quoted textually above.

achieve its objectives will depend upon the extent of co-operation received from all races and classes, the final defeat of the terrorists and the restoration of security, and the availability of finance, the necessary man-power and material resources, and upon the rate of economic progress. The Government, however, will not be deterred by the section of one section of the population from pushing on with schemes for the advancement of loyal members of all races in Kenya.

Many development projects for agriculture, industry, education, housing, health, and communications are already in hand in accordance with the Development Plan for 1946-53, and further plans are now being made to cover the period up to 1957. The Kenya Government is encouraged by the success of this Development Plan to hope that steady progress can be made towards realization of its intentions. But ability of Government to do more than it is now doing must depend on an early end to the emergency, followed by a period during which its exhausted financial reserves can be restored and it can build up economic strength necessary to carry through these plans.

The Governor and the Ministers of the Government have agreed upon the following objectives, which have the support of Her Majesty's Government:—

- (1) to use all the resources at their disposal to end the emergency, but at the same time to ensure that, in spite of the emergency, development plans of all types are undertaken as rapidly as finance, man-power, the operational situation permit;
- (2) to ensure, by the following means, the maintenance of law and order throughout the country.

and thus a solid foundation for continued development and reconstruction.

(a) the intensification of closer administration by the establishment of additional administrative teams in both the African reserves and the settled areas;

(b) the progressive build-up of the Colony's police force to a point where the provincial administration and the police can assume full responsibility for the maintenance of law and order without assistance from military forces;

(c) the education of African men, women, and children to accept the citizen's responsibility to assist the Forces of law and order, and the improvement of relations between the Police and the public;

(d) the rehabilitation of as many as possible of those who have been misled by the Mau Mau doctrine so as to fit them to take their place once more in society.

Economic Progress

(3) so to improve husbandry and land use generally that the value of crops and livestock and the human capacity of the land are increased as speedily as possible, while at the same time preserving and improving the fertility of the soil;

(4) to continue the development and support of European farming and agricultural settlement, taking into account the recommendations of the Trouw Report for European farming, and vigorously to accelerate the development of African farming on the lines of the Swynnerton Report.

[This is relevant not only to the rehabilitation and re-absorption of Africans displaced from their normal way of life by the emergency, but more especially to the acceleration of the economic advancement of the African peoples by the encouragement of cash crops, the consolidation and enclosure of holdings in African areas, and the issue of appropriate forms of individual titles, which is an essential part of this plan.]

(5) to preserve and protect in perpetuity sufficient areas of Crown forests to ensure protection of climate, conservation of water and soil, and to provide adequate sustained supplies of forest products; at the same time by accelerated development to provide in Crown forests employment for a part of the African population with their families; and to assist African local authorities in the preservation and development of their forest areas;

(6) to complete the Colony's geological survey as a high priority, so as to exploit the mineral wealth of the country;

(7) to encourage the rapid development of commerce and industry so as to absorb the growing population into a useful economic activity, and at the same time to increase the wealth of the Colony, thus enabling it to support and progressively expand the social services which are so urgently required; to provide large-scale opportunities for Africans in trade by means of technical education and skilled occupations, and where necessary, to facilitate the importation of skilled persons from suitable places;

Social Advancement

(8) to improve the quality of education for increasing numbers of all races, and in particular to expand African and Arab education at all levels; to insist on a spiritual basis for education through active co-operation with the Churches, the missions, and other religious bodies; to provide additional facilities in trade and technical education; to increase the output of qualified Asian, Arab, and African teachers; to increase the strict supervision of schools; and to move as rapidly as possible towards compulsory education for the children of Africans resident in urban areas;

(9) to institute adult literacy schemes, with particular emphasis on English, for Africans, Arabs, and Asians, with the object of helping them to raise their general standards of living;

(10) to encourage the development of young farmers' clubs, youth organizations, and women's institutes;

(11) to provide a measure of social security for employed persons in their old age;

(12) to ensure towards labour a progressive improvement in conditions of service and wages;

(13) to improve the general standards of health, especially amongst the African population;

(14) to improve the standards of housing in all areas, and especially for the East African Indians of the Colony;

(15) to provide facilities, including home ownership schemes, and improved amenities, for African family life in urban areas, recognizing the special needs of the more advanced members

of the African community, such facilities would apply in appropriate cases to certain Arabs;

(16) to encourage the creation of villages, with their attendant communal activities in appropriate areas;

Political Advancement

(17) to appoint as soon as possible a body to study and advise on the best method of choosing African members of the Legislative Council;

(18) to increase the effectiveness of local government in all areas, particularly at the locational levels in African districts, and to proceed with the progressive devolution of responsibility for appropriate services from central to local government.

Mau Mau Prisoners Attack Guards

Prisoners Belt with Bush Knives

MR. PHILIP EDWARD BIGNELL, a 23-year-old inspector in the Kenya Police, has been slashed with knives by Mau Mau prisoners while travelling in a lorry to a station near Nakuru. The 12 prisoners, who were travelling in the back of the vehicle, had been cutting bamboo, and still retained their knives. Overpowering the guard of an African corporal and one askari, they attacked the African driver and Mr. Bignell, who sat beside him. Both fell from the lorry. Mr. Bignell fired his revolver and resisted all efforts by the prisoners to take it from him. The corporal managed to retain his rifle, but the prisoners escaped with an automatic weapon and a rifle belonging to the driver, who, though seriously injured, lifted Mr. Bignell into the truck, helped the two policemen into it, and drove to the nearest farm. All four victims are in hospital!

In the week ended July 3 security forces killed 79 terrorists, and captured six; 229 suspects were detained. The security forces lost one African killed and one wounded. Since Saturday a further 16 terrorists have been killed.

Five members of a gang of eight Kikuyu terrorists have been killed by Masai in the Masai Reserve. No Masai were hit when the Kikuyu fired at them.

Thirty-three terrorists were executed in Nairobi—28 Kikuyu, two Meru, two Embu, and one Kamba. Eight of the men had been sentenced to death in connexion with the Lari massacre. 11 for murder, seven for illegal possession of arms and ammunition, three in connexion with oath-taking ceremonies, and four for consorting illegally with armed persons.

Kamba Chief Denounces Mau Mau

Chief Paulo Muindi and some of his Kamba tribesmen have informed the Government that they have agreed to denounce Mau Mau publicly, fight the infections and condemn those of their tribe who have become infected. Subversive movements will be discouraged, and loyalty to the Government supported. All assistance will be given to the authorities in the maintenance of order and the repatriation of spies, thugs, and suspects. Chief Paulo believes that the Kamba Country only a small group of young men "of little understanding" are infected.

A letter of Kamba support of the Government in the Mau Mau movement was drafted in Nairobi. An ultimatum to the Government has been issued in the previous week that unless they negotiated with the Government, the Kamba leaders would be regarded as threatening letters has been signed by Mr. Hardy, who is in charge of the investigation of crimes committed from the Kamba Committee from Nairobi.

Further support for resistance to Mau Mau was given by the Kamba Chief Jonathan Nantuka at a meeting at which he proposed that "to finish this Mau Mau infection, the Government of Kenya has prohibited the carrying of spears and swords by members of the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribes in the Nakuru and Uasin Gishu districts, the possession of bush knives or hatchets in excess of one for each adult member of the household, and the carrying of such knives or hatchets beyond the places of employment.

A total of 232 cattle were stolen from the settled areas in the week ended July 4. 168 were recovered, two of them slashed. Most of the thefts were from the southern Rift Valley area.

The total number of Kikuyu detained in Uganda is now 197. All Kikuyu in Zanzibar have been repatriated.

East Africa Dinner in London

Lord Munster Calls for Work for the Common Good

THE HUNDRED PEOPLE attended this year's East Africa Dinner in London, held last week in the Connaught Rooms.

LORD RENNELL, president of the Dinner Club for 1954, was in the chair and Lady Rennell and he received those who attended.

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was to have been the chief guest, but, because the Socialist Party in the House of Commons refused him a "pair," he had to cancel the engagement on the day of the dinner. The Earl of Munster, his Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, took his place at short notice.

The other guests of the club were Lady Mary Baring, Mr. and Mrs. W. Walton Butterworth, the Bishop of Mombasa and Mrs. L. J. Beecher, Sir Jöim Rankine, British Resident in Zanzibar, and Sir Gilbert Rennie, High Commissioner in London for the Fédération of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Lady Rennie.

With them at the top table were the members of the committee and their ladies—Sir John and Lady Hall, Mr. F. S. Jackson and Miss Joy Nelson, Mr. Henry Lard, Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Matthews, Colonel Charles and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tranter, and Lord Tweedsmuir.

Lord Rennell, the president, expressed regret that the Secretary of State for the Colonies was unable to attend as chief guest, as everyone had expected. Mr. Lyttelton had done momentous things during the past year in East, Central, and West Africa.

Welcoming Lord Munster in place of his political chief, the president said that the Under-Secretary of State was a great traveller: during the war he had performed valuable services by inquiring into the conditions of our troops in the Far East, and he appeared to have the knack of undertaking many impressive journeys without being absent from the House of Lords. In the Colonial Office it was felt that he worked too early and too late.

Lord Munster's Speech

LORD MUNSTER said that during the past year the Secretary of State for the Colonies had visited Kenya and Uganda, and in Kenya had reached decisions which would have far-reaching effects. He continued, *inter alia*:

It has unflinchingly necessary to re-impose a state of emergency in Buganda. Fortunately no serious incidents have occurred, but it is far better to prevent trouble by anticipation than by awaiting results which might well have disastrous consequences. In his decision to re-impose a state of emergency the Governor had not only the full support of H.M. Government, but that of all members of the Legislative Council, including the African representative members, among whom were three members from Buganda.

"Anyone who has served with Sir Andrew Cohen—and I was fortunate enough to be with him in Malaya during the dark and difficult days of the war—knows that he is not a man to whom one can dictate. His actions are not loosely conceived. They are clearly thought out, with the ultimate aim of preserving peace and internal order, which is, and has always been, the foundation of good government.

"The introduction of a state of emergency inside Uganda towards the end of last month has been carefully treated and the African position generally has been restored to normality. I hope that better counsels may be given and that before long it will be found possible to bring peace and to call the state of emergency in Buganda.

"Sir Keith Hancock, who has now arrived in Uganda, has a difficult and delicate task to perform, but carries with him the good wishes of all who are interested in the well-being of the people of the Protectorate. I feel sure that the Baganda have a future in which so much could be gained—certainly nothing could possibly be lost—if they will play their full part in the development and advancement of the country. To achieve this end, all sections must work loyally together, for without co-operation in the political and economic spheres the progress and advancement of the Protectorate might well be jeopardized.

Tanganyika

"The situation in Tanganyika calls for little comment. As a precautionary measure, a strip of the Northern Province was recently declared an emergency area when an armed gang crossed the border from Kenya. There have been no further incidents, and the Governor has been able to reduce the area to a small corridor along the frontier.

"During the course of next year a new constitution will be introduced in the Trust Territory. It is proposed to enlarge the Legislative Council considerably and increase the non-official members from 14 to 27, nine Africans, nine Europeans, and nine Asians.

"We are all glad that Sir Evelyn Baring has now sufficiently recovered from his illness to be able to resume his very important post as Governor of Kenya.

"The situation there gives reason for increasing hope, but the evils of Mau Mau have not yet been stamped out. During this year the instruments to fight the terrorists have been vastly improved, but the struggle against Mau Mau still overshadows the whole position, and it may be a long time before the Kikuyu population can be brought back to normal life and loyalty.

"You will recall the recent operation which was so well conceived and executed to clear up Nairobi. Some 30,000 Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribesmen were taken up for screening and about 19,000 were retained for further interrogation. This timely action disrupted nearly every Mau Mau cell in the city. The operation was widely welcomed by all races, and the reaction among Africans other than Kikuyu was remarkably good.

"During recent months pressure on the terrorists has been increased and many notable successes can be reported, but so long as this lawlessness continues the social and economic measures which H.M. Government and the Government of Kenya intend to take must be retarded.

"Plans will be implemented as soon as possible to intensify African agricultural development, to provide funds to assist African traders to make special grants for training and educational institutions, to give better housing and recreation facilities, and to increase wages. All these benefits which await the African people can be expedited if Mau Mau is quickly exterminated and the resources presently diverted to maintain law and order can be again be utilised for the advancement of the country. The local economy will be vastly improved by the introduction of these schemes.

Multi-Racial Government in Kenya

"In March Mr. Lyttelton went to Kenya. The object of his visit was first and foremost to relieve the pressure on the terrorists, and, secondly, to see whether the foundations of the Government of Kenya could be broadened and widened. If responsibilities of government were to be shared by representatives of all races the question had to be faced with resolute determination. The Secretary of State displayed great statesmanship and ability. After 10 days of semi-continuous and continuous work in Government House, he produced a scheme representing the largest common factor of agreement which was practicable.

"For the first time in Kenya the Government came into existence based on a multi-racial foundation, and for the first time in the whole of East Africa an African was entrusted with full Ministerial responsibility, and that was a great step forward, one of which we can be proud.

"H.M. Government have repeatedly stated that they are determined to destroy the evils associated with Mau Mau. To assist in this endeavour some thousands of troops have been sent from this country to support, and strengthen the local forces. Many have also been sent from other countries in the Empire and Commonwealth. Moreover, financial assistance on a considerable scale has already been given, and the Government recognises that further financial help will be required.

"But, in the light of this substantial help, it is gratifying to

British people who have seen the light in their lives... be told that they have been complacent and unconcerned with events in Kenya... anything.

The formation of the new Government, with its promise of closer racial co-operation and unity of purpose, and with the improvement in the machinery for dealing with the emergency, lead me to hope that the coming months may show a steady if unspectacular advance.

This is not an easy time for the East Africa High Commission and its staff. But because its work cannot be spectacular, that does not make it any the less valuable, it should say even so. We wish all good fortune to the new Administrator, Mr. Huft, and the new Commissioner of Transport, General Williams.

The campaign which I would draw is that if all the inhabitants of Uganda, Tanganyika and Kenya would work together for the common good, so many of their problems and difficulties would be more easily resolved. Is it too much to hope that when we gather here in 12 months a brighter future will have been devised and the troubles which beset us to-day will have passed into history?

Bishop Beecher on Position in Kenya

THE RT. REV. L. J. BEECHER, Bishop of Mombasa, said when proposing the health of the president.

Your place, Lord Rennell, in East African affairs derives not least from the distinguished service which you rendered amongst us during the second world war, service which left with you the gratification of having been permitted to offer constructive leadership in East African affairs in a time of great need.

East Africa will never forget its indebtedness to those men of courage and devotion who, as members of the forces of the Crown, came to serve in the East African theatre of war when the enemy was threatening our frontiers, thereafter making Kenya a strategic base from which to pursue the course of the campaign until victory was achieved.

East Africa is to-day confronted by a more sinister foe. Terror has broken out in our midst; grievously maladjusted men has abandoned himself to violence in an attempt to break away from the bewilderment and defeat that confronted him when the securities of old tribalism disappeared before the impact of Westernism, and when no new securities seemed within his grasp in the new order, save such as he has been deluded into believing might come through the restored golden age of the tribe.

Once again Kenya turns to the Motherland for assistance. Men in the fighting forces are there engaged in the grim struggle against the Mau Mau terror. Economic aid will unquestionably be needed, but the problem is at heart one of human reconstruction. Men and women of the highest calibre, possessed of single-hearted devotion, will find a welcome from the people of all communities if they are prepared to come and help us in that task.

I am glad to know how clearly it is recognized that the pattern of Christian living must be the pattern of our human relationships to the achievement of the goal of our planning; but I am certain that the path of self-effacing personal Christian discipleship is the only one that can be trod with certainty by any who come to Kenya's aid to-day.

Those who do so will find themselves joined by African Christians, not excluding humble yet devoted Kikuyu, men and women of outstanding bravery, who will welcome such, and only such, as friends and counsellors. At all points the personal example of the white man's way of living will weigh heavily in the balances.

Please God, those who join us in the great task will see the success of their labours that Kenya may become the base for advance into a new sphere, where the creation of a spirit of true Christian brotherhood will be of eternal service to the whole of mankind.

Those present

Those present were: Mr. R. Adams, Mr. J. M. Allan, Mr. & Mrs. de V. Allen, Mr. C. J. M. Alport, Mr. S. R. Allen, Mr. J. S. Arbutnot, Mr. C. N. Aschall, Mr. & Mrs. Garton, Mr. E. A. H. Ashton, Mr. A. Baldwin, and Mrs. Baldwin, Lady Baldwin, Mr. M. B. B. Ward, Mr. D. M. Bay, Mr. J. W. Beattie, Mr. & Mrs. Beecher, Mr. & Mrs. C. Bennett, Mr. C. Blunth, Mr. L. P. Bourne, Mr. A. C. R. Brett, Mr. C. Blunth, Mr. L. P. Bourne, Mr. D. C. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. W. Bryant, Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Bryson, Miss P. Burnett, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Burroughs, the Hon. & Mrs. W. Walter Butterworth, Mr. & Mrs. E. A. J. Buxton, Mrs. David Buxton, Mrs. M. Buxton, Captain & Mrs. Roden Buxton.

Mrs. J. Campbell, Miss E. Carmichael, Mr. F. P. Castellain, Mrs. M. Cavendish, Mr. H. E. Cayley, Mr. C. Chapman, Lt.

John Cholmondeley, Mr. & Mrs. Christie-Miller, Mr. & Mrs. H. Christopher, Mrs. G. Clarke, Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Cochran, Mrs. W. M. Codrington, Lord & Lady Cranworth, Mr. M. H. Curtis, Miss J. Dickinson, Mr. & Mrs. T. N. Drake, Major & Mrs. E. A. T. Dutton, Mr. W. A. D. Ellison, Mr. J. H. Eccles, Mrs. A. Fawcus, Miss M. Fraser, Miss J. Forsythe, Prince Y. Galatzine, Mr. G. H. Gaul, Mr. & Mrs. G. T. Gillespie, Mr. & Mrs. H. Goodhind, Mr. & Mrs. A. Grace, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Gray, Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Griffiths, Mr. & Mrs. A. Grögan, Lady Gurney.

Sir John & Lady Hall, Miss F. Hall, Miss S. Hall, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Hall, Mr. M. J. Hardy, Mr. G. A. D. Harrison, Mrs. C. G. Hawes, Major-General & Mrs. E. B. Hawkins, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. A. Hennes, Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Hill, Mr. & Mrs. I. F. R. Hill, Mrs. E. B. Hime, Mrs. S. Hingley, Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, Mr. & Mrs. C. J. W. Hodgson, Mr. J. N. Hogg, Mrs. A. Hope-Jones, Mrs. & Mrs. R. Hunt, Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Hunter, Colonel R. A. F. Hurst, the Earl of Inckcape, Mr. & Mrs. T. A. Leitch, Mr. H. Izard, Mr. N. M. Jamal, Mr. H. W. Jeffreys, Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Jenkins, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Jenkins, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Jevons, Mr. F. S. Joelsson, Miss J. Joelsson, Mr. & Mrs. K. A. Jocelyn.

Colonel & Mrs. F. H. Keenlyside, Mr. & Mrs. W. Kerr, Lt. Colonel & Mrs. C. F. Knags, Mr. & Mrs. R. C. M. Knox, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Knox, Mr. W. R. Langley, Mr. F. J. Latin, Mr. P. D. Lavender, Miss J. P. Legge, Sir Frederick & Lady Leith-Ross, the Hon. & Mrs. I. Leslie-Melville, Miss P. Lester, Mr. N. Lewis, Mr. J. F. Lisscombe, Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Loy, Sir Charles & Lady Lockhart, Mr. W. F. Lutyns, Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Macdonald, Mr. K. W. N. Mackenzie, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Mackie, Mr. Andrew MacFarrar, Mr. & Mrs. L. Malcolm, Sir John & Lady Marlin, Mr. & Mrs. V. G. Matthews, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. M. Maynard, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. McInnes, Mr. N. B. McIvor, Mr. J. N. McNeile, Mr. D. E. H. McLean, Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Melville, Mr. J. K. Michie, Major J. W. Milligan, Major & Mrs. N. Miers, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Morland, Mr. & Mrs. S. A. Moriboy, Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Muirby, the Earl of Munster.

Mr. & Mrs. A. S. P. Neish, Mr. J. I. Nelson, Mr. F. J. Nettlefold, Sir Barclay & Lady Nibhill, Mr. N. D. Oram, Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Payne, Mr. T. Perkins, Sir Geoffrey Peto, Sir Charles Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. G. Phillipson, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. H. Plumber, Mr. J. Plunkett-Dillon, Colonel & the Hon. Mrs. C. E. Ponsonby, Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Pope, Mr. J. F. Prideaux, Sir John Rankine, Sir Richard & Lady Rankine, Mr. W. N. Rayner, Lord & Lady Rennell, Sir Gilbert & Lady Rennie, Miss M. Riley, Mr. & Mrs. G. Roberts, Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Roberts, Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Robinson, Mr. N. J. Robson.

Mr. & Mrs. R. P. Sargent, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Saunders, Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Sawyer, Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Scott, Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Simpson, Mr. J. H. Sinclair, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Slade, Mr. J. A. Smale, Mr. H. G. Smith, Mr. J. L. Smith, Mr. R. D. Smith, Mr. H. Soreff, Mr. & Mrs. Sparrow, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. J. Spence, Mr. G. H. Spring, Mr. H. J. H. Stedman, Major C. Steele, Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Stott, Mr. J. O. Talbot-Phibbs, Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Tempany, Mr. F. Theakston, Mr. & Mrs. E. Thompson, Mr. J. R. Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. P. B. Thomson, General Sir Ivor & Lady Thomas, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. S. Tranter, Lord Tweedsmuir, Mr. E. A. Vasey, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Villiers, Mr. E. A. Wade, Mr. & Mrs. A. Walling, Mr. K. Ward, Mr. M. Watson, Mr. Charles Westlake, Mrs. E. Wigglesworth, Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Wollaston, Mr. G. Woods, Mr. & Mrs. G. Yates, and Mrs. V. C. Young.

Robes for Federal Speaker

WHEN THE FIRST SESSION of the first Federal Parliament was resumed in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia last Monday, Mrs. L. F. Wilson, the Speaker, wore the robes worn by Mr. Speaker Brand in the House of Commons between 1872 and 1884. The robes had been ordered for the Federal Assembly by Mr. Thomas Brand on behalf of his family. We are mindful of the strong bond binding the Federal Assembly, the younger Parliament, to the Commonwealth, to the House of Commons, said Mr. Brand, and he hopes that this will lead further to strengthen those bonds. Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister, proposed a motion of thanks, which was approved unanimously. The wooden mace designed by Southern Rhodesian officials and carved by an artisan of Rufuani from wood supplied from Nyasaland was used for the first time. Later it will be replaced by a mace to be presented by the House of Commons.

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1948

In 1948 the British Kenya Miocene Expedition, led in the field by Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, made a discovery of profound interest to the scientific world. This was a near complete skull of a miocene ape of the species *Proconsul*, estimated to be more than 20 million years old! The skull shows marked near-human features, and such was the interest aroused that the skull was immediately taken to London by air by Mrs. Leakey.

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Mr. C. G. Eastwood Severely Criticized Dismissed on the Day of Retirement

"Highly Improper Suggestion"

Rhodesian's Work for the C.D.C.

MR. C. G. EASTWOOD, Permanent Commissioner for Crown Lands since October, 1952, and previously an Assistant Under Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, where he was largely concerned with East African matters, has been severely censured by Sir Andrew Clark, G.C., in his report to the Minister of Agriculture of the disposal of land at Crichton Down, Dorset.

In his report, published as a White Paper (Cmd. 9176), Sir Andrew Clark refers to the passionate love of secrecy prevalent in many minor officials, shows that senior civil servants were unaware of facts which they should have known and which were essential to the proper performance of their duties, that many documents of which decisions were made were erroneous (being "fiddled with inaccuracy," "quite untrue," or "substantially incorrect"), and that "a grave warning" was not transmitted to the Ministry for which it was intended.

He refers to an extraordinary letter from Mr. Eastwood asking for various facts in order that "we can then decide, in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture, what if anything we need to do at least to appear to implement the promises made to those who have applied for the land."

Although he had made up his mind that a certain applicant was to have the tenancy of the land, Mr. Eastwood wrote three days later that other applications would be considered. Sir Andrew found Mr. Eastwood "quite unable to give any explanation why such a letter was written; he merely said that it was the usual common-form letter to write, an explanation which I could not accept."

Light-Hearted Answers

He also criticized Mr. Eastwood for having readily accepted a claim by certain land agents for a fee of £2160, though that figure exceeded the proper scale of professional charges. Later Sir Andrew expresses regret that a responsible official in the position of a trustee, as Mr. Eastwood undoubtedly was, should have answered questions relating to authority for the expenditure of trust money in this light-hearted manner.

The following passages occur in the report:—

"The attitude adopted by Mr. Thomson and Mr. Eastwood that they were already too far committed to Mr. Tozer to break off negotiations with him was wholly unjustified, and was dictated solely by a determination not to allow anything to interfere with the plans they had in mind. There is no suspicion of any dishonesty. Mr. Eastwood's highly improper suggestion that something might be done to mislead the applicants into thinking that their applications had received due consideration speaks for itself and calls for no further comment."

"It is inevitable that, with over 370,000 acres of land to manage, the Permanent Commissioner must rely to a very great extent on information and advice from his local officials or Crown Receivers, but Mr. Eastwood was particularly handicapped in this respect by being new to his appointment, and comparatively inexperienced. Mr. Thomson is obviously a strong character and determined to the extent of obstinacy in upholding his own views, and I am convinced that Mr. Eastwood was completely dominated by him over the Crichton Down."

Incited by Opposition

"The most regrettable attitude of hostility to Lieut-Commander Marren was evinced by Mr. Eastwood, Mr. Wilcox, and Mr. Thomson, and to a lesser degree by several other junior officials. There was no excuse whatever for the attitude. Commanders Marren acted perfectly properly throughout and was merely endeavouring to stand up for what he conceived to be his moral rights."

"This attitude was engendered solely by a feeling of irritation that any member of the public should have the temerity to oppose or even question the acts or decisions of officials of Government or State department."

MR. J. M. CALDICOTT, Minister of Agriculture in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, told the Federal Assembly last week that Mr. E. R. Wadsworth had been summarily dismissed from his appointment as general manager of the Cold Storage Commission of Southern Rhodesia on June 30 of last year, at the end of which day he would have retired on pension. The chairman of the commission had taken that action when he learnt that Mr. Wadsworth had been paid about £17,000 by the Colonial Development Corporation.

The Minister said that in 1949 Mr. Wadsworth suggested to the C.D.C. that he should advise it in regard to meat projects in Bechuanaland. Previously the Cold Storage Commission had given help in connexion with cold storage projects in Northern Rhodesia, Kenya, South West Africa, and the Belgian Congo, allowing Mr. Wadsworth to act as adviser; the expenses incurred had been borne by the commission, which charged the costs incurred to general administration. On none of those occasions had Mr. Wadsworth received any personal fee for his work.

In the case of Bechuanaland, however, he had told the commission in June, 1949, that the C.D.C. had advised him to act as consultant at a fee, and he had been given permission to act providing the work did not take up too much of his time. The commission had not inquired as to the amount of the fee or the details of the arrangements.

Fee of £30,000

Two days after mentioning the matter to the commission Mr. Wadsworth had written to a representative of the C.D.C. suggesting that he should act as consultant for meat works schemes in Bechuanaland and Swaziland at a fee of 5% of the total cost of the works, that fee covering the preparation of complete working drawings, specifications, and bills of quantities. In the following month his offer was accepted by the C.D.C. The work being estimated at a total of about £600,000, Mr. Wadsworth's fee was approximately £30,000. The Cold Storage Commission was not shown the correspondence or given further information about the contract.

Work for the C.D.C. continued for several years, Mr. Wadsworth, an engineer, and others employed by the commission preparing plans and specifications, much of the work being done in office hours. The time involved was not charged either to Mr. Wadsworth or to the C.D.C., and the commission were seemingly unaware of the amount of work being done by their general manager and other members of the staff.

Not until late in June last year did the chairman of the commission become aware of the terms of the contract and learn that Mr. Wadsworth had received £17,000 in fees. Thereupon he had dismissed him summarily on the very day on which he was due to retire. Some weeks later the commission rescinded a resolution which it had passed in November, 1952, granting Mr. Wadsworth a pension of £1,000. He was now suing the commission in that regard.

Editor Sentenced for Seditious Publication of "Uganda Express" Prohibited

APOLINARI KAGWA DDAMBRA was last week sentenced to six months imprisonment for printing and publishing seditious matter in the *Uganda Express*, publication of which had been suspended under the emergency regulations. That prohibition is now to continue for six months, during which period the presses will be confiscated.

In an article in the issue of May 5 the Protectorate Government was alleged to "be determined to kill every manifestation of popular expression" and the *Kabuka* was stated to have been exiled because "it was a thorn in the Imperial scheme of things, which aims at keeping us in perpetual subjection. The deportation from Kampala to a remote part of Uganda of J. W. Kabuka, owner of the paper, was alleged to be due to the fact that it obviously did not appear to be ignorant of the methods used by Adolf Hitler to get rid of political opponents."

A day or two in the same issue said: "Mr. Kwanuka is being treated (he is not dead yet) in a very cruel and savage manner, unworthy even of the most incorrigible criminal." Mr. L. H. Saldanha, resident magistrate, described those passages as obviously intended to arouse inflammatory political passions and to show contempt for the Government and discontent among the inhabitants of Uganda. He said that the

allegations about the treatment of Kiwanuka in prison were false.

For the Crown, Mr. A. S. Starforth asked for suspension of the newspaper and confiscation of the press. Mr. Dapora had not been previously convicted, he said, but Kiwanuka had twice been convicted for printing and publishing seditious matter, and there is sufficient evidence to show that papers controlled by Kiwanuka are apt to print seditious publications, and that this is not a mere unfortunate slip but one of a series.

The magistrate did not consider the case could be met by a light penalty. He said: "The newspaper is a powerful weapon for good or evil, and the man who takes up the task of publishing a newspaper must show a sense of responsibility. Several articles which have been the subject of convictions have been published from the presses of this newspaper. The convictions would not appear to have deterred the publication of seditious articles, and I am of the opinion that severe measures are called for."

**New Commonwealth Centre at Oxford
Sir Ernest Oppenheimer's Gift**

QUEEN ELIZABETH HOUSE is to be established in Oxford under the joint auspices of the Colonial Office and the University to strengthen the ties between the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth. The project has been made possible by an offer from Sir Ernest Oppenheimer of £100,000 to Oxford University for the development of Colonial and allied studies, on the understanding that a centre of this kind would be established in close connexion with the Institute of Colonial Studies, but allowing the fullest co-operation with other interested bodies.

Recognizing the important part which such a centre could play in the training of Colonial civil servants and in other ways, H.M. Government have felt able to

promise up to £50,000 towards the building costs from the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.

The official announcement says, *inter alia*:

"This is a time of swift and profound change in the cultural, economic and social life of the overseas territories, and the new forces at work by these changes call for new means of creating understanding and unity. It is particularly important to find new ways of dealing with our problems and new opportunities for personal and social to build up in Britain and other countries. An informed interest in all matters affecting the progress, welfare and aspirations of the peoples of the Colonies and associated territories.

"The British universities have made a signal contribution to this work. They have encouraged studies in these questions and have promoted the exchange of ideas and ideas between this country and the territories. The British academic tradition of candid discussion, objective reasoning, and mutual respect has made these studies especially valuable and productive.

"What is to be achieved is a recognised centre, associated with the many bodies and institutions at work in this field, but designed to supplement and interface with their several activities, in which students and visitors from overseas, together with experts in this country concerned with the problems facing the overseas territories, could come for free discussions with others who share their interests, and be in touch with those who can help them in their studies.

"Such a centre, in addition to the services which it could render to individuals, could provide a setting for conferences and summer schools as well as for more formal courses arranged by Government or other authorities for men and women working or intending to work overseas. To perform these functions effectively, the centre would have to be residential and located in suitable academic surroundings.

"In paying tribute to the vision and generosity of Sir Ernest Oppenheimer and of the University authorities, which have made this welcome development possible, H.M. Government have expressed their confidence that this enterprise will surely exert a far-reaching influence upon the fostering of mutual understanding and cordial relations amongst the peoples of the Commonwealth and Empire."

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PERSONALIA

The late Mr. ARTHUR E. HADKIN (died 91740) (duty paid £78,945).

DR. ALBERT SCHWARTZ has arrived in Europe for a holiday in Alsace.

MR. M. H. CADBURY, export director of the family firm, is to visit Kenya.

MR. and MRS. T. L. HOFFEY are on their way to this country from Kenya to South Africa.

MR. EDWARD WINDLEY, Minister for African Interests in Kenya, is mountaineering in Switzerland.

LADY (CHARLES) PHILLIPS, of Dar es Salaam, gave birth to a daughter in Alton, Hampshire last week.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE ESKINE, G.O.C.H.M. in East Africa, has returned to Nairobi from his visit to London.

LORD SWINTON, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and LADY SWINTON will visit Canada in October.

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Deputy Governor of Kenya, was due to leave Nairobi by air on Tuesday for London.

MR. JOHN RIDDECH has arrived from Kenya and left London for Scotland, where he will spend the end of August.

BRIGADIER GIBSON, lately Director of Information in Kenya, has returned to England on the termination of his appointment.

MR. S. SANDERSON, British Council representative in Uganda since 1950, is on his way to London to join the headquarters staff.

MR. C. C. SPENCER is on the Continent on his way to England on leave from Uganda, to which he will return early in September.

MR. V. C. R. FORD, of Makerere College, Uganda, has been appointed to a lectureship in geography at Queen's College, Belfast.

THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON of Zanzibar, the Rev. R. NEIL RUSSELL, is on the same leave as the Rev. R. NEIL RUSSELL, who is on leave.

A memorial service for the late DR. FRANCIS BRETT YOUNG was held in Worcester Cathedral on Saturday. VISCOUNT COBBHAM read the lesson.

MR. HARRY THUKU, a prominent Kikuyu, is to spend two months in Great Britain to study agriculture and local government. The arrangements will be met by the Kenya Government.

LORD LLEWELIN, Governor General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has laid the foundation-stone of the new Anglican church of St. Francis of Assisi in Bulawayo.

MR. H. W. HERRIS, assistant general manager in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has arrived in London. He will shortly leave for a fishing holiday in Norway.

MR. LEONARD ROBERTS and MR. JOHN CRIPWELL, two Southern Rhodesians who are visiting the United Kingdom as guests of the Princess Elizabeth Birthday Fund, were received by the Queen on Monday afternoon.

SENATOR G. HEATON RICHOLLS, who served in the pioneer administration of Northern Rhodesia as a young man, has announced his resignation from the South African Senate, in which he was leader of the Federal Party.

SIR WALTER HARRACON is chairman of a committee established in Northern Rhodesia to investigate fees, allowances and personal privileges of Non-official members of Legislative Council, other than members in charge of Government departments. The other members of the committee are the Speaker, Mr. T. S. PAGE, and MR. A. DAVIES.

MRS. BRIAN SHAW, a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, has arrived in England on long leave. During her absence MR. R. BEARCE, of Koru, is acting as substitute member.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT and PRINCESS ANNE, COUNTESS ATHLONE, were present at a joint ball given at the Bohemia Club last week by the Royal Empire Society, the Victoria League, and the Girls League.

SIR LESLIE ROWAN, Second Secretary of the United Kingdom Treasury, and head of its Overseas Division, has paid a 10-day visit to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He is due back in London this week-end.

MR. W. H. BAYERS, managing director of a building company bearing his own name, has been elected Mayor of Nakuru. He served in the R.V.C.C. from 1934 to 1945, for two years in Bururi and three in Kenya, where he settled on demobilization.

MR. R. G. FURBULL, Minister of Defence and Internal Security in Kenya, has been appointed Minister of African Affairs and Acting Chief Native Commissioner while MR. E. H. WINDLEY is on leave. MR. J. W. CUSACK has taken over the portfolio of Defence and Internal Security.

MR. KENNETH KIRKWOOD, who has been appointed to the Chair of Race Relations at Oxford University which the Selection Trust group of companies recently endowed, is organizer of the Institute for Social Research at the University of Natal. He was born in that province of the Union of South Africa.

THE RT. REV. L. C. USHER WILSON, Bishop on the Upper Nile, and MRS. USHER WILSON, the RT. REV. S. S. TOMUSANGE, and the RT. REV. S. MOORE, will represent the Upper Nile diocese at the Anglican Congress in Minneapolis from August 4 to 15. They will arrive in the United States by boat in time to undertake a preaching tour before the congress starts.

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SHROPSHIRE.—Fully furnished farmhouse halfway between Ludlow and Shrewsbury in lovely country; four bedrooms, comfortable lounge, central electricity, farm produce. Available October onwards. Ideal for home leave family. Apply Box 207, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

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GUESTS taken by young couple in their large and wonderfully situated chalet in sunny Alpine valley above Montreux. Every comfort. Wonderful view. Walks and flood swimming pool, riding, tennis, fishing. Private toilet with own 9 state car. WINE AND SPORTS.—Ski facilities, ski bank, on doorstep, ski-lifts, ski-school. Ski passes. Wilmot-Alistone, Chester Bon Accueil, London, W.8.

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SIR DONALD PERROTT, who was brought in to grapple with the financial problems of the Overseas Food Corporation during the latter stages of the groundnut fiasco in Tanganyika Territory, is one of five full-time members appointed to the new Atomic Energy Authority. The salary is £5,000 a year.

MR. CHARLES WESTON, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, left London last week to attend the World Power Conference in Rio de Janeiro, where he will stay from July 20 to August 10. After visiting Trinidad, he will then revisit the United States. He is due back in England in mid-October.

MR. J. G. BREVOR, managing director of the Commonwealth Development Finance Company, is visiting the Rhodesias. He said in Salisbury that his organization might provide some of the capital for Rhodesian hydro-electric schemes, and that the normal limits of finance by the company would be between £200,000 and £2m.

Ten Rhodesian schoolboys are on their way to this country in the ARUNDEL CASTLE for a three months tour of Britain and Europe organized by the Leppes High School for Boys in Johannesburg. They are: I. ALEXANDER, R. AUSIN, D. FULLER, F. ISOMAN, H. LOVEMORE, D. MILNE, H. WASZIP, and D. WEBSTER from Salisbury, F. BATHOM Ndola, and G. MEYER from Rusape.

Obituaries

Sir Benjamin Chave

SIR BENJAMIN CHAVE, K.B.E., who died at the beginning of this week at the age of 83, had spent 36 years in the service of the Union Castle Line, which he joined in 1894. He volunteered for service in the Royal Navy when war broke out in 1914, and was appointed to one of the vessels of the Line as commander, R.N.R. After serving as naval transport officer during General Botha's campaign in German South-West Africa he commanded the ALNWICK CASTLE, and when she was torpedoed in 1917 some 300 miles from the Scilly Isles he and other survivors were in an open boat for five days. At the end of the war he was made K.B.E. He retired 10 years later. In 1911 he had been awarded the certificate for bravery of the Royal Humane Society. Lady Chave, a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Morgan, survives him with one son. Another son was killed while serving with the R.A.F. in 1943.

MR. CHARLES BRODERICK THOMPSON, of Teasdale Gardens, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who joined the Colonial Service in Kenya in 1914 and retired in 1939 on account of ill-health, dropped dead in Piccadilly last week while visiting London. He was 65 years of age. During the First World War he was an assistant political officer with the East Africa Forces. During the last war he was for two years in command of the Ministry of Home Security in Kampuchea, a well-known member of the East Africa cricket club. He had been a keen amateur cricketer and tennis player in East Africa.

Sudan Riot Sentences

THE DEATH SENTENCE has been passed in Khartoum on Awad Saleh, director of *Wahda*, the organ of the Umma Party, on a charge of instigating the riots of March 1. Abdou Rabou, leader of the Umma youth organization, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, Ali Mohamed Jabawith to five years, and Ali Farah, a journalist, received a life sentence. All have been given leave to appear before Awad Saleh, who has been recommended to mercy.

Reception for Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Todd
Guests of Sir Gilbert and Lady Ronnie

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Lady Rennie, gave a cocktail party at Rhodesia House last week for Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, M.P., Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Todd. Among those present were:

Dr. and Mrs. Walter Adams, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. M. Alport, Mr. L. S. Anson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Anson, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Antrobus, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Gorell Barnes, Dr. and Mrs. G. R. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Baxter, Mrs. Edith Bazley, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Bennett, Sir George and Lady Beresford-Stooke, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Black, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. D. Doss Brooks, Captain and Mrs. L. P. Couston, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Clackworthy, Mr. R. M. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Clipham, Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Coppell, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. C. Coventry, Mr. and Mrs. Julian S. Crossley.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Crossley, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. D. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. David Friedman, Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Gibbs, Sir Arthur and Lady Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Guest, Sir William and Lady Halgrov, Mr. Charles Hamner, Major and Mrs. Lewis Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hawker, Mr. L. W. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hill, Major and Mrs. C. Kennedy Hood, Miss B. B. Howat, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hudson, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. J. M. Hugo, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jeffreys, Miss H. Jobling, Mr. F. A. Johnson.

Sir John and Lady Kennedy, Sir Frederick and Lady Leitch-Ross, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. B. Lightfoot, Miss Pauline Linfield, Dr. D. W. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Niall Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. P. McDonagh, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. G. McLagan, Lord and Lady Morton, Captain and Mrs. I. H. Morris, Mr. Justice Morton and Mrs. Weston, Sir Gordon and Lady Munro, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Nesbitt, Mr. S. J. Olivier, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Palmer, Mrs. F. G. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Peckover, Mr. A. T. Penham, Colonel and Mrs. St. J. Pegg, Colonel and Mrs. C. Penobny.

Mr. H. F. Reed, Lord Reith, Mr. I. F. Rooney, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Sayers, Sir George and Lady Seal, Sir Giles Squires, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Stone, Mr. R. B. Swarbrick, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. K. D. Taute, Mr. Norman Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Tennouth, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Torrance, Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Waddell, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wallace, Sir Thomas White, Sir Peveril and Lady William Powlett, Sir Edward and Lady Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. Comar Wilson, Mr. Oliver Woods, and Mr. L. R. Wynn.

African Parliamentary Secretaries

MESSERS. WANYUTU WAWERU, JAMES JEREMIAH, and SHERIFF ABDULLA SALIM were sworn in at Government House, Nairobi, last week as Parliamentary Secretaries to the Kenya Ministers of Education and of Local Government, and to the Chief Secretary respectively.

Mr. Waweru, a Kikuyu teacher, was educated at the Alliance High School, and, after service in Government and mission schools, became headmaster at Kambui intermediate school in the Kiambu district in 1950. He came to this country early this year with a British Council bursary to study the educational system. A member of the Church of Scotland and of the Advisory Board for African Education, Mr. Waweru is married and has two children.

James Jeremiah, son of an evangelist of the Taveta tribe, was born in 1901, and, after attending a primary school, entered the Posts and Telegraphs Department at the age of 18. He qualified as a telegraphist and attended night school to improve his English. Since 1948 he has been a nominated African member of the Legislative Council. He was one of the four non-official members of the Legislature selected to visit the Festival of Britain. For 15 years he was president of the Kenya African Civil Service Association.

Mr. Abdulla Salim, who was born in Lamu, has served on the Legislative Council since 1937, and was in Government service until 1950. He has twice visited Great Britain, on the last occasion for the Coronation.

Test for Multi-Racial Government

Mr. Vasey on Kenya's Needs

MR. E. A. VASEY, Minister of Finance and Development in Kenya, told a Press conference in London before he returned to Nairobi on Sunday, that expenditure on the emergency in the Colony has probably reached its peak. The aim of the military authorities was to get large areas of the country quiet and transferred to the administration and police, so that the constructive work of reclamation and rehabilitation might begin.

The situation in the African areas of Nairobi had been so bad that they had had to be brought under control—at the heavy cost of maintaining the thousands of people who had been detained. Those whom it was safe to release would be employed in useful release schemes, through which they could be brought back into the normal community and the economic life of the country. The cost of such schemes would exceed Kenya's financial capacity. From 1922 to 1952 the Colony had been completely self-supporting. Now she needed to be assured of finance for active operations and long-term reconstruction, in which connexion he had been met with the greatest sympathy in his talks with representatives of H.M. Government.

Military expenditure was now running at between £3m and £3½m. annually, and inclusion of R.A.F. costs—in which there had been some adjustment—would bring the total to between £4m. and £5m.

On his last visit, H.M. Government had provided £5m. for agricultural work in the African areas within the next five years, and £1m. annually was about as much work as could be satisfactorily undertaken. Now he had asked for £1m. to fit prisoners and detainees back into the life of the community, some of Kenya's funds were also being used for agricultural development in the African areas.

Asked to comment on a report that Kenya was to be de-

clared a fully operational area, Mr. Vasey replied that would not make much difference to the campaign against Mau Mau, except that the military authorities would be able to award military decorations for exceptional service. Hitherto the decorations alone could be given.

Asian and African Communities

The constitutional changes introduced by Mr. Lyellton were, he said, working reasonably well. People without ministerial experience had been brought into the Government, and a further complication was that they were responsible to different electorates. The test would come when really difficult problems had to be tackled. Multi-racial government was an experiment. It must produce a positive programme, and positive results before the next election, due to be held in 1956 at the latest. A personal view was that unless something definite and satisfactory did result meantime, the non-European moderates would be swept out of public life at the next election.

Means must be quickly given the means of expressing themselves freely through constitutional channels. In particular, they should be enabled to elect their own representatives either by direct election or through electoral colleges, so that their representatives would have the constitutional right of expressing themselves without inhibition, even if some of the things they might say were unpleasant from the non-European standpoint.

Mr. A. B. Patel and Mr. Ibrahim Nathoo, the two Asian Ministers, were proving themselves first-class colleagues in the multi-racial Government, and showing a marked sense of responsibility. If they were given something concrete to take back to their people, the majority of the Asian communities would, Mr. Vasey believed, support them against the extremists among the Hindus who had made an all-out ceaseless attack since Mr. Patel formed the Government. He had won his battle within the Kenya Indian Congress by courage and integrity.

Another questioner was told that the Government of Kenya would never approach the Mau Mau terrorists and offer a party with them on any terms. If, however, the gangsters wished to discuss surrender, an approach from them would be welcomed at any time. The struggle was not a war in the normal sense of the word, but a fight against men opposed to law and order.

Rehabilitation was handicapped by shortage of trained police and extreme shortage of experienced administrative officers, more of whom were being sought in this country. The possibility of recruiting men who had served in the Sudan was not being overlooked.

The Federal Independence Party, though it made much noise, had very little support in Kenya.

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Baganda Wiser about the Kabaka

AN ANONYMOUS CORRESPONDENT has put before the readers of the *New Statesman* and *Nation* facts about the situation in Buganda, which deserve to be more widely understood. He wrote:

It is difficult to generalise about the views of the Baganda on the deputation of Mutesa II and about their attitude and that of the other tribes to Sir Andrew Cohen. It is particularly difficult to do so from London, since, broadly speaking, only the critics of the Governor have been vocal here. Those who are not critics come to England for reasons other than propaganda, and often cannot give their impressions in public.

A number of the expressions of opinion in your article in the issue of June 26 would not, I think, be accepted by anyone who has recently been in Uganda for long enough to meet more than a few Africans.

The Baganda are not in the defence of Mutesa II, nor indeed of the royal family. Many would like to see a new Kabaka elected. Since the chiefs informed the people of Mutesa would never return, the chiefs of the Free State Government have been received much more cordially than before. A reasonable interpretation of this fact would be that before the chiefs spoke many Baganda were afraid of doing or saying anything which might lead to reprisals should Mutesa return as Kabaka. I do not think anyone fears reprisals by the Governor (whom you describe as autocratic).

It is probably because of this change in attitude on the part of many Baganda that the active supporters of Mutesa have intensified their campaign as a last attempt to get him

Uganda is there any man that Sir Andrew Cohen... the trust of the other tribes as you suggest. He... warmly when he visits them. I heard many... with enthusiasm... the... and... schemes... noted or encouraged... many... been... the... the... make sure... both sides of the... in... in...



THE CAMEL TRAIN. Transport takes many forms today in the ancient walled city of Kano. For though motor-buses, railways and aeroplanes now carry goods and passengers to and fro with modern speed and comfort, the slow padding lines of the camel trains still find their way in from the Sahara as they have done from time immemorial.

The routes these camel trains follow are mainly the routes of the old caravans, which were originally the only trade links between the interior of Africa and the Mediterranean. Banded together for protection against bandits—a caravan might contain as many as twenty thousand camels—the old merchants made their deliberate way from oasis to oasis across the great desert, carrying gold, ivory, ostrich feathers, cotton cloth and corn.

Branches in Nigeria are particularly well placed to answer your questions on market conditions or local commercial undertakings. Please address your initial enquiries to our Intelligence Department, 51 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.



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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF *Of Commercial Concern*

Twenty-eight courses for overseas students have been arranged by the British Council for the summer vacation.

A limited number of visitors will be allowed into the Kasempa portion of the Karoo National Park of Northern Rhodesia between July 15 and November. Camp facilities are still primitive and the roads are not good.

A Dolbahanta girl of 18 recently challenged all comers at Las Anod in the Somaliland Protectorate to a wrestling match, offering her string of amber beads as a one-sided stake. In less than 10 minutes she had disposed of three men who volunteered to wrestle with her.

The annual review of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, published at 6d. under the title of "The Hope of Africa," contains reports on the Dioceses of Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Basutoland and South-West Tanganyika. It is edited by A. A. B. Kosi.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was yesterday due to hear a petition by Jomo Kenyatta and four other Africans for leave to appeal against convictions and sentences imposed on them at the Kapenguria trial. Their appeals were dismissed by the Supreme Court of Kenya in January.

When the public inquiry in London into the loss of the troopship *EMPIRE WINDRUSH* was resumed on Monday, Mr. S. Silverman, M.P. representing relatives of two of the four men drowned when the vessel sank in the Mediterranean in March, said that shortly after the ship left Mombasa the starboard engine wrote that the crew would not hold together for long. Mr. Silverman submitted that when the voyage began the vessel was unseaworthy.

Tanganyika's New Coffee Taxes

THE NEW COFFEE EXPORT TAX in Tanganyika has four different rates calculated on a sliding scale starting at £10 per ton for coffee fetching £250 per ton, plus £1 per ton for every £5 in price above £250 up to a maximum of £80 tax. This scale has been applied to the latest average actual prices for the four classes of coffee: robusta hard, Arabica hard, mild, and cherry (mild) obtained at Mombasa hard coffee auctions and the Moshi auctions. The tax has been worked out, not on the full price, but on the price less tax and less the existing tax of 10s. per ton paid to the Coffee Board allowance has been made in the case of hard coffees, which are sold L.O.M. Mombasa, for transport and shrinkage between point of export and place of sale. The former export tax of 30s. per ton on Lake Province coffee only is abolished. The rates are: robusta hard coffee, £46 per ton; Arabica hard coffee, £61 per ton; mild coffee, £62 per ton; and cherry bunch, £29 per ton. The tax is to be paid in respect of the 1954-55 crop.

Nine Athletic Records Broken

NINE EAST AFRICAN INTER-TERRITORIAL RECORDS have been broken at an athletic meeting between Uganda and Kenya at Nakivubo. They were: 46 ft. 1 in. for the hop, step and jump; 14 min. 35 sec. for the three miles; 6.5.7 sec. for the high jump (the second competitor with 6 ft. 5.5 in. and the third with 6 ft. 4 in. were all better than the previous record); 23 ft. 1 in. for the long jump; 206 ft. for the javelin; 14 ft. for the pole vault; 41 ft. 9 in. for the weight putt; 3 min. 21.2 sec. for the one mile relay; and 44.5 sec. for the 440 yards relay. The Kenyan team, which included six Europeans, was captained by Mr. Kibuka, won by 102 points to 45.

The Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation has agreed to advance £50,000 to Uplands Beer Factory (Kenya), Ltd., for the erection of a new factory. The Government of Kenya has guaranteed the loan, which, carrying interest at 5% is repayable by 80 equal quarterly instalments of principal and interest combined.

Last week's auctions in London 5,109 packages of African peccas were sold for an average price of 4s. 5.22d. per lb. compared with 4,994 packages averaging 4s. 6.83d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price realized was 4s. 8.4d. per lb. for a consignment from Nyasaland.

Latest reports indicate that the total Gezira cotton crop in the Sudan during the 1953-54 season was 1,102,462 large kantars from 27,967 feddans, an average of 4.691 kantars per feddan. The final estimate for the Tokar delta crop is 357,000 small kantars from 70,000 feddans.

Nairobi Loan

Subscriptions have been invited last Thursday by Nairobi City Council for a new £69,740 loan of £11m., bearing interest at 4.75% and issued at 98½. Insurance and other companies had already taken on £50,000. Subscriptions are confined to East Africa.

British insulated cable maker's construction Co., Ltd. are using a Schindler rocket apparatus loaned by the port authorities of Mombasa for the construction of the power line from the Owen Falls hydro-electric station to Tororo.

The current issue of the *Empire Cotton Growers' Review* contains articles on the corporation's work in Uganda and Tanganyika, and on seed treatment against blackarm disease in the Sudan.

A mobile shop is being operated in the Kapigis Reserve by the African Co-operative Society to serve as a depot from which small traders can receive their stocks.

It is estimated that about 30,000 tons of sisal will be produced this year in the Songea district of Tanganyika and 1,000 tons in the Imbea district.

The employment exchange in Dar es Salaam now provides facilities for workers of all races.

Sisal Outputs for June

Bird & Co. (Africa) Ltd. 1,235 tons, compared with 1,258 tons in June, 1953, making 2,342 tons in the 12 months, compared with 14,730 tons in the 12 months to June, 1953.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. 170 tons of fibre, making 1,885 tons for the year.

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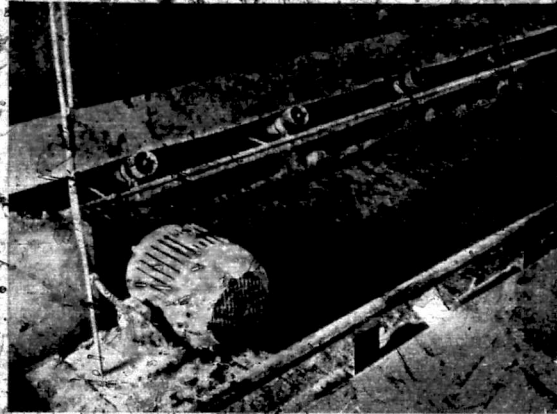
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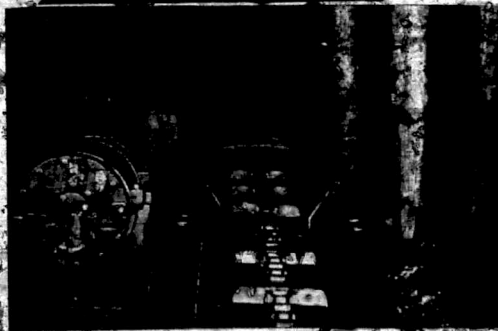
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Uganda Development Corporation Report Position of Parent and Subsidiaries

The report of the Uganda Development Corporation, Ltd. for the calendar year 1953 states that during that period the corporation acquired Uganda Cement Industry, Ltd., the interests of the Protectorate Government in the Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation, Ltd., and Lake Victoria Hotel, Ltd., and the shares in that hotel previously owned by the Colonial Development Corporation. A property company, known as Uganda Consolidated Properties, Ltd., was registered.

After charging depreciation and providing £15,171 for income tax, the U.D.C. and its subsidiaries made a profit of £94,164, chiefly from interest on funds provided by the Government and not immediately required. The unappropriated balance of the group is £69,432.

The U.D.C. balance-sheet shows issued capital of £5m. in shares of £100 each. The investment in Uganda Cement Industry, Ltd., is £1,200,000, in the Lake Victoria Hotel company £165,840, in Uganda Consolidated Properties £155,000, and in the Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation £100,000. Among trade investments are £129,612 in shares of Kileleshwa Mines, Ltd. (which holding has since been greatly increased), £83,000 in Nyanza Textile Industry, Ltd., and £47,527 in Tororo Exploration Co., Ltd. Land, buildings, plant, machinery and equipment owned by the corporation and its subsidiaries are valued at just under £14m.

Lake Victoria Hotel

Lake Victoria Hotel, Ltd., made a net profit of £8,318 before charging income tax, compared with £8,632 in 1952. Following changes in the management, there has been "marked improvement in the maintenance of the company's assets, and in the general standard of service and catering provided." The policy is to operate the property as a first-class hotel, and, in order to inter-communicate with overseas concerns, to expand the

company's interests to other areas in Uganda. The issued share capital is £144,000, and a dividend of 2½% was paid. Buildings and plant appear in the balance sheet at £99,319, furniture and equipment at £27,553, cash at £27,637, and sundry creditors at £44,862.

Fish Marketing

The Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation made a profit of £102,000, or about 10% of the issued capital of £977,187. A dividend of 5½% is to be paid. Whereas in 1952, the company purchased 5,519,519 lb. of wet fish from African fishermen on Lake George, there was an increase last year of some 55% to a total of 8,567,466 lb., 252,948 being sold to the inhabitants of the fishing villages compared with £34,200 in 1952.

The company has to buy all the fish tenderly, at times, stock up to high as to cause anxiety. No less than 85% of the sales went to the Belgian Congo, where there is considerable competition, mainly from the Canary Islands, but also from the Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Angola. Where capital reconstruction was undertaken at the beginning of last year £152,102 was written off the fixed assets retained by the U.D.C. At that date accumulated losses totalled £12,959. Fixed assets appear at £14,804 and current assets at £46,953.

Uganda Cement Industry, Ltd., has a paid-up capital of £1,200,000. Fixed assets are valued at £1,340,780 and current assets at £390,722. Liabilities are slightly in excess of £300,000 among them being advances from the U.D.C. totalling £234,133. The factory, opened in February, 1953, was then the first completion works in East Africa.

The initial wholesale commercial price of 330s. per-ton ex-factory fell by the end of the year to 295s. per-ton for 10-ton lots. Later there was a reduction to 285s. Last November the wholesale price of nine brands of imported cement ranged from 352s. to 419s. and averaged slightly under 378s. After making adequate provisions, the company made a profit for the first year of £4,510. Confidence is expressed that the industry will thrive under the leadership of the new general manager, Mr. J. J. Cameron.

Uganda Consolidated Properties, Ltd., has a paid-up capital of £160,000. Fixed assets appear at £185,986 and current assets at £7,467. After providing £1,371 for taxation, there was a small trading profit of £2,840. St. Martin's le Grand Property Co., Ltd., were appointed London correspondents, and Mr. J. B. Andrews, managing director, joined the board.

[Extracts from the chairman's review appear on another page]

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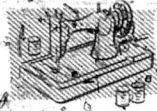
It is no reflection upon her ability that she undertakes no more than the day-to-day shopping for her family. Purchases of capital goods — bicycles, radio sets, sewing machines, cutlery — remain a male responsibility only through custom. Indeed, it is upon the singular business acumen of her womenfolk that West Africa relies for the retail distribution of staple commodities. "Market Mammies" are the countries' principal traders. They are the wholesale buyers and subsequent retailers of a major part of the merchandise imported by The United Africa Company. They deal in all but the more technical varieties of goods, and, frankly acknowledging their skill, the Company, wherever practicable, does not enter into retail competition with them.



The Market Mammies of West Africa are a characteristic feature of town and country-side. They deal extensively in provisions, haberdashery, textiles,搪磁器, crockery, glassware and tobacco. Premises may vary from a market stall to a portable display on a tray, by the roadside.



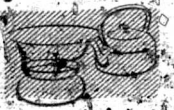
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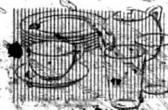
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Future of Uganda

Sir Andrew Cohen's Statement

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, said at King's College, Budo, a few days ago—

"If you act basely, approach your future steadily and patiently, and work well together, and if you are prepared to make the best use of what we can offer to you, then all of us and all of us who have come to work in this country and are deeply concerned for its well-being look to the future with complete confidence. The one aim is to build up this Protectorate as a self-reliant, efficient, and harmonious country, moving forward carefully but steadily towards its future as a self-governing State, a primarily African State."

In order to make the country strong and rich, farmers must produce more crops and better cattle, but not to take advantage of our mineral wealth for the benefit of the people of the country would be to obstruct and delay their progress. The country needed more African agricultural and veterinary officers and African scientists, business men, and technicians.

Another essential was an informed public opinion. Information services were not enough; adult education was equally important.

Nabagereka's Allowance

THE NABAGEREKA OF BUGANDA, wife of the exiled Kabaka, is to receive an allowance from the Buganda Government. Her expenses have lately been paid from what is called the royal purse, the property of the Buganda throne, not of Mutesa II as an individual. The domestic economy of the royal establishment, the Lubiri, is being investigated by order of the Regents.

Standard Bank of South Africa

Increase in Profits

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., earned a net profit of £63,841 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £59,762 in the previous year. £175,000 is written off bank premises, and dividends totalling 2s. 6d. per share require £433,125, leaving a carry-forward of £336,133, against £310,447 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £5m in shares of £2 each, £1 paid, and £4m in shares of £1 fully paid. Reserve funds at £7m, notes in circulation at £52,689, current deposits and other accounts at £29,028,125, and acceptances and other liabilities at £3,515,378. Fixed assets appear at £10,582,261, bank premises and property at £5,629,238, liabilities of customers for acceptances, forward exchange contracts, etc., customers' bills, etc., for collection at £36,515,378, bills discounted at £19,342,752, investments at £74,620,852, bills of exchange at £18,892,617, advances at £118,859,112, refinancees in transit at £28,247,939, and current assets at £45,479,111, including £35,413,559 in cash.

The directors are Sir Frederick William Leith-Ross (chairman), and Messrs. J. N. Hogg (deputy chairman), W. A. Acton, R. W. M. Arbuthnot, M. E. Berry (alternate deputy chairman), R. Gibson, C. H. Villiers, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Harlech, Sir Douglas Malcolm, and the Earl of Scarborough. Sir Ulric Alexander is chairman of the Rhodesian board, of which the other members are Lord Acton, Sir Robert J. Hudson, Sir Henry Telfer, Low Major Hugh Kennedy-McKee, and Messrs. K. C. Acutt, C. A. Barron, R. C. Buquet, M.P., and L. Tucker.

Mr. C. R. Hill is general manager in London, Mr. W. G. Hall secretary, Mr. H. W. Jeffrey assistant general manager for the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and Mr. R. G. Ridley assistant general manager in East Africa.

The 141st ordinary meeting will be held in London on July 28.

Racial Tensions in Kenya

THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT in Kenya of the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. Douglas Brown, is of the opinion that the local white community is "more than ever at odds with its non-white associates and with the Colonial Government." His report continued—

"There are several causes for this. The walk-out by General Erskine during a speech at a South African banquet by the chairman of the non-official members of the East African Central Assembly may have been a necessary gesture, but it dramatically underlined the fundamental difference of approach to Kenya's problems between the Colonial Office and the settlers. This difference has always existed, but nothing has been gained by such a spectacular demonstration of it. General Erskine has repeated in London his statement that Mau Mau cannot be overcome by military means alone. This truism contains an implication which many settlers would rather not contemplate.

"Operation Anvil gave Malindi a false sense of security two months ago. Now that its effects are wearing off and the gangsters are creeping back into the capital, a reaction of weariness has set in among the general public. They realize that in this war of attrition costly mass arrests of Kikuyu, though perhaps necessary, cannot of themselves provide permanent protection from gang rules. Plans exist for usefully employing and rehabilitating some thousands of political prisoners, but they are far from being carried out, and the public is growing increasingly sceptical about them."

"Though the Lyttelton Plan for a multi-racial government worked well during the recent budget session of the Legislative Council, it has most disappointingly failed to produce a lessening of racial tension. The European elected members have seen fit to place on records their adherence to the three principles of the integrity of the White Highlands, communal rolls and separate schools for white children. The Asian elected members have publicly described this as a negation of the attempt to build a multi-racial society and nation.

"The Colonial Secretary's hope of a six-year truce in racial politics has thus already been dashed, and local plans for the founding of inter-racial political parties have had for the time being to be shelved."

On Tuesday a leading article in *The Times* asserted that "never before has the European population of Kenya been so rivet and reel as since the agreement reached by Mr. Lyttelton last March which led to the establishment of the multi-racial Government."



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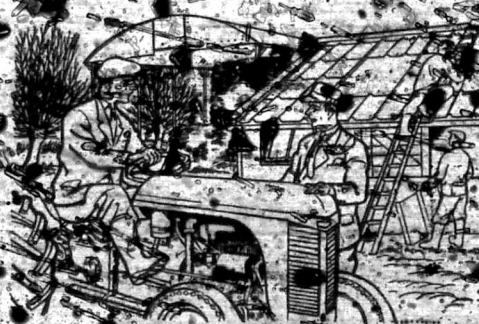
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African Mercantile Company's Report

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD. earned a profit of £91,488 in the calendar year 1953, compared with £131,776 in the previous year. Taxation absorbed £92,000, staff provident fund reserves £1,000, and contingencies reserve £5,000. Interest on preference shares required £10,602, and dividends totaling £6% on the ordinary shares £28,075, leaving a carry-forward of £51,955, against £50,479 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £350,000 in ordinary shares of 10s. and £300,000 in 4½% cumulative preference shares of £1. Capital reserves stand at £47,192, revenue reserves at £146,956, and the future taxation at £89,250, and current liabilities at £339,922. Fixed assets appear at £76,111, and current assets at £1,397,708, including £79,605 in cash.

The report states that at Mombasa, where construction of two new deep water berths is expected in a few months, progress improvements in the railway office are looked for, though heavy burdens have been put on the railway administration in Kenya as a result of transport demands by the security forces.

Some cargo vessels have consequently had to wait more than two weeks for a berth, and delays and those still being faced in obtaining freight space for the shipment of merchandise to Kenya and Uganda consequent on the necessary phasing of cargo render most difficult the maintenance of balanced stocks at the company's branches.

The directors are Messrs W. J. Saunders (chairman and managing director), J. W. G. Wynne (vice-chairman), H. K. Sawyer, W. Walker, J. M. Ingle, G. H. A. Staines (who is also Secretary), and Lord John Chomley.

The 10th annual general meetings will be held in London on July 27.

Costain Subsidiaries in Central Africa

MESSRS. RICHARD COSTAIN, LTD., after providing £140,967 for taxation, earned a consolidated group profit of £100,000 in the year ended December 31, 1953, compared with £98,544 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares requires £6,254, and a dividend of 10% less tax on the ordinary shares £27,939, leaving a carry-forward of £24,337, against £23,279 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £39,593, 6½% cumulative redeemable preference shares £150,000 in.

A cumulative preference shares, and £507,983 in ordinary shares, all of £100,000 denomination. Capital reserves stand at £278,306, revenue reserves at £487,554, and provision for future taxation at £1,117,272, provision for educational training and benevolent purposes at £50,800, and current liabilities of £1,967,419. Fixed assets appear at £210,837, trade investments at £236,000, building estates at £87,313, subsidiary companies at £438,278, and the society deposits, etc. at £133,383, and current assets at £2,491,477, including £2,638 in cash.

The report states that a permanent organization has been established in Central Africa, and that subsidiary companies are to be registered in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, where the volume of work is satisfactory.

The directors are Messrs Richard Costain (chairman and joint managing director), A. P. Costain (joint managing director), J. W. Wynne, R. M. Wynne-Edwards, R. R. Minto, E. J. Cook, and Brigadier A. G. Bond. The secretary is Mr. L. Richards.

The 21st annual general meeting will be held in London on July 25.

Busoga Deep Water Fishing Co., Ltd.

FOR ABOUT 18 MONTHS MR. S. H. DODDIE, who has had long experience in fishing research on Lake Victoria, has been planning a fishing factory on Dagu Island and acquiring the necessary capital for the research and the development of the possibilities of deep water fishing in Victoria Nyanza as manager of the Busoga Deep Water Fishing Co., Ltd. of which the secretaries are the Uganda Development Corporation. The directors are Messrs J. T. Simpson (chairman), G. H. Canlyle, A. G. Jones, Y. K. Luboga, and W. W. K. Nakope.

A development grant of £14,000 was received from the Uganda Government, and it is expected that about £30,000 will have been spent by the time commercial fishing and processing begins this month.

The balance sheet as at December 31 last shows issued capital of £50,000, quoted investments at £10,185, cash at £24,743, and fixed assets at £3,974.

Mining

Pensions for African Mineworkers

Initiative of Copperbelt Companies

DETAILS OF A PENSION SCHEME for their African employees are announced by the copper-mining companies in Northern Rhodesia. It provides for pensions of £48 a year to employees who have reached the age of 50 and completed 20 years' service, or service in excess of 20 years qualifies for higher rates up to a maximum of £72 a year. Invalid pensions are available after 15 years' service. The scheme, which took effect on July 1, is non-contributory, and the present long-service bonus is not affected.

The companies also introduced last week a leave scheme providing for 14 days' paid leave annually; it can be accumulated up to 56 days.

The companies have expressed their confidence that these schemes will not only benefit their employees, who will be able to look forward to security after they retire from service, but will also benefit the industry and the economy of the territory by tending to encourage long service and reduce the rate of labour turnover. The leave scheme, which provides that paid leave may be supplemented by unpaid leave, will also give opportunities to employees to maintain their contacts with their homes, even when these are far distant.

S. Rhodesian Mineral Outputs

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S MINERAL OUTPUT in May, in spite of an increase in gold production of more than 100% in value, fell by nearly 12% in value to £1,497,517, compared with £1,719,000 in 1953. At £779,000, mineral production in the first 10 months of this year was £43,667 less than in the corresponding period of the previous year, mainly owing to reduced volume and value of asbestos. A rise of £98,000 in the value of chrome more than offset a drop of £34,000 in coal output at Wankie. Gold production was valued at £2,728,964, a rise of £73,000.

More Oil Exploration

THE HARROGATE PETROLEUM CO., LTD. of Los Angeles, has been granted an exploration licence over 8,300 square miles south, south-east and east of Beaufort and over 2,700 square miles mainly north and south-east of Margate in the Southern Rhodesia Protectorate. A representative of the company is expected in Harrogate this month to start field work in the search for oil. Conoco Petroleum, Ltd., were granted an exploration licence in January of last year.

Wankie Colliery

THE WANKIE COLLIERY COMPANY, LTD., stated in Southern Rhodesia on Monday that work which had developed in the mine early in the year has now been over-completed and full production restored. Northern Rhodesian mines have for some time received restricted supplies of coal, as a result of which production has been lower than would otherwise have been the case.

Victoria Falls and Tlosovaal Power

A FIFTH DISTRIBUTION of 75 ordinary shares will be made to shareholders of Victoria Falls and Tlosovaal Power Co., Ltd., in August, making a total distribution to date of £8 15s. per unit. The final distribution on the liquidation will not be known until negotiations with the taxation authorities have been completed.

Rhodesian Selection Trust Group

THE BOARD of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., through Copper Mines, Ltd., and Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., have announced that in July of this year these companies have agreed to be incorporated in the United Kingdom and have become incorporated in Northern Rhodesia.

Rio Tinto

RIO TINTO COMPANY, LTD. is understood to be about to sell its assets in Spain to a Spanish consortium for about £9m, which will be transferable in sterling over a period of seven years and a 2½% share in the capital of the new Spanish company.

Mining Diaries

MINING IN RHODESIA (Continued from page 1447) The same) and both of 2½% (nil) for the year ended May 31 last. Total profit, £3,748, after tax of £5,939 (£3,342).

Progress Report for June

Production, Broken Hill—1,400 tons of lead and 4,225 tons of zinc were sold.

Company Report

Uganda Development Corporation, Limited

Maintaining Clean Balance-Sheets Throughout the Group

Ultimate Success Dependent on Development of Industry in Uganda

Mr. J. T. Simpson's Review of Corporation and its Subsidiaries

Mr. J. T. SIMPSON, chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation, Limited, has circulated the following statement with the annual report and accounts for the year to December 31, 1953:

"It is a customary practice of chairmen to conclude their remarks on the introduction of the directors' report by an expression of appreciation of the services of the staff during the year under review; sometimes that is done as a mere formality.

Staff of High Calibre

"I regard the proper staffing of any business concern as the major contributory factor to its success. The provision of capital and the appointment of boards to frame policy and direct management mean little if the day-to-day work is not carried on with ability, enthusiasm and what is of particular importance in this country, adaptability of the overseas staff to African conditions—the exercise of great patience and the willingness to devote much energy to the training of junior staff.

"The corporation, its subsidiaries, and the technical development division are building up a staff of the high calibre required, and the directors would wish me to express their sincere appreciation of the personal efforts of each individual employed by our group.

"I turn now to the statutory report of the directors and the supporting accounts.

"The balance-sheet itself needs little comment—the accrued and appropriated profits represents only a small element of dividend from a subsidiary and is primarily the interest received from funds not immediately required for the operating expenses of the corporation's head office.

The Accounts

"Although not yet necessary under Uganda law, a consolidated balance-sheet and consolidated profit and loss account of the group have been prepared, both of which are drawn up, as far as possible, in conformity with the United Kingdom Companies Act, 1948.

"Turning firstly to the consolidated profit and loss account, it will be seen that the gross trading profit of the group for the year was £23,188, to which is added a dividend received from Lake Victoria Hotel, Limited, in respect of its 1952 profits, and before that company became a subsidiary of the corporation. In addition there is a small item of exceptional or non-recurring revenue, giving a total of £201,133. The main charge against this gross figure is, of course, the provision for depreciation and amortisation of the fixed assets of the group, which total £112,444. I will revert to this depreciation hereafter.

"Writing off depreciation means detailed in the profit and loss account in accordance with the directors' policy of maintaining clean balance-sheets throughout the group and avoiding wherever possible, the carrying of intangible assets. It could be argued that certain of these could have been left as assets or charged to capital

account, but it is the view of your board that the assets shown in the accounts should be real and indisputable. This is important against the time that the corporation may find it necessary to raise loan capital, and this would only be possible against solid assets.

"The net profit for the group after providing all these charges and making provision for income tax of £64,432, which is carried forward to the consolidated balance-sheet as an unappropriated revenue reserve.

Depreciation Policy

"I revert now to the depreciation item. The major portion of this is attributable to the cement company and I draw shareholders' attention to the appended detailed accounts of the Uganda Cement Industry, Limited, and to my remarks at the annual general meeting of that company.

"As the years pass we shall gain more experience and be able to say with confidence that our depreciation provision is accurate. If in the meantime we slightly over-depreciate the fixed assets, the position can be adjusted in light of our experience. Your directors will do everything possible to avoid under-depreciation, thereby reducing the profits, and at the same time endeavour to avoid excessive provision, thereby creating hidden reserves within the group. Each item of depreciation has been considered most carefully, and, even where there has been any doubt, adjustments one way or the other will not materially alter year's operations; the danger of being wrong is in allowing any errors of judgment to accumulate.

All Subsidiaries Made Small Profits

"Turning now to the consolidated balance-sheet, and applying the remark also to the corporation balance-sheet, the shares of the subsidiary companies and our trade investments are all shown at cost. As all the subsidiaries have made small profits, there is no need to revalue any of the shares; in due course, when the respective companies are firmly established, it is hoped to create a market in the shares, and transactions in them will better indicate to the shareholders the value of the holdings. As regards the trade investments, these can only be shown at cost until such time as the companies in which we are participating are in actual operation and, again, share market quotations are available.

"The item of goodwill (£21,800) in the consolidated balance-sheet represents the difference between the cost of the shares to the corporation in Lake Victoria Hotel, Limited, (£165,840) and the issued capital of that company of £144,000. In a consolidation only the assets as represented by capital of a subsidiary can be taken into account. It might be described otherwise as 'premium on shares purchased'.

Neither Spectacular Nor Speculative

"The shareholders will judge whether the results can be regarded as satisfactory. On our part, I am a friendly editor of a journal much interested in island affairs, and I am confident that the corporation will be able to further its

nor speculative. This has so far proved correct. The profits made are small but solid.

We have not entered into schemes necessitating writing off substantial capital or development charges. We must disapprove of any person who waits to enjoy malicious satisfaction in the fortunes of Government-sponsored development corporations or development projects. We consider that we have just cause to claim that the Uganda Corporation is an asset to the Protectorate.

"I do not propose this year to comment in detail on the operations of the subsidiaries, as we have adopted the more informative procedure of supplying our accounts with the aid of the subsidiaries together with the respective directors' reports and chairmen's statements. This we trust will give all the information that the shareholders may desire.

"Your directors feel that the ultimate success of the corporation will materially depend on its ability to have industry accepted as an integral and essential part of the life of the country, and we are satisfied that we are playing our full part in achieving this.

"I turn now to the concerns in which we are minority shareholders.

Textile Factory

"**NYANZA TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, LIMITED.**—We are committed to subscribe capital in this venture to the extent of £750,000. The construction of the factory and the essential planning of the machinery are proceeding well, backed with the world-wide technical knowledge and long experience of the majority shareholders, the Calico Printers' Association, Limited, of Manchester. Every effort is being made to achieve the target of the production of grey cloth by the end of 1955 and to have the works side of bleaching, dyeing, and finishing in operation early in 1956.

"I must emphasize here that it cannot be expected that the results in the early years of operation of this company will be spectacular or even profitable. Our partners emphasize, and we fully accept, that the training of several thousand textile operatives will be a major undertaking. That it can and will be done I am certain. But the number of men is large and the training will take time.

"The number envisaged cannot, of course, all be trained at once, and the first group, of perhaps 1,200 men, can operate only one shift; we shall then have to proceed to the second batch for the two-shift basis and, finally, to the third before full production is reached. Until that stage the company will have to carry the burden of full overheads.

Mining Ventures

"**KILEMBE MINES, LIMITED.**—Our committed contribution to this company is £750,000, made up of £500,000 equity and £250,000 debenture stock. The total capital expenditure of the venture by the time the mine is in operation, estimated at present as mid-1956, will be of the order of £6,500,000. The British, Limited, is the managing company, and the Colonial Development Corporation are the other shareholders.

"Since the formation of the company the ore reserves and assays have been revised upwards and the value of the project is thereby enhanced. Its eventual success—part of, course, from everybody's endeavour to reduce costs—will depend on the price of copper and on the time the mine comes into production. It is possible to foresee such factors.

"**EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED.** Our partners in this venture are Messrs. Chesterfield Limited and Messrs. Limited, and each hold one

third of the nominal capital and are responsible for one-third of the investigation expenditure.

"The technical and ore-dressing works including the extensive programmes of drilling and assaying were completed in 1955, and the results show that there are over 200 million tons of the Sukulu ore reserves, containing substantial mine which might well be recovered in 25 years. There is no question but that we have in Uganda an excellent and extensive phosphate deposit.

Early Decision Concerning

"The detailed evaluation of the mining, the apparatus and also the prospects for the phosphate company are currently taking place, and we can expect that decisions will be possible by July or August. It is impossible to forecast what these will be. Plant and operating costs are being most closely investigated and markets for the products determined. We can only hope for satisfactory results after these two years of intensive work.

"I do not propose to comment on the various possibilities under investigation that would be improper in our relations with our interested partners and misleading to our shareholders to anticipate the establishing of projects until all the meticulous investigations and the working out of possible operations have been concluded.

"To complete the corporation picture, I should record that the corporation acts as managing agents and secretaries of the Busoga Deep Water Fishing Company, Limited, the capital of which is held by the Uganda Government and the Busoga African Local Government. The accounts of this company will be included with, but not appended to, the corporation's own operations.

"The corporation directs the operations of a technical development division under the control of Mr. O. G. Weller, F.R.I.C., and financed by the Uganda Government.

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Company Report

The Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Co., Ltd.

Board's Confidence Justified

Maintenance of Dividend on Larger Capital

Increase of Capital and Borrowing Powers Approved

MR. GERARD D'ERLANGER'S REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER AND RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on June 30 at the Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.2. MR. GERARD D'ERLANGER, C.B.E., A.C.A. (the chairman) presiding.

The secretary (Mr. H. Meinfeld) read the report of the auditors.

The following is the review by the chairman, which had been circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1953.

"The results of the group for the year to December, 1953, I am glad to state, have been such as to justify the confidence of your directors, which I make reference in my review this time last year, that the profits of the year would be sufficient to maintain the rate of dividend on the ordinary capital increased by 25% in the course of the year.

"These results, which I will refer shortly in more detail to, have been achieved only in response to the most strenuous efforts throughout the group, and in so doing the accounts circulated herewith it must be borne in mind that the sterling profits exclude all benefits whatsoever from our investment in the Argentine, due to non-convertibility of the peso, and in so far as our subsidiaries in the sterling area are concerned, it is only in the Union of South Africa that we are in full production, the Rhodesian enterprise still being in the development stage, and the Kenya enterprise only being in the early production stages.

Prices Maintained

"The demand for and prices of our African wattle products were well maintained throughout the period, and this on the whole is still the case in the current year. There has been, however, a marked falling off in the past few months in the demand for our Argentinian quebracho products.

"Before commenting on the accounts and a more detailed view of the various group activities I want to give you a separate notice accompanying the report and accounts, in which stockholders are asked to attend a meeting for the purpose of increasing the authorized ordinary share capital and for the purpose of increasing the borrowing powers of the directors.

"In recommending the increase in the authorized capital your directors are in mind the necessity to reconcile the cash requirements arising in the completion of the developments of the African group, developments being heretofore financed out of ploughed back profits, and the need to preserve our existing cash resources for present trading purposes.

"It is intended that any ordinary shares issued will be offered to the ordinary shareholders and ordinary shareholders may of right

"With regard to the proposal to increase the borrowing powers, the directors have no present intention of, in fact, taking advantage of such a variation, but they do feel that the present limitation, which was fixed at £3,225,000, fixed historically in the year 1913 to the then capital of the company, is now out of date, and that the borrowing powers should be related to the amount of capital in issue at any time in the future.

Accounts

"Apart from the increase in the ordinary share capital by the bonus issue of shares last year, the only items in the parent company's balance sheet to which I need call your attention are the movements in reserves. The capital general reserve has been charged with £927,209, being the amount capitalized by the bonus issue of ordinary stock. On the other hand bonus shares to the nominal value of £800,000 have been received from the Natal Tanning Extract Company, Limited, and credited to the reserve at par.

"The revenue general reserve has decreased by £268,054, being the amount transferred to profit and loss account. In future our dividends should be covered by those received from our subsidiaries, and no further transfers of this nature should be necessary. You will observe that in 1953 dividends received from subsidiaries increased by £377,463, mainly due to the receipt of an interim dividend from Natal.

"The increase of £897,798 in our investments in subsidiaries is accounted for by the amount of £800,000, mentioned above, and by a further investment of £97,798 in our East African subsidiary.

"Turning to the consolidated accounts, the important variations are in capital, reserves and fixed assets. I have already mentioned the increase in capital. The reserves of the group have increased by £200,108 from £6,555,846 to £6,755,954.

"The detailed movement is shown in Schedule 2, but there are two exceptional items which, in this movement, the first being the capitalization of £927,209 and the issue of bonus shares referred to above, and the second the credits amounting to £538,822 derived from the revaluation of assets in East Africa. The main purpose of this revaluation was to place a present day value on that company's assets which had been heavily depreciated and written down in book value in the past.

Increased Fixed Assets

"Fixed assets have increased by £1,289,005, which includes the amount of £538,822 already mentioned, the balance reflecting the growth of the African subsidiaries. Net current assets have declined £159,855, but the cash holdings of the group remain the same at nearly £1,600,000.

"The consolidated profit and loss account shows a small increase of £1,387,719 in the trading profits of

the E.A.A. including Argentina. These gains, however, are more than offset by the absence of a remittance from the Argentine, the non-recurring profit made in 1952 on the sale of investments and the increased charge for taxation. With regard to taxation I should explain that as we are now receiving large dividends from our subsidiaries in Africa, a high proportion of the group's profits will suffer U.K. taxation.

Argentina

The trading profits earned by our Argentine subsidiary, La Forestal Argentina S.A., before charging thereagainst an amount of \$16,500,000 as a provision for contingencies, amounted to \$30,168,617, or \$1,993,956.54 greater than those earned during the previous year.

General expenses show an increase of \$2,244,436.70 attributable to increases in Government pension fund contributions and legal year-end expenses, whilst income tax and sales tax have increased by \$3,688,647.48. Profits from sales of fixed assets have decreased by \$2,274,184.33.

During the year under review production of quebracho extract amounted to 91,430 tons, as against 78,591 tons more than during 1952, or an increase of 12,839 tons. The increase in production can be accounted for by the fact that our La Gallarta and Fontana factories were only closed for one month and two and a half months respectively during the year, whereas during 1952 the Villa Ana and Fontana factories were each closed for four months.

Quebracho Exports

Our exports of quebracho extract amounted during the year to 68,688 tons as compared with 83,743 tons exported during 1952. Local sales totalled 14,773 tons, or 2,167 tons more than during 1952.

Stocks of quebracho extract amounted at the close of the year to 24,000 tons, or 7,591 tons more than at the close of 1952.

In my report of last year reference was made to the increase in the company's authorized capital and also to the capitalization of the general reserve of \$37,500,000. Both these transactions were concluded during the year under review. In addition a further amount of \$7,500,000, being the balance outstanding on the general reserve, was also capitalized with the result that in the balance sheet at December 31, 1953, the authorized share-up capital appear in the amounts of \$150,000,000 and \$120,000,000 Argentine pesos respectively.

During the year under review it was decided to close down the Villa Guillermina factory due to the impossibility of obtaining sawlogs from our own estate and the impossibility of obtaining sawlogs from other sources which could warrant the cost of production. Consequently a start has been made of the dismantling of the factory together with the sale of the buildings in the town and the lifting for sale of the railway's lines, which previously served for transportation of woods from the forests. It is hoped that the complete liquidation of the factory will be realized during the current year when, judging from results to date, the profits from liquidation should prove substantial.

Prospects

It is difficult to express an opinion on the prospects for this year. At the present moment we are experiencing a severe drop in exports and local sales, and we must attribute the increase in costs as a result of possible wage increases. Consequently, unless there is a decided improvement in the quebracho market in the early part of the year, the results of La Forestal during the

year 1954 will compare adversely with those of the year under review.

No further remittances have been received from the Argentine during the year in respect of our accumulated dividends covering the year 1950 (balance), 1951 and 1952, which are deposited to our order in the Buenos Aires branch of the Bank of London and South America, Limited, but recent regulations of the Argentine Central Bank governing a census of foreign capital invested in the Argentine, coupled with certain modifications in the currency for export, would seem to strengthen our hope that some form of remittance may be expected in the near future.

Union of South Africa

The price of wattle extract remained the same throughout 1953 and was during 1952 and I am pleased to advise that our South African subsidiary, the Natal Tanning Extract Company, Limited, again earned a very satisfactory profit. The tonnage of extract produced and also the tonnage shipped and brought into the accounts was slightly less than during the previous year. This, together with an increase in the cost of production, resulted in a reduction in the profit on the sales of extract during the year as compared with 1952.

In my review last year I referred to the fact that a substantial tonnage of extract had been sold to the U.S.A. for stockpiling, and that this had made good the decrease in the demand from the regular markets, which had arisen as a result of adverse conditions in the tanning industry. During the year under review no sales of extract were made for stockpiling and I am pleased to say that there was an increased demand from the regular markets, particularly the Far East.

A substantial proportion of the profit earned by the Natal Tanning Extract Company, Limited, was again derived from the bark on its own estates, and the sale of timber. The estates' profit was slightly greater than for the previous year.

The stock of wattle extract in hand at December 31, 1953, was only 3,250 tons. Forward sales at that date amounted to 9,111 tons and consequently the company was able to commence the New Year in a strong position.

Southern Rhodesia

As in previous years, accent on the Rhodesian Wattle Company, Limited, remains on the development of estates which was carried out according to schedule during the period under review. Of 1,665,000 acre ultimate target some 45,000 acres had been brought under the plough at December 31, 1953. There was, however, a slow-down in the annual rate of development in the phase now reached as terrain becomes more difficult for development by mechanical means and grazing more restricted for working animals. Tree growth remains satisfactory, and a certain peculiarity of Southern Rhodesia, although not eradicated, is now under control.

It is pleasing to note that private individuals and other entities to show an active interest in the planting of wattle, and now hold some 5,000 acres. Indications are that an increase in the yearly rate of planting of about 1,000 acres may be expected.

This company will, with the revenue earning now towards the end of 1956, and arrangements are now in train to make a start during 1954 on the erection of buildings and the installation of plant for its first factory. Once construction begins it will continue so as to bring the second unit into production in 1957. The machinery and auxiliary equipment from the United

Kingdom needed in these constructions has already been delivered and is being stored on site.

There was no shortage of raw material for the company's factories in Kenya during the year 1953. Supplies from all districts of the Colony were maintained an adequate volume, and the production of bark from those African areas whose inhabitants have more recently come to include wattle growing in their agricultural activities is progressing slowly but satisfactorily.

Processing plant is in course of installation at Sotik, where supplies will be drawn initially from the Kipsigis and Kisumu Reserves, which lie on either side of it. Extract plant is timed for a later stage when bark becomes available in the requisite volume.

The company's estates on the Usin Gishu Plateau entered the productive stage during the year on a scale which, although limited, will continue progressively to increase until full output is attained in 1956.

East African Tanning Extract Co., Ltd.

In November, 1953, the East African Tanning Extract Company, Limited, incorporated for administrative reasons three subsidiary companies to direct its operations in the three main wattle regions of Kenya. The three new companies, which began to operate on January 1, 1954, are: (a) Nairobi Wattle Company, Limited, embracing the large, and mainly African, bark producing area of the Central Province, and the extract factory at Kakuyu together with the bark mill at Sika; (b) Plateau Wattle Company, Limited, covering the company's wattle estates in the Eldoret district and the centrally situated extract factory which handles in addition all bark privately produced throughout the Rift Valley Province; and (c) the most recent of our projects in Kenya, the Sotik Wattle Company, Limited, which will be responsible for the estates at Sotik, and for all bark from the Nyanza Reserve, yielding on the main from the African Reserves of the Kipsigis and other peoples, to whom reference has been made above.

Wattle Extract Kenya's Third Largest Export

Government trade statistics for 1953 reveal that wattle extract rose to third place in the Colony's export list. The first five commodities were in order: coffee (£7,270,000), sisal (£2,482,469), wattle extract (£1,220,000), dressed cattle hides (£941,413) and tea (£820,000).

Further point of interest, it may be recalled, is that during 1953 African growers of wattle bark in the Central Province were credited with a total of £65,900, of which they paid £75,550 into African district council funds under a cess system applied by the Department of Agriculture with the consent of the growers.

The demand for Kenya extract during the early months of 1954 has not, however, matched that experienced during 1953, but it is hoped that such represents no more than a transitory phase.

United Kingdom

The Calder and Mersey Tannin Company, Limited, had a satisfactory year in 1953, having regard to the many difficulties with which leather producers were confronted. During the year raw material prices remained practically unchanged and the consequent movement in selling prices was extremely slight. The total tonnage sold during the period was well up on the average of the previous years.

Much attention was paid to the quality of the products sold and efforts were made, as far as possible, both at District and the Central Laboratory at Harpenden, to improve in the standard of the quality of some

products was obtained. The erection of new buildings and installation of new plant at the factory were duly completed and already show economic and other benefits.

Tannin Developments, Ltd.

Last year I referred to the study being made of the possibilities of industrial development of tannins outside the tanning trade. For a number of years one of our smaller subsidiary companies, Tannin Developments, Limited, has supplied tannins to important manufacturers of compounds for conditioning boiler feed water, and have sold these tannins direct to certain large consumers compounded with chemicals ready for use. Their products have been well received.

During the year under review a range of specially treated tannins was introduced after successful long term trials under critical conditions and reports from consumers are highly satisfactory.

Progress at Harpenden Laboratories

At our Harpenden laboratories progress generally has been reasonably good, both in applied and fundamental research, and the programme of developing new uses for the tannins is proceeding steadily along the lines first formulated last year.

The paper on the fundamental chemistry of tannin extracts was published during the year. Two applied papers were published on the use of quebracho extract for oil drilling in Germany and the U.K. respectively, and a further two in Germany and the U.S.A. respectively, on the treatment of oils with extract with particular reference to ceramics. All five publications have attracted interest and a number of new contacts with possible future consumers of extract have resulted from them.

Visits to Tanneries

Two features of especial interest during 1953 have been the increased emphasis on visits to tanneries in many countries, including America, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, U.S.A. and the Middle East, and the further development of rapid tannages employing concentrated liquors and referral to my review last year, which have now been adapted sole leather. Six memoranda were published during the year concerning the use of our extracts.

The sales campaign, which had to be developed on the changeover from a sellers' market to a buyers' market in the latter half of 1952, gathered momentum during the year and is showing satisfactory results. Congratulations are due to all concerned on the concentrated work and travelling which has been accomplished.

General

Once again I wish to express, on your behalf, thanks and appreciation to the boards and staffs of all the companies of the group at home and abroad for their unremitting efforts.

The reports and accounts were unanimously adopted and a final dividend of 9% making 12% for the year was approved.

The retiring directors, Mr. Gerard L. R. d'Erlanger, F.R.S.E., and Mr. A. P. van der Post, were re-elected, and the remuneration of the auditors, Messrs. DeLouse, Rinder, Griffiths and Co., was fixed.

As a subsequent extraordinary general meeting resolutions were passed increasing the capital of the Company to £1,600,000 by the creation of 600,000 ordinary shares of £1 each and amending the Articles of Association in connection with the borrowing powers of directors.

Company Report

Steel Brothers and Company, Limited

Considerably Improved Results

Mr. J. K. Michie's Review of World-Wide Activities

THE SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF STEEL BROTHERS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on June 30 in London. Mr. J. K. Michie (chairman and managing director) presided.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement:

"My last statement ventured to look forward to a moderately successful year, and as trading results show a considerable improvement, on 1953, my modified optimism was justified. On the other hand windfall sums realised as the result of the sale of investments and fixed assets were on a much reduced scale, and in consequence the reservation for a dividend has necessarily risen steeply.

The profits for the year total £7,682, which after providing for taxation, depreciation, etc., leaves £3,650 for distribution, as compared with £59,825 a year ago.

Trading in Eastern countries has continued to be difficult due to a combination of reduced purchasing power and restriction of imports necessitated by the need for countries such as Pakistan and Ceylon to balance their overseas trade, while exports from Burma and Siam have been designated as essential by Government to Government transactions and by trading through Government agencies. Our sphere of operations has therefore been confined still further.

Since the end of the war the directors of this company, in common with others whose business is previously largely with and in the East, have been forced to redeploy a considerable part of its resources of capital and staff by transfers to territories which offer greater freedom to trade or to establish industries e.g., East Africa, the Middle East, and more recently Canada.

In some cases these operations are already yielding satisfactory returns. In others that position has not yet been reached but I am hopeful that in all we shall in due time earn adequate returns on our investments.

Burma

During the past year while the Government has been able to initiate a number of programmes and a number of industrial projects, accumulated balances accrued from the sale of her rice crops, the policy followed in the disposal of the 1952 crop, even though in her haste to accept a very considerable drop in prices for bulk sales made to India, Ceylon and Siam, even so the movement of these large quantities out of Burma is very slow. The large 1953 crop also presents problems of disposal.

Early in the year the Government passed an Act nationalising the Burma Cement Company, Limited, which after many post-war vicissitudes had been brought up to full production on a sound economic basis. Negotiations are now in hand.

Negotiations to work the Mineral Oil producing companies, headed by the Burmah Oil Co. Ltd., and the Government of Burma on what is called a joint venture have now been finalised.

STRANGLER HOTELS, Limited, again had a satisfactory

year. Our main interests in India are managing and selling agencies for the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company, Limited, the food procurement agency for the Indian Tea Association, and our managing agency of Assam Sillimants Company, Limited and these worked smoothly throughout the year.

HONGKONG: It was quite impossible for our branch to achieve a turnover sufficient to meet standing charges. Prospects for 1954 are better.

JAPAN: Trading conditions are very difficult. SIAM, the tale is much the same.

CEYLON: The period of adjustment in her economy continued throughout 1953 and the results of our subsidiary Messrs. E. B. Creasy and Company, Limited, reflected this situation.

During the year we acquired the capital of Messrs. Barley Butler and Company, Limited, an old established business in Ceylon.

MIDDLE EAST: Our associate Company, Messrs. Spinneys (1948), Limited, had a satisfactory year, and we shall this year benefit from the dividends they will be able to distribute.

East Africa

EAST AFRICA: Messrs. A. Baumann and Company, Limited, again had a successful year, and our timber company in Tanganyika has turned the corner, and is now on a profit making basis.

BRITISH GUIANA: We operate here as managing agents of British Guiana Timbers, Limited, in which concern, we along with Messrs. Booker Brothers, McConnell and Company, Limited, are associated shareholders with the Colonial Development Corporation, who contributed 95% of the capital.

CANADA: Rodgers Life Company, Limited, made a small loss, but the technical reorganisation and improvement should soon bring them to a satisfactory earning level.

Last year we joined in the creation of a new company and a new industry in Canada. It will produce a high quality cellular building material.

UNITED KINGDOM: The demand for rice at the highest ever level of prices, while satisfactory to Government has made trading extremely difficult for our subsidiary Carbutt and Company, (1928) Limited, nevertheless they had quite a satisfactory year. Due to falling prices prospects for 1954 are neither very bright nor bleak.

MACTAGGART and EVANS, Limited: A loss, but a smaller one, was again made by Mactaggart & Evans, Limited; better results are now definitely expected.

PETERLITE PRODUCTS, Limited, during last year we acquired 51% interest in a company of this name which had been formed by Mr. Peter Koch de Georeynd.

OIL PROSPECTING IN LINCOLNSHIRE: Unfortunately operations are at a standstill at present.

PROSPECTING: In trading a company we see very much easier conditions, so cannot promise any great improvement in results.

In other directions our business is sound, and our investment portfolio is in a very satisfactory position. The report was accepted.

Company Report

The Clan Line Steamers, Limited

Problem of High Building Costs

Air Transport: Appeal For Support of Northern Network

Lord Rotherwick in Competitive Trading Conditions

THE SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CLAN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED, was held on June 30 in London.

THE REVEREND LORD ROTHERWICK (the chairman) presided.

After thanking shippers for their support and paying tribute to the staff, Lord Rotherwick said:

"It appears that we have earned a large profit, but we must not forget that the present fleet is exposed to a considerable extent of ships constructed during the war years. While the purchase of these ships gave us immediate and very satisfactory post-war carrying capacity, it is essential that they should be replaced as soon as possible with ships especially suited for our trades."

Replacement Costs

"The main early replacement on this account is the main problem of rebuilding will arise between 1960 and 1970. I think you will appreciate the difficulty when I inform you that today's prices at a mild cost some three and a half to four million pounds, provide normal replacement of 100 and a half to three ships per annum. In fact, this year we have been able to raise to reserve some £2,424,000 made up of the fleet depreciation provision of £1,242,000 and the transfer of taxed income to general capital reserve of £593,000 to general reserve of £400,000. This total of £1,668,000 is the amount carried forward as credit of profit and loss account."

"Although earnings have fallen, the net consolidated profit shows little change. This arises largely from the reduced charges for depreciation and taxation. As the charge for depreciation will increase as a result of the delivery of additional tonnage during the current year, and earnings are unlikely to show any increase, it is probable that even allowing for the elimination of excess profits levy, the net profit during 1954 will be smaller."

Apparent Disparity between Earnings and Dividends

"I have seen some criticism recently of the apparent disparity between earnings and dividends. I am afraid this is inevitable in a period of rising prices, owing to the fact that taxation allowances for depreciation are based on original cost. As I have illustrated, the amount placed to reserve must be related to replacement costs, and you will realize the great difference it would make if this amount could be set aside out of gross income instead of net."

"While we must all hope for a reduction in the cost of building, it would be an improvement if we could ever stabilize prices, for it would mean that when the old ships had disappeared taxation allowances would be based on replacement cost. The transfer of general reserve would be again taken on a full scale, so that the accumulated cash could become available for the further development of the business."

"A business cannot stand still; it must either go forward or backward and to go forward means the employment of additional capital. As you are well aware, owing to the incidence of profits tax distribution charge and other taxes, it is much cheaper for a shareholder to increase his stake in a company by an accumulation of profit in the company than to ask him to find additional money from his private resources."

Taxation

"I am sorry to refer to the enormous expenditure on amortisation, it was probably impossible to reduce taxation, but let me emphasize that national and local government services can be operated with equal or more efficiency at much less cost, enabling a reduction to be made not only in direct taxation but also the excessive indirect taxes on such items as petrol, beer and tobacco. To a certain extent disappointment was tempered by the introduction of investment allowances, not such as any immediate relief which they will bring as for the recognition of one procedure, that existing assets cannot be replaced, the allowance for depreciation is calculated on a full cost aspect of taxation which, and if necessary to bring your attention to the increase in the amount payable in the dominions. To the extent that relief is obtained in the country in respect of such taxes, a justness has to be made which restricts the amount of limited tax deductions which may be reclaimed on the dividends paid by the company, although income tax at a high standard has been deducted from these dividends."

Holdings

Connaught Lord Rotherwick referred to the formation of Huntingdon Air Holdings, Limited, a new company formed to take over certain of the air activities previously carried on by the Hunting Group. Although appreciating the difficulties, the directors are of the opinion that the company should take some part in the development of air transport and are glad to obtain the advantage of the experience of the Hunting Group.

"The development of air transport leads naturally to the question of competition between sea and air. He expressed the opinion that the two services can and should be as much complementary as competitive. In dealing with the effect of factory production of a large air transport, he complained of the small share, namely 7% of the British air transport, allocated to the independent operators. Taken in conjunction with the fact that in addition they are limited to providing second class service, this amounted to unequal competition from the corporations."

Security of Private Enterprise

He continued:

"Fortunately, such is the intensity of private enterprise that it has been possible to develop a comfortable service which appeals to those people who prefer to

spend a few days on the journey rather than continuous long periods in the air. If private enterprise can provide a cheaper and better service it should be given a reasonable opportunity to compete. In this way, and in this way only, will the travelling public obtain all the advantages to which it is entitled.

In addition to the services Africa we have been able to provide facilities for special tourist rates for travel between New York and the Continent with connecting links to Glasgow, Manchester, and London. May I draw your attention to the importance of supporting this venture in its latest stages, as some damage must be placed on the same link, or to maintain a service pending indication from the traffic warrants, the continuation of the facilities provided.

I cannot leave the question of air transport without reference to the grounding of the Comets. We must all feel a very deep sense of regret for not only the withdrawal from service represent a loss to British Overseas Airways Corporation but it is indeed a great national loss, for with the Comets and Viscounts, we lead in the development of this particular type of aircraft.

Commonwealth and Empire

After referring to the present state of unrest in the world, Lord Rotherwick drew attention to the difficulties arising from the spread of education.

It is not only going to concern the spread of education, but equally we should not underestimate the difficulties. It is useful to educate a person to think if subconsciously his mind is filled with a hatred of his

fellow creature, or an ambition which is unbridled, requires lawlessness. The situation which has been created must be met, and this can best be done by creating opportunities of satisfaction and steady employment.

He called for a bold policy of development and continued —

To assist in the development of the Commonwealth and Empire is our opportunity and responsibility, a fact which appears to have escaped the notice of our Government. In this connection, I view with grave concern the admission of Japan as a member of G. A. T. T. for a period that, instead of admitting new members, this agreement should be terminated at the earliest possible moment.

If we are to succeed we must be ready to supply unsatisfied needs, or by development create needs which previously did not exist. I come back, as always, to the theme of supplying the right goods at the right price, and very often the right price means the ability to acquire for conversion to practical use the product of your customer.

Future Prospects

In assessing future prospects Lord Rotherwick dealt with the possibility of sterling becoming a convertible currency, and also the increased competition which must be expected from Germany and Japan. In addition, he considered that the tremendous progress made by science in harnessing atomic power to commercial use created a problem which required constant attention.

The accounts were adopted, and the retiring directors were re-elected.



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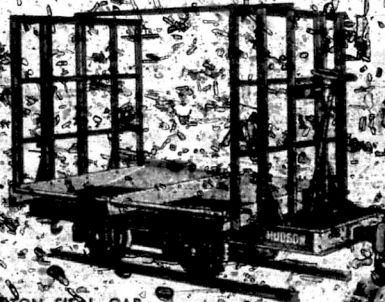
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