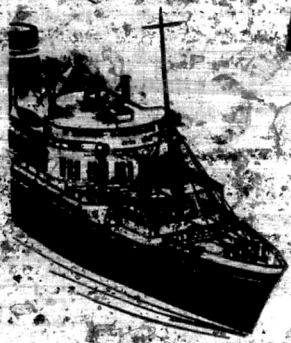


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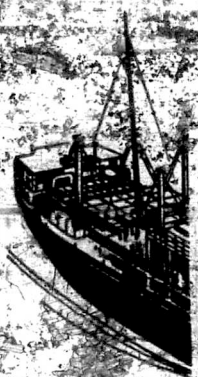
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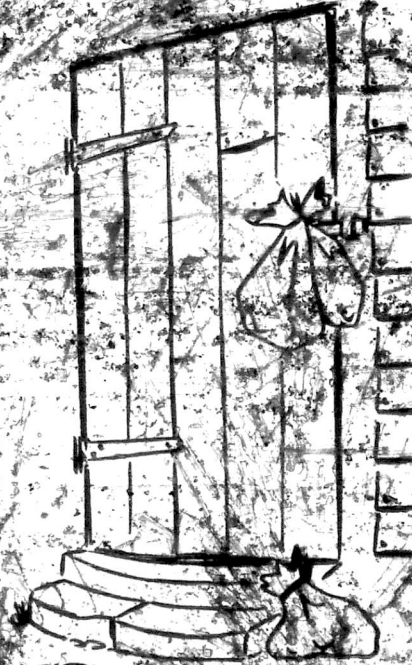
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Founder and Editor:
F. S. Jellicoe

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1954

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT WOULD BE FOOLISH to attempt to pass final judgment on the momentous statements about Uganda which are recorded on other pages. In the first place, the success or failure of the plans now announced will depend upon many factors which cannot at present be assessed with confidence. In the second place, the documents were published only a few hours before *East Africa and Rhodesia* went to press so that comment in this issue must in any event represent first impressions. It is clear, however, that Her Majesty's Government has decided to make a great venture of faith—or rather a series of such ventures, for there are to be numerous important changes, any one of which might have aroused lively controversy. From the purely political standpoint it is better to have a concentrated spell of polemics on a variety of delicate subjects than face contention over a long period on a succession of awkward problems. In that sense there is much to be said for reaching conclusions on a number of issues at one and the same time and for announcing those decisions simultaneously. On this occasion supporters of the general policy of giving Africans much more political power as quickly as possible will be so pleased with the unexpectedly sweeping nature of the changes that it would be indeed ungrateful of them to wrangle about minor points; and those who will consider that too much is being given too soon will be confused by the number of targets for criticism with the inevitable result that none will be riddled. Here is no gradualness; no dallying with parity between the races; no political pilot scheme. For Uganda this is the point of no return.

There has been so much talk about the Kabaka's future and the Hancock recommendations that everyone will be surprised

to discover that those two matters are not after all the highlights of the settlement. The changes to be made in the Executive and Legislative Councils of Uganda are so drastic as to dwarf the important agreement reached between Sir Keith Hancock, the colonial governor, and the Great Lukiko of Buganda to negotiate with him, and the Governor may likewise reduce the explosive force of the arrangement that on conditions which are assured of acceptance, the Kabaka may return to his throne next year. Transformation of the structure of government in the Protectorate and in the province of Buganda is to precede the Kabaka's restoration—for it is a foregone conclusion that the Lukiko, which may either elect a new ruler or ask for the return of Mutesa, will adopt the second alternative. His position will then be that of a "constitutional monarch" (though the term is not used in any of the documents), and so completely different from that which he previously held. But if that will be the ostensible position, the mass of the Baganda must not be expected to appreciate it, even if they are satisfied with proposals which differ from local prophecies. What will be understandable in Westminster and Whitehall but much less so in Woolwich and Wigan will be incomprehensible to the great majority of an African people so steeped in traditionalism. Moreover, the sophisticated Baganda, a tiny minority of the whole tribe, will not set themselves to give explanations to the peasants. Rather will they seek to reinforce the general impression that a ruler who was hastily, unfairly, and unwisely removed is to return because the tribe refused to co-operate with H.M. Government on any other terms. One ironical element in the situation is that the extreme anti-Government organiza-

tions, such as the Uganda (African) National Congress, will be able to claim that their agitation has produced this result. It will be a false assertion of course, but it will nevertheless gain wide credence.

That our Keith Hancock was not concerned solely with constitutional matters in Buganda is made evident by Article 43 of the document which is the product of his patient and persuasive labour. It proves that agreement could not have been reached with the representatives of the Lukiko unless they had been shown and had accepted the proposals for wholesale transformation which the Governor undertook to submit to the Secretary of State. Only on such conditions would Baganda members sit in the Legislative Council of the white Protectorate.

Obduracy Pays — that agreement could not have been reached with the representatives of the Lukiko unless they had been shown and had accepted the proposals for wholesale transformation which the Governor undertook to submit to the Secretary of State. Only on such conditions would Baganda members sit in the Legislative Council of the white Protectorate. Obduracy has certainly paid big dividends. The number of Africans in the Legislature is to be raised from twenty to thirty, seven of them are for the first time to become Ministers, one with full executive responsibility for a group of departments, and two others are to be appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretaries. Such radical changes will stagger informed public opinion on the spot; and although it is provided that such appointments shall be made by the Governor "on grounds of merit," many men who are wholly sympathetic to the progressive advancement of the African will doubt whether at this state of development an adequate supply of men of the requisite competence and experience can be found. There are many able Africans in Uganda, but the controversies of the past year scarcely suggest that it is safe to count on a substantial element of political solidity among the Africans with a popular following.

Two other non-officials are to become Ministers, one presumably a European and the other an Asian. To obtain even one non-official European Minister cannot have been easy. Indeed, the absence of specific provision for such a member of the Government hints as much. Moreover, it is an open secret that some European leaders in Uganda hold that no non-officials of any race should at this stage be given ministerial status. There are keen critics of the Uganda Government who would prefer power to remain entirely in official hands until the new industries in process of creation can bring European reinforcements, and so provide a

Merit Alone Should Be The Criterion

wider field of choice for the burden of Government work, especially as promising Africans would meantime gain experience of modern administration. It is fair to add that some European and some Asian non-official members of the Legislature were attracted by the idea of one European, one African, and one Asian Minister now; but the appointment of three African Ministers and two African Under-Secretaries, making seven Africans in the Government (as against only one European and one Asian) is something very different. This structure is to remain unchanged for six years. If the rights of the minority communities are to be properly safeguarded, in accordance with the reiterated undertakings of H.M. Government, this is the period within which there must be developed such multi-racial friendship and multi-racial loyalty to Uganda as will defeat racialism. Those who will work for this boon—and it is to be hoped that they will include the best men in all the communities—may not find the overwhelming preponderance now to be given to African politicians helpful in the long run. Only if the selection of Africans is consistently made on grounds of outstanding merit alone, will anxiety be reduced.

Faced with the need to digest that can have been expected from the Governor, and then with the calamitous consequences of the gross incompetence of the official legal practitioners, the Cabinet decided that it had to deal with an entirely new situation, in which there was both need and opportunity for a new approach to the question of the Kabaka. After a suitable interval (with the end of next year as the probable maximum delay) he is to be allowed to return if the Lukiko wishes, provided that it has meantime accepted the Hancock recommendations as a whole, that they have been brought into effect, that the changes in the Executive and Legislative Councils have been made, and that the Kabaka has entered into an appropriate Solemn Engagement (which all future Kabakas will have to repeat on accession). Her Majesty's Government has shown great generosity, that generosity is usually to be commended in politics, as in other aspects of life. And men entrusted with heavy responsibility for the first time not immediately surprise even their friends by the extent of their success. For the sake of Uganda and in the wider Eastern African context, it is to be hoped that the risks which are manifestly inherent in the radical plans now announced will prove justified. To

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Generosity of H.M. Government

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underestimate them would be folly. Meanwhile there must be sympathy with Mr. Lennox-Boyd in the dilemma thrust upon him; thanks to Sir Keith Hancock for his

conciliation; recognition of the difficult personal position of the Governor; and acknowledgment of the correctness shown by the Kabaka since he was exiled a year ago.

Kabaka May Return to Buganda Next Year

Constitutional Changes Agreed by H.M. Government

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made the following announcement in the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon about the situation in Buganda:

"In recent months two new factors have emerged in the judgment in the case brought to the Uganda High Court to test the validity of the action taken last year by H.M. Government with regard to Kabaka Mutesa II. The other is the agreement reached on constitutional changes at the conference presided over by Sir Keith Hancock at the invitation of Lord Chandos.

"This agreement is being presented today to the Great Lukiko. At the same time the Governor is announcing certain proposed changes in the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Protectorate. Both the agreed recommendations and the Governor's proposals are acceptable to H.M. Government.

"A copy of the judgment was placed in the library of the House last week and the text of the agreed recommendations and of the Governor's proposals are published in a White Paper of which copies are now available in the House. Honorable members will no doubt wish to study it carefully.

"In his judgment in the case the Chief Justice, in refusing the declarations and injunctions sought by the plaintiffs, expressed the view that the conduct of the Kabaka last year was such as to justify action by H.M. Government under the 1900 Agreement but that the action which they did take—with the greatest reluctance, as the House will recall—was mistaken in that it was based on Article 6 of the Agreement.

"This judgment and the constitutional proposals for Buganda—which if accepted by the Lukiko will settle

satisfactorily the points of difference which arose last year—create a new situation in which there is both need and opportunity for a new approach to the question of the Kabaka.

"H.M. Government have therefore decided that, subject to certain conditions and after a suitable interval, the Lukiko should be given the opportunity to choose whether a new Kabaka should be elected and whether Kabaka Mutesa II should return as Native Ruler of Buganda.

"These conditions are:

(1) The agreed constitutional recommendations to be accepted as a whole by the Lukiko.

(2) H.M. Government and the Lukiko should agree the terms of the Solemn Engagement recommended by the constitutional conference to be entered into by the Kabaka. The amendments to the 1900 Agreement to give effect to the recommendations to be formally executed by the Governor on behalf of H.M. Government and the Regents and the signatures of the Lukiko on behalf of Buganda and brought into effect.

(3) In order that the new arrangements may be fully explained before the Lukiko is called upon to make a decision in regard to the Kabaka, the choice of the Lukiko to be made later must, after the new arrangements have been brought into effect, H.M. Government will, if they be glad to shorten this period if they are convinced before the end of it that the constitutional arrangements have become well established and are working satisfactorily, H.M. Government will make every effort to ensure that they are brought into effect by March 31 next year.

"The Kabaka chosen by the Lukiko will be required to enter into the Solemn Engagement, and to sign and thereby confirm the amending agreement, before he is recognized by H.M. Government.

"These decisions are today being communicated to the Governor to the Great Lukiko."

Uganda Legislature To Be Half African

Three Africans and Two Other Non-Official Members as Members

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, made the following statement on Tuesday:

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies on behalf of H.M. Government stated in the House of Commons on February 23, 1954, that the long-term aim of H.M. Government is to build the Protectorate into a self-governing State, and that when self-government is achieved the government of the country will be mainly in the hands of Africans.

"He also stated that when the time for self-government eventually comes H.M. Government will wish to be satisfied that the rights of the minority communities resident in Uganda are properly safeguarded in the constitution, but this will not detract from the primarily African character of the country.

"In accordance with this statement of policy the ultimate aim of constitutional development in Uganda is a Responsible Government answerable to an elected Legislature of the whole Protectorate, with proper safe-

guards in the constitution for the rights of the minority communities resident in Uganda. As an immediate step towards this eventual aim I propose to make certain recommendations to the Secretary of State.

"I am anxious that members of the public should be more closely associated than they are at present in the formation and execution of policy. Not only is this desired by many members of the public, I am convinced that by bringing the Government closer to the people such a step would promote the orderly and smooth progress of the country.

"Accordingly I propose to make the following recommendations to the Secretary of State:

"A ministerial system should be introduced. Seven members of the public, of whom five would be Africans, should be invited to join the Government and to sit on the Government side of the Legislative Council.

"Of these seven persons joining the Government,

five, of whom three would be Africans, would be members of the Executive Council with the status of Ministers. Of these five Ministers, two—one African and one Asian—would have full executive responsibility under the Governor for groups of departments, one African, while he would be a full member of the Executive Council, would be an Assistant Minister dealing under the Minister concerned with the large portfolio of Social Services, covering Education, Health, African Housing, and Labour, while the other two would not have executive responsibility, but would, I should hope, concern themselves with particular spheres of Government activity. In addition there would be two African Parliamentary Under-Secretaries.

Selection of Ministers

The selection of these Ministers and Parliamentary Under-Secretaries and the allocation of responsibilities to them would be in the Governor's discretion. He would choose them, on grounds of merit, either from the representative side of the Legislative Council, or from the cross-bench or from outside the Council.

There would be nine official members of the Executive Council, as against 10 at present, of whom six or seven would have ministerial status. All these, six or seven, other than the Attorney-General, who is the Government's principal legal adviser, would have executive responsibility for departments.

The membership of the Council, including the Governor, would thus be, with nine official members other than the Governor and one member of the public, drawn from the general public, as against one African and one Asian at present.

The Executive Council would be the principal instrument of policy and the members would be required publicly to support any policy decided upon by it. The Governor would consult the Executive Council on all important matters save in exceptional circumstances, and although he would continue to have the constitutional right to act against the advice of members of Executive Council, he would not, I assume, do so save in exceptional circumstances.

Ministers with executive responsibility, whether officials or members of the general public, would have the function under the Governor of formulating and directing policy within their spheres of responsibility. But heads of departments would retain their full present status and responsibility for the administration of their departments.

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries would have the functions of assisting their Ministers in the presentation of Government measures in Legislative Council, in answering questions, and in debates of assisting their Ministers generally in their duties, including the formation of policy and of travelling round the country and keeping in close touch with the public in connexion with the work with which they were concerned.

The Legislative Council has recently been reorganized and enlarged, and now has 56 instead of 52 members in addition to the Governor as President. There are now 28 representative members, of whom 14 are Africans, seven Europeans, and seven Asians. The Government side of the Council consists of 17 officials and 11 cross-bench members drawn from the general public of whom six are Africans. There are also 20 African members in the present Council as against eight in the old Council.

Buganda Under-Represented

I would not be prepared to recommend that the structure of the Legislative Council should be completely altered so soon after the recent change. But certain adjustments within the existing structure have in my opinion been shown to be desirable. Buganda with three members is, I consider somewhat under-represented, while changes on the Government side of the Council are required to give effect to the proposals made above for the appointment of Ministers and Parliamentary Under-Secretaries drawn from the general public.

I therefore propose to make the following recommendations to the Secretary of State with regard to the Legislative Council:

Provided that the Secretary of State agrees that Buganda should participate fully in the Legislative Council through members elected by whatever method is decided to be appropriate, I am prepared to recommend that the number of representative members from Buganda should be increased from three to five. In order to make this possible, the European and Asian representative members of the Council have stated their

willingness each to give up one of their seven seats, the two members concerned transferring to the Government side of the Council on what is at present the cross-bench.

This would increase the Government side of the Council from 28 to 30, and I propose that the representative side should also be increased to 30 by the addition of two further African members. One of these additional African seats would go to Busoga, the district with the largest population outside Buganda; this would be on the assumption that the Bisoga District Council would have to elect members to Legislative Council. The other would go to one of the other most heavily populated districts outside Buganda.

There would thus be 18 African representative members, six Asians, and six Europeans.

Government Front Bench

On the Government side of the Council there would be 10 or 11 official members instead of 11 at present. The Government side would also include the seven members of the public, five Ministers, and two Parliamentary Under-Secretaries who would join the Government side of the Council above. In so far as these seven members of the public join the Government side, it would mean the seven members of the cross-bench, they would be elected to the Government side drawn from the same section of the community as themselves.

With the introduction of a Government front bench drawn from the general public on to what has hitherto been the official part of the Government side of the Council, I can see no reason for the retention of the cross-bench in its present form, and this should, I propose, be converted into a Government back-bench. The members would still, as at present, be free to speak and vote as they like except on a motion of confidence.

In addition to the three African Ministers and the two Parliamentary Under-Secretaries there would be seven other African members on the Government side of the Council, as at present, and six Asians on the cross-bench.

The total number of Africans on the Council would thus be 30—18 on the Government side and 12 on the Government side, in fact, half the members of the Council would be Africans.

In order that a period of stability may be secured in the country, I would propose that the major changes in the constitutional arrangements should be made for six years from the date of the introduction of these arrangements if approved by H.M. Government, and that assuming these arrangements are introduced in 1955, the position should be reviewed early in 1961 with a view to introducing any changes that are then agreed at the beginning of the life of the new Legislative Council which will come into being early in 1962.

In November, 1953, H.M. Government gave a most important assurance on the subject of East African federation. This assurance reads as follows:—

H.M. Government has no intention whatsoever of raising the issue of East African federation either at the present time or while local public opinion on this issue remains as it is at the present time. H.M. Government fully recognizes that public opinion in the Protectorate generally and Uganda in particular, including the opinion of the Chief Lukiiko, would be opposed to the inclusion of the Uganda Protectorate in any such federation. H.M. Government has no intention whatsoever of disregarding this opinion either now or at any time, and recognizes accordingly that the inclusion of the Uganda Protectorate in any such federation is outside the realm of practical politics at the present time or while public opinion remains as it is at the present time.

Federation Issue

As regards the more distant future, H.M. Government clearly cannot state now that the issue of East African federation will never be raised, since public opinion in the Protectorate, including that of the Baganda, might change, and it would not in any case be proper for H.M. Government to make any statement now which might be used at some time in the future to prevent effect being given to the wishes of the people of Protectorate at that time. But H.M. Government can and does say that unless there is a substantial change in public opinion in the Protectorate, including that of the Baganda, the inclusion of the Protectorate in an East African federation will remain outside the realm of practical politics even in the more distant future.

This is a solemn and morally binding pledge which provides a full safeguard for the future. In order to ensure that should the occasion ever arise in the future, public opinion throughout the Protectorate should be able to express itself fully and clearly, I am prepared to recommend to the Secretary of State that it should be laid down now that should the occasion ever arise in the future to ascertain public opinion in terms of this pledge, the Protectorate Government would at that time consult fully with the Baganda Government and the other authorities throughout the country as to the best method of ascertaining public opinion.

Results Sir Keith Hancock's Mission

Agreed Recommendations of the Namirembe Conference

(1) THE KINGDOM OF BUGANDA under the Kabaka's Government shall continue as hereinafter provided to be an integral part of the Protectorate of Uganda.

(2) Wherever in these articles the term "Buganda Government" appears, it shall bear the same meaning as "Kabaka's Government".

(3) The Kabaka shall succeed as heretofore to the throne of Buganda by descent and election of the Great Lukiko. The name of the person chosen by the Great Lukiko must be submitted to H.M. Government for approval, and no person shall be recognized as Kabaka of Buganda whose election was not received in the approval of H.M. Government.

(4) The Kabaka shall retain all his traditional titles and dignities and shall continue to be the symbol of unity of the people of Buganda and of continuity between their past, present and future, and all rules governing ceremonies and customs appertaining to such dignities of the Kabaka shall be observed.

(5) Such constitutional reforms as may be brought into effect shall be consistent with the maintenance of the proper interests and dignity of the Royal House.

Appointment of Regents

(6) Permanent provisions shall be made, whereby the Namasele, the Sababagira, and the Speaker of the Great Lukiko shall be designated as Regents in the event of the infancy, absence, or total incapacity of the Kabaka.

(7) Claim and succession cases shall be determined as heretofore, subject to the modifications shown in Appendix A.

(8) The conduct of the affairs of the Kabaka's Government shall be the responsibility of Ministers. All public acts done by the Kabaka's Government shall, so far as law and custom so ordain, be done in the name of the Kabaka. Formal communications with the Protectorate Government shall be transmitted so and by the Buganda Ministers in accordance with this arrangement.

(9) The constitutional powers of the Kabaka shall, as far as is practicable, be exercised by the promulgation of written instruments signed by the Kabaka and counter-signed by a Minister. To signify final enactment, laws passed by the Great Lukiko shall be signed by the Kabaka.

(10) A Minister shall be legally and politically responsible for every act commanded or authorized to be done by him or by an instrument to which he has put his signature.

(11) Each Minister shall be politically responsible for the conduct of affairs in his own department and the Ministers shall together be responsible as a Ministry within the functions assigned to the Kabaka's Government.

(12) There shall be six Ministers, namely, the Katikiro, the Omulamuzi, the Omuwunika, the Minister of Health, the Minister of Education, and the Minister of Natural Resources, who shall together constitute the Ministry. The designations and departmental responsibilities of the six Ministers may be varied within the sphere of responsibility of the Ministry.

(13) The Ministers shall be appointed in the following manner:

Names of candidates for the office of Katikiro shall be submitted to the Speaker of the Great Lukiko by a given date. Candidates must be nominated by not less than five members of the Great Lukiko.

The list of candidates will then be presented by the Speaker to the Governor, who will be entitled to remove the name of any candidate whom he deems to be unacceptable.

The list of candidates, excluding any names removed by the Governor, will then be placed before the Great Lukiko, five weeks days after the day upon which the names of candidates are placed before it by the Speaker. The Great Lukiko will proceed to elect by secret ballot from the list placed before it a person (hereinafter called the Katikiro-designate) who will be charged with the duty of forming a Ministry.

Names of candidates for ministerial office will then be submitted to the Speaker of the Great Lukiko, each candidate requiring to be nominated by not less than three members of the Great Lukiko. Any member of the Great Lukiko may

nominating up to three candidates. The Katikiro-designate will be entitled to add further names to the list.

Three weeks days after the day upon which names of candidates for ministerial office have been placed before it by the Speaker the Great Lukiko shall elect by secret ballot 40 persons.

The Katikiro-designate, after consultation with the Governor and such other persons as he thinks fit, will choose five names to fill the vacant places among the list of persons selected by the Great Lukiko. At least one of the persons chosen by him must be a serving magistrate.

After the Governor has signified his approval of the persons thus chosen, the Kabaka will formally appoint the Katikiro-designate as Katikiro by handing him the Deemunga in accordance with custom, and will also formally appoint his five colleagues as Ministers. The Kabaka will then hand to each of the six Ministers the seal of the office.

A Minister need not be a member of the Great Lukiko at the time of his appointment. If a person is not already a member of the Great Lukiko, he will become a member of the Great Lukiko *ex officio* if he is appointed as Katikiro, Namuzi, or Omuwunika, and by nomination by the Kabaka if he is appointed one of the other three Ministers.

(14) The duration of a Lukiko and the term of office of a Ministry appointed at the beginning of the life of a Katikiro shall be five years. The term of office of a Minister appointed other than at the beginning of the life of a Lukiko shall be such period as remains until the expiry of the life of the Lukiko. The life of the Lukiko shall be extended when these articles come into effect shall be prolonged from four to five years.

(15) A Ministry shall tender its resignation to the Kabaka through the Katikiro if a vote of no confidence in the Ministry on an important matter is proposed by 20 members and is carried in the Great Lukiko and is supported by a majority of the whole membership of the Great Lukiko. If a Minister resigns, notice shall be given of any motion of no confidence in the Ministry if shall be within the discretion of the Speaker of the Great Lukiko to determine whether a motion of no confidence raises an issue that is important enough to justify its being debated.

(16) A Ministry may be collectively dismissed by the Governor in Council if, at the request of the Governor in Council the Ministers refused to accept or to act upon a formal advice given to them by the Governor in Council, thereby prejudicing peace, order or good government. Upon the dismissal of a Ministry by the Governor in Council the offices of the Ministers will become vacant. The Governor shall notify the Kabaka accordingly, whereupon the Katikiro shall return the Deemunga and the Ministers shall return their seals of office to the Kabaka.

(17) A Minister shall be dismissed by the Kabaka upon conviction of a criminal offence for which the punishment is imprisonment without the option of a fine or which involves moral turpitude; or upon the production of a medical certificate that the Minister is incapacitated by reason of physical or mental infirmity from discharging the duties of his office.

If in the opinion of the Katikiro a Minister has not consistently or in an important matter, he may propose to the Ministry that the said Minister be dismissed. If a majority of votes is cast in favour of the proposal (the Katikiro having both an original and a casting vote) the Katikiro may dismiss the said Minister.

Katikiro and Kabaka

(18) The Katikiro shall give the Kabaka all necessary information on matters of public importance.

(19) Ministers shall be assisted by Permanent Secretaries who, in the case of the departments administering services to be transferred to the Buganda Government, may be officers seconded by the Protectorate Government.

(20) The Permanent Secretary to the Katikiro, who will be selected either from among *saza* chiefs or from among other senior officers of the Kabaka's Government, shall be the head of the Buganda Civil Service.

(21) There shall be established a Buganda Appointments Board, consisting of the Permanent Secretary to the Katikiro as chairman and four other members who will be persons experienced in public affairs but not of the time of their appointment actively engaged in politics. When the board is constituted for the first time the appointment of all of the members shall be made by the Kabaka on the advice of the Katikiro, subject to the approval of the Governor.

Subsequent appointments of its members other than the chairman shall be made in the manner aforesaid, but the chairman will hold his office by virtue of his appointment as Permanent Secretary to the Katikiro, shall be appointed to his

Above is the full text of the recommendations agreed between Sir Keith Hancock, all the members of the Buganda Constitutional Committee, and the Governor, Sir Andrew Cohen.

departmental posts in the same manner as other Permanent Secretaries. Members other than the chairman shall hold office for five years and may be re-appointed, but arrangements for the rotation of membership shall be made. Members shall be dismissible by the Kabaka on the grounds specified in Article 17.

(22) In order that the officers of the Kabaka's Government shall stand outside the sphere of politics and shall have proper security of tenure, the Appointments Board and not the Ministers shall be the authority that will make decisions regarding the appointment, promotion, transfer, dismissal, and disciplinary control of all public officers serving under the Kabaka's Government, including saza chiefs but not including officers seconded to the Protectorate Government. Appointment of chief and Permanent Secretaries shall be made by the Kabaka in conformity with the decisions of the Appointments Board. The approval of the Governor shall be required for the appointment and dismissal of Permanent Secretaries, but his approval of the decisions of the Appointments Board shall not be withheld save in exceptional circumstances.

The Permanent Secretary to the Lukiko shall be nominated by the Kabaka upon the recommendation of the Appointments Board, subject to the approval of the Governor, and he shall carry out the policy of the Kabaka's Government in matters other than those falling wholly within the purview of the Appointments Board.

(23) The regulations to be followed by the Appointments Board in the matters falling within its jurisdiction shall be agreed between the two Governments. If either Government considers that the regulations have been infringed in any way the two Governments shall consult together. If the matter cannot be settled by such consultation, a committee to examine the matter shall be set up in consultation between the two Governments, should either Government so desire.

(24) The saza, bomboola, and sanyika chiefs shall remain the traditional public administrators in Buganda and shall be responsible to the Kabaka, subject to the Governor's ultimate authority for the maintenance of law and order.

As far as is practicable, the Protectorate Government shall pay the salaries of each saza chief either in or in proximity to his saza. As a result of the Protectorate's policy to assist in the maintenance of law and order, the Protectorate Government shall arrange training facilities for the Buganda Government Police with a view to raising standards of efficiency.

(25) The composition and method of election of the Great Lukiko shall for the present time remain unaltered. Before the next general election of the Great Lukiko, however, consideration shall be given to the questions whether the present system whereby three representatives are elected from each saza should be varied in cases where there are large differences in population between sazas and whether the requirement that representatives of a saza must be resident in the saza should be abolished.

Election of Lukiko Speaker

(26) There shall be a Speaker of the Great Lukiko, who shall receive a salary to be determined by law. The first business of the Great Lukiko after a general election shall be the election of a Speaker. The Speaker shall be chosen from among former Buganda Ministers, former saza chiefs, or other persons who have had long experience of membership of the Great Lukiko. The Great Lukiko shall elect a Deputy Speaker with similar qualifications from among its own members. Either the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker shall preside at every meeting of the Great Lukiko. If the Speaker is acting as a Ragent, the Deputy Speaker shall preside.

(27) There shall be the following Committees of the Great Lukiko: Finance Committee, Public Works Committee, Education Committee, Health Committee, Natural Resources Committee, Community Development and Local Government Committee, and such other committees permanent or for a particular purpose as the Great Lukiko deems expedient.

Each permanent committee shall be under the chairmanship of the appropriate Minister and shall have attached to it the Permanent Secretary or Secretaries of the department or departments concerned and such other administrative and technical officers and other persons as it requires for its efficient working. Officers or other persons attached to a committee shall have the right to speak but not to vote.

It shall be the function of each committee to study policy in the field of government with which it is concerned and to give advice to the Minister responsible. The existence of these committees shall in no wise detract from the individual responsibility of Ministers for the conduct of their departments or from the responsibility of the Ministry as a whole for the general course of policy in matters committed to it. The recommendations in this article do not affect the position of the standing committee.

(28) Every Kabaka shall henceforward on becoming Kabaka enter a Solemn Engagement with the Great Lukiko and the people of Buganda, and with H.M. Government, formally accepting and agreeing to be bound by these articles and by the Uganda Agreement, 1900, and any amendments thereto, and undertaking

not to prejudice the security and welfare of his people and the Protectorate.

(29) So long as the Kabaka shall observe his Solemn Engagement, H.M. Government agrees to recognize the Kabaka as the ruler of the Kingdom of Buganda.

CHAPTER II: RELATIONSHIP OF BUGANDA WITH THE PROTECTORATE

(30) The functions entrusted to the Kabaka's Government shall be formally defined in a document that shall be brought into operation simultaneously with the present agreement and supplementing the Uganda Agreement, 1900, which will be negotiated after the recommendations of this conference have been accepted by H.M. Government and the Great Lukiko. At the outset these functions shall be those at present carried out by the Kabaka's Government, together with those listed in paragraph 2 of the Memorandum on Constitutional Development and Reform in Buganda, issued in March, 1953.

Local Government in the sazas shall be the responsibility of the Buganda Government, with the advice and assistance of the Protectorate Government, the position in townships and trading centres will be regulated in accordance with Article 47. In conformity with the provisions of the Uganda Agreement, its officers shall continue to be operational in the spheres of Community Development Department. The list of functions may subsequently be varied by agreement between the Protectorate and Buganda Governments.

(31) The Buganda Government shall administer the services for which it is responsible in accordance with the general policy of the Protectorate Government and (subject to Article 5 of the Uganda Agreement, 1900) in conformity with the laws governing those services. It shall initiate policy in the spheres of responsibility thus committed to it provided that its policies shall not be in conflict with the general policies of the Protectorate Government.

In the formulation of Protectorate policies and services, those services from time to time expression may be given to the views of the people of Buganda by the representatives of Buganda on the Legislative and Executive Councils and by the representatives of the Buganda Government on the consultative committees referred to in Article 32 below.

(32) There shall be consultative committees on education, medical and health questions, natural resources, local government, and community development. Buganda shall be represented by the Minister and Permanent Secretary concerned and by two or three non-official members of the Great Lukiko committee dealing with the subject. The Protectorate shall be represented by the member of Executive Council, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary (if any), and the head or heads of the departments concerned and the Resident Buganda.

(33) The functions of consultative committees shall be: (a) to enable the Buganda Government to express its views on Protectorate policy; (b) to secure that Protectorate and Buganda policy are not in conflict; (c) to discuss all matters of common interest. The committees shall meet at regular intervals.

(34) The Protectorate Government, through the departments concerned, shall be entitled to inspect the administration of the services to be transferred.

(35) Officers of the Protectorate Government shall be seconded to the Buganda Government for the purpose of giving assistance in the administration of the services to be transferred, under the conditions envisaged by paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Memorandum on Constitutional Development and Reform in Buganda, issued in March, 1953.

(36) The functions of officers of the Protectorate Government (other than seconded officers) in their relations with the Buganda Government and its officers shall be those of advice and assistance.

Settling Disagreements

(37) If, upon any disagreement arising between the two Governments, differences cannot be resolved by use of the machinery of a consultative committee, the matter shall be referred to a joint meeting under the chairmanship of the Governor, of members of the Executive Council and the Buganda Ministers. Such a meeting shall not only have regard to the general interests of the Protectorate but shall also take fully into account and give due weight to the views of Buganda.

Such a meeting may also, if necessary, be convened in order to resolve any disagreement arising out of a reply by the Governor to a resolution of the Great Lukiko, if the matter cannot be settled by the ordinary process of consultation between the Buganda Ministers concerned and the Resident.

(38) If, after the exhaustion of the above consultative processes, an issue remains unresolved which in the opinion of the Governor in Council affects peace, order or good government, it shall be open to the Governor in Council to give formal advice to the Buganda Ministry. If the Ministry then

refuses or fails to act in accordance with such advice it shall be open to the Governor in Council to dismiss the Ministry, as explained in Article 16.

The Governor shall be entitled to act in his discretion in agreeing to laws passed by the Great Lukiko, although upon any question arising out of any such law which he considers to be a question of principle he will consult with his Executive Council.

(39) The Resident shall be the Governor's representative in dealing with the Kabaka's Government. His functions shall be to advise and assist the Kabaka's Government to keep it informed of Protectorate Government policy in so far as this is not covered by the consultative committees, and to ensure that the Protectorate Government is kept fully aware of the progress and of important developments in Buganda. He shall be assisted by a Deputy Resident.

(40) A programme for the development of local government bodies responsible to the Buganda Government in the kazas, in accordance with paragraph 14 of the Memorandum on Constitutional Development and Reform in Buganda, issued in March, 1953, shall be drawn up by the Katikiro and Resident in consultation and considered by the Consultative Committee on Local Government referred to in Article 3.

After this programme has been approved by the Buganda and Protectorate Governments and the necessary legislation passed by the Great Lukiko, the Katikiro and Resident shall consult regularly together to ensure that the development of local government bodies in Buganda proceeds according to the approved programme.

The Senior Assistant Residents and Assistant Residents shall advise and assist the chiefs, and through them the councils, in the development of local government bodies in accordance with the approved programme, as part of their general function of advising the chiefs in the different areas of Buganda (East and West Manu, Masaka, and Mubende).

At the same time as arrangements for the system of local government have been made, arrangements shall be made for the development of the Buganda Government's appropriate financial and administrative responsibility. The function of leading and assisting these local government bodies shall be assumed by the Buganda Government with whatever secondment of Protectorate officers may at that time be necessary for this purpose. A review of progress in local government in Buganda to determine whether the Buganda Government should, in the future, assume this responsibility shall form part of the review to be undertaken in six years' time, referred to in Article 48.

Meanwhile steps shall be taken as soon as is practicable, in consultation with the Buganda Government, to appoint suitably qualified Buganda as Assistant Residents, so that these officers may be among those seconded or transferred to the Buganda Government when this responsibility is assumed by the Buganda Government.

Supervision of Expenditure

(41) The supervisory powers of the Protectorate Government over expenditure by the Buganda Government shall be limited to approval of the annual estimates and of schedules of supplementary provision submitted quarterly, to audit of accounts, and to questions affecting financial grants and loans made by the Protectorate Government to the Buganda Government.

(42) The financial needs of Buganda shall be reviewed from time to time by the Protectorate and Buganda Governments so that as far as practicable the grants made to Buganda by the Protectorate Government may be on a firm basis for periods of not less than three years.

In accordance with paragraph 5 of the Memorandum on Constitutional Development and Reform in Buganda, issued in March, 1953, the Protectorate Government will ensure that the Buganda Government is placed in no worse position financially than at present by accepting the transfer of services which is to take place in accordance with that memorandum. The Protectorate Government recognizes the need for adequate remuneration of Buganda Government servants in order that officers of the right calibre may be attracted.

In view of the decision already taken by the Great Lukiko to impose graduated taxation in Buganda, the Protectorate Government, apart from the other measures referred to in paragraph 6 of the Memorandum of March, 1953, and apart from such grants as may be agreed upon between the two Governments in respect of the transfer of services, will recommend that the rate of poll tax payable to it in Buganda shall be reduced from £2.25 (i.e. 15s. less the 25% rebate) to 2s. per annum (on the understanding that the reduction will be absorbed in the graduated tax payable to the Buganda Government).

The Protectorate Government will also recommend that payments shall be made to the Buganda Government in respect of Crown land revenue and mining rents and royalties on Crown land on the same basis as such payments are already made to the district councils in the rest of the Protectorate. The Protectorate Government will examine the position with

regard to Crown land in Buganda with a view to determining whether the status of any part of that Crown land can be modified.

(43) The Buganda Constitutional Committee recommends, in the light of the Governor's recommendations to H.M. Government and the pledge of the East African Federation there referred to, that the Great Lukiko agree to the representation of Buganda on the Legislative Council of the Protectorate.

The committee recommends that the representatives of Buganda be elected by the Great Lukiko by secret ballot, and that after the election the Great Lukiko shall assign each of the members elected to a particular area.

Citizenship

(44) H.M. Government shall be requested to consider the question of creating a citizenship of Uganda, whereby a sense of unity may be fostered.

(45) The work of separating the Judiciary from the Executive shall be proceeded with immediately.

(46) A committee including legal experts shall be appointed to examine means by which the court system in Buganda can be gradually developed into a system of courts of common jurisdiction in which the jurisdiction will be made to be on persons of different races or of different forms of land in different areas. The committee will also examine means whereby justice may be dispensed as expeditiously as possible and whereby facilities for legal training may be provided for Africans.

(47) A committee including local residents and representatives of the Buganda Government shall be set up to consider, as a question of urgency, the establishment of a new local authority under the Buganda Government for the administration of the Kabaka.

This committee will be instructed to explore means by which such authority may include representatives of all the classes of the community resident in the Kabaka and may have jurisdiction for local government purposes over all members of the community resident in the Kabaka.

After it has completed its work in the Kabaka, the committee will be instructed to explore means by which the establishment of local authorities representing all sections of the community in townships and trading centres in Buganda (other than Kampala, Entebbe, Masaka, and possibly Mubende) may be achieved by the means of bringing them under the Buganda Government.

(48) In order that a period of stability may be secured, no major changes in the constitutional arrangements prescribed in the foregoing articles shall be introduced for a period of six years, after which there shall be a review, that is, in 1961, assuming that the arrangements recommended in these articles are brought into force in 1955.

(49) The Uganda Agreement, 1900, shall be amended to the extent that such amendment becomes requisite upon the approval of the foregoing articles by the parties concerned, but shall otherwise continue in its present form.

Appendix A, referring to Article 7, reads: "For clan and succession cases the Ddiró Court shall be replaced and its functions discharged by a council of clan elders. The council shall be empowered to delegate its authority to a committee of its members."

The Council shall remit cases in which there is no dispute through the Katikiro to the Kabaka for formal confirmation.

Property Disputes

The Council shall hear cases in which there is a dispute and shall record its findings. In matters concerning property a party to the dispute shall have the right to take the case to the Principal Court and thence to appeal to the High Court of Uganda. When the right of appeal has been exhausted, the findings shall be communicated to the council of clan elders for transmission through the Katikiro to the Kabaka for formal confirmation.

Each member of the Nagaitembe Conference approves these agreed recommendations by appending his signature. The Governor agrees to recommend them to H.M. Government. The members of the Buganda Constitutional Committee agree to recommend them to the Great Lukiko.

Signatories for the Buganda Constitutional Committee are (in the following order) M. Mugwanyá, A. Y. Kironde, E. M. K. Mulira, L. P. Musoke, Masagazi, J. G. Semendo Zava, Y. Kyaza, Thomas A. K. Matumbi, E. B. Kabala, Y. K. Lule, the Rev. J. Kiwanuka, and Mgr. J. Kasile.

The other signatories are the chairman, Sir Keith Hancock, the Governor, Sir Andrew Cohen, Mr. S. W. Kibumba and Mr. J. P. Birch, and the two secretaries, Mr. S. A. de Smith and Mr. E. Z. Kibuka.

Rough Passage for Lidbury Proposals Tanganyika Officials Concerned

IN THE DEBATE in the Tanganyika Legislative Council on the implications of the amended and amplified recommendations of the Lidbury Commission on the Civil Service in East Africa and the two sessional papers concerned, the Member for Finance and Economics said that he could not give an unqualified answer to the question "Can we afford it?"

After stating that the revenue for the first half of this year had considerably exceeded the estimates, and that if £500,000 of the surplus were appropriated as a reserve for payment of arrears of salary for that period, there would remain a surplus of £128,000, he admitted that it was too early to say whether or not the recommendations of the report could be carried out without involving a deficit.

On the other hand, he asked, could the Territory afford not to adopt the recommendations? The largest increases would go to the police and prison services, and he believed that the Territory would reject those increases at its peril. The same remarks applied to the lower-paid employees of the Government.

As regards the super-scale salaries, it would be well worth while to pay an additional £50,000 or £60,000 a year to obtain first-class men. A great many public officials, possibly the majority, earned their salaries more than fully, often doing dull and un congenial work in lonely and unhealthy places, but there were others who could best be described as passengers. Government could not afford passengers on the new scales, and would be in a better position to replace them. If the motion were adopted, the highest outturn of work throughout would be expected.

Character, Quality, and Integrity

SIR CHARLES PHILLIPS approved the idea of a single Civil Service in which everybody would have equal opportunities to rise from the bottom to the top, and was glad to hear that selection would be made on the basis of character, quality and integrity.

The number of passengers mentioned by the Member of Finance might be small, but, he added: "We all know that one man in a senior post who never gets out of bottom gear, and most of the time keeps the brakes on, also keeps the whole of the rest of his department going at the same speed."

The non-official members had not had time to consider the proposals in detail in conference, but all felt that there should be qualified acceptance of the report, on the understanding that Government could afford the cost of the proposals, and that there was unlikely to be any consequential increase in taxation in the foreseeable future.

The result of distributing about £1m. in the next month or so would be to increase the cost of living, there would be repercussions on local government, commercial and industrial undertakings, agriculture, and mining, increasing costs all round and so absorbing much of the benefit in higher costs to everyone.

There were demands for increased social, educational, and medical services which there was no present chance of meeting, and additions to revenue depended on money being spent on communications. Departments must thoroughly examine what savings could be effected. The head of a department had told the speaker that he could do away with much work if his particular type of organization were not one which had no desire to change.

It was wrong to start pensionability at the age of 45. Sir Charles suggested 71.

Turning to the right to retire at the age of 45, he said there was a time when the Colonial Service was looked upon as a career, now it was considered a temporary one undertaken by men with the hope that when they had been thoroughly trained and experienced they would be able to retire with a substantial pension at 45 and find other work. If they could not get another post, they could just remain

This rule was the great mistake, but the Territory had lost and would continue to lose first-class men. The security factor in the Civil Service compared with commercial employment was insensibly appreciated.

MR. A. E. LE MARJEB said in support of the motion that he knew he was fighting a losing battle. The Lidbury report, he considered, had entirely ignored the economic conditions in East Africa and the heavy burden which its adoption would place on taxpayers. The cost of implementing the proposals had been left to the East African Governments to compute, and had come as a shock to everyone, Governments included.

The inducement factor should be given in kind rather than in cash, in educational facilities, for example.

Equal Pay for Women

As to the payment of women in the United Kingdom, the principle of equal pay had been accepted but not introduced owing to economic difficulties. Yet the Lidbury Commission had not even considered the principle, but had thought to economic conditions in Africa. The Government would have to give a motive, and the Government had best not equate it to the idea.

The rise for super-scale post was out of proportion. The report envisaged a response to increased salaries by improved efficiency. "I know officers in the super-scale range and do not think that they could improve their efficiency by even 10% or do 20% more work. Any of them who can should be axed for not having given it in the past. Neither do I think that the increases will or can attract other officers who are 20% better than those with whom we have already been landed."

With the improved salary conditions, medical and travelling facilities, he saw no reason for optional retirement until the age of 55. The Government was not prepared to deal with the increase in unemployment.

MR. DE MARJEB stressed the need for improved organization and methods, giving as examples traffic structures, the railways of which had done so well, and which could be looked up by hand, the production of a plan of the surface of the country, and the construction of a new concrete bridge for the new Tanga-Korogwe road to cross the railway a few months before a survey party produced a preliminary survey of a railignment which did not use the bridge.

Increases in revenue for the first half of this year to which the Member for Finance had referred were largely due to the collection of arrears of income tax. With the fall in the value of sisal and other produce further increases could not be expected. He prophesied that the proposals would involve increased taxation.

MR. I. C. W. BAYLON supported the principles of the report and the sessional paper, but explained that that was a different thing from supporting the adoption of the proposals as they stood.

The principle of inducement pay, although perhaps unrealistic in present circumstances, would pave the way for the recruitment of local officers. Increases in super-scale salaries had his support because the Territory was apt to lose the services of men at the age when they would be at most. He could not, however, approve any proposals which would result in increased taxation or customs dues, because taxation had reached saturation point, and a developing country could not afford to sustain progress. The report had laid no real emphasis on the need for a high degree of efficiency. There was no attempt to trim the cost of the proposals to the Government's own assessment of the revenue position. Within five months of presenting a budget which required £600,000 more money to balance it, the Government had blatantly produced proposals requiring £1m. this year.

"Passengers" in Every Department

There was no head of a department in Tanganyika today who did not know that he had passengers, said Mr. Baylon, and he could see nothing in the report which would facilitate the disposal of those men.

Why, he asked, was it necessary to retain the expensive leave system, which necessitated five or six persons being employed to do the work of four? There was no need today to maintain six months' leave at the end of each year.

Inducement pay should not be pensionable, any more than territorial allowances made by banks. He opposed the motion as it stood.

MR. R. W. F. MILLER emphasized the tremendous effect on the economy of the Territory which the proposals would cause, especially in regard to African personnel. The extra £1m. which the Government would have to pay was only part of the bill to be paid by the Territory. There was bound to be inflation, which would

cause hardships at a time when the values of export crops were falling.

To counter this he thought it would be essential to reduce the number of Europeans and Asians in the civil service, and to ensure that all African personnel passed a stiff examination before receiving increased increments. Higher salaries must carry greater responsibilities and a higher sense of responsibility. He suggested the creation of a new efficiency-testing department.

Many critics of the proposals, he alleged, had forgotten the special bonuses which civil employers had been paying of recent years, and that estates which in 1939 were taxed at £1,000 had recently been taxed for £250,000. If the proposals had been made when vital was £200 per acre they would have passed almost unnoticed.

Proper Reward for Services

It is gratifying to see that senior officers and heads of departments are at last going to get a proper reward for their services, for too often in the past there has been little or no inducement to accept increased responsibilities. I wonder how many under these new proposals for salaries for Members and heads of departments, if they were offered to our leading lawyers, chartered accountants, private medical practitioners, architects, social barons or heads of businesses, what would be their reaction. It would be an emphatic refusal. They would regard it only as chicken feed.

It would be most inequitable to make the date of implementation later than January 1 this year, because Government had considered salaries inadequate at the time the commission was appointed. He hoped that the money would be found without additional taxation, and heartily supported the motion.

CHIEF AMAM SAPI, supporting, stressed the difficulties of African civil servants in the towns.

MR. J. E. BAKER opposed the distribution of the extra money, instead of a reduction of civil servants in the middle categories. He wanted to see officers allowed to acquire small holdings in the Territory, and the provision of cheaper education. He approved equal pay for equal work, regardless of race, and was not satisfied that there were facilities for the good man to get to the top, or restrictions against keeping the inefficient servant from getting to the top and hampering progress. He could not support the motion.

MR. F. HINDS declared that it was necessary to balance the general principle which might be acceptable against the details which were not. The Territory could not afford additional taxation.

He pointed out that Uganda proposed to spend £1m. on some 3,000 persons, Tanganyika £1m. on 6,700, and Kenya £1m. on 7,113. It was fortunate that while Government had been able to consult the Governments of Kenya and Uganda it had not been possible for non-official members to meet Government for discussion of the report. He hoped that the Public Service Commission would have not only adequate weight and impartiality but a full sense of its responsibility.

While approving of equal pay for men and women he saw no reason why women should receive the increment designed to provide for increased domestic responsibilities. He favoured a retiring age of 55.

Meaningless Options

The new conditions of service were being forced on civil servants. The options which were offered meant nothing at all. Officers who did not opt for the new terms were bound to accept them on promotion. When an officer accepted the new terms he should be eligible for the new rates of pay, and not before.

Why, he asked, was not Government clearing up its house now? They knew that there were some officials in the lower grades with too little work to do, officers who had been promoted beyond their capacity, and some who frankly were not suitable. There was overlapping in departments. What were they waiting for?

He opposed the motion.

MR. K. M. NAZAREE said he would oppose the motion except for his knowledge that it was a losing battle. With the uncertain future it was difficult to support it; the only solution was to give qualified support, like Sir Charles Phillips.

He hoped that the major portion of the £1m. would, in fact, go to the lower services. He believed that the bill could be met by pressing a development policy. The only justification for back-dating the awards to January this year, he suggested, was that Kenya had forced Tanganyika's hand. Another black mark against Kenya.

CHIEF MANSUKI LUOGA said: "We are always very grateful for the financial assistance given to us by the British taxpayer through H.M. Government. I further maintain that the great mission which the British people have undertaken in developing these under-developed countries calls for even further sacrifices, especially from British men and women whom we need in a lot of posts, and I maintain that on

certain occasions these people must be prepared to come and save us in this process of development, even though it may mean a lower pay."

He supported the motion.

CHIEF KIDAMA MAKWA welcomed the introduction of a unified service, but agreed with the suggestion that if increment allowances were necessary it should be granted in kind rather than in cash. He believed that there was a limit to what the Government could afford to pay for its Civil Service, but thought that there was room for pruning. He doubted the justification for back-dating the awards to January this year. The Territory should not be rushed into this step by Kenya.

The cost of living would rise as a result of the hurried acceptance of the proposals. He did not know whether to accept the motion or not, but was inclined to agree with the member for Funga that the motion as it stood was unacceptable.

MR. A. Y. K. KARWIGH wondered whether the time could not have been better spent on reducing the cost of living through customs and taxation. The system of taxation would cause hardship and the Government should not be issued in this way. He intended to move a resolution to be passed in the next 10 years. If Government could lower the cost of living, further taxation would not be necessary, he would support the motion.

MR. A. M. HOWLAND opposing, declared that the Territory could not afford the new proposals. "We must cut our coat according to our cloth," he urged.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, in reply, assured the House that any matters not finally resolved in the seasonal papers would go to the seasonal finance committee, which was comprised of all the non-official members, and if that committee wished would come to the Executive Council.

The money required was not a matter of detail, but a matter with which came to the attention and control of the Public Service Commission, which would be a high-level body, completely impartial, in which both the public and the Service would have confidence.

No Leniency Towards "Passengers"

He did not accept the statement that there were passengers in all departments. Such passengers as there were should be held at their increments. "They should not receive their incremental certificates," he added. "For efficiency and fidelity, and so far as is concerned there will be no leniency either to the officer himself or to the head of the department who allows an officer who is not up to weight to have his increment."

An officer from the Organization and Methods Division of H.M. Treasury would arrive in the Territory in the next two months, probably with an assistant.

In regard to retirement at 45, the Chief Secretary said: "The reason why Government proposes this is in order to avoid an exodus. There is a danger that if you cut it off you might lose men whom you do not want to lose, and who might otherwise stay on."

The local allowance payable in towns where the cost of living was high would be 17.60s. per month at the bottom of the scale to nothing at the top. He assured the House that representations about details and anomalies made by non-official members would be fully considered.

Depravity

THE ZANZIBAR NEWSPAPER *Al-Nahdha*, asking for immediate steps towards self-government, has declared in a leading article that to be "our deposit" for a friendship with Great Britain which "is in our bones. It described as "this depravity," the present practice of always sending a British official above every Zanzibari, and saw no reason why Zanzibaris should not already be entrusted with high posts, so developing a programme by which "His Majesty's subjects may stand on their own in matters of moments, to make it possible for us to run our own Government." The British Protectorate was admitted to have been established for the benefit of Zanzibar, which would otherwise have come under "the thraldom of German Caesarism."

Sudanese Prime Minister Speaks of Sharing One President

"Oceans and Rivers of Oil" To Be Prospected by Anglo-Iranian Oil Company

SOME FORM OF UNION WITH EGYPT is favoured by members of his own National Unionist Party, the Sudanese Prime Minister said in London on Monday. At a Press conference held in Sudan House, SAYED SAHAB EL AZHARI refused to commit himself to details of the form which such union might take, but referred to some ideas which were discussed among his supporters. One was that the two countries might have separate Parliaments but a common President.

No section of his party, said Sayed el Azhari, favoured entry into the British Commonwealth.

The Prime Minister prepared a statement, as issued to the Press, read as follows:—

"We came to Britain at H.M. Government's invitation. It has been a good opportunity for us to get in touch with the British Government and public opinion during this transitional period before self-determination.

The principal object underlying this important constitutional development is to enable the Sudanese to exercise self-determination in a free and neutral atmosphere during a transitional period which shall not exceed three years from the appointed day, January 1, 1955. The Sudanese have assumed full responsibility of internal administration since then.

To provide the free and neutral atmosphere required for self-determination, the Sudanese have constituted a free set up according to the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement. The committee, duty is to complete within the transitional period the Sudanization of the administration, police, Sudan Defence Force, and any Government post that may affect Sudanese opinion during self-determination.

Tribute to British Training

My Government has successfully carried out this task to the extent that the Army and police are now fully Sudanized. By the end of this month we shall have Sudanized the administration too. Sudanization means the replacement of expatriates, British or Egyptians, by competent and efficient Sudanese. Thanks to God, the past regime trained a well equipped group of efficient and competent Sudanese to take over.

"Expatriate technicians are secure. We have every cause to retain them as long as possible, safeguarding the continuity of the schemes they have embarked on for the development of the country and giving ample chance to those Sudanese undertaking them so that they will efficiently on their lines. We, however, have a feeling of anxiety that the generous terms of the compensation arrangements encourage them to exercise their right of returning *en masse*."

The development schemes will have to be enhanced. The Sudan is rich in its potentialities and natural resources. Two things we lack. These are experts and capital. Every facility and encouragement shall be offered and any foreign investment made shall be well rewarded.

The future of the Sudan shall be decided on either of two alternatives: (a) to link the Sudan with Egypt in any form, or (b) complete independence.

The Government is formed by the N.U.P. Its policy is a national one, with the main object of executing the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement accepted by all Sudan political parties. All unionist parties and bodies were amalgamated into the National Unionist Party in November, 1952. Each component had its own objectives and political views as to the union with Egypt. These views varied much of little.

"As the leaders of the N.U.P. were busily engaged in preparation for the elections, no time was left for them to discuss and define the form of unity. As the period of self-determination is drawing near, the time seems to have come for the N.U.P. to define this unity. The broad outlines, at least, should be made public and familiar, but the details may be deferred until the Constituent Assembly is set up, according to the constitution, after the completion of Sudanization and the withdrawal of the British and Egyptian troops from the Sudan. The evacuation of the troops, according to the agreements, should take place during the three months following the completion of Sudanization."

"This visit will strengthen the friendly relations between the Sudan and the United Kingdom. We have been deeply impressed with the hospitality and the warm reception we had from all circles. At 10 Downing Street, at the Foreign Office, at the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Conservative Party, by the

Parliamentary Committee of the Labour Party, by the Board of Trade, by the Royal Assentment, by various official and non-official bodies we have been warmly welcomed."

"We appeal to the Press, which has taken a keen interest in our visit, to convey our thanks and gratitude to all those who have been kind to us, and to all those who have contributed to making our visit a great success."

When questions were put, the Prime Minister denied a report in the *Observer* that he had said that his country would soon join the Arab League. "This is not an immediate question," he explained. "There has been talk that after self-determination comes about, it will be up to the Sudan Government to join either the Arab League or the Commonwealth."

It is not for the present Government to decide. The Constituent Assembly, when elected, will decide on the Sudan's future. We are working now to fulfil definite commitments in the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement. We have to stick to that agreement. We are busy with Sudanization and preparing for the time when elections will be held.

When that time is reached a decision will be made by Parliament on the withdrawal of the British and the Egyptian forces. The elections will take place while my Government carries on. The question will have to be decided when we have a free and neutral atmosphere of completely free elections. Would joining the Arab League be acceptable to the people of the Sudan? The same question arises in the case of the Commonwealth. The Government does not worry much about foreign affairs, he replied. "So long as things inside the country are all right, we do not interest himself much in these things and wars."

The Minister of National Guidance responded, "It is not for this Government's province to discuss foreign affairs. Asked whether the N.U.P. National Unionist Party had defined its policy towards Egypt, the Prime Minister replied:—

"We have not had time to discuss the actual aims of our party. The N.U.P. formed from various parties, is now two years old. We were very busy at first discussing the articles of the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement. After the elections we had no time to sit down and consider any idea of union or relationship with Egypt."

Pressed on the point and asked whether sections of his party favoured actual union with Egypt, he continued:—

"There are definite views in the air now," he said. "As the time draws near to elect a Constituent Assembly individual members of the N.U.P. have certain ideas. Some hold the view that the Sudan should have a sort of independence, with its own Government and Parliament, that Egypt should have the same, and that there should be one President for a common Republic, the President being selected for alternate terms for Egypt and the Sudan. It has been suggested that, to prove the good will of Egypt, the first should be a Sudanese."

One Republic Suggested

"Others think that we should have one Republic with one President, and a common body, equally shared, to look into the common interests and problems of Egypt and the Sudan, such as defence, foreign policy, and the Nile waters. But these things are not yet discussed in committees of groups, or by the N.U.P.'s executive."

The Prime Minister declined to discuss ideas of federation or confederation. Twice he insisted that he was no student of political science, and was uncertain whether he really understood what confederation meant. Once he asked: "What after it is sovereignty?"

"All the time we are thinking of good relations between the Sudan and Egypt," he added. "We are very serious about this, and hope to reach a situation which will be acceptable to the majority. But this must be decided by the Constituent Assembly when it is formed."

Asked whether he thought that Egyptian ideas of "unity" with the Sudan would be acceptable to the majority of Sudanese, Sayed el Azhari merely replied: "I did not discuss this matter at all with the Egyptians. I know there are some people who think about some sort of amalgamation, or confederation, to a certain extent. But no official ideas have been discussed at all. I believe the Egyptians will welcome anything which is really accepted by the Sudanese as a whole, and Major Salah Salem has said this."

"Does any section of your party favour complete amalgamation?" Sayed el Azhari was then asked.

"One of the eight organizations of the N.U.P. was calling for that, for one Parliament for Egypt and the Sudan—almost for amalgamation. But we have never had time to discuss the different views or the aims of the party."

The Prime Minister agreed that before the next election his party would issue definite statements on their proposed policy.

"Members of our party and Ministers will be touring the country," he explained. "I shall probably go around, as Sir Winston Churchill and Mr. Attlee do during an election, giving their own constituencies and explaining what they want. We hope that an N.U.P. majority will be elected."

Without giving details Sayed el Azhari hinted that there might be some change in the constitution and members of the various electoral areas in the Sudan.

"When asked to comment on the latest rumour taken from General Neguib, he spoke with obvious ease. "We are sorry about the deposition," he affirmed.

"Do you mean that you are sorry for General Neguib personally?" he was pressed.

"Although we were sorry about the attempt on Colonel Neguib's life," he said, "we are sorry about General Neguib because we do not like any of these things—nor do you like them, I think." The Prime Minister then added: "We shall look forward to happy relations always with Egypt."

A Press report was quoted that his own Minister of Communications had that day said in Khartoum that General Neguib's deposition would weaken the ties of sentiment between the two countries.

When asked to comment, Sayed el Azhari commented: "I do not intend to enter into it."

All Quiet on the Western Front

Desired to comment on the situation in the southern provinces, the Prime Minister replied amid considerable amusement. "All is quiet on the western front." He shook his head, smiling, when asked if that implied that he regarded the area as a "front."

On the allocation of Government posts to southern Sudanese, the Prime Minister said firmly that there were not enough of them with suitable qualifications. At the moment there were

15 administrators from the south working in those provinces, together with 25 from the north. The position had been fully explained to the southerners, he explained.

Sayed el Azhari twice used the phrase "We want to run our own show," and when asked whether any section of his party favoured entry into the British Commonwealth said "None."

"The N.U.P. would, he stated, "protect the Gezira scheme as much as possible. We do not like any playing with it, or any politics in it." When asked whether the Sudan Government would maintain any Egyptian personnel over the scheme involving reduction of crops, he shook his head, and asked: "You mean to starve, to die?"

Relations between his Government and the Government General and his Commission were "good and peaceful."

On the question of the status of the English language, the Prime Minister commented: "I think all countries in the East and Middle East will have to have a foreign language to help them carry on relations with other nations and to carry on higher education. I think we shall maintain English as a second language."

He revealed that the Anglo-Egyptian Oil Company would within a few months be asked to make a study of the petroleum in the Sudan. He said the government had asked the company to do this.

There was, the Prime Minister asserted, "oceans and rivers of oil" ready to be tapped in the Sudan. Better results might be forthcoming than in 1925, since more modern technical equipment was now available. There were other natural resources waiting to be developed.

"We want capital," he said, and suggested that not only could foreign capital be assured that any relationship between the Sudan and Egypt would not adversely affect their enterprise, but that they could hope for a fair reward for investment.

He agreed that such foreign (European) technicians had recently entered the Sudan. However, because under the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement British and Egyptian specialists could not be employed during the transitional period, he was arranging suitable technical and scientific staffs from other countries. "After three years it will be for the selected Sudanese Government to employ people if they wish, either from Egypt or from Britain."

Asked for a final comment on present relations between the Sudan Government and Britain, he said: "They are excellent. We have to be friends with Britain, and we want to share a relationship which is not that of master and mastered, or dependent and independent."

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PERSONALIA

MR. and MRS. COLIN BRACK have returned to London from a fortnight's holiday in Jersey.

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, flew back to Nairobi from London at the weekend.

MR. PHILIP MASON is visiting the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to study race relations.

MAJOR MICHAEL WOODRINE PARISH has been appointed to the board of Naraguta Karama Farms Ltd.

MR. and MRS. J. B. ROSS are due back in London next week from their visit to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

CORONEL DAVID STIRLING is due in London from Rhodesia while this issue is being printed. His visit will be of about 10 days.

MR. T. R. SCORER, managing director of African Extractives and Chemical Industries (East Africa) Ltd., has arrived in London from Nairobi.

MR. DONALD C. BRACK, chairman of the British Central Africa Company, who is now visiting Nyasaland, is due back in London on December 2.

MAJOR GENERAL D. J. WILSON-HALLEFENDEN is now brigade secretary of the Boys' Brigade. He was formerly financial secretary to the Church Missionary Society.

MR. Y. P. PARASCHIS is president of the newly formed Uganda Cotton Growers' Association. MR. V. B. CLARK is vice-president and MR. W. STRAD secretary-treasurer.

MR. CHARLES STEELE, vice-president of the American Metal Company, which has large Northern Rhodesian mining interests, has resigned from the board of the company.

THE REV. R. G. M. CALDERWOOD, THE REV. J. W. C. DOUGALL, MAJOR J. W. MILLIGAN, MR. W. T. SHAPLEY and SIR NORMAN WHITLEY, etc. among the passengers for Mombasa in the s.s. KENYA.

MR. J. T. WOODSON, chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation, is an onward passenger for Mombasa in the British India liner KENYA, which sailed from the Royal Albert Dock, London, last week.

COLONEL T. DUDLEY SHERWOOD has relinquished the office of managing director of Sherwoods Paints, Ltd., but remains chairman. The new managing director is MR. E. R. CRANTER. The company has a subsidiary in Dar es Salaam.

MR. JOHN ARBUTHNOT has become chairman of the Estates and Agency Co., Ltd., the board of which MR. J. F. PRIDEAUX has joined. MAJOR MALCOLM ARBUTHNOT and MR. P. G. EDWARDS, chairman and vice-chairman, have retired.

SIR FREDERICK LEITH-ROSS, chairman of the Standard Bank of South Africa, presided on Monday evening at a dinner given by the South Africa Club in London in honour of the new High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa and Mrs. JOOSTE.

MAJOR GENERAL W. A. DIMOELINE, who was G.O.C.-in-C. in East Africa from 1946 to 1948, has been appointed Colonel Commandant of the Rhodesian African Rifles, the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, and the Nyasaland Battalion of the King's African Rifles.

MR. ERIC BRILMANN has accepted the chairmanship of the Voice of Kenya. MR. GEORGE FISHER, M.L.C., having resigned because he felt that the chairman should not hold office in any political party. He was one of the sponsors of the recently formed United Country Party.

MR. MICHAEL DEBENEDICTI, Minister without Portfolio in the Government of Kenya, is to address a joint meeting of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society at the London headquarters of the R.E.S. at 7.15 p.m. on Thursday next, November 25. Viscount CHANDOS will preside.

COLONEL A. E. YOUNG, Commissioner of Police in Kenya, returned to Nairobi by air on Tuesday from a brief visit to London for discussions with the Secretary of State in regard to the future of the Kenya Police.

MR. MARTIN MORRIS, lately Information Officer to the Government of Nyasaland, leaves today in the KENYA CASTLE to take up a new post in Pretoria as representative of the Federal Information Department.

MR. ANTHONY GEORGE SOMERHOUGH, who as Deputy Public Prosecutor in Kenya concluded the case for the Crown against Jomo Kenyatta, was last week sworn in as a judge of the High Court of Northern Rhodesia, where he became a puisne judge only a few months ago.

MR. SOMERHOUGH, now aged 48, was educated at Eton College, Oxford, and was for several years attached to R.A.F. legal duties, becoming in 1940 a member of the Advocate-General's Office, Ministry of Defence.

He was a member of the War Crimes Commission, which in charge War Crimes Commission in East Africa. He went to Kenya as Crown Counsel five years ago.

Prominence has been given in the United Kingdom Press to the report issued a few days ago, of the British Guiana Constitution Commission, of which SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, now a director of the Uganda C.I. Ltd., was chairman. The main conclusion of the commission was that "the setback to orderly constitutional progress in British Guiana was due to the fact that those in control of the People's Progressive Party proved themselves restless and unprincipled in their determination to prevent the handing over of power to their own disruptive and undemocratic rival."

JAMES and LADY ROBERTSON are now visiting London.

DR. J. B. HUTCHINSON, director of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation's research station at Namulonge in Uganda, who has devoted nearly 30 years to the study of cotton genetics, has arrived in London from a visit to America at the invitation of the University of North Carolina, where he delivered a course of lectures. He travelled some 5,000 miles through the cotton belt.

Dr. Hutchinson will leave London by air for Namulonge on December 5, and will spend a few days with the corporation's cotton research workers in the Sudan before returning to Uganda in time for the annual meeting of the advisory board of the cotton research station.

SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, gave a dinner party at the Savoy Hotel, London, on Monday evening. The guest of honour was MR. LENNOX BROWN, Secretary of State for the Colonies. The other guests were BRIGADIER A. G. BOND, MR. C. G. BOYSE, MR. HUGH BRIDGLEY, MR. R. L. CHANTRELL, MR. H. R. FRASER, M.L.C., MR. A. E. JEFFERSON, MR. F. S. JOELSON, MR. F. J. LATTIN, MR. E. LONG, MR. S. A. LEE, SIR ANDREW MAC TAGGART, MR. T. A. L. PATON, MR. W. PADLEY, SIR HARRY RAILING, MR. I. W. ROSSER, MR. S. R. SEVIGOUR, MR. E. V. SMALL, and MR. S. S. FINDELL. Sir Charles Westlake will fly back to Uganda tomorrow after long leave spent in this country, South America, the United States, and Canada.

FOR SALE

SELLING owing to illness, A Frieside Steel Farm near Soughor, outside Mau Mau territory, 1,295 acres, 200 head of cattle, etc. Price £6,000. For full particulars apply Drut, 1 The Boltons, S.W.10.

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Obituary

**The Rt. Rev. J. J. Willis
Long Service in Uganda**

THE RT. REV. J. J. WILLIS, B.A., D.D., who died in Hingham, Devonshire, on Saturday while out walking, was Bishop of Uganda from 1912 to 1934, and at the time of his retirement was one of the best loved men in that country.

Born in 1872, son of the late Sir Stephen Willis, of Blackheath, he was educated at Eton, and at Pembroke College, and Radley Hall, Oxenbridge. After five years in Great Yarmouth as a vicar, he joined the Church Missionary Society in 1896, worked for two years in Antigua, for three in England, and then from 1901 to 1911 in East London, latterly as a station and chaplain to Bishop Tucker.

Soon after his own consecration as bishop, Church harmony was disturbed by the so-called Kakaya controversy, in which he played a very prominent part. He was active in the development of the Native Church in Uganda, being ahead of most people in foreseeing the need for it to strike strong local roots. He was very much the father of his people, incessantly traversing his diocese on bicycle or afoot, for not until after the 1914-18 war did motor cars come into common use. The cathedral at Kampala, as built in his early years as bishop.

In 1934 he became assistant bishop to the Bishop of Rochester, and when he retired from that work 19 years later he went to live in Cornwall.

He married in 1924 Beatrice Maud, only daughter of Lieut. General F. H. Tyrrell, of Blackheath. They had been friends in their youth. She died last year.

Mr. Wilfred Frank Pinco

MR. WILFRED FRANK PINCO, who has died in Eldoret, Kenya, at the age of 66 after a long illness, was accountant of the local branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa until 1938.

Joining the staff of the bank in Port Elizabeth in 1911, he also served in Johannesburg before going to Kenya in 1929. After serving in the Mombasa and Nairobi offices, he went to Eldoret in 1937, and there spent the next 11 years. Wilfred, as he was widely known, was an outstanding tennis player, at one time holding championship rank in the men's doubles and mixed doubles. He was also a good cricketer and hockey player.

After retirement from the bank he was active in public and social affairs, being at different times a member of the municipal board of Eldoret and honorary secretary of the local branch of the Electors' Union.

He leaves a widow and one son.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. S. BRIDGE, who has died in Salisbury, aged 68, retired eight years ago from the British South Africa Police after more than 40 years' service. He had previously served in the Middlesex Regiment and the Artists' Rifles. He reached the rank of chief superintendent in the B.S.A.P. in 1934, acted as assistant commissioner later, and was granted that substantive rank in 1939. He commanded the B.S.A.P. Coronation contingent in 1937.

Mr. R. V. Doherty, an employee of the P.W.D. in Uganda, has died from injuries received during construction work on the Kabinga Channel.

MRS. EVANGELINE BEATRICE CRAMPTON, widow of Rear-Admiral Denis Crampton, died last week in Nairobi, Kenya.

ALLAN JENKINS, lately of Bulawayo, has died in a nursing home in Dublin.

**Governor Shouted Down by Baganda
Car Stoned by Crowd Outside Lukiko**

A CROWD, estimated at about 10,000, surrounded the Lukiko Hall on Tuesday afternoon to hear through loudspeakers the address which the Governor of Uganda, Sir Andrew Cohen, was to make to members of the Lukiko, announcing the decisions of H.M. Government in regard to constitutional matters in Buganda, in the Protectorate of Uganda, and in regard to the possible return of the Kabaka.

The Governor began by announcing that if the recommendations of the Namirembe conference over which Sir Keith Hancock presided were accepted, the Lukiko would have the opportunity to meet after they had completed operations on their new constitution or to discuss their present situation.

Loudspeaker Drowned

At that point the crowds outside the building, hearing the translation of the statement through loudspeakers, began to shout. As the din grew louder and louder, it became impossible for members of the Lukiko to hear the Governor or the interpreters, though they used loudspeakers.

The Katikro (Chief Minister) and the Resident, Mr. C. A. L. Richards, went outside but could not make their voices heard. They were shouted to "Reject the report and stop this nonsense."

After waiting ten minutes, during which there was no improvement, the Governor departed with his speech undelivered. When he left the Lukiko, which had given the customary courtesy honours were thrown at his car and others.

Later he told editors of various newspapers: "I am not prepared to be diverted from a policy which is of vital importance to the future of this country by the ill-mannered action of irresponsible crowds."

Sir Andrew Cohen added that he regarded the proposals as "the beginning of full African government."

Kabaka's Statement

Told in London of the occurrences, the Kabaka said: "I deplore this violence."

He expressed pride in the wonderful reaction displayed by the 14m. Baganda towards his royal house and himself. He added: "I can hardly believe that I deserve so much good will and affection. It will be a great inspiration to me for the future. During my year's stay in London, the Nabagereka, my wife, has been the focal point for all the support I have received from my people."

The qualities needed in the Kabaka were, he thought, progressiveness combined with a due observance of traditional customs and religion, and a selfless devotion to the Baganda.

Students Visiting Africa

TO STRENGTHEN LINKS between student communities in Africa and those in other parts of the world, a party of students are now on a three-months' tour of the Sudan, Uganda, the Belgian Congo, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Senegal. The representative of England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland is Mr. Geoffrey Keen, aged 28, editor of a students' newspaper. He is M.Sc. London and B.A. Nottingham. The other members of the team are Messrs. Guillermo Campbell Soble, of Costa Rica; David Martinez, of the Philippines; and Lawrence Cobb Howard, of the United States.

Mau Mau "Field Marshal" Condemned

Evidence Concerning Mr. Leakey

SENTENCES OF DEATH have been passed on Gatitu Kabura, Mau Mau "Field-Marshal" Kileleshwa, and the two male associates who were captured with him in a cave in the foothills of Mount Kenya on October 15. They were charged with being in illegal possession of a revolver and 13 rounds of ammunition. An African girl taken at the same time is to be detained during the Government's pleasure. Leave to appeal was granted on questions of law only.

In his judgment Mr. Justice de Lestrang declared that he was completely satisfied with the evidence presented by the prosecution and did not believe, in view of the defendants' alleged intention to surrender, that the judgments which the judge had read and the press reports and articles in the cave bearing Mr. Leakey's name showed that the prisoners were connected with that dastardly crime. The defendants were not represented by counsel.

Witnesses testified to finding the accused (who all pleaded not guilty) asleep in a cave, and that a loaded revolver was hanging above them. A rubber stamp bearing the name "Field-Marshal Kabura" and 127 documents were discovered in the cave, in addition to property of Mr. Leakey.

"Surrender" Arrangements

One document dated on the day after Mr. Leakey's abduction read: "Dear Sir, Kabura, with much greetings, G. Kaburi could not come because we are making arrangements to the assistance. We completed well that one of the Europeans. It was signed "By the grace of God the peace of God In General Kaburi." Another paper requested the names of the men who had participated in the taking of a European called Murungaru (which Superintendent Henderson said was the Native name of Mr. Leakey).

Kabura in a statement read in court said: "When I left Nyeri I went to look for a hole in the ground; and then I refused to fight anyone. I had no pistol in this hole. If I had a pistol I would have shot any European who came into the hole. This pistol is not mine."

Mr. Ian Millward, manager of a farm on the Kinangop, was accidentally shot and killed during a search for Mau Mau on the farm. He was a part-time officer in the Kenya Police Reserve.

At least 25 terrorists were killed by security forces near Thika last week, when, on reports by farm labourers, a gang of about 120 was located on the banks of the Tana River.

Armoured cars were used by the security forces in a major engagement with a large gang of terrorists last week in the Embu district, where 25 were killed.

Crater Bombed

The crater of Longonot, an extinct volcano in the Najyasha area, has been bombed by the R.A.F. in an effort to dislodge Mau Mau gangs. Later the area was combed by Army patrols.

An attempt by 25 long-term Mau Mau prisoners to break out of Nairobi prison has been foiled by an alarm given by a sentry. It was found that a file had been smuggled into the jail and that the prisoners had removed their ankle-irons and broken down the door leading to the prison compound.

Colonel P. A. Morecombe, director of the Kikuyu Guards, told Rotarians in Nairobi last week that the cost of equipping the tribal police and tribal police reserve would be £60,000, and the pay of members at the rate of £320,000 a year. About 22,000 Kikuyu Guards and tribal police were operating from 530 defended posts in the reserves.

That units of the R.A.F. stationed in Kenya are now making a substantially greater contribution to the fight against Mau Mau than was the case a year ago was claimed by Air Marshal Sir Claude Pelly, A.O.C. in C. Middle East. Operational techniques, he said, had been greatly improved in the last 10 months.

Mr. M. W. Braswell, commanding officer of the Kenya Police Reserve Air Wing, who has only one hand, brilliantly controlled from his Piper aircraft, ground forces in a recent operation against a gang of 100 terrorists in the Tana River area.

Members of the part-time Kenya Police Reserve in the Coast, Nairobi, and Nyanza areas will in future be asked to volunteer for duties. It is hoped that compulsory powers will not have to be used again except in exceptional circumstances. The basis of payments to officers and members of the Police Reserve has been revised.

Gallery Award

Constable Selemat of the Kenya Police has been awarded the Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry. On the morning of an attack between a large heavily-armed Mau Mau gang and a police patrol, Selemat, a 27-year-old Kenyan, a Home Guard headman became detached from the patrol, after tracking the gang who were found resting in a splash, he attacked and split the main body of 50, later pursuing a small group alone into a thick swamp. "Regardless of any danger," Selemat carried out an intensive search on his own, moving about in three to four feet of water. He killed five terrorists and captured three home-made rifles and ammunition. The citation says that the constable "has always been in the forefront of all operations against Mau Mau."

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Trade Mission

THE PRESIDENT of the BOARD OF TRADE has decided to send a trade mission to examine business men in Egypt, the Sudan, and Ethiopia early in the New Year. Sir Leonard Deakin, chairman of the Board of Trade, will lead the mission in Egypt and the Sudan, and Mr. G. E. R. Eley, deputy chairman of the British Board of the Middle East, will lead the Ethiopia Mission. Miss C. M. Reynolds, of the Commercial Reservations and Exports Department of the Board of Trade, will be secretary, assisted by Mr. R. Gapp, of the Export Credits Guarantees Department. The Governments of the countries concerned have welcomed the proposal.

The Cigarette
of
Good Taste

General Neguib Denounced

Accused of Unscrupulous Manoeuvring

General Neguib has not merely been removed from the office of President of Egypt by Colonel Nasser, the new Minister, but is being fiercely attacked in public by spokesmen for the Council of the Revolutionary Command.

On Monday evening a statement from that source was issued to prove that General Neguib had joined the ranks of the Communists and the Muslim Brothers, hence attempting with his full strength to destroy the existing regime and stir up subversive movements and popular disturbances.

He was alleged to have denounced the Government, to have called for a return to democracy and for resumption of the struggle against the British, and to have appeared on the balcony of the Republic Palace with the Deputy Supreme Guide of the Muslim Brotherhood and addressed the crowds against the Government.

Alleging that Neguib had become envious of Nasser because he had defeated the President's attempts to gain power, the statement declared that the General had been used by the Communists and the Brotherhood as "a trump card."

Referring to a plot by some Army officers in April, the statement concluded: "So far was Neguib ready to go, and so unscrupulously was he ready to manoeuvre, what he failed to realize was that these subversive forces were using him only as a tool in the struggle. Once this was terminated the tool would be thrown away."

Sudanese Minister's Statement

In Khartoum on Monday the Sudanese Minister of Communications and Acting Minister of the Interior, General Zarouk, said that Egyptian-Sudanese relations would be damaged by any further Egyptian action against General Neguib, whose removal from office would weaken the unity of the Nile Valley, because of several relations of sentiment, especially if further action was to be taken against General Neguib.

The president of the Umma (Independence) Party, Sidiq Salih Mahdi, said that the issue was one for Egypt

alone, but that the people of the Sudan regretted the occurrence.

President Neguib is the son of a Sudanese mother and was educated at Gordon College, Khartoum.

Visiting Sudanese Ministers

Entertained by Queen and Prime Minister

WHEN THE QUEEN received Ismail el Azhari, Prime Minister of the Sudan, he was accompanied by Sir Anthony Edna, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Sir Winston Churchill gave a luncheon party at 10 Downing Street in honour of the Prime Minister of the Sudan. Those present included the Ministers of Justice for the Sudan (Sayed Ali Abdel Rahman), Minister for Social Affairs and National Guidance (Ismail el Azhari), the Lord Chamberlain, the Marquess of Salisbury, Viscount Swinton, Sir Robert Howe (Governor-General of the Sudan), Mr. Acland, Mr. Clement Davies, Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Duncan Sandys, Marshal of the R.A.F. Sir William Dickson, Sir Graham Vincent, Mr. C. J. Geddes, and Mr. J. K. Chamberlain.

The United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association entertained the visiting Ministers to luncheon at the House of Commons last week. Those present were Mr. E. B. White, Mr. Mr. Heathcoat-Amory, M.P., Sir Herbert Ritches, M.P., Mr. Clement Davies, M.P., Sir David Eccles, M.P., Mr. G. G. Griffiths, M.P., Mr. W. Clevil Hall, M.P., Mr. A. Henderson, M.P., Lord John Hope, M.P., Dr. W. S. Liddell, Major J. G. Eöckhart, Sir Robert S. S. Simpson, M.P., and the Hon. Sir G. Younger, M.P.

A reception was held at Sudan House, London, last Thursday evening.

Sayed Ali Abdel Rahman, el Azhari, Minister of Justice, sat in the High Court for a time beside Mr Justice Cassels during the hearing of a case.



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Letters to the Editor

Mr. Kahahu's Talk on Kenya

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—In reviewing my talk on the Mau Mau and Mau Mau in your issue of October 28, your correspondent lets his prejudices override truth and his article stands in need of correction.

The statement that I said "Europeans dispossessed Africans of their land by force of arms" is entirely false, the phrase "force of arms" did not occur in my talk. At no time did I claim that Africans were dispossessed forcibly. In referring to this question I gave both the European and Kikuyu points of view, the latter being that the land was appropriated while it was only temporarily unoccupied.

When I spoke of the nationalistic and religious aspects of Mau Mau I was not seeking to defend it, but merely attempting to explain Mau Mau by pointing out that its chief causes are the deeply frustrating conditions of life at all levels which the Kikuyu people are suffering now. I added that this frustration had given rise to a bitterly nationalistic spirit among Africans, and that Mau Mau was the outcome of this spirit in its most fanatical form of expression.

I said also that loss of religion and break-up of tribal life have been responsible for the re-awakening of tribalistic feelings, as expressed in the oath-taking which has been held on the Kikuyu because it has served as an outlet for feelings now denied their traditional expression. And when your correspondent calls Mau Mau irreligious on the grounds of its "fuzzy ceremonies" he is only playing with words; the history of religions records countless bloody and sacrificial ceremonies.

This statement that I referred to the average income of European farmers at £20,000 a year is again misleading. My actual words were: "It is not unknown"—and I challenge him to refute.

His assertion that "large numbers of Africans" in Kenya earn more than £3 to £4 a week is entirely incorrect. But even suppose this to be so, would it justify the majority earning wages too low to keep them from want? I refer him to the Carpenter Report on African minimum monthly wages in Nairobi to be at the time 52s. plus 7s. for housing allowance. There was no extra ration allowance or ration in kind, while for agricultural workers the report shows that 48% earn less than 25s. a month, and 26% less than 20s. The commission considers that a wage of more than double the present average wage would be a satisfactory one.

Your correspondent misquotes me as saying that Africans are not allowed to grow coffee, in order to argue that this is "an old misstatement". In point of fact I said they were not allowed to grow coffee until recently (a statement he cannot refute) and that since this ban was lifted Africans are restricted to 100 trees per farmer.

He reports me as having said that African peasants receive no assistance from the Government, but again it is misleading. My actual words were: "The individual African farmer, unlike the European farmer, cannot normally obtain the Government assistance he would need to develop his land."

Finally, the statement that I said "the Kikuyu independent schools had produced very good results" is entirely false. On the contrary, I questioned the educational standards of these ill-equipped schools, and I added that they were responsible for producing young men and women keenly aware of the political situation and racial conflict which is raging everywhere in Africa today.

Yours faithfully,

University of London,
Eindhoven, W.C.1.

P. KAHAHU

Belatedness of Government Reports

Tribute to the I.A.A.

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—You have frequently drawn attention to the lateness of publication of annual reports. I believe I am right in saying that the annual report on Kenya for 1953 has still not appeared. I suppose the official excuse is that the emergency is responsible for the delay—but the report on Malaya for 1953—a much larger publication—has been available for some time.

I was also interested in your remarks about the report of the War Council. Surely, however, if anything containing remarks that admit failure or smack of despondency deserves to be suppressed, Mrs. Elspeth Huxley's "A Thing to Look" should be included. On the whole I found it an admirable description of Mau Mau, but her treatment, though admittedly only in a few pages, of the King's African Rifles is very unfair to the force which has, with Kenya Regiment assistance, played by far the greatest part in the military operations.

Yours faithfully,

Cambridge.

G. S. W. MINTER

"This Agriculture Bill rests on three foundations—ability, efficiency and development. There must be confidence between the three partners: the industry, the Government, the industry itself, and the general public."—Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, Minister for Agriculture in Kenya.



Service for Visitors

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association is a public service organisation supported by local private enterprise, transportation companies, and the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar. The Association is here to assist visitors to these territories and to give advice. It maintains Visitors' Information Bureaux in Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Mombasa, and Nairobi. Their addresses are:

DAR ES SALAAM
Main Street (opposite the harbour)

MOBASA
Killindini Rd. (Entrance to Dock Gates)

KAMPALA
Shimani Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)

NAIROBI
Holding St. (opposite bus terminus)

Written enquiries should be addressed to:
THE INFORMATION OFFICER, E.A.T.T.A.
P.O. Box 2013, NAIROBI, KENYA.

In LONDON the Association is represented by The East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be sent to our representative at East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 26-27 Smith Street, Durban.

In RHODESIA information is obtainable from East African Airways Corporation, 317 Harvest House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

Director of Commonwealth Information

Mr. B. Cockram's Career

MR. B. COCKRAM, who has been appointed Director of Information in the Commonwealth Relations Office in the replacement of Mr. A. H. Joyce, was born in Jersey 54 years ago and educated at Taunton school, Southampton, Osnott College, Oxford, and London University. Entering the Civil Service in 1926, he was an adviser to the United Kingdom Delegation in the Assembly and Council of the League of Nations from 1933 to 1938 and to the Brussels Conference on the Far East in 1936. In 1939 he went to South Africa as political secretary to the High Commissioner, in which post he remained for five years.

From 1941 to 1949 he was a counsellor in the British Embassy in Washington, and adviser to the U.K. Delegation to the San Francisco Conference, 1945; to the Assembly, Security, Economic and Social, Trusteeship Councils of the United Nations, 1946-48, and to the Councils of U.N.R.R.A. and I.C.A.O. In 1945 he was attached to Lord Kitchin's financial mission to the United States and in the following year he attended the Paris Peace Conference as an adviser to the U.K. Delegation. From 1946 to 1949 he was a member of the Far East Commission on Japan.

International Experience

Mr. Cockram toured the U.S.A. in 1948, 1951, and 1954, speaking and broadcasting on behalf of the United Nations, the British Information Services, the American and Canadian Institutes of International Affairs, and the English Speaking Union. He has also lectured on international affairs at universities in the U.S.A. and Australia. He has visited East and West

Africa, the West Indies, Malaya, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands.

Mr. Cockram met his wife while both held research fellowships at the University of Michigan, U.S.A. Mrs. Cockram has specialized successfully in history, education, and medicine. Their daughter, Gail Marjorie, now 18, is studying law at the London School of Economics.

S. Rhodesia's New Native Township

LOCAL GOVERNMENT in Native townships of Southern Rhodesia will be facilitated by the Native Councils Bill which is now being drafted. Mr. P. B. Fletcher, Minister of Native Affairs, made that statement when he opened Seki township, one of the first two areas in which African farmers obtain franchise title to land. Seki will eventually be self-contained, with residential areas, hotels, shops, a cinema, a school, a police station, light industrial sites, etc. The original African freehold title to Mr. C. E. Mapanga, who has bought a business stand. They cost £25 each, and the purchaser must build within two years or a minimum value of £150. So far 213 Africans have applied. The township will cover 5,000 acres, permitting a population of 25,000.

Muganda Chief Threatened

AN ARRESTMENT had been given to the chief, Gotsi of Uganda on the so-called Kabaka case, a crowd of Africans stoned the car of the ex-chief about 22 miles from Kampala. Later a mob armed with rocks and bush knives surrounded the house, but dispersed when they found all doors and windows were secure. The ex-chief has reported to the Resident in Uganda that people in the village had threatened to cut his throat when the Kabaka returned. He is accused of having been willing to consider the election of a new Kabaka.

The World's View

THE STORY OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA

by NORA S. KANE

Foreword by THE RIGHT HON. SIR GODFREY HUGHES, C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S., M.B.
Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

On October 23rd, 1953, Southern Rhodesia, sixty-three years after its foundation, became a partner in a Federation of Central African States. Mr. Kane has lived in the country all her life; her father and mother were pioneers. She tells the story of Southern Rhodesia from the earliest days of the Matabele and Mashona peoples, through the years of Lobengula, King of the Matabele, who bartered the metal and mineral riches of his territory to Cecil Rhodes and unwittingly paved the way for the British South African Company, down to the final emergence of Southern Rhodesia as a self-governing country.

One section of the book is devoted to biographies of the founders—Rhodes, Jameson, Selous, the Moffat, and Sir Charles Coghlan. But Rhodes and Jameson overshadow the whole book, for the story of Southern Rhodesia is their story. The last section of the book shows how the savage country of sixty years ago has developed into a progressive and prosperous State.

Rhodesia has become known to the world mainly by the opinions expressed by outside observers. This account of its history and its recent development is a picture from within.

Frontispiece and 12 pp. half-tone illustrations. 211 pp.

FROM ALL BOOKSELLERS

PUBLISHED BY CASSELL

Parliament**Britain, S. Africa, and U.N.O.****Questions in the Commons**

The British Government's attitude to South African racialism, as raised in U.N.O. was the subject of Commons questions last week by MR. FENNER BROCKWAY, MR. A. HENDERSON, and MR. F. BESWICK (Lab.).

SIR A. BEVISE (H.M. Government) have declined to join the United Nations Commission, since they consider that the Commission was illegally constituted. They consider that reference to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion would be superfluous, and do not propose to take any further action.

MR. BROCKWAY: "Does not the Minister agree that issues of security and peace are involved in the racial conflict in the Union, and does he not think that in this change we would be liable to accept racial conflicts in other territories as a corollary of the whole world?"

MR. HENDERSON: "The hon. member knows better than most hon. members, I think, that Article 2(7) of the Charter was the outcome of very extensive discussions at the time it was drawn up. The late Government took the same view as we did on this matter. My personal view is that, having drawn up the Charter, we must stand by its terms."

MR. BESWICK: "Is it not a serious matter, when one of the founder members of the United Nations alleges that the General Assembly is acting illegally? Does not the Foreign Secretary consider that the matter should not be left on that basis? Would it not be desirable to secure an advisory opinion from the International Court on the issue, which has arisen between the Government and the General Assembly?"

SIR A. BEVISE: "I do not think it is a matter of which the late Government took the same view as we did, and the late Government took the same view. I do not think we can overlook these differences of interpretation to the Hague Court."

Dissatisfaction over Ladbury Report

MR. D. JONES (Lab.) asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware that certain of the recommendations on salaries and conditions contained in the Ladbury Commission's report would operate unfairly and had caused dissatisfaction among responsible organizations in East Africa; and what action he intended to take on the report in order to allay apprehension.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The East African Governments have received some of the Ladbury Commission's recommendations after consultations with their organizations. In Kenya the report is still under consideration. My impression is that, bearing in mind the many and complex racial issues involved, there is a large measure of agreement, and I see no need to intervene."

MR. S. DODD-PARKER (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary why the Kenya Government had forbidden the import of the monthly journal, *Socialist Asia*.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The import and circulation of this journal was considered by the Governor-in-Council to be contrary to the public interest."

Mrs. E. WHITE (Lab.) asked what steps had been taken to bring to the notice of employers in Kenya the need to ensure that when employees were detained as Mau Mau suspects but were subsequently cleared their wages, housing conditions, and seniority on reinstatement should be not less good than previously, and what example was set in the public services.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Workers in permanent Government employment who were detained as Mau Mau suspects and subsequently cleared are fully reinstated. The Kenya Government has sought to persuade private employers to adopt a similar procedure, and there is no reason to believe that most responsible firms have not done so."

MR. H. HUGHES (Lab.) asked how many detention orders had been made in Kenya under the emergency powers regulations; how many such orders had been enforced; how many detainees had exercised their right to appear before the advisory committee under those regulations; in how many cases the advisory committee had recommended release conditionally and unconditionally respectively; and in how many of these cases such recommendations were followed by actual release.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "24,531 orders have been made, and 24,200 enforced; 772 detainees have appealed to the advisory committee, which has recommended that one should be released unconditionally and 16 conditionally. That advice has been followed in all but four cases, which are still being considered."

MR. J. DOODS-PARKER (Lab.) asked what committees the Secretary of State had appointed to inquire into the operations of the Government of the Colonies in relation to the subject of immigration.

MR. DOODS-PARKER: "None."

MR. H. HUGHES (Lab.) asked if the Colonial Secretary was aware of the danger to the liberty of the subject in Kenya caused by the present operation there of emergency legislation and of the incitements to disaffection and disorder thereby caused to aggrieved British subjects; and if he would set up an inquiry into the present past and future scope and operation of such emergency legislation.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am in close and constant touch with the Governor on this subject, and copies of all emergency regulations which he makes under powers conferred on him by Part II of the Emergency Powers Order-in-Council have been placed in the library of the House, and copies sent to me. We all regret the need for the measures which they involve. It is necessary to deal with the emergency, but I am satisfied that they are necessary, and I do not consider that any inquiry is required."

Immigration Control

DESPITE REPRESENTATIONS, particularly from Asians, no amendments can be made to Southern Rhodesia's new Inter-Territorial Movement of Persons (Control) Act. This was stated recently by the Prime Minister, Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, who stressed that no abrogation of existing rights was involved. Ideally, they looked forward to the time when restrictions on movement would not exist, but the people had the right to carry out their wish that at the moment the *status quo* should be maintained. Mentioning that he had received many letters from Asians, Mr. Todd denied any desire to withdraw privileges from Asians or impose disabilities upon those in Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland who wished to visit Southern Rhodesia. In applying the laws to Asian visitors, as little restriction as possible would be imposed. For instance, Asian children in the northern territories would still be able to attend Southern Rhodesian schools, and no permits would be required for visits to the Victoria Falls.

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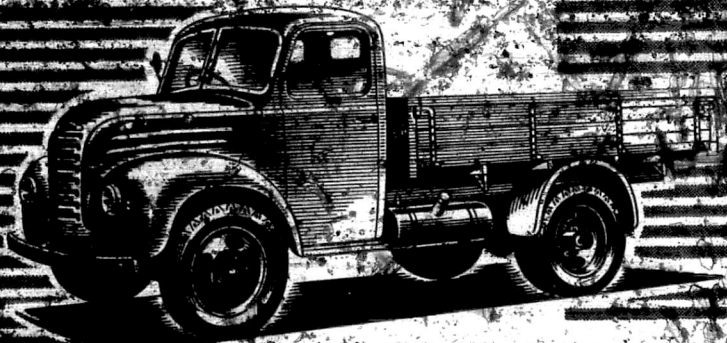
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Schlesinger Group's Faith in Kenya Colonial Bank May Open in East Africa

MR. JOHN S. SCHLESINGER, after a two-day conference with his Nairobi associates, announced plans for the expenditure of £500,000 on a block of shops, flats, offices and cinema. The scheme involves the demolition of a building in the heart of the city. He said that the directors were considering the establishment in East Africa of the Colonial Bank, which was now in a position to invest capital overseas.

There were also plans for a chain of cinemas in the African tribal areas, for which there was a need, though there would be no profits at first. A strong African film industry ought to be established and the production of an East African newsreel and an East African feature film for release to the rest of the world was already in hand.

People's Courage Praised

Speaking on "Faith in the Future of Kenya and South East Africa," Mr. Schlesinger told Nairobi Rotarians that no nation had ever been born without bloodshed and tears. "Your turn is now here," he added, "but this problem will be licked, or that I am certain. He praised the courage and determination of the peoples of Kenya.

Turning to the proposed investments by his organization, he declared that there was nothing economically or morally so wonderful about the colonies. It was not a sudden realization of the Colony's potentials, he had known it all along. His father, the late W. Schlesinger, founder of the organization, had always thought in terms of Africa south of the equator.

Mr. A. F. Kirby, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, said in reply that it was heartening to find someone from outside with such firm enthusiasm for East Africa.

Hopes for Rhodesia's University Importance of Inter-Racial Concord

"WE HAVE ALL GOT TO LOOK FAR BEYOND the stage when people of different races rather self-consciously work together, all making rather a special effort about it," writes Mr. Geoffrey Huggins, Federal Prime Minister, in a brochure that published in August as a first phase campaign for the proposed Rhodesia University College.

"It is difficult for Europeans, with the best will in the world, not to be a little condescending. On the other hand, it is difficult for coloured people of other races to keep from feeling frustrated and resentful."

Mr. Huggins said that the Imperial Board would aim at the highest standards, which he said the people of all races should strive to reach. He said that the people of all races should strive to reach the highest standards, which he said the people of all races should strive to reach. He said that the people of all races should strive to reach the highest standards, which he said the people of all races should strive to reach.

Sir Edgar Whitehead, Southern Rhodesian Finance Minister, speaking at a public meeting in Salisbury organized by the Rhodesia University Association, said that no strings were attached to the gift of £10m. from the United Kingdom. Less than a year before the donation had come to London the Government had expressed the conviction that the union of South Africa and Rhodesia was inevitable.

The number of students at the University of the Cape and the University of Natal in South Africa had increased in the past few years and it was expected that the number of students would continue to increase. It would not be to the disadvantage of the Rhodesian students if the Rhodesian students were to be completely satisfied with the conditions and with the facilities of the proposed university.

Applying for a further £500,000, Sir Edgar Whitehead said that as so much had been done by others for the proposed university, it would be a great blot on the country if they could not raise the balance.

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Repercussions of London Dock Strike NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Traffic to East Africa Seriously Affected

EXPORTS TO EAST AFRICA were bound to be seriously affected by the recent dock strikes. Mr. E. C. Sortwell, Chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, said at a meeting last week.

When the shipping committee last met the strike had just begun, but even during September five berth days had been lost. One definite reaction to the strike, which the chairman could report was that the phasing committee had reduced the January basic tonnage for Mombasa to 40,000 tons to avoid congestion.

The shipping sub-committee had recently been given a survey of the port and rail position in East Africa by Mr. C. T. Bates, Chief Commercial Superintendent, F. R. & H. who said that that administration was now working on the basis of a 10% increase in traffic annually, and that developments at present in hand were designed to cater for such an increase until 1960. By that time port and rail facilities should be capable of handling all traffic likely to be offered.

Registration Declaration Amended

In order to strengthen the present cargo registration form, the shipping sub-committee has drafted a new declaration, which the time has elapsed with the amendment. The recommended system is as follows:

"We hereby declare that we have no right or any other special privilege or preference in respect of the cargo above mentioned, that no declaration has been or will be made by other parties in our behalf in this cargo or covered by a bill of lading, and that it is or will be ready for immediate dispatch when called forward. In the event of the cargo ceasing to be available for shipment, whether by reason of an order being cancelled or for any other reason, we undertake immediately to withdraw this application from the register. In the event of an order being cancelled in the meantime, we undertake immediately to withdraw this application from the register."

The chairman reported that the shipments of general cargo from the U.K. to Mombasa during August and September were 32,229 and 34,821 tons, and to Dar es Salaam 8,341 and 4,538 tons. The figures for September 29 and October 16 for Mombasa showed 27,640 and 258,000 tons, and for Dar es Salaam 5,300 and 11,100 tons.

Statistics for Tanganyika ports in September were as follows: in bill of lading tons, Dar es Salaam: general imports, 36,005; exports, 72,744; bulk oil, 18,888; total, 146,637. Tanga: general imports, 5,598; exports, 11,863; bulk oil, 78; total, 18,539. Lindi: general imports, 2,769; exports, 4,704; total, 7,473. Mikindani-Mtwara: general imports, 1,371; exports, 2,341; total, 3,712.

Nairobi Wages

IN RECENTLY REPORTING that rates of pay for unskilled labour employed by Nairobi City Council had been raised to a minimum of between £7 13s. and £6 4s. a month on one scale and between £6 6s. and £4 10s. on the other, in addition to free accommodation, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was misled by the Information Department of Kenya, which issued that information. The City Council now informs us that the revised minimum wage of African staff is £4, and there are three scales, with rates ranging from £4 to £6 18s. in addition, 10s. a month is payable for heavy and dirty work or 5s. for heavy or dirty work.

O.E.T.A. Reunion

A REUNION of former members of the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration and the British Military Administration in Ethiopia and Eritrea will be held in London on Monday, December 6. Particulars may be obtained from Brigadier F. R. W. Jameson, Stoodwell House, Oxley, Surrey, chairman of the reunion committee, the other members of which are Lieut. Colonel R. N. P. Lewin, Captain C. R. Williams, and Captain J. Chick.

More than 70 members of the teaching staff of the University College of Khartoum are British.

By October of next year the whole of the field staff of the Sudan Gezira Board will be Sudanese.

Nearly 100,000 passengers were carried by Central African Airways in the first nine months of this year.

Unless they are granted an extra £8 per month Africans of the Northern Rhodesian Hotel and Catering Workers Union are to strike on December 6.

An Ethiopian sword shield, and spear have been presented to the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, by the Emperor of Ethiopia in commemoration of his recent visit.

Chief Congratulated

Mr. S. D. Shurren, D.O., Mombasa, has congratulated Chief Pkemei of the West Suk district on his prompt arrest of two Africans who were wanted in connexion with the *Dini ya Msimbwa*, a proscribed religious cult.

The Federal Government has approved plans for seven new secondary seven primary and four infants schools in Northern Rhodesia, which now has 51 European schools compared with 174 in Southern Rhodesia and 10 in Nyasaland.

A.L.C.s in Northern Rhodesia who received fees for their services to Government, about 400 in number, have practically been doing nothing for some years. The Queen has now signed an Order-in-Council legalizing the practice.

Lions in the Kabre National Park are reported to show absolute indifference to human proximity. The district commissioner, Namwala, who was touring the southern part, he was once within eight yards of two lionesses and five cubs, which completely ignored him.

Academic contacts between students would be more important than any arrangement of separate colleges, said the Rev. John Cowie, acting chairman of the inaugural board of the Rhodesia University. He remarked that race relations in South African universities were far happier where the races were not deliberately segregated.

Post Office Savings Certificates (10s. a unit) have been issued by the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. They replace the Southern Rhodesian certificates. Neither Northern Rhodesia nor Nyasaland has made an issue since the war. The compound rate of interest of the new Federal certificate is 4.2%, tax free, slightly less than the former Southern Rhodesian rate.

Livingstone Relics

The largest single collection of David Livingstone relics ever shown is expected to be displayed at next year's centenary celebrations of the explorer's discovery of the Victoria Falls. Dr. J. Desmond Clark, curator of the Rhodes Livingstone Museum, is gathering much of the material during his present visit to Great Britain. A large prefabricated building opposite the museum in Livingstone will house the exhibition from June to August, 1955.

There will in future be two contests for awards by the Margaret Wrong Memorial Fund. The Margaret Wrong prize of £20 will be offered to Africans in any part of Africa south of the Sahara for an original unpublished manuscript in one of the metropolitan languages; and the Margaret Wrong medal to Africans whose names are in an area to be specified each year, for a work already published in an African language. For 1955 the area will be West Africa.

Of Commercial Concern

One of the most up-to-date debates in southern Africa is being held in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia for the Dairy Marketing Board. Costing £190,000 it may be ready by next January. Eight hundred gallons of milk a day will be pasteurized and bottled. The cheese section will manufacture cheddar and gouda. The contractors are Richard Costain, Ltd.

The functions of the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Tanganyika Territory have been transferred from the Regional Commissioner of Customs and Excise to the Principal Executive Officer in the Department of Commerce P.O. Box 234, Dar es Salaam.

Nyasaland Companies

Twelve new companies with capital totalling nearly £1.7m. were registered in Nyasaland in the first nine months of this year, bringing the number of companies in the Protectorate to 334.

Limited imports of raw coffee beans from dollar sources may now be made into the United Kingdom. Private imports from non-dollar sources have been allowed for some months.

Latest reports estimate that 1,116,367 acres had been planted to cotton in Uganda up to the end of September, compared with 1,511,273 acres in the corresponding period of 1953.

The Protectorate of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been accepted as a contracting party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

General Investment in Rhodesia Railways increased by £2m. in the last financial year and now stands at £17,463m.

Egypt has agreed to increase the Sudan share of water from the Atolia dam by about 44,000m. gallons a year.

Dividends

Crown Staff and General Investment—20% for year to June 30 last (the same) plus 5% bonus (21%) on participating preference shares. Deferred dividend is 10% (the same), plus 5% bonus (21%). Profit £60,847 (£45,490) before tax £38,850 (£32,070).

Robert Hudson, Ltd.—12% for year to June 30. Gross profits, £490,060. Ordinary capital doubled (to £920,754) by 100% scrip issue earlier in the year.

Sisal Outputs for October

Arusha Plantations, Ltd.—76 tons of fibre from the Themti estate, making 293 tons for four months, compared with 292 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—127½ tons of fibre, compared with 98½ tons in October, 1953.

East African Sisal Plantations

EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS, LTD., earned a profit of £2,263 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £4,166 in the previous year. Expenditure amounts to £36,248 and dividends totalling 25% require £19,293, leaving a carry-forward of £28,216 against £7,779 brought in.

The net assets are £142,500 in shares of 100. Cash and reserve funds stand at £26,071, revenue reserve at £93,216, reserve for future taxation at £19,300, and current liabilities at £25,120. Fixed assets are valued at £120,393 and current assets at £22,607, including £182,244 in cash.

Output of sisal and low during the year amounted to 1,821 tons, against 1,775 tons in the previous year. An area of 580 acres was replanted and 400 acres were prepared for planting in 1954-55. The Tanganyika property consists of 19,842 acres of which 5,380 acres are under cultivation and 659 acres following preparatory to planting.

The directors are Mr. G. R. S. Lloyd, Chairman; S. I. Hamlyn, G. D. Hills, and P. H. Hamlyn; Messrs. Rock Securities, Ltd., are the auditors. The 31st annual general meeting will be held on December 7.

Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate

MINI MINI (NYASALAND) TEA SYNDICATE, LTD., after producing £39,090 for taxation, report a net surplus of £24,577 in the year ended June 30, compared with £16,384 in the previous year. General reserve receives £8,688 and dividends totalling 25% require £17,593, leaving a carry-forward of £2,903 against £2,853 brought in.

The issued capital is £99,376 in units of 5s. and revenue reserves stand at £45,503. Fixed assets are valued at £22,000, deferred liability at £19,400, and net current assets at £27,976, including £278,815 in cash. The company owns 167½ acres of which 600 are planted. There is an amount of 200 tons of tea being and five tons in transit. Total plantations comprise 163 acres. The current tea crop amounted to 489,200 (463,700) lb. The net average sale price was 47,190 (£34,081) per lb. and the l.o.b. cost was £1,042 (£15,084) per lb.

The directors are Mr. J. A. Egan, (chairman), Commander J. G. Arbutnot, and Mr. C. A. Meakin, and the secretaries Messrs. Dickson Anderson and Co., Ltd. The 31st annual general meeting will be held on December 7.

New Lighterage Wharf

MOBASA'S new lighterage wharf, built on 60 acres of land reclaimed from the sea, and costing £376,000, has been officially opened. Mr. A. F. Kirby, general manager of East African Railways and Harbour, said that the first of the new deep-water berths should be ready for use during the next few months and the second by next autumn. On the same day the first of the Railway's new light alloy luxury coaches arrived in Mombasa on the inaugural run from Nairobi. Mr. Kirby revealed that more than £750,000 would be spent on coaches of this type, which are one-fourth of the weight of the former units.

"It has taken more than 12 years to prepare the Agriculture Bill," Dr. Masanjari, an Asian member of the Kenya Legislative Council.

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Mining

Gold Fields Rhodesian Report

THE GOLD FIELDS RHODESIAN DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD. earned a profit of £63,377 in the year ended May 31, compared with £65,468 in the previous year. Taxation amounts £18,260 and £20,800 is transferred to depreciation reserve. A dividend of 6d. per share results £34,376, leaving £16,005 to be carried forward against £5,514 brought in.

The paid up capital is £127,110 in shares of 10s. Revenue reserves stand at £105,031, current liabilities at £26,489, investments at £614,761, mining properties, farms, and ventures at £57,468, and current assets at £294,777, amounting to £182,742 in total.

Among the company's principal interests are holdings in Mopani Gold Mining Co., Ltd., the Sebakwe group of mines, and Wanderer Consolidated Mines Ltd. in Bechuanaland.

The directors are Mr. C. Amis, Chairman, Messrs. A. L. C. Paska, Sir Joseph Bell, Alternates, Messrs. J. Simpson, or G. S. Harley, Wain, and Sir Richard Stoddell. The secretary is Mr. G. W. J. Collie, and the 22nd annual general meeting will be held in London on December 1.

Wankie Coal Dearer

COAL PRICES in Southern Rhodesia have been raised by amounts ranging from 42% to 141%. The increases will cost major consumers in the Rhodesias more than £159,000 yearly, but railway and electricity charges are not expected to be affected yet. The Minister of Mines, Mr. G. A. Davenport, said that the Copperbelt must bear the largest burden, probably amounting to £20,000 a year, and Rhodesia Railway would pay Wankie some £46,000 more. On the other hand, power consumers would reduce costs by 2% by using a vast coal from Wankie's new facilities. The Prime Minister, Mr. Garfield Todd, said that the increases would immediately was not the category that some people suggested. Wankie had been frustrated by the delay in knowing their cost by rail. had that been done normally, the increases might not have been necessary. As it was, a fair agreement has been reached on prices, profits allowable, and incentives to reduce working costs.

Company Progress Reports

Coronation Syndicate: 16,500 tons of ore were treated at the Tebeke mine for 1,014 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,209. The corresponding figures for the Arcadia mine were 3,067 tons, 18,338 oz., and £3,301; and for the Muriel mine 3,137 tons, 29,138 oz., and £10,102.

Golden Phoenix: 12 oz. gold were recovered from 6,000 tons of ore, a working profit of £21,544 against £23,502 in September.

East of Rhodesia: 74,000 lbs. of ore were treated for 7,641 oz. gold and a working profit of £73,498.

Bezeerde: 995 oz. gold were recovered from milling 6,200 tons of ore. The working loss was £19,651.

Confederates Support Mineworkers

CONFEDERATE PARTY support for the European miners on the Copperbelt in Northern Rhodesia for "the unequal struggle against atomization of the mining industry" has been pledged to the I.M.W. by the party's executive, who is headed by an official of the party's executive committee. A great European Republic will be established in the near future, investment in the education of Africans to make it safe. He viewed with concern the attitude of the copper mines towards African advancement.

Bechuanaland Exploration

ACCEPTANCE of an offer of Messrs. Glazer Brothers of Johannesburg of 20s. for the 221,773 shares of the Bechuanaland Exploration Co. Ltd. is recommended by the directors of the company, who intend to accept all shares of the 221,773 shares which they hold or control.

Congo Mining Disaster

TWO MINERS were killed and 12 others injured in a gas explosion at a diamond mine in Belgian Congo. The disaster was the result of a lack of confidence from the Belgian Government.

Coal found in Nyasaland

COAL deposits have been discovered in the north-west of Kapowa, north of Kafue, in the Northern Province of Nyasaland.



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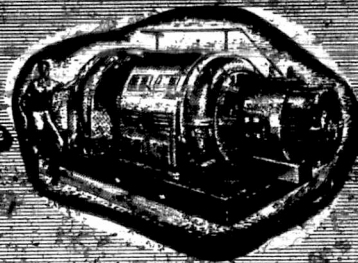
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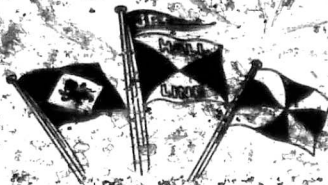
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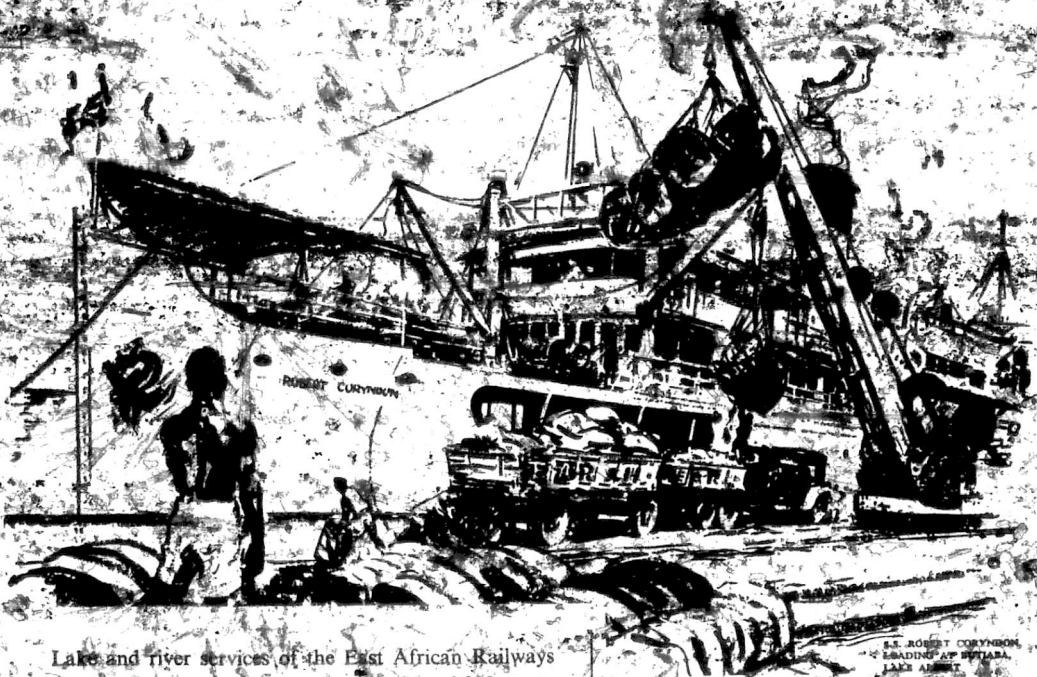
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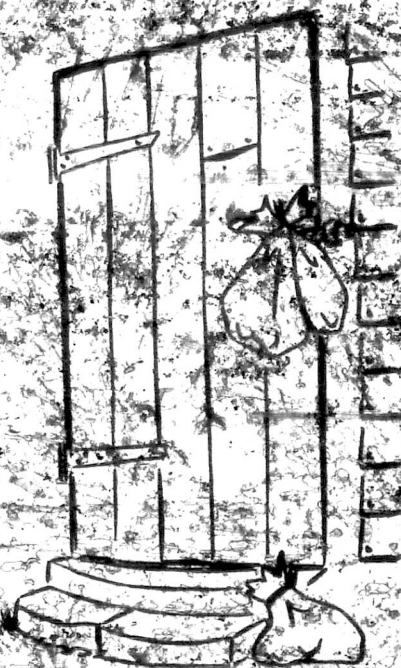
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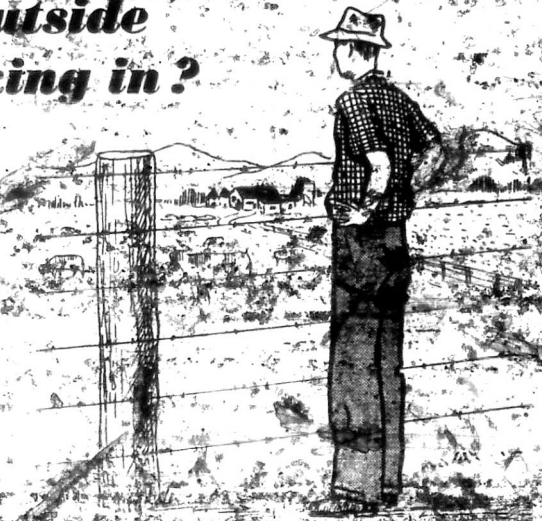
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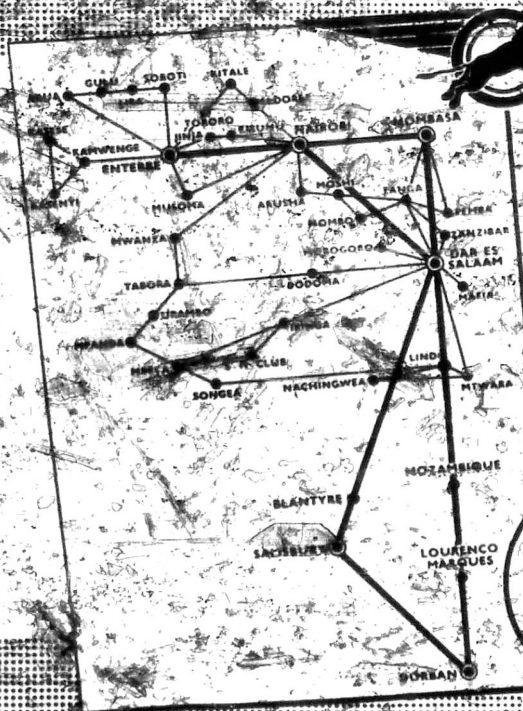
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Founder and Editor:
F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1954

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. R. L. BRAIN, assuredly the most candid industrial leader in Central or East Africa, must be one of the frankest company chairmen in the Commonwealth.

On several occasions we have recorded his forthright statements on the advancement of Africans in the copper mining industry of Northern Rhodesia, manifestly made from a deep sense of the importance of finding without further delay a solution to a problem which has grown increasingly dangerous; and according to the recent board of inquiry under the chairmanship of Sir John Forster, settlement of this issue is "imperative as a very early date." In his annual statement to the shareholders of the Roan Antelope and Mutulira copper mining companies, the chairman declares yet again that this is the most serious single problem to be faced, and that "while it remains unsolved Northern Rhodesia cannot count on full production, industrial peace, and economic progress. If he is firm, Mr. Brain is also conciliatory: for to the statement that "our African employees are entitled to feel that there is no impediment to the satisfaction of their reasonable aspirations," he adds the qualification that "our European employees are entitled to reasonable safeguards." What Mr. Brain modestly refrains from recalling is that safeguards so generous that they can have no parallel anywhere in the world have been repeatedly offered—and misguidedly rejected by the trade union representing the European mine workers. That organization has for years prevented the fragmentation of any job now done by Europeans, well knowing that it was thereby obstructing the reasonable advancement of the best qualified Africans; and, if the chief spokesman for the trade union has his way, it will be a "fight to a finish" for the selfish and shortsighted continuance of a colour bar which it imposed and has hitherto had the power to maintain.

The grave fuel and transport difficulties of the Rhodesias are likewise the subject of candid comment by Mr. Brain, who says bluntly that the mining companies consider it essential to abandon

Fuel Shortages Cost £1,200,000

the cautious official attitude to the expansion of the Rhodesian railway system. They want the Federal Government to adopt as their policy "the only premise which is possible in an expanding country—that a deficiency of railway capacity creates the demand, and not vice versa." The coal requirements of the Rhodesias are, he calculates, now about 295,000 tons monthly, of which the Copperbelt needs 90,000. Wankie Colliery could deliver 313,000 tons, or 71% above the total demands of the Federation, but the railways can unfortunately not move more than 260,000 tons. By the time new rolling stock arrives to make it possible to carry the difference, production at the colliery and the general demand will have risen, and the mining industry fears that the railways will not have enough staff to use the new locomotives and trucks to full capacity. Because the Copperbelt now receives only about two-thirds of its coal requirements, the mines have had to employ about seven thousand Africans on cutting wood, which is more than twice as costly to use as coal; they also import coal from South Africa and the United States at a higher expense, and one mine has begun to burn fuel oil. The annual cost to the Copperbelt of the present unsatisfactory fuel-rail position is computed at £1,200,000.

There is a widespread impression that Northern Rhodesia, the second largest copper producing territory in the world (ranking after the United States and before Chile) can market the metal exceptionally cheaply. Not wanting that dangerous misconception to prevail, Mr. Brain says emphatically—and

Not Among the Cheap Producers

not for the first time—that more than half of the world's present copper output is produced more cheaply than that at the Roan Antelope mine, which is a highly efficient property. In the last financial year it produced 88,678 tons of copper and sold 84,706 tons to overseas buyers at an average delivered cost of £120 a ton for blister and £133 for electrolytic. Operational costs rose by £7 per ton, the higher cost of power and railage added; at least £5, replacements represent an allocation of £10 per ton and further increases have now to be reckoned for the new African pensions scheme, and an extension of workmen's compensation, improved amenities in the African townships, and higher refining charges abroad. The average price realized was just under £230

a ton; the total working profit slightly exceeded £9m, taxation required £3.3m, and replacements reserve and general reserve received £1m and £750,000 respectively, leaving available just under £4m. In the case of the Muldrahi mine the figures differed but slightly, working profit totalling £9.6m, taxation absorbing more than £3.5m, replacements reserve requiring £1m, and general reserve £.5m, leaving a balance of £3.8m. These two great enterprises, and the associated Rhodesian Selection Trust, are of immense importance to the economy of the Federation and Northern Rhodesia, and any strike which would tend to remove the threat of serious fuel difficulties and the shortage of fuel will be advantageous to the State no less than the shareholders.

Notes By The Way

Strange Estimate

IT IS ESTIMATING to be told by a spokesman for the Government of Kenya that the number of Mau Mau adherents who will have to be banished from the tribe, or either permanently or for a long period may be as low as 2,000 and will not exceed 6,000. There has, I think, never been so modest an estimate in public, and some people with exceptional access to the facts have in private made no secret of their belief that tens of thousands of the Kikuyu would have to be excluded for ever. The latest official estimate is that there are now about 8,000 gangsters in the forests. Most of a very high proportion of that number be classed as so dangerous to tribal society, and in particular to the loyalists who have run great risks in joining the Home Guard, that they ought on no account to be set loose in the reserve again. These men represent the hard core of the most evil movement which any part of British East or Central Africa has known since civilized government was established. Acceptance of the low estimate of 2,000 inadvisable does mean, however, that two-thirds of them would escape this classification, even if all the Kikuyu now detained were to be classed as 'whites' or 'greys'—and that is an absurd assumption. It has been officially admitted that thousands of the men already in detention camps are still fanatically Mau Mau adherents; who would claim that all of the worst elements are today either with the gangs or in the camps?

Better Too Many Than Too Few

SOME MEMBERS of the Legislative Council in Kenya ought to press the Government for clarification of this matter, for it is of the highest importance that a serious underestimate of the gravity of the position should not be allowed to take root in the public mind in Africa or elsewhere. Kenya will have difficulties enough without raising undue risks. Is it not far better from the standpoint of the loyal Kikuyu—and equally from that of the country as a whole—than too many, rather than too few, of the Mau Mau murderers, maimers, and malefactors, should be permanently detained for the protection of society than that some of them should be set free to conspire again, to the grave hurt of a country which will long bear the scars of this rebellion? They will

not bear quickly. This haste will deprive Kenya of many excellent settlers and much capital investment for years (and some for ever), and their finances will long be burdened by the Government of this movement. Mr. Blundell told London journalists on Monday that he thought there was a tendency in the British Press to give an exaggerated impression of the rebellion because correspondents naturally telegraphed only news of incidents, not of normal economic development. Has he not tended to be unduly optimistic?

Quite Far Enough

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, which has acted so generously in regard to the Kabaka of Buganda, is already being pressed to waive the condition that the necessary reforms must be implemented before he returns to his Kingdom. It is sincerely to be hoped that such advice will be a deaf ear. There is a world of difference between clemency and appeasement, and if the first were to degenerate into the second its original justification would become deeply suspect. The Secretary of State made it clear when he addressed the House of Commons last week that the Cabinet would willingly expect the return of the Native ruler if it became convinced that the new constitutional arrangements had "become well established and were working satisfactorily". It was, he said, hoped that they could be brought into operation by the end of March next, and the latest date for the Lukiko to decide whether to ask for the return of Mutesa II would then be nine months after this. That time-table might perhaps be somewhat shortened, but it could not be significantly cut if there is insistence, as there should be, on proof that the changes are working satisfactorily.

Agitators Still Busy

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS in Uganda consider it absolutely essential for the Government to refuse to go one inch further than it has already done. The disgraceful scenes outside the Lukiko last week afford ugly evidence of the power of agitators to incite the Baganda to acts of violence, and that insult to the Queen's representative is an argument for firmness, not for further concessions. The truth is that Baganda extremists, in the hope of preventing acceptance of the Nairiembere proposals by the Lukiko, are still actively engaged in in-

timidation as well as persuasion. One of the worst mistakes made by the Government of Uganda at the time of the deportation of the Kabaka was the failure to arrest a number of well-known agitators. That error should not be repeated if, as seems likely, some of them will use their influence to undo all the work of the Hancock committee and frustrate the plans for reform in the Protectorate and Buganda. There ought to be firm adherence to settled policy and refusal to tolerate the machinations of a small number of subversive self-interests.

Loquacious But Uncommunicative

THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE SUDAN showed his sense of humour and his skill as a politician when he met a room full of journalists in London last week. He repeatedly turned aside their questions by a witty reply or a lengthy digression which had little to do on a subject which he presumably deemed it desirable not to clarify overmuch. "Here a politician in this country might have replied 'and continued,'" Mr. Azhari showed that he could be both loquacious and uncommunicative. Pointed, even barbed, inquiries did not disturb him. The impression he gave was that everything in the Sudan and in Egypt is about as good as it could possibly be, that it was amazing that anyone should have ideas of instability in either country, that all but a tiny minority of his people live in happy harmony, that anything could be perfect is that the product of a short stage of transition, and that the sceptics are badly misinformed. His usual talk was all done so blandly, so competently, that it won the admiration of even hard-boiled press representatives, but it scarcely convinced the more sceptical among them. Their aim was to get the Prime Minister to define his basic policy, especially in regard to relations with Egypt, and that was the one thing he was resolved not to do.

Secret History

IT WILL BE NEWS to the whole of Africa that in 1918 General Smuts—in whose doings South, Central and East Africa took the keenest interest over many years—wrote to Lloyd George, then Prime Minister, offering to take command of the American Army! That fact has just been revealed by Mr. Frank Quinn, the latest biographer of Lloyd George, who found Smuts's letter making that suggestion among the documents which he was allowed to read. What Lloyd George replied is not

known. I wonder if he had the nerve to tell the Americans?

New Governor

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR PEVERIL WILLIAM POWLETT, who is now on his way by sea to take up his duties as Governor of Southern Rhodesia, recently retired from the appointment of Commander-in-Chief in the South Atlantic. A midshipman when war broke out in 1914, he was constantly at sea during the next five years, seeing service at the Dardanelles and in the battle of Jutland. He became a captain in 1938, and later commanded H.M.S. TRIBISHIER, H.M.S. FUJI, and H.M.S. NEWCASTLE, serving in the Mediterranean during part of the last war. After hostilities ceased he went to the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, as a cadet in command, and was then promoted to the rank of Captain in the First Fleet of the Admiralty and was Officer-in-Charge in the Mediterranean, before becoming C-in-C, South Atlantic in 1952. He played Rugby football for England, is interested in all games, and is a keen shot and angler. Sir Peveril was born in Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire. Lady William Powlett is a Scot, born in Aberdeen.

Police Convicted

THE KENYA POLICE stand convicted of the offence of gross professional neglect and criminal reportorial default. A report, 1952—received in London only recently—some 18 months later than it should have been, said that it bears up date of submission by the Government. Again it says that all Governments must and Central Africa should instruct "all departments of the public service that every report, annual and otherwise, must bear the date of submission to the Secretary. It is not less necessary for Governors to insist upon the retention of these dates in any versions printed at the public expense, for Secretaries are inclined to remove a date when it reveals inexcusable slackness on their part before sending the document for printing."

The Atom Age

A LETTER posted in Kampala on September 23, and sent by surface mail, was delivered in London on November 18—eight weeks to the day after it was committed to the care of the postal authorities. Other correspondence posted in the commercial capital of Uganda on and about the same date presumably suffered similar abnormal delay. Why?

Mau Mau "Incorrigibles" Estimated at Maximum of 6,000

Mr. Blundell's Description of the State of Kenya Today

SIX THOUSAND KIKUYU at the most, and perhaps no more than 2,000, will have to undergo a long process of rehabilitation. MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, Minister without Portfolio in Kenya, told journalists in London on Monday afternoon.

"Great numbers of the Kikuyu are not deeply infected by Mau Mau," he continued. "I believe that they can become perfectly normal citizens through our methods of rehabilitation, reconstruction, and resettlement."

"Between 40,000 and 50,000 adult male Kikuyu are serving or have served in the Home Guard, the number fluctuating because as the situation improves in their area many ask permission to go back to the shop or other business which they abandoned because of their belief in the Government."

Mr. Blundell had begun by reading the following statement:—

"There are signs of a definite improvement on the military side in Kenya. This has been especially apparent over the last month, and is mainly due to the steady progress of our military plans, to the build-up of our intelligence services, and to the general improvement in the training of troops in local conditions and their increased knowledge of the problems they face in difficult terrain. But we must be prepared to face further incidents as the gangs get desperate."

"Up to April of this year all our statistics regarding incidents, the size of gangs, losses of arms and crimes, showed that the initial wave of Mau Mau was still carrying them forward. Since April the reverse is the case, and the evidence now shows that the gangster leaders are on the defensive. Their aim is now survival, whereas a year ago it was the elimination of the Government and the removal of the European and Asian from the country."

United Kingdom Comment on Uganda Affairs

General Support for Government's Decision about the Kabaka

ALTHOUGH THE TRANSFORMATION of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Uganda is of far greater importance to that Protectorate than the decision of H.M. Government to allow the traditional head of the province of Buganda to return on certain carefully prescribed conditions, the comments of public men and of the Press in the United Kingdom have been almost entirely restricted to the concession concerning Mutesa II.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies made his statement in the House of Commons and issued a White Paper on the afternoon of Tuesday. For the next few morning most newspapers dealt the future of the Kabaka to be the main news topic of the day.

The most significant judgment yet made in public was that in the House of Lords by the Archbishop of Canterbury who said: "Citizens are enabled honourably and harmoniously to retrieve mistakes on a firmly understood constitutional basis."

Inappropriately Relayed

The Times commented:

"The anti-up mood everywhere in Uganda since the spring of last November in the Kabaka case broke down when the Government first let the Lukiko see they were free to have a constitution provided by Hancock's constitutional drafts were accepted and worked. The announcement that Mutesa II would be the Lukiko, but it was relayed, perhaps inappropriately, to the press outside some of whom by their shouts prevented the Government from finishing what he had to say."

"The Namirembe proposals taken with the Governor's statement provide solutions to the anxieties which led to the crisis of last November. These were the fear of the Baganda that they were losing their privileged position as an old-established Native kingdom and becoming absorbed in a larger multi-racial State—perhaps even an East African Federation—of which they would be but a province or a county council. They fear made them shrink back into themselves and advocate that the Protectorate should be broken down into a loose federation—which would have been totally unworkable. Some even toyed with the idea of the complete separation of Buganda from the rest of Uganda."

"The new constitutional arrangement in effect gives the Baganda everything they want—provided they are capable of exercising a little more patience. The Government has not chosen to shelter behind the complex and balanced nature of the judge's pronouncement in the Supreme Court case. They have chosen instead constructively to adopt a course which gives the Baganda much better than the benefits of the doubt. The crying need now is for all three documents—the return of the Kabaka, the Namirembe recommendations, and the central Government reforms—to be considered dispassionately by the people whose better future is their theme and their hope."

Does the Rowdiness Imply Intransigence?

It is a great misfortune for the young Kabaka, who has behaved with dignity during his exile, wrote the *Daily Telegraph*, that some of his supporters in Buganda should so irresponsibly have demonstrated their view that the opportunity offered them represents an unconditional surrender by H.M. Government.

"Evidently the opinion expressed by the Chief Justice of Uganda on a matter over which he explicitly claimed jurisdiction has been misunderstood by many in Buganda. The Chief Justice did not impugn either the right or the wisdom of H.M. Government in withdrawing recognition last year from the Kabaka. What the judgment suggested was that the technical grounds offered for this step at the time were ill-chosen."

Responses outside the Lukiko yesterday struck a blow at the prestige of that body and the constitutional process which depends on it. Nevertheless, one may hope that its members will accept the advice offered by the very able African delegation who represented them. The recommendations they are invited to approve do not merely convert Buganda into a constitutional monarchy, with the Kabaka's responsibilities broadly devolving on his Ministers. They also define anew the relations of the Buganda

Government with that of the Protectorate, and in particular with the Protectorate's Legislative Council.

"The delegation approved and the Lukiko is asked to endorse the wide reforms within the definition of the Protectorate as a whole which the Governor was prevented from proclaiming by the uproar yesterday. How far the demonstrators may influence or even intimidate the Lukiko has yet to be seen."

"A striking new project for endowing the Protectorate with a ministerial system including African Ministers may seem a trifle premature if the tribal assembly of Buganda, the most advanced region in the Protectorate, is unable to function and if it would be hampered if Buganda were by the intransigence of its own local Government to refuse at this stage to meet its obligations."

A feature article in the *Daily Mirror* said: "The universal joy of the people of Buganda to Mutesa II has impressed itself upon the public here—this, combined with the dignity of the Kabaka himself, and the restraint of his subjects, respectfully regarded by his subjects yesterday. Of course, the young, headstrong Kabaka brought on his trouble on himself. He wished to make Buganda a province within the British Protectorate of Uganda, an independent State. It would have splintered the Protectorate."

"Mr. Lytellen said the Kabaka's deposition was final. In reversing that opinion Mr. Lennox Boyd and the Government have shown wisdom and courage. Humanity is a better guide than hardness. Better to accept the wishes of a people than retreat from their fear of losing face."

"The only question for the time being is the attitude of the Governor, Sir Andrew Cohen, who has been the prime mover in these events. Whether he can or will remain if such a riotous rowdiness is to be seen. Meantime we wish our warmest sympathy and good wishes to the Kabaka and his household."

Kabaka Not Told in Advance

Across the whole of the front page of the issue was a headline reading: "King of the Winds Deposed." The Kabaka was said not to be especially pleased with the official decision, "because it is not clear enough to be regarded as a personal triumph or a vindication of his claim for independence." It was said a representative of the newspaper that he had not been consulted in advance by the Colonial Office and had no prior information about the contents of the White Paper.

A Kampala correspondent telegraphed to the *Daily Mail* that "angry Africans threw small stones by the handful at Sir Andrew Cohen as he left the Lukiko after trying to explain the conditions under which the Mutesa could return. The crowd massed outside shouted: 'We want no other Kabaka. This is not your country' and 'Uganda for Africans.' The mob spat and threw small stones at other European and Asian-owned cars, and tried to overturn police cars, but the outbreak quickly died down."

The first news story on the front page of the *New Chronicle* was headed "Africans Stone Governor, Yells Over Kabaka Ruling." It stated that "screaming Africans, held back by extra police, spat and shook their fists. When 'God Save The Queen' was played, many outside the Lukiko Hall refused to stand."

A feature article said, *inter alia*: "The personal dilemma of the Kabaka is the dilemma of Africa, of a primitive society proceeding into what we call civilization."

"It was as Sabasajja, the greatest and wisest that the Kabaka heard his people's demands last year. It was Freddie, the urban and intelligent Cambridge man, that he argued for them with the Governor. He must have known it was useless. Sir Andrew Cohen turned the demands down flat. He tried to persuade Mutesa to go back to the Lukiko and speak in favour of the Government's reforms. But Mutesa could not do so to the Lukiko and speak with Freddie's voice. His people would have deposed him."

"He could not serve two masters. Yet that is what we are asking African leaders to do all over Africa. We use the Kabakas and the chiefs as an administrative convenience. It is easier to get things done if you speak with the voice of

ated Africans of all classes understand them; an uneducated African the arrangements will seem an elaborate way of postponing the immediate restoration of a monarch whom they have always considered to be nearly absolute, and hardly imagine stripped of all but ceremonial powers, of whom they have made a hero.

It is already only too plain from the crowd's behaviour outside the Kabaka that it will be difficult to put the scheme across as a whole and establish the genuine British good will the African aspirations which lie behind it.

The African reaction to all this remains to be seen, but there are clearly plenty of grounds for argument, and still more for mischief-making, which the Uganda National Congress is not likely to neglect, since it will certainly feel that the changes in the Protectorate Legislature are inadequate. The solution is in everyone's interest—but to persuade the Baganda of this in their present emotional and suspicious state may not be easy.

Socialist Praise for Mr. Lennox-Boyd

The Socialist *New Statesman* and *Times* congratulate Mr. Lennox-Boyd on having shown courage in framing a new policy to meet a new situation in Buganda, and expressed the opinion that no better way out of a difficult situation could have been found.

It was the merit of opening the door simultaneously to the restoration of the Kabaka and to a very considerable advance in constitutional progress. Some delay at this stage is inevitable; the balance of the Government's proposals depend on the steps by which they are implemented.

Nevertheless, Mutesa II has become, temporarily to an unreasonable extent—a symbol of nationalism and progress among large sections of the Baganda, and any attempt to abolish him will tend to perpetuate tension and distrust. Mr. Lennox-Boyd and Sir Andrew Cohen seem to have done the best of the possible in the circumstances.

The Government can be congratulated for the whole story of the past year has a general application to Britain's relations

with African peoples. It is not that the Kabaka was a good king and Sir Andrew Cohen a bad Governor. On the contrary, we hold in particular regard for Mutesa II, and we regard Sir Andrew as one of the ablest and most enlightened men in the Colonial Service.

His error was to overestimate the readiness of the African population to support him when he imposed reform from outside and underestimated their deep emotional loyalty to African institutions. The problem, in essence, is not the advantage of a monarchy, but the profound desire of African people to work out their own salvation under African leaders. This is the essential element in Colonial revolution.

Sir Andrew seems to have misjudged the strength of this feeling in gambling that his progressive policy would be more acceptable to the majority of Africans than the much slower rate of progress which is demanded by acceptance of African institutions. That much criticism of the Governor must be made. He seems at times ill-adviced about public relations; his the disorderly scenes in Kampala which accompanied last month's announcement of the new proposals carry a more serious warning of the Baganda themselves.

The Government has also not admitted that there is a common ground of interest between the Government and the African people in seeking a constructive solution to a serious situation, in which the Government by no means fall on one side. Sir Andrew Cohen has acted with integrity and courage in allowing himself to be identified with the new proposals and in returning to Kampala to see them through.

The friendly attitude of the Opposition in the House of Commons when the announcement was made was attributed by *Time* and *Tide* to Mr. Lennox-Boyd's own approach.

Lynn Chander has not admitted to admitting the inevitable snags of any policy, but has been successful in spotlighting the virtues of the Government's proposals. Exceptionally able administrators, it seems, a pity that one should see the back of the Government's proposals.

Lukiko Apologize to Governor for "Very Shameful" Scene

Both Sides Made Mistakes, Says Archbishop of Canterbury

THE LUKIKO OF BUGANDA unanimously accepted a motion proposed last week by Mr. E. M. Mulira that the council should not elect any Kabaka other than Mutesa II.

The Katikiro, Mr. Paulo Kawuma, announced that apologies would be made to the Governor for the disturbance outside the Lukiko hall which had prevented Sir Andrew Cohen from making his speech on the previous evening. The Katikiro added that in future admission to the precincts during meetings of the Lukiko would be by ticket only.

The Buganda Constitutional Committee met the Governor next day for the purpose, it was understood, of asking that the Kabaka should be allowed to return at a much earlier date than provided in the Government's proposals. Later in the day it was made known that two of their members, Mr. A. K. Kironde and Mr. Mulira, would fly to London again to invite the help of sympathizers.

At a meeting with journalists in the afternoon the Governor said that the Kabaka could not return now because a new situation would not have been created unless the proposals agreed with Sir Keith Hancock for reform had been carried into effect. If they were satisfactorily implemented, H.M. Government was prepared, as already indicated, to reduce the period of the Kabaka's absence.

Archbishop's Statement

The House of Lords heard from Lord Lloyd a statement in the same terms as those used in the Commons by Mr. Lennox-Boyd.

Earl Johnstone, of the Opposition, said:— "It would be ill-advised to express an opinion on this announcement without much more careful study. I content myself with two observations. First, I think that Buganda and this country are greatly indebted to Sir Keith Hancock for the splendid work he has undertaken and carried through

Secondly, I think it is greatly to the credit of the people of Buganda that, speaking broadly, they have avoided extremism and violence. They have sought to identify and proper means to present their case and discuss their grievances."

The Archbishop of Canterbury said:

"Christian opinion has been deeply and anxiously exercised about this unhappy matter ever since the Kabaka was deported. I have not been able to console others about the statement now made, but for myself I should wish to express straight away a great sense of relief and a considerable degree of satisfaction. At the very beginning of this distressing business, I think, mistakes were made on both sides. This statement enables both sides honorably and harmoniously to retrieve those mistakes on a firmly understood constitutional basis.

Government's Conditions Reasonable

"The Government have felt bound to make conditions to be satisfied before the question of the return of the Kabaka is settled. So far as one can judge at an early view they are reasonable conditions, designed to secure as the first requirement of a firm constitutional settlement. I trust that all concerned will set to work to establish this settlement, already accepted by the Africans who worked so admirably with Sir Keith Hancock on the commission. Then, within a year, and it may be in a shorter time, the way is open for the return of the Kabaka to his people so desire.

"There is still a great need for patience and restraint. I hope that the extraordinary patience of the Lukiko and the people of Buganda will continue and will earn quickly, as I think now it may, its full reward in a satisfied country and a renewal of complete trust between them and ourselves. The statement does enable all to hope for and work for that end together."

In a statement published on the Kabaka's birthday, the Africa Bureau, express their admiration of the fortitude and dignity with which he has borne himself and of the restraint shown by his loyal subjects, since his deportation.

"As the Great Lukiko has yet to decide whether or not to accept the White Paper proposals," adds the Bureau, "the Executive prefer to make no comment on them except to say that these proposals are undoubtedly the fruit of much patience, courage, and good will on

the part of Sir Keith Hancock and the Buganda Committee, the Governor of Uganda and his officers, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and H.M. Government.

"Believing, as we do, that these are, pre-eminently the qualities that should be brought to bear on Colonial affairs, the executive of the Africa Bureau offer their tribute to each of these persons and bodies. As an illustration of a good will they particularly welcome the possibility of the Kabaka's return."

The statement was signed by Lord Hemingford, chairman of the Africa Bureau, Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P., Mr. Philip Footergill, Lady Pakenham, and the Rev. Michael Scott.

Sir Keith Hancock's Advice

Sir Keith Hancock said in an interview with *The Times* that he would like to see the Baganda not to wreck the ship now, that the "light" is in sight. People who make disturbances at this time are bad friends of Buganda and also to the Kabaka. The constitution committee got the country on to the right road this summer. In conference with the Governor and me they achieved reforms which make the future absolutely safe for the people of Buganda and the whole Protectorate. Thereby they created a new situation and the opportunity for Mutesa II to return to his people. This work must not be thrown away.

Asked for his views about the interval before the Kabaka could return, he said: "I was very glad to read that the Secretary of State holds out the hope of shortening this period. The thing to do now is to get the reforms going both in Buganda and the Protectorate."

The decision is now left to the Lukiko. I think the better than leaving it to the next year. Legal argument is a costly thing. The thing to do now is to forget the legal argument and see this as a political opportunity. The catchword must be reconciliation—reconciliation between the British and Baganda, between Buganda and the Protectorate. Because the affections of the people and their reason, between their pride in the past and their hope for the future. I think it best for the Lukiko to get seriously to work on the documents before it without disturbance from outside. I think it best for the people to keep calm and have faith. The time has come to bring the ship to port."

Mr. Kironde, a member of the Lukiko committee which met Sir Keith Hancock, and one of the counsel for the plaintiffs in the High Court test case about the deposition of the Kabaka, has said in Kampala that the waiting period of nine months prescribed by H.M. Government was unreasonable and unjust. Since the Kabaka was to become a constitutional monarch, he ought to be allowed to return as soon as the Hancock proposals were implemented. Indeed, he should be in Buganda to help usher them in.

The Rt. Rev. J. S. Mwanaka, a Roman Catholic Bishop who is not a member of the Lukiko, who was, however, on its constitutional committee, addressed the Lukiko last week. He deplored the scenes of the previous day, said there was "nothing" in the constitutional proposals, and urged the council to accept them.

The Chief Justice of Buganda added that the scenes of the previous evening had been "very shameful"; he had "been" stoned. He emphasized the numerous concessions obtained by the committee.

Sir Andrew Cohen

Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of Uganda, was the subject of the profile in last Sunday's *Observer*. It ended on a note of hope that he might still succeed. If he has learned the limits of his power to impose improvement.

He was said to have shown impatience of opposition and to have dismissed his opponents as reactionaries who could not stand the pace of his reforms.

This impatience, combined with a passionate certainty that he was right, proved his undoing. Even those who believed that his motives were wholly good began to feel that his methods were too dictatorial. He passed the narrow line which separates the radical reformer from the benevolent despot.

Finally his patience snapped; he used the ultimate argument—threat of force, and, having virtually kidnapped Mutesa, had him flown to England. That in a moment all the good work Sir Andrew Cohen had done, all the progress that he had made, all the confidence that he had won, were lost. He urged the Baganda to bring their Kabaka and against their Governor.

That exact indicator the nature of the study.

Kabaka's Thirtieth Birthday Bishop Stuart's Sermon

THE RT. REV. C. E. STUART, lately Bishop of Uganda and now Assistant Bishop of Worcester, preached in St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, London, on Friday last on the occasion of the 30th birthday of Mutesa II, who was present.

Bishop Stuart took as his text Hebrews 6:12: "That ye be followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises." He said:—

"For many years I have had the privilege of giving the address on Your Highness's birthday. I did not expect ever to have that privilege again, and though I deplore the sad event which gives me that privilege yet I value it."

"The promises mentioned in this verse are, of course, really the promises of eternal life, but they can also be used for the promise of happiness in this life. You will obtain that earthly happiness through and in the faith of your people, but you will obtain the eternal promises through faith in God alone, and that is the only thing that ultimately matters.

"You will attain them also through patience. You have shown remarkable patience in this last year. That patience must still continue, though we hope for a shorter time than at present appears so that you may obtain the promises.

"Your birthday has always been a time of thanksgiving, and it must be so today. Indeed, there is much cause for thanksgiving. We thank God for the joy, the best joy and confidence that your people have in you. We thank God for the increased prestige of Buganda which has come from their dignity and freedom. We thank God for the many friends, some of them in high places, in England and Uganda, who have helped you. We thank God for your own growth, for you are a finer and a stronger man than a year ago. We thank God also for the new approach to the problem by the British Government so that today we meet in hope.

No Resentment or Revengfulness

"All men hope that the time will very soon come when you can go back to your own people, who have so signally proved their love and loyalty, which too they are showing to the Nabagereka who is your representative out there. We wish prosperity and happiness for you and for all your people. You notice that I say 'all'."

"Some say that the people who have been absent to you may suffer when you return. I do not believe it. They are a mere handful anyway, those swollen by relatives and dependants and also increased by some perfectly honest people who genuinely felt that the Kabakaship was so important that it must be filled by someone else if you were indeed not to return.

"I have no fear for these people. You have no resentment or revengfulness in your nature, and I think I know you better probably than any other European. I have no fear for them. Your return will bring happiness and prosperity to all your people.

"Be followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises." There is a hymn which starts: "We expect a bright tomorrow, all will be well." I say that to you. I am here as the representative of the Bishop of Uganda. When I give you the blessing I give it from myself, yes, but I also give it as from him, and, indeed, from the whole Church. "May God bless you!"

There were no official birthday celebrations in Uganda, but the offices of the Buganda Government and most African shops were closed, and there were services in many churches. The Nabagereka attended Namirembe Cathedral, where Bishop L. W. Brown preached.

Industrial Development in E. Africa

Broadcast Discussion

SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, and MR. SAM NTIRO, a Tanganyika African teacher, discussed industrial development in East Africa in the Home Service of the B.B.C. one evening last week. MR. RITCHIE CALDER acted as chairman.

SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE, having said that the Owen Falls station would supply enough electricity for the needs of a city as large as Leeds, Mr. Calder asked why the life of the African peoples should be upset by industrialization.

MR. NTIRO replied: "We want industrialization. We believe it necessary for African development, because even the remotest peasants are beginning to want good housing, schools, transport, good roads—all the things that belong to the 20th century. And you can get them from a plot of land and a few goats."

WESTLAKE: "Exactly! And electrical power is the best means of bringing the 20th century to Uganda. Power makes it possible for Uganda to have a balanced economy. The whole revenue of the country has depended on cotton and coffee. If there were a slump in these, the money for education, social services, medical services, roads—all the things which a country wants and makes it possible for it to advance—would disappear."

"As population is increasing, the land will be asked to carry more people than it can support, and industry gives people an alternative chance of earning a living. No one is suggesting that Uganda, or East Africa generally, will not continue to be basically an agricultural country."

Uganda Needs Money

The urgent point is that Uganda needs money now—and a lot of it—for sociological purposes, and especially for training. Although she has all sorts of resources waiting to be exploited, she lacks the mining engineers, surveyors, accountants, or administrative officers who know how to exploit them. She has to have power to start the industries to give her the money to train the men who will save the country a going concern.

"There are at least three important new sources of revenue—iron, phosphates, copper. And of course there are new opportunities for employment in the mines and the factories—opportunities for learning new skills—fresh outlets all round."

"I have been in Uganda seven years, and have found that the Uganda African is very apt at picking up any kind of job he does with his hands. We've trained him in cable-jointing, overhead line construction, motor repairs, electrical wiring, and so on. There are difficulties in adaptation, but they are more a question of temperament and skill."

CALDER: "Industry is a very important answer to underdevelopment, but no one knows better than we in this island what the dangers of industry are. We are still suffering from our own industrial revolution—the slums, the loss of local pride, the traditional skills, the creation of an unhealthy, overstrained city population living in overcrowded conditions—often with no hope of improving themselves—all like cogs in the industrial wheel. I speak with some feeling as a Scotsman because we depopulated the Highlands and broke up our own tribal customs there."

The effects of the industrial 20th century on the underdeveloped territories have often been even more disastrous. There are slums in Nairobi which are worse than the ones I used to know in the Glasgow Gorbals. Industrialization throws people of the tropical agricultural countries into a frightfully strange world. The new things act like a magnet on them, and they drift in to a life where their social laws don't apply, where their tribal morality breaks down, where the economic system is quite different. Then people get lost and desperate and dangerous too."

NTIRO: "I agree that it has happened to an extreme extent in Kenya, but there is always some danger wherever a tribal society breaks down before the demands of the 20th century."

"Before the European came everyone had a particular function and knew what it was. A certain age every young man had to go through a circumcision ceremony. It was his entrance into adult life. The members of his age went off by themselves for three or four months, and during that time the wise men of the tribe had him his duties and the law, and beliefs of the tribe, and the end the chief would say: 'Now you have learned all the wisdom and the tribal traditions, and you are full members of our society.'"

"From that time a young man carried himself with confidence because he knew that he had his own place in the tribe and what to do and to do. Each man's life made part of the life of the tribe as a whole. But today, when industrialism draws them out of the tribe into the cities, they find they are just individuals with no relationship to their fellows and no place of their own. Their confidence and courage are undermined. Sometimes even the old standards are undermined because they have no more."

African Mind, Hindu Logic

Before the African can take his place in modern industrial life he must be given back his old confidence and be made to feel that he has a part to play again."

CALDER: "How are you going to do this?"

NTIRO: "I think you must start from the soil itself. In our minds the soil is the most important thing in the world. An African depends on it for the means to keep him alive, for his cattle, for meat, and so on. It has a religious significance. For instance, if an African touches the soil and puts it on his tongue, it is a sin. If he does so, you will be some houses, and you will find some in Britain and the Bible when you read the scriptures."

"In Tanganyika we have the same problem. They do it in Uganda, and we have the same problem. They have a lot of land getting smaller and smaller as they were divided up by inheritance. But our industry on Kilimanjaro is not growing, and we have no more money to do anything. We have created a union for growing and raising it. Even so, we have on our own land, but they apply only through the union. It is a real industry, but it keeps people on the soil, and we have no need to break up our social structure to advance economically. Of course, we are not on our own for that, but I don't think this particular method can be followed everywhere."

WESTLAKE: "If your community can develop itself on a plantation crop alone, that's the way to do it by a co-operative undertaking. But in some cases, like copper, we just have to create some centres of industry to get the revenue we need. People will congregate around the copper mines and the factories, and the question then is, how do you set up industry and cities without destroying the valuable things in a people's way of life? We believe that the way to do it is by planning your towns properly from the moment you start your industrial scheme."

"I have always thought you should plan a permanent town, or a permanent market, along with each project, properly designed to meet the needs of the people coming in from the country. When you bring a rural worker into the new town, you have got to provide him with the things that make him happy—good food, clothing, housing, entertainment."

CALDER: "What sort of entertainment?"

Entertainments for Africans

WESTLAKE: "Well, broadcasting is one and odd, enough, we found that the Kenyan enjoy African records on the wireless as much as Bips (roses), and beer shops, and cinemas. But really it's housing that is the most important of all, by which I mean town planning."

"When we build a town for African industrial workers we must build a complete unit. They must have a theatre, cinema, beer shop, church, public hall and so on. It must not be just a row of back-ack houses. The kind we have got in our own industrial cities. It must have facilities for a people all-round life."

NTIRO: "And the houses must have regard to the African ways of living. I remember an estate in Kampala where Africans live in one and two-roomed houses and have to share lavatories and wash rooms. No one shares these private places with anyone else in our tribal life."

WESTLAKE: "In the Owen Falls buildings for our own staff they planned these communal lavatories and kitchens and I said: 'No! Each African unit has got to be complete and provide everything it needs inside.'"

"One of the most important things is this love of the soil that you speak of, Ntiro. That must be provided for. One of the difficulties is that we train men who become very competent in industry, and then after about six months, or so they go back to their land and we never see them again. One way to satisfy this feeling for the soil is to design African town houses

so that they could have half an acre of land to each where they can grow their bananas and cassava and so on, as they did before.

NIRO: "There has got to be a real, deliberately planned education worked out to bridge the gap between the old society and this new industrial urban society. I think it is important that Africans should take part in working out the framework of this new kind of education, because, after all, they know what suits their own people. This education might be part of this training for civic life that Sir Charles spoke of for the new African towns. When people are learning new ideas and responsibilities here, they should also be learning about their own past—learning about the customs and skills and ideas of their tribal history can be woven into this new type of society.

This new education should not only teach them how to read and write and learn industrial skills. It should teach them painting and sculpture and how to design their houses—and how to design for the new textiles industry. For instance, at Makerere College we have been producing designs in our art department that have been used by a cotton firm at Manchester. If Africans can use their traditional skills and talents in this way it will be a great deal of help back to the kind of confidence—different in kind but the same in acceptance—that they had before the tribes were broken up.

WESTLAKE: "With this new education will the African mean that the modern world does not just call for a collar and tie man? I have seen many Africans who do not understand that in Britain there are men who work with their hands—that there has to be a whole range of human experience and skill in an industrial society—not only lawyers and doctors and engineers, but people who farm and dig a mine."

Results of Wrong Education

NIRO: "That attitude is partly the result of wrong education. The education the African has been getting anyway till lately has not given place to his own culture and history. The only colour prepared him for was a white collar job in an office, or he came to despise manual work which was the work connected with his own traditions. And you have to remember that the jobs which the European did in African towns—and which brought in high salaries—were all white collar jobs. I have had experience. That's why I believe you have to build on the old values again and give them practice."

"I hope that industrialization is not going to draw people too much into the towns and away from the places they belong to. I am sure that Africa can have a much more stable society if people can stay where their history was made and let industry move and historic values which after you have transplanted come to them. It is very much more difficult to keep these people to new surroundings."

Mr. Gray Leakey's Body Found

A SMALL PARTY of police, acting on information received from captured terrorists, have found the body of Mr. Russell Gray Leakey, who was recently abducted from his farm in the Nyeri district of Kenya by a Mau Mau gang. It is believed that he was buried alive in the shallow grave in which the discovery was made. He had been partially uncovered by wild animals. The cause of death could not be definitely established, but from information received from Africans it is probable that Mr. Leakey had been buried as a sacrifice. The remains of a sheep were found nearby. The grave was some five miles from Mr. Leakey's home.

Mr. Basil McNicoll, a Kenya railway official, and his wife are living in a critical condition after making their escape through the window of their bedroom in a hotel within a mile of Nairobi when terrorists set fire to the building with the aid of petrol, which they poured over the window and under the door. Later, troops cordoned off the Westlands area of the city.

Mwita Wambol, a notorious terrorist leader in the Thika and Fort Hall districts, was killed by security forces in the Fort Hall area last week. His gang is thought to have killed some 20 loyal Africans in the past year and a half. A police unit killed four out of five terrorists in another encounter in the same district.

Three Masai tribesmen have been abducted and a herd of sheep and goats stolen by a gang of about 50 terrorists in the Masai district.

The week ended November 20 security forces killed 96 terrorists, captured 29, including 10 wounded, and detained 455 suspects. One African of the security forces was killed during the week.

Does Serious Crime Go Unpunished? Sharp Comment by Court of Appeal

AN APPEAL by two Kikuyu against conviction and sentence of death for murder has been allowed by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. The trial judge, sitting in emergency sittings in Nyeri, had refused the defendants a certificate that the case was one suitable for an appeal on the facts, in spite of what the appeal court described as "a chain of astonishing and disturbing events" which obstructed the investigation of the crime, with the result that the murderers would go unpunished. During an attack by Mau Mau terrorists on a Kikuyu guard post on May 18, a minority of the defenders, who had Mau Mau sympathies, fell upon the loyalists, wounding seven, of whom three died, including the man concerned in the charge. Though the two appellants remained in the company of the post guard, they, with two other guards, were the only ones to survive.

At the trial in Nyeri district court, which lasted five days and three hours later, Inspector Thompson, of the C.I.D., started a systematic investigation. Mr. Bamber, a district officer, and Chief Inspector Morris, soon told Thompson to stop his investigation and remove the Kikuyu guards for screening, in the hope of acquiring information about the missing firearms. In this way one shot-gun was recovered.

The next day two blood-stained knives, which had been taken from the scene of the crime, were issued to a nearby party by mistake.

Inspector Morris said that he attached more importance to operational information than to investigation. The chief Inspector Thompson said that he had been stopped against his wishes by his investigation of the case. He arrested the appellants on June 10.

Systematic Beating

According to the judgment, what happened during the screening camp left a most uneasy impression on the trial judge. Several witnesses told that screenings involved systematic beating.

The Court of Appeal found it hard to understand how the trial judge accepted the evidence of the Crown witnesses. Three weeks had elapsed between the date of the crime and the statements naming the accused. Unable to rule out the possibility that the statements had been obtained by badgering and beating, the appeal judges felt compelled to intervene. There was, they held, no corroboration for the evidence of the Crown witnesses.

"We recognize," the judgment adds, "that there were complications arising from the double duty cast on the police of investigating criminal liability for a murder on the one hand and of obtaining information as to the composition and movements of the terrorists on the other. We could not criticize Mr. Bamber and Mr. Morris for deciding that the latter duty was the more compelling and should have precedence. It has been so it is not easy to understand, except on a hypothesis which this court is left to accept, why it was necessary to hand over these men to a screening camp some miles from the scene, rather than invite them to make statements to the experienced police officers then there. If the two duties cast on the police are mutually conflicting and the result is that, as in this case, serious crime goes unpunished, a dilemma exists which calls for examination."

Bulawayo "Chronicle's" 60th Birthday

THE BULAWAYO *Chronicle* has celebrated its 60th birthday. Started as a sixpenny weekly, within a year two issues were appearing every week, and daily publication began in May, 1894. In this it preceded by several months the *Rhodesia Herald*, which was launched before the *Chronicle*. Fifty years ago the staff numbered fewer than 30; today the newspaper employs in all branches nearly 220 Europeans and 152 Africans, and 18 Coloured persons. A former editor, Mr. William Addison, is now Speaker of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament. Other staff journalists have included Colonel N. S. Ferris, editor of the *Rhodesia Herald* for nearly 25 years; Mr. Victor Norton, now editor of the *Cape Times*; Mr. G. D. Smith, now editor of the *Sunday News*; Mr. A. L. Ferris, now editor of the *Sunday Mail*; and Mr. S. H. Watts, editor of the *Chronicle* for 24 years.

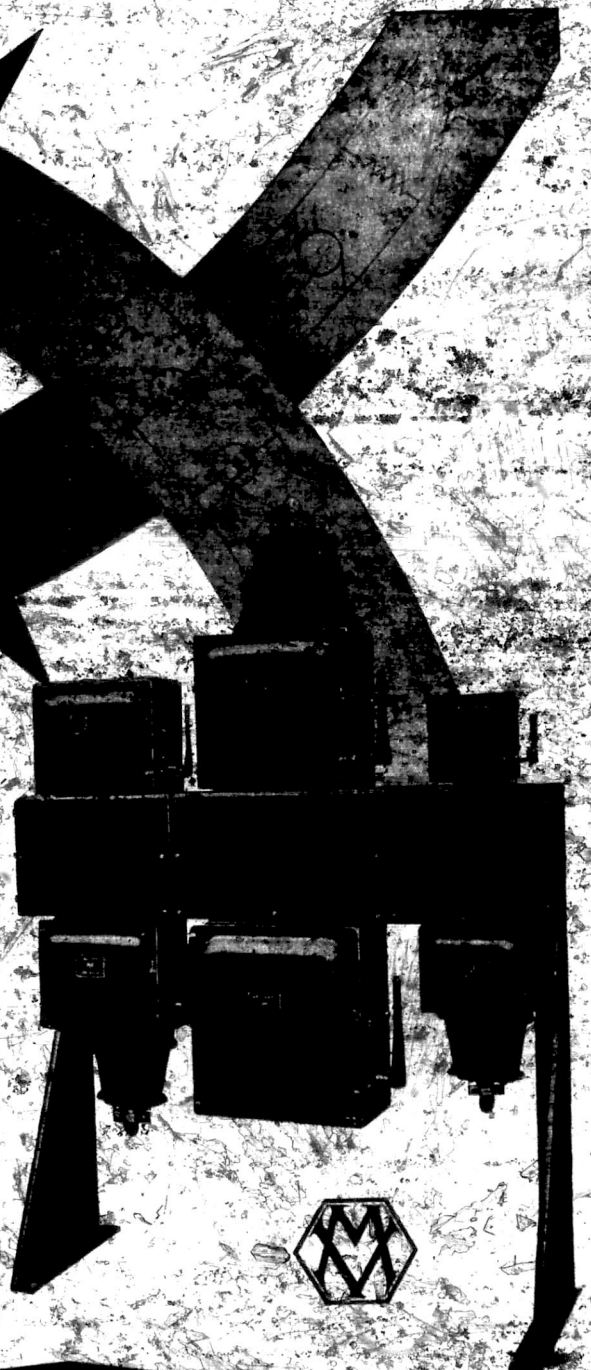
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Faith in The Federation Warm Tribute to Rhodesian

MAJOR J. G. LOCKHART has returned from his visit to East, Central and South Africa with the conviction that Rhodesia is the most progressive of the territories. In the fourth of his articles in the *Eastern Times* he writes:

"Sir Godfrey Huggins is the outstanding statesman of Africa. That he is more like Mr. Moffat, grandson of the famous missionarist and Dr. Casfield Todd, a missionary himself until 19 years ago and now Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, should be a joy to accept the scheme for federation and to persevere in the principle of partnership on which it is founded. A guarantee that the promises given will be honoured."

No doubt this will prove a need for amendment. No one would fail to be struck by the appearance of "uneasiness" in the Federation, with a separation of the three Governors, and four Legislatures for a territory with a white population of less than a quarter of a million. The possibility of three different Native policies within the Federation can hardly be permanent. The Africans, especially in Nyasaland, are still disquieted and suspicious, and some of the Africans in the Legislature are not being very co-operative. Northern and Southern Rhodesia are inclined to mutual jealousy, each thinking that the other is getting more and giving less than its due.

Money, Man-Power, and Know-How

It might be said, loosely but with some truth, that in the new arrangement Northern Rhodesia provides the money, Nyasaland the man-power, and Southern Rhodesia the know-how. Nyasaland Rhodesia has a "Copperbelt" of extraordinary wealth. Southern Rhodesia has the coal needed for working the mines and Nyasaland the reserves of African labour needed by both. In these circumstances the inauguration of roads, railways, hydro-electricity, customs, and so forth was clearly indicated, and already the money of Northern Rhodesia and the organizing skill of the larger white population of Southern Rhodesia are promoting projects for the betterment of poor but populous Nyasaland. Housing and education in particular are improving rapidly.

But partnership is comparatively a new idea; its implications require to be worked out, without either complacency or impatience; and a number of surviving anomalies and anachronisms may have to go.

Middle Course

I left Rhodesia with more confidence for its future than I had felt for Kenya and much more than I was to feel for the Union of South Africa. The view may be taken that the white settler has no place in Africa, and that the sooner he quits the better; or again, that the African must always be subordinate to the European, whose voice and interests should invariably prevail. But between these extremes is a middle course, which the Government of the Federation is trying to steer. It seems to me to be the only possible course, and its success or failure will depend upon the courage and integrity of those who try it.

I thought the Rhodesians I met, and particularly the leaders, were liberal and sensible people, full of faith in their country, and of friendliness to the African, and I was realistic in trying to find the path. I wish you had been there, who would have been the subject of my next article.

Gwelo's Protest

GWELO TOWN COUNCIL has protested against the decision to build the new marshalling yards for the railway to Lourenço Marques at Banaockburn. Its statement says: "Everybody had believed that the yards would be at Gwelo. Gwelo has been led to believe that the town was to benefit immensely by the opening of this new line, and the council has spent many tens of thousands of pounds in making provision for essential services in order to cope with the rapid development that would follow the railway. Gwelo, it added, was in junction with lines radiating to Bulawayo, Salisbury, Gwama, Fort Victoria, Selatse and Shabani, and would seem a logical site for distribution of goods from Lourenço Marques. Gwelo could not be chosen for the yards, nearby Semabula should be used.



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PERSONALIA

MR. L. S. AMERY was 81 on Monday.

MR. C. N. G. W. ASHMAN is revisiting East Africa. MR. S. FLEISCHER has resigned from the board of New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd.

MR. EGER, regional director of U.M.C.F.P., has been staying the Somaliland Protectorate.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK SYKES, whose death was recently reported, left £76,876 (duty paid £21,302).

MR. T. P. STRATTEN has become managing director of Union Corporation, Ltd., in place of the late P. M. ANDERSON.

SIR ROBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan, and LADY HOWE left in the KENYA CASTLE last week for Port Sudan.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE spoke on "A Year of Federation" at a meeting in London yesterday of the Overseas League.

MR. K. C. BROWN has arrived in Kenya to take up duties as executive officer of the Uasin Gishu District Council.

MR. GINGLE FOOT, O.C., opened "Changing Africa" at a meeting in London last week of the Discussion Circle of the Overseas League.

MR. ELMER BARRING, Governor of Kenya, has completed a tour of the Great Provost, during which he inspected several detainee camps.

MR. A. M. KITTERMASTER, lately broadcasting officer in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed controller of the Cyprus Broadcasting Service.

MR. J. C. GARDINER, who will lead a fact-finding mission on citrus to the West Indies, at one time inquired into cotton ginning in Uganda.

MR. R. H. HOBSON, of the Bulawayo *Chronicle* reporting staff, has been appointed Federal Information Officer in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. E. A. YSEY, Finance Minister in Kenya, is due in London on December 21 for two days on his way to the United States for a visit of about a month.

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA reached Copenhagen on Sunday from Norway for a State visit of three days. He stayed with KING FREDERICK and QUEEN INGRID.

MR. F. O. RAMAGE, who was for many years in the Colonial Service in West Africa, is to be chairman of the new Public Services Commission in Uganda.

SIR OLAF GAROE is to address the Overseas Discussion Group of the Royal Empire Society at 6.15 p.m. on Tuesday, December 7, on "The Franchise in Africa."

MR. A. J. GRATTAN-BELLEW, O.C., is Acting Chief Secretary in Tanganyika, and SIR HOMES HENRY, O.C., Acting Attorney-General and Member for Legal Affairs.

MR. ROBERT SHAW, elder son of Sir Robert and Lady Shaw, of Kenya, and Miss JOCELYN MARY MCGUFFIE, of Swaziland, South Africa, have announced their engagement.

DR. MARGERY FERHAM and PROFESSOR H. G. SANDERS have been appointed to the council of Makerere College for a period of two years as nominees of the Inter-University Council.

THE GOVERNOR OF TANGANYIKA and LADY TWINING attended the wedding in Dar es Salaam of Mr. G. H. T. SPRING, at one time in A.D.C., and Miss BARBARA BOHRNE. Sir Edward gave away the bride.

MR. A. F. LENNON BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, left London last Friday for a week-end visit to Malindi and returned on Monday. He was accompanied by Mr. J. B. JOHNSTON, his private secretary.

MR. J. M. MACONOCHE WELWOOD, Minister for Forest Development, Game and Fisheries in Kenya, is to serve on the War Council as representative of the non-official European community during the absence of MR. BLUNDELL.

MR. J. FOOTE, M.P., has been re-elected president of Lilongwe Agricultural Society, Nyasaland, with MR. D. RENNIE as vice-president, MR. S. PORTER as honorary treasurer, and MRS. B. BARRON as honorary secretary.

MR. COLIN MAHER, who after retiring from the Kenya soil conservation service became general manager in the Urambo area for the Overseas Farms Corporation, has left that post to begin farming in the Uvumba district of Tanganyika.

THE HON. HUMPHREY V. GRASS and MRS. GRASS, SIR GUY and LADY MARSHALL, and Mr. E. J. G. UNSWORTH are among passengers for the Rhodesias in the R.M.M.V. ALPHONS CASTLE, which sailed from Southampton on Thursday last.

MR. J. GREENELL, who was head of the Colonial Services of the British Broadcasting Corporation, is to head the new development of the Africa of Tomorrow Club, of the development of the continent of South Africa. MR. HARRY INGRAMS will preside.

SAYED ISMAEL EL AZHAMI, Prime Minister of the Sudan, who flew to Cairo for the conclusion of his visit to the United Kingdom, accompanied by the Minister of Justice and the Minister for Social Affairs, paid a three-day visit to Beirut at the beginning of this week.

THE ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR last week presented the Order of the Star of Ethiopia to MISS MUGEL HANDELL, PROFESSOR NORMAN BENTON, PROFESSOR STANLEY JEVONS, and SIR GEORGE PAISE, who formerly held office in the Colonial Service in East Africa, and by the Anglo-Ethiopian Society.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHRISTOPHER W. ARMSTRONG, who has been recruited to succeed the last M.P. for County Aitbigh, was for several years framed in the Gilgil district of Kenya. Before he went to East Africa he was a general manager of the Bermah Oil Co., and was at one time a member of the Burma Legislative Council.

MRS. L. M. BOYD has been re-elected president of the Entebbe branch of the Uganda Council of Women, and MRS. G. M. FLETCHER and MRS. R. M. K. BEASLEY have been re-elected hon. secretary and hon. treasurer respectively. The first occupant of the new office of deputy president, MRS. T. Y. WATSON, well over 100 members attended the fifth annual general meeting.

Among outward-bound passengers in the KENYA CASTLE for Mombasa are the REV. F. J. & MRS. BEDFORD, MR. & MRS. H. BRASSEY EDWARDS, MR. & MRS. A. G. HARRINGTON, the REV. & MRS. R. L. JOHNSON, the REV. I. R. A. LEAKEY, MR. & MRS. J. R. OGILVIE, DR. & MRS. J. G. POOLE, MR. & MRS. R. N. H. RODWELL, MR. & MRS. C. H. SHUTTLEWORTH, and MR. & MRS. HORACE WHITE.

As guests of the Roman Catholic ARCHBISHOP MCCARTHY of Nairobi, and MR. DEAN MORIARTY, a Quaker leader, the MAYOR OF NAIROBI, MRS. ALEXANDER and MR. W. HAVELOCK, Minister for Local Government in Kenya, attended the opening of two social centres in the Doonholm African village area, established by the Christian churches to augment welfare in a former terrorist area.

SIR BERNARD KEEN, F.R.S., Director of the East Africa Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization (which is administered by the East Africa High Commission), is on his way home from New Guinea by sea of leave prior to retirement, during which he intends to revise his book on "The Physical Properties of the Soil." From 1943 to 1946 he was Scientific Adviser to the Middle East Supply Centre.

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Obituary

MR. J. H. ("JAKATA") WILLIAMS, who has died in Fort Victoria, aged 84, was one of Southern Rhodesia's first Native Commissioners, having reached the country in 1896. After he went into partnership in a cattle ranch near Fort Victoria and built up a group of five farms. His Herefords, bred from imported bulls, were widely known. Mr. Williams, an authority on early Native Affairs in the Colonies, talked with the Queen Mother on a number of days when she visited Rhodesia last year.

MR. JOSEPH MURCHIE STEWART, one of the best known cattle farmers and miners in Southern Rhodesia, has died in Bulawayo, aged 79. Born in Scotland, he trained as an engineer, went to Rhodesia 52 years ago and worked the Eclipse mine, Shangan, one of the largest small properties in the world. He was an early importer of Angus and Ayrshire cattle. He was said to have been the first man to motor from Bulawayo to Durban, in 1913.

MR. FOTY CONTROPoulos, managing director of a sisal estate in the Kilosa district of Tanganyika, who has died in Myombo, went to the Territory in 1920, and was in 1929 elected the first president of the Hellenic Community of Rhodes and Kimaoba.

MR. EDWARD KEITA ROACH, C.B.E., who has died in Swaziland at the age of 69, served in the Sudan in the 1914-18 war, first as an intelligence officer and then as a desert commander. The rest of his military career was spent in Palestine.

INSPECTOR JOHN BERNARD BRYCECK, of the Kenya Police, has been killed near Nyeri in a motor car accident.

MR. J. M. DONKER, Consul General for the Netherlands in East Africa, died last month.

Desert Locust Situation Summary
Heavy Breeding Likely in E. Africa

A SUMMARY of the desert locust situation issued by the Anti-Locust Centre in London reads (in part):

The large immature and maturing swarms which had been infesting the Somali and Ethiopian coasts, which had been drifting in the first half of October, then the country remained free till the end of the month, when an immature swarm was seen west of Harar. Similarly in Somalia the swarms evacuated Mifusa and northern Mudugh, and by the end of the month, when most of them had matured, spread to southern Mudugh, the Upper Juba Provinces and Beled, where large scale layings took place in late October-early November.

In Kenya some small swarms originating in Ethiopia spread into Suk, Kitale, Eldoret, and Samburu districts. While the remnants of the large swarms formerly reported in Isalo moved south to Machakos and Nairobi. Some young swarms reached Maswa and Shinyanga districts in north-western Tanganyika on October 7-19, and on 21st an immature swarm was reported in southern Ruwidi-Urundi. From October 26 North-eastern Kenya began to be invaded by maturing and mature immigrant swarms, which spread to Wajir, Marabit, Garissa, Kitui, Voi and Taveta districts, and by early November reached the Pare and Usambara mountains in north-eastern Tanganyika.

In north-eastern Ethiopia control operations were completed in October in the monsoon breeding areas along the Dessie escarpment and in Danakil there were escapes, some of which were moving northwards towards Harar, and others across the Harrar-Hijiga plateau towards Ogden. In Eritrea some immature swarms were observed early in the month in the Akke and Keren areas, and in late October-early November in the Anseba Valley and in Massawa and Zula areas.

In the Sudan control operations against hoppers were concluded in early October and during the month there were two reports of immature swarms in the Khartoum and Northern Provinces, and one report of mature swarms in coastal areas.

In East Africa breeding is likely to be heavy in southern Somalia, southern Ethiopia, Kenya, and possibly northern Tanganyika. Young swarms in Danakil and the Harrar-Hijiga areas of Ethiopia may move south, and the possibility of November-December breeding on the northern half of the Somali Peninsula cannot yet be excluded.

Mr. Michael Blundell's Visit
Meetings with Prominent Bodies

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, Minister without Portfolio in the Government of Kenya and an elected member of the Legislative Council, arrived in London on Saturday. On Monday he attended a Press conference and the Labour Party's Parliamentary Committee on Colonial Affairs.

On Tuesday he called on the Secretary of State for the Colonies, attended a meeting of the Joint East and Central African Board, and lunched with members of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Yesterday he lunched with Commonwealth and Colonial journalists. Today he is to attend a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies, and take tea with the Fabian Colonial Bureau.

On Monday he is to lunch with the Shell Company and attend a meeting of the Conference of Missionary Societies of Great Britain and Ireland. He will also attend a cocktail party at the British Club. He is to lunch with the directors of Harrogate Bank, and the directors of the British Overseas Airways Corporation. He will also attend a group from the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

On Wednesday he will meet the London Committee of the United Africa Bureau, and Thursday's engagements include a visit to the Africa Bureau, a meeting with members of the Conservative Party Commonwealth Affairs Committee, and a meeting of the House of Commons. He has promised to broadcast on the Home Service of the B.B.C. on Friday, December 3, and four days later to speak to the Royal Institute of International Affairs and dine with the Fawcett Club. On December 7 he will visit Nuffield College.

On December 12 Mr. Blundell will leave London Airport for Nairobi.

Hat Trick in Harar

THE OFFICIAL *Sudan Monthly Record* reports that Kordofan took the lead for the third consecutive month in homicide cases, by providing in June 27 out of a total of 23 killings. One 16-year-old girl struck another with whom she was playing and caused her death, and a boy killed another accidentally but it is not clear whether this counts in the championship. Some of the cases were unusual, for instance, a young Leik Nuer, stung to anger by the singing of rude songs about himself, stole into the house of the singer and ordered him to death. Elsewhere a man beat his wife to death for not helping him in the fields, and two young girls stamped on a 10-year-old girl during a tempestuous dance, causing her death a few days later.

A. E. & C. I.

MR. D. R. SCORER, who recently arrived in England on leave, will return early next year to the headquarters organization in Johannesburg of African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., and has therefore resigned the office of managing director of African Explosives and Chemical Industries (East Africa) Ltd. His successor in Nairobi is Mr. W. B. Dyson, who joined the parent organization in 1930, and has lately been deputy manager of the factory at Umbogintwini, Natal. He is a son of the late Sir Frank Dyson, Astronomer Royal in the United Kingdom from 1910 to 1933. Mr. D. J. Perry has been appointed a director of the East African company.

Sir Edgar Whitehead's Future

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, the former Southern Rhodesian Finance Minister, who retired from Parliament little more than a year ago, is thinking of entering politics. The decision will depend primarily on medical advice, for it was eye trouble which caused him to leave the Government last year. Sir Edgar, who was knighted last June, is 49. A diplomat's son, he settled in Rhodesia 20 years ago, entered Parliament (for Umali North) in 1931, and before the outbreak of the last war, but then came to England to join the Royal Army Service Corps. Under a U.S.A.F. exchange system, he had staff college training in Kansas.

Parliament

Constitutional Affairs in Uganda Famine in Tanganyika

THE STATEMENT of Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, concerning constitutional affairs in Uganda was reported in our last issue. As it was made only a short while before we closed for press, the questions and answers which follow could not then be chronicled.

MR. JAMES GRIFITHS said for the Opposition:

"May I join in paying a sincere tribute to Sir Keith Hancock, to the Governor, and also to the representatives of the Lukiko for the spirit in which they entered on these discussions and the cooperation and understanding shown in seeking to arrive at an agreement?"

"I welcome the new approach made to the problem by the Secretary of State. But the statement itself and the proposals emerging from the Hancock discussions raise important issues which we shall want time to consider. As the matter has to be discussed by the Lukiko and their agreement is essential to the future, I would make no comment at the moment, but my party will consider the matter carefully, and may return to it in due course."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I thank the right hon. gentleman for the tribute he has paid to the spirit of statesmanship and co-operation shown by all who took part in the constitutional conference."

Congratulations from Liberals

MR. CLEMMENT DAVIES (Lib.): "May I add my congratulations? I would also like to congratulate the Colonial Secretary. I am sure that this statement will be welcomed throughout the country, and I hope throughout Uganda. Would the Minister confirm in order to put it beyond doubt, that sub-

ject to the new constitution, subject to the time, the Lukiko will be free to choose whether they will have Kabaka Mutesa II or a new Kabaka and that the Government will accept that choice when it is made?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Yes, it will be an absolutely free choice; and if the choice of the Lukiko is in favour of Kabaka Mutesa II, H.M. Government will confirm it."

MR. ALFORD: "May I ask whether, in view of the very definite position taken up by the Governor 17 months ago, this change of policy is fully acceptable to Sir Andrew Cohen, or whether any pressure was brought to bear on him by H.M. Government to accept this change?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Frankly, I deprecate the phrase 'change of policy' that has appeared as that there has been a change of situation which has created both the opportunity and the need for a new approach. As to the attitude of the Government when hon. members get the White Paper they will see that the decision to which the Government of the United Kingdom has come has been taken after full consultation with the Governor."

Kabaka's Explanations

MR. FENNER BUSH (Cons.) asked the Minister if the White Paper before making any comments, is the Minister aware that all sides of the House will congratulate Sir Keith Hancock and the leaders of the Uganda people on the dignified restraint with which they entered into these negotiations? I remind the Minister, who has spoken of the situation, that his predecessor said that the exclusion of the Kabaka was final? We congratulate the Minister on the change of policy which has come about.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Once more I must make it quite plain that when the noble Lord, Lord Chandos, was advised that no alternative decision was possible in the interests of good government and law and order in the circumstances, resulting at the time, his was a very early and a very difficult decision. It seems to the hon. gentleman to be what remains because, if he looks back to Hancock's statement of 23, he will see that when he himself asked Lord Chandos whether, at the end of the discussions about the possibility of the Kabaka to the Uganda, it would be possible for the Lukiko to have a free choice of their Kabaka, my noble friend replied: 'We must await the outcome of the discussions. I have frequently asked the hon. member not to charge for the role of a prophet.'"

MR. R. SORENSEN (Lab.): "While also joining in the appreciation of the genuine and encouraging developments which have now taken place, may I ask the right hon. gentleman whether this means that the Kabaka himself can go back to Buganda?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I have nothing to add to the statement which I have made and to the White Paper, but quite clearly, we are looking first to the point that the new constitutional arrangements are going to work. As soon as they are brought into operation—and we shall do our best to do that by March 31—and as soon after that as we have positive indications that they are working smoothly, and in any case no later than nine months after, it will be for the Great Lukiko to make their choice. Clearly, in the interval they must make their choice without the presence of the Kabaka in Buganda and arrive at it in their own absolutely unfettered discretion."

MR. R. ASHETON (Cons.): "Is my right hon. friend aware that many hon. members on this side of the House are delighted at the advantage which has been given of the new situation and at the way in which he has handled it?"

Kenya Security Forces

MR. J. DUGDALE asked whether the Kenya Government had now considered increasing the security forces by recruiting Asians and Africans for the Kenya Regiment.

MR. HOPKINSON: "Asians and Africans are already serving with the security forces, and the Kenya Government do not consider there would be any advantage in amending the Kenya Regiment Ordinance to show them to be recruited into it."

MRS. E. WHITE asked if famine conditions still prevailed in parts of Tanganyika and to what extent assistance had been received from sources outside the Territory.

MR. HOPKINSON: "Near famine conditions still prevail in certain parts of the Central Province, following a rainfall in two consecutive seasons of 2000 supplies in the Territory generally are adequate, and Government have the position with regard to the United Nations International Children's Fund have generously given 1,200 tons of dried milk for women, children, and old people in the area."

MR. A. STEPHENSON (Lab.) asked whether the Colonial Secretary would consider an inquiry into the state and practice of criminal law in the Colonies.

MR. HOPKINSON: "No, I have no reason to think that such an inquiry is necessary."

MR. T. DUGDALE (Lab.) asked what recent changes had been made in the powers of the East Africa High Commission.

MR. HOPKINSON: "None."



Service for Visitors

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association is a public service organisation supported by local private enterprise, transportation companies, and the Government of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar. The Association exists to assist visitors to these territories, and to give advice. It maintains Visitors' Information Bureaux in Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Mombasa and Nairobi. Their addresses are:

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Kilindini Rd. (Entrance
to Dock Gates)

KAMPALA
Shimani Rd. (opposite
Imperial Hotel)

NAIROBI
Hardinge St. (opposite
Bus terminus)

Written enquiries should be addressed to:
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P.O. Box 2013, NAIROBI, KENYA.

In LONDON the Association is represented by The East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be sent to our representative at East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 96-97 Smith Street, Durban.

In RHODESIA information is obtainable from East African Airways Corporation, 317 Harvest House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

Kenya Agriculture and the Emergency Need for Further Research

Mr. G. M. RODDAN, Director of Agriculture in Kenya, gives in his undated and belated report for 1953 some interesting comments on the effects of the emergency on the work of the department. We publish the following extracts.

A period of civil strife and difficulty such as Kenya has suffered seems somewhat paradoxically to act as a stimulus to progress. The concentration of European staff in receptive areas pays big dividends, and the additional funds provided, particularly the grant of £5m. by H.M. Government, will make this possible. From the department's viewpoint a further important step forward is the acceptance by Government of a policy of individual rights in land. This is welcomed by the people, and in selected areas consolidation of holdings within the clan boundary is being guided and planned by officers of the department and farm plans are being provided to the individual.

Land Titles

Centres are being established for the training of African surveyors and provision is made for the recruitment of a large number of European surveyors so that recognized titles to land can be provided to African farmers in the near future. Now that we have this opportunity to have a consolidation of holdings there must be a swift follow-up in farm planning and the issue of titles. Legislation to enable the granting of individual titles of ownership to the land, with certain safeguards as to its use and inheritance, is being prepared.

A further gain, which has been most marked in some of the heavily-populated areas of the Central Province, is the remarkable strides made in bench terracing and padocking the steeper Kikuyu lands. The terraced lands, although commonly planted with cash crops such as coffee, pineapples,

and pyrethrum, are becoming increasingly used for food crops and are recognized by the African as the best permanent answer to soil erosion.

Much of this work has been done by repatriated Kikuyu labour and by communal effort. In some instances, too, in the Central Province it has been possible to implement one ecological plan for more efficient land use. For example, in the lower Kikuyu country it has been possible for security reasons to eradicate most of the unsuitable wattle plantations, and they will be replaced with more suitable cash crops such as coffee and pineapples.

Face of Development

While it is accepted that one of the major contributions the department can make to the easing and removal of the tedium in the troubled areas is the improvement in the economic status and standard of living of the individual peasant, and that this can probably be done most easily and most quickly by a rapid expansion in the production of high-yield cash crops, care must be taken to ensure that the pace of development is not accelerated to a point at which the people can digest the stimulus. Efforts must be made to think in terms of tomorrow as well as of today.

In certain directions, particularly in cash crop development, and notably coffee, we have years of research and investigation to guide us, and given staff of the right calibre and training, we can make early advances. But we cannot depart from the principle that the first duty of the department is to ensure the food requirements of the people, and therefore paramount in our considerations must be the introduction of farming systems which will maintain and enhance the fertility and productivity of the land.

There is, however, a limit to the land available in Kenya and to the productivity of that land, and unless something is done to reduce the present rates of population increase, so to provide other outlets for it, our drive for improved living standards will fail. We are looking the way towards the eradication of unnecessary crop and food losses by the use of insecticides and fungicides and towards raising crop yields by the introduction of artificial fertilizers, but it is in the more general and all-embracing fields of poor husbandry that advances must come. We have to the best of our ability devised farming systems for the varying ecological zones, but our knowledge of what effect these systems will have on the land is sadly lacking, unless they at least maintain fertility the systems will fail.

We know very little, too, about the economies of the systems we advocate, and the general economy of the country as a whole, as well as that of the individual, must receive consideration. In our drive for consolidation, benching, and the planning of individual farms, certain obvious economies, such as time and effort wasted in going to and from work, can be effected, but the time and effort saved must be put to productive use if the economic standing of the individual is to be raised, a matter very important indeed, therefore, the department must recognize the need for research and investigation so that we build on safe and sure foundations.

Risks Must Be Taken

During this period of emergency forced reasons can be advanced why risks must be taken and why political expediencies have outweighed technical considerations. The extent to which the dangers of such undesirable moves can be overcome will depend on how far and for how long they are given precedence. I refer to settlement schemes, and in particular to irrigation settlements where a number of schemes of some 3,000 to 5,000 acres each in the first instance are being developed by the labour of Mau Mau prisoners and detainees. The best conditions of the various areas show marked differences, and we as a department are very deficient in our knowledge of irrigation farming methods.

"I believe that there is a great future for irrigation in Kenya, not by major schemes (although the Tana River project still remains a tantalizing possibility), but by numerous modest schemes. The speed at which such developments can take place will be governed to a large extent by the success or failure of the pilot schemes now being constructed. They, therefore, must not fail, and time must be given to determine and establish sound and economic systems of land use before settlement by tenants is effected.

"It is gratifying to record that Government has accepted as an essential prerequisite to the success of such schemes that all existing land rights in the irrigation areas be extinguished and that land rights be vested in a public authority, the settlers becoming tenants of that authority. A urgent need is officers with practical experience in irrigation."

"Sir Edward Twining, the Governor of Tanganyika, told me more about Africa in an hour than I had learnt in the previous three weeks."—Major J. G. Lockhart

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Egyptian Pressure on the Sudan Comment in the Press

COMMENTING ON THE VISIT TO LONDON of the Sudanese Prime Minister, Sayed Ismail El Azhari, the *Economist* wrote:

He must somehow maintain—since this is his National Unity Party's official line—that the profound differences between the Sudan's north and south are British creations or scarcely exist, and that the vast pagan continent is racially Sudani and Egyptophile. He must retain the full support of Cairo by showing sufficient zeal for a close relationship with Egypt but at the same time he must reassure his own wavering followers, and hope to placate the rival Umma Party, by showing that this relationship will be that of equals associated equals, not of subservience.

The difficulty is that Egypt, in spite of its present bland assurances, intends not a merely fraternal but an effectively controlled Sudan, and is blatantly disregarding the prescribed neutrality of the interim period by propaganda, distribution of money and favours, ministerial visits, and extensive backing of the N.U.P. and the Khairiya.

The prime minister's policy is no doubt to obtain full Egyptian support while minimizing his commitments, and to combine, if he can, the heading of a slippery political path with the running of an administration whose difficulties are immensely increased by the political need to eliminate nearly all the trained and reliable element—that is, the British.

Victimative Propaganda

The speaker may find it not amiss, amid the flood of vituperative propaganda being poured forth in Cairo and Khartoum on the subject of the brutal and intriguing imperialists' ending the Sudan's years, and the high-minded progressive forces of Egypt, to remember that almost every vestige of good government, progress, and security now visible in the Sudan is the work of the British.

Time and Tide called attention to the possible influence of the Sudan on the fate of General Neguib, saying:

It was inevitable from the outset, when Neguib compelled King Farouk's abdication that, as soon as his then followers and supporters became powerful enough and disoriented enough, he would be ousted by a junior officer commanding more guts than himself. All those who obey the Middle East and all those who had studied the history of military coups d'etat, knew this to be so. But the Foreign Office glared with chilly contempt at anyone foolish enough to suggest this.

Neguib has been accused of being the tool of subversive elements, and his name has been introduced into the trials of Muslim Brotherhood members as well as the investigatory inquiries. It is impossible to know whether there is any truth in these allegations, and it hardly matters. Neguib, powerless and discredited, was certainly a focus for any unrest and any hostility to the régime which he created.

If he gets away with his life and permission to go into exile, he will owe it to his Sudanese connections and the present palpable desire of Nasser and his associates not to give open offence to the Sudan. The Sudanese must be jolted before they are swallowed—and swallowed they are bound to be, probably not long after the last British soldier has left Suez.

It is reported that Nasser's emissary, Major (or is he not now Colonel?) Adem, has won the confidence of the non-Muslim tribes of the south. If so, he must be the first Egyptian to make other than a disagreeable impression in that region. Meanwhile the Sudanese Prime Minister has been in London on an official visit; the Sudan offices in London are being fully Sudanized; and a disclaimer has had to be issued to the story that the Sudan was joining the Arab League.

Portuguese Africa is given a dozen pages in the *African World Annual* (2s. 6d.), the Belgian Congo nine pages, and the Union of South Africa almost the same space. The events of the past year in the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and the Sudan are reviewed more briefly, and there is a 45-page section devoted to South African mining and other companies. The annual is excellently illustrated.

Ford and Ransomes Farm Machinery Fruits of Nine Years' Operation

THE FORD MOTOR CO., LTD. and Messrs Ransomes Sims and Jefferies, Ltd., whose new arrangements for the production and sale of their jointly produced farm implements were recently announced, invited about 100 journalists to inspect the complete range, including some new and improved models, at Ransomes' premises at Ipswich last Thursday.

For many the chief interest was centred in a 4 ft. combine harvester, selling in this country at £350. It is capable of a throughput of two tons an hour or, in terms of an average cereal crop, an acre an hour.

The display was not confined to implements built for the Fordson Major tractor, but included heavy implements, one being a 12 ft. 6 in. 200 P.C. expressly for export, which was designed for use in the Gezira scheme in the Sudan.

Mr. W. Daniels, Director of Production, said that almost nine years ago the two companies set to work and produced jointly a range of farm implements for use with the Fordson Major tractor under the name of Fordson. At first all implements were built at the Ford factory at Leamington. Then manufacture proceeded, both at Leamington and Ipswich, and from the beginning of next year the entire production would be handled by Ransomes' Ipswich factories.

New Export Arrangements

For export, Ford has hitherto marketed F.R. implements through its overseas organizations. Now Ransomes would supplement the F.R. implements with a comprehensive range of implements under the name of F.R. Export, distributing the farm machinery through their own connections overseas, while the F.R. range would continue to be sold abroad by the Ford Company. A new factory at Ipswich near Throckmorton, which cost £1,000,000, is under construction. Since the agreement came into force more than 362,000 implements have been produced, more than 100,000 having been exported.

Mr. F. W. Daniels expressed the confidence of the Company that the new arrangement would give improved services to farmers and lead to substantial expansion of the business of both companies. In the past three years more than 100,000 Fordson Major tractors had been sold.



Of Commercial Concern Federal Council for Industry

The Commonwealth sugar agreement has been extended for another year (to the end of 1955) and the quota review will be deferred for another year on the same conditions and terms as last year's deferment. The "notional price" for sugar bought in 1955 under the terms of the Commonwealth sugar agreement will be 240/15s. per ton, against 241 for 1954.

At last week's auctions in London 112 packages of Malawi tea were sold for an average price of 2,58d. per lb., compared with 246 packages averaging 6s. 1 1/2d. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 6s. 2 1/2d. for a consignment from Kenya.

Rhodesia Railways report a revenue of £17,839,896 (£16,059,745) in the year ended March 31 last. After deducting £14,483,897 (£13,582,745) for operating and £1,240,070 for depreciation and renewals, the balance is £2,115,071 (£1,486,023).

The Uganda Development Council has recommended the construction of a new railway from Soroti to Lira and Gulu in northern Uganda. The western extension of the railway from Kampala is expected to be completed next year.

Local Prices

No. 1 grade rice has risen on the London market by 1/1 during the past week to 273 a ton, c.i.f. U.K. This time last year the quotation was 271. No. 3 now 289 lbs. short of 270.

An average price of 274 cents of a shilling per lb. was realised when 2,000 bales of Tanganyika cotton from the Eastern Province were sold in Dar es Salaam last Friday.

Messrs. Treat, Broull & Co., Ltd., have moved their London offices to 19, Woking Street, E.C.4 (Tele. City 4351).

Statutory control of the poultry industry in Kenya has been requested by the Kenya Poultry Producers' Society.

Price control of tea has been removed throughout the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Dividends

Hecht, Lewis and Kahn, Ltd.—15% for the year to March 31, the same as in the previous year. Group trading profits were £155,437, and with other receipts £245,372 (£410,953). Net profit was £103,442 (£120,154), after tax of £32,258 (£186,549).

Greaternans Stores, Ltd.—Final 10%, making 171% (the same) for the year to June 26 last. Group profit subject to audit, £636,367 (£479,195).

Clompton Parkinson, Ltd.—20% and a one-for-four bonus also issue. Trading surplus was £2,015,801 (£1,884,599).

MR. A. F. ABRAHAMSON, M.P. (United Rhodesia) for Bulawayo East in Southern Rhodesia, has been elected first president of the Federal Council for Industry. Aged only 42, he entered the Legislature last January, being unopposed in the general election. Mr. Abrahamson was born and educated in Bulawayo and graduated B.A. at Cape Town University. Managing director of the Malabeteind Clothing Factory, Ltd., he became president of the Bulawayo Chamber of Industries, a member of the council of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries, and chairman of the National Coordinating Council of the Clothing Industry. He is a founder member of the Rhodesian Zionist College. Mr. F. C. Brown, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Northern Rhodesia, is vice-president of the new Federal Council for Industry which has appointed Messrs. Abrahamson to make an industrial survey of the Federation. The council's headquarters will be in the offices of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries, Salisbury.

Barclays D.C.O.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. announce a net profit for the year ended September 30, 1954, of £939,953 (£869,431), to which is added £252,354 (£241,385) from the previous year, making a total of £1,192,307 (£1,110,536). A final dividend of 4% actual (the same) less income tax is recommended on the ordinary stock, amounting to £1,000,000 of new stock, which does not affect the dividend in respect of the year under review, making 4% for the year (the same). These dividends amount to £200,000 (the same), other appropriations being £173,000 (£100,000) to reserve fund and £330,000 (£255,700) to premises reserve account, leaving £259,123 carried forward.

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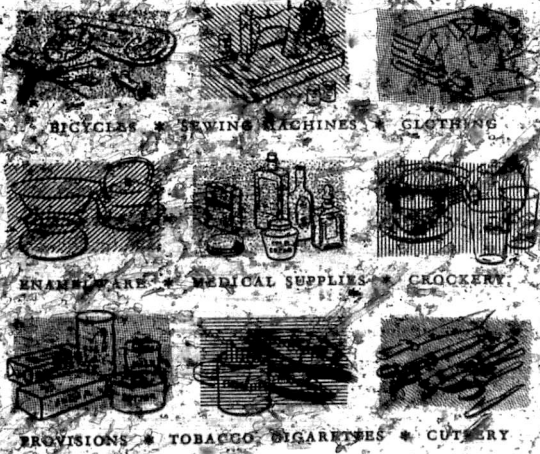
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Kenya Farmers' Association Report *Mining* Profit Increased

THE KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION (CO-OPERATIVE) LTD. earned a profit of £153,130 in the year ended July 31, compared with £145,506 in the previous year. Gross profits in the trading account were £255,961 (£231,336) in the maize trading account £50,004 (£38,809) and agencies and commissions contributed £139,466 (£138,464).

Deposits transferred were £35,000 (£30,205), entrance fees £10,000 (£11,133) obtained from stock raised £20,000, reserve for losses and expenses retained £12,000. Aundry balance no longer required £8,828, and transfer from general reserve £30,000. Expenditure of £46,777 is made for bad and doubtful debts, general reserve receives £25,846 (£28,510), reserve for bonus on purchases £2,500, reserve for income tax £15,000 and for redemption of preference shares £50,000, and £6,477 is written off a plot in Nairobi City Aquatic. Preference dividends require £57,121 and the ordinary dividend of 7% £30,372.

The issued capital consists of £542,423 in 58,000 ordinary shares and £52,458 in ordinary shares, each of 20s. General reserve stands at £352,111, redemption reserve at £50,000, current liabilities at £17,683, and creditors at £2,639,966. Fixed assets are valued at £627,584, investments at £700,000, and current assets at £2,397,057.

Harvest statistics for the year 1953-54 showed European production of 1,242,319 bags of wheat, 768,087 of maize, 72,287 of barley, and 40,130 of oats.

The directors are Captain L. A. Spiers (chairman), and Messrs. W. A. C. Bouwer (vice-chairman), A. Dykes, H. J. Hamilton, A. Kipkor, J. Mackay, H. J. Smith, L. Stern, D. V. Vaughan, and G. McLean (managing director) and secretary.

The 23rd annual general meeting will be held in Nakuru tomorrow.

Ruo Estates Report

RUO ESTATES LTD. earned a profit of £113,630 in the year ended June 30, compared with £90,750 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £62,850, general reserve receives £10,000, and reserve for development and improvement £15,000. Dividends totalling 40% less tax, require £22,000, leaving a carry-forward of £7,262 against £1,997 brought in.

The issued capital is £100,000 in shares of 5s. Revenue reserves stand at £3,000, reserve for development and improvement at £0,000, balance of profit and loss account £7,262, and reserve for future taxation of £52,000. Fixed assets are valued at £25,177, and net current assets at £155,784, including £36,471 in cash.

Ruo estates consists of 2,902 acres, of which 802 are planted with tea in full bearing, the respective figures for Kikanga estate are 2,122 acres and 816 acres, making a total of 4,428 acres and 1,612 acres. Production amounted to 1,472,233 lb., compared with 935,499 lb. in the previous year. The net average price was 41.72d. per lb. against 35.08d. per lb.

The directors are Sir Birdswall Le Bas (chairman), Mrs. M. Wyke-Smith, Miss G. M. S. Simey, Mr. H. R. Lupton, and Mr. J. A. Loran. The secretaries are Messrs. Dickson, Ashmore and Co., Ltd.

The 26th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 14.

Lewa Sisal and General Investments

THE LEWA SISAL AND GENERAL INVESTMENTS, LTD. report a profit of £60,847 in the year ended June 30, compared with £5,490 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £38,850, and dividends of 20% plus 5% bonus on the preferred stock and 10% plus 3% bonus on the deferred stock require £17,866, leaving a carry-forward of £16,615, against £2,484 brought in. The company's chief interest is 37,275 shares of £1 in Amboni Estates, Ltd., a sisal company in Tanganyika, the gross income from which during the financial year was £55,912. Unquoted investments include shares in Kikwasi Sisal Estate, Ltd., and Kwaia Estates, Ltd.

The directors are Messrs. A. L. Miller (chairman) and C. W. S. Temple. The secretaries are Messrs. Royce White and Co., Ltd. and the 37th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 3.

The first tractor drawn plough to operate in the Kipipis Reserve has been bought jointly by 15 African farmers. The cost about £1,000, was paid in cash.

Rhodesian Selection Trust Further Increase in Profits

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST LTD. earned a consolidated profit of £8,392,410 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £7,462,294 in the previous year. Taxation adjustments amount to another £30,000 and £14m. was transferred from general reserve to meet the special dividend of Mutfulra Copper Mines, Ltd. Taxation absorbs £3,550,550, general reserve receives £1,184,195, loan stock redemption reserve £35,043, and dividends totalling 3s. 6d. per share £4,317,250, leaving a carry forward of £269,315 against £175,943 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £5,293,846 in 105,877 shares of 50s. and £1,200,000 in 24,000 shares of 50s. and current assets are £2,260,000.

The company has 100% of the issued capital of Mutfulra Copper Mines, Ltd. and, in accordance with arrangements with that company, has bought 640,700 shares of £1 each in Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., and 339,571 shares of £1 each in Bahuba Mines, Ltd. and Chamshiri Mines, Ltd., for cash at par.

The ore reserves of the properties owned by subsidiary companies are: Mutfulra 12,063,000 short tons, averaging 2.48% Chibuluma, 7,000,000 tons, averaging 2.23%; Bahuba, 10,000,000, averaging 2.64%; and Chamshiri, 24,000,000, averaging 2.6%.

The directors are Messrs. R. L. Prain (chairman), H. R. Finn, Harold K. Hochschild, Walter Hochschild (alternate), T. Tucker, M.L.C., Sir Harold F. Garimel-Robinson, and Sir William Murphy. The London advisory committee consists of Messrs. A. Chester Beatty (chairman), C. W. Bosse, C. F. S. Taylor, Sir Douglas Malcolm, and Brigadier R. Mickleton, and the secretary is Mr. G. B. Bremner.

The 26th annual general meeting will be held in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, on December 17.

Extracts from the chairman's statement appear on another page.

Roan Antelope Copper Mines Profit of £4m. after Taxation

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD. after providing £3,305,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £4,728,563 in the year ended June 30, compared with £4,787,573 in the previous year. A provision of £46,000 for taxation is no longer required. General reserve receives £750,000, loan stock redemption reserve £51,640, and dividends of 3s. 6d., subject to taxation, per unit of stock require £3,932,114, leaving a carry-forward of £93,428 against £52,619 brought in.

The issued capital is £8,987,667, 179,753 of 5s. Revenue reserves stand at £5,657,170, loans at £1,414,300, provision for replacement and abandonment at £1,381,620, and current liabilities of £1,023,287. Fixed assets are valued at £6,836,378, investments and loans at £1,264,415, and current assets at £2,219,945, including £11,527,229 in cash.

Output of blister copper during the year was 88,678 long tons, compared with 87,307 tons in the previous year. Sales amounted to 84,706 tons, of which 28,791 tons were in the form of electrolytic copper refined abroad. Ore reserves total 90,969,900 short tons, containing 3.20% copper.

The directors are Messrs. R. L. Prain (chairman), H. R. Finn, Harold K. Hochschild, Walter Hochschild (alternate), T. Tucker, M.L.C., B. D. Irwin, J. B. Lancelotti, C. F. S. Taylor, (alternate), T. G. Moore, R. M. Peterson, Sir Harold F. Garimel-Robinson, Sir William Murphy and Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins (alternate), H. St. L. Grenfell.

The London committee consists of Messrs. A. Chester Beatty (chairman), C. W. Bosse, J. E. W. Lomas, C. F. S. Taylor, Sir Douglas Malcolm, and Brigadier R. Mickleton, and the secretary is Mr. G. B. Bremner.

The 27th annual general meeting will be held in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, on December 16.

Extracts from the chairman's statement appear on another page.

(Further mining news on page 396)

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*Company Report***Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Limited**

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

Mr. R. L. Prain's Statement

The following is an abridgment of the Statement dated November 8, 1954, by the Chairman (Mr. R. L. Prain, C.M.B.) circulated to the members.

Production and Costs

During the year a total of over 5.3 million tons of diluted ore was hoisted and milled. This represents an average monthly output of over 442,000 tons and a daily output of over 17,700 tons. The resulting copper production was 88,678 tons. Of this, 21,827 tons were refined overseas into electrolytic copper and the balance was available as blister copper.

The cost figures for this year are difficult to compare with those of the previous year, principally due to the inclusion of refining costs overseas and the fact that our costs are now expressed on a delivered basis instead of on a f.o.b. basis. I therefore invite you to look at the absolute cost figures for this year rather than to make a comparison with the previous year. This shows that our costs of making and delivering blister to overseas buyers amount to just over £120 a ton, while the costs of electrolytic copper are just under £137 per ton.

The rise in costs in recent years, a rise of course is not confined to Roan Antelope alone, is not one that can be viewed with equanimity. In addition to the costs I have indicated above, the inevitable replacements programme which is necessary each year amounts to at least another £10 per ton. Nor does this trend look like being arrested. Increased cost of power and railages are together expected to add at least another £5 a ton to our costs in the coming year. In addition, costs will increase under the heading of refining charges abroad, new African pension scheme, Workmen's Compensation, introduction of compensation for pulmonary disability, and improved amenities in the African township. The popular idea that Rhodesia is among the world's lowest cost producers should be viewed against an estimate that more than 50 per cent. of the world's present copper production is produced more cheaply than that at Roan Antelope.

I hasten to add that we consider our operations to be among the most efficiently conducted in the mining world and that our position in the upper half of the cost table among world producers arises to a large extent from factors outside our control. It is as well, however, that these facts should be realized not only by our Stockholders, but also by the governmental authorities under whom we work, and by our employees.

Revenue

We stated a year ago that, owing to the necessity of diverting a considerable proportion of our production in the early part of the year into the pipelines which it was necessary to re-establish on the resumption of a free copper market, sales for the past year would increase in volume as the year went on.

In consequence of this factor, in the four quarters of the year we sold respectively 15 per cent., 18 per cent., 20 per cent., and 38 per cent. of our total sales for the year, which amounted to 84,706 tons. The difference between our production and this sales figure went into stock as part of a planned programme connected with the additional stocks which will be required when we start refining more of our production.

Our average realization price for the year was £229 19s. 6d. per ton which, when account is taken of the discounts for blister copper, compares more than favourably with the average London Metal Exchange price for the year.

Financial

The profit was £9,035,563 and on this figure the taxes due for the year amount to £5,398,006. From the resulting net profit appropriations have been made to Replacements Reserve and to General Reserve. The former is taken this year at £1 million and leaves in balance on the Replacements Reserve up to £3,184,000. The actual Replacements expenditure for the year was £1,077,000 so that the rate of appropriation for this year is about the same as that at which the expenditure is running.

Your Directors have appropriated for the General Reserve £750,000 to cover the increase in the value of copper stocks, certain investments made during the year, and an instalment towards the cost of our investment in our refinery subsidiary.

After making these reserves there remains £3,973,000 available for distribution. The interim dividend paid in July of 1s. per share (less taxes) absorbed £1,423,000 and your Directors have recommended a final distribution of 2s. 6d. per share (less taxes) which will absorb £2,809,000.

Comparison of these results with those of the previous year is rather difficult. The previous year was an exceptional one due to the change of domicile of the Company, and the only valid comparison which I feel justified in making is to say that in respect of the past year we shall distribute a net sum of £3,932,000 to Stockholders as compared with £4,213,000 during the previous year.

Mine Position

The position of the mine remains satisfactory. The ore reserves have increased by over 6 million tons due to the inclusion of additional ore in the Roan Extension.

I forecast a year ago that Roan would probably have to go over to electrolytic refining in the not too distant future. Last March we announced the decision to construct an electrolytic refinery at Ndola to be owned and operated by a subsidiary to be known as Ndola Copper Refineries, Limited. Last September we made the further announcement that the capital of this new Company would be found as to two-thirds by your Company and one-third by British Insulated Callender's Cables, Limited of England.

Initially, this refinery will have a capacity of 60,000 tons of copper a year. Should we at a later stage decide to refine the entire Roan output into electrolytic copper locally, this would mean an extension to the refinery, which in that case should be extended preferably to about 110/120,000 tons of copper a year which would be in excess of Roan's production as at present foreseen. For this reason it would be desirable that Ndola Copper Refineries Limited, should be partially a custom refinery, that is to say, treating copper for other parties, and for this reason it is important that it should be located on the line of rail. This accounts partly for our decision to locate it at Ndola. We were also influenced by the fact that we were able to conclude satisfactory arrangements with the Ndola

Municipality for the provision of housing and amenities for both our European and African staff in Ndola. I should like to acknowledge here the most helpful co-operation of the Ndola Municipal authorities.

I should like also to welcome as co-shareholders the British Insulated Company who since 1931 have been buying and refining large tonnages of our blister copper at Frieson in Lancashire. This well-known group is today one of the largest buyers and fabricators of copper in the world, and we are very pleased to have them as our partners in our Ndola enterprise.

Roll Position

At the present time, the Copperbelt is receiving only about 40,000 tons of coal per month, i.e., two-thirds of its normal requirements. This is due to the position of the Rhodesia Railway which is such that the Railway cannot carry away from Wankie more than 15,000 tons of coal per month. Some time next year the Railway expect to receive rolling stock sufficient to correct this deficiency, but by then Wankie production will have taken a further increase and the requirements of the Federation as a whole will also have increased. Moreover, it is doubtful whether the Railway can solve its staffing problems rapidly enough to operate the new rolling stock to full capacity when it does arrive.

We, and all other consumers in Rhodesia, are now paying the full penalty for the inability of the Rhodesia Railway system to keep pace with the growing demands of the territories which it serves. We view the present position with disgust, as an improvement will require not only more rolling stock, but more staff and housing and so on. Above all, it will demand a reversal of the previous cautious attitude towards an expansion of the system, and it is to be hoped that the Federal authorities who are now responsible for the performance of the railroads will adopt as their policy the only premise which is possible in an expanding country, namely that a sufficiency of railway capacity creates the demand and not vice versa.

Labour

The General Manager's Report refers to the discussions and negotiations which were conducted during the year with the various employee organizations.

The most important of these were the four-part discussions on the subject of African Advancement. These discussions broke down on July 24 and Government promptly appointed a Board of Inquiry under the Chairmanship of Sir John Foster, K.B.E., Q.C. The Report of this Board was published on October 19. The Board found *inter alia* that advancement of the African into the field of European employment was made impossible by Clause 42 of the current agreement between the Companies and the European Union without that Union's consent. It also came to the conclusion that to achieve a reasonable degree of advancement some fragmentation of European jobs would be necessary and that such fragmented jobs should be remunerated at lower rates related to the African wage structure. The Board recommended that the Companies and the European Union should apply themselves promptly to the solution of this problem which has been outstanding far too long and the settlement of which at a very early date we regard as imperative.

The Copperbelt Companies accepted the conclusions of this independent report and invited the European Union to resume discussions. These were resumed on November 3. At the resumed discussions the Union stated that they were unable to agree for exclusive negotiations on the basis of the conclusions of the Forster Report. Since the Companies had already

accepted these conclusions a deadlock was thus reached and in these circumstances your Board has seen no alternative but to give the Union six months' notice of termination of the existing agreement as provided under Clause 45 thereof. At the same time the Company has invited the Union to open discussions with the object of concluding a fresh agreement whose terms, while safeguarding fully the legitimate interests of members of the Union, will permit the satisfaction of the reasonable aspirations of the Company's African employees. That the matter stands at the time of this Statement going to press.

Copper Market

The price of copper has shown strength throughout the past year. This was due partly to some curtailment of production in the earlier part of the year in the U.S.A. and Chile, respectively the first and second producers of the world. Rhodesia's production, however, in recent months the price has shown a very strong strength due to strikes in the U.S.A. and Chile. Stockpiling in the U.S.A. has also served to maintain the strong undertone of the copper market.

As far as your company is concerned its production for the current financial year is virtually all placed.

Registration and Demerit

Your Board considered it anomalous that the Company should continue to be registered in the United Kingdom after its seat of control had been transferred to Rhodesia. Accordingly a private Bill was introduced into the United Kingdom Parliament to alter the registration to Rhodesia. This Bill received Royal Assent on June 4, 1954, and your Company was registered in Rhodesia on July 1, 1954.

During the year the Board announced its intention to move the Head Office finally to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, this city having been selected as the capital of the new Federation. This move is expected to take place some time during the second quarter of 1955 and thereafter Stockholders' meetings will take place in Salisbury.

During the year I convened informal meetings of Stockholders, both in London and New York, the two centres where the holders of the majority of our stock appear to reside. The attendance at these meetings was most gratifying, in view of which I propose to repeat the experiment during the next two or three months. I should again emphasize that these meetings in no way replace the formal meeting which will this year be held in Lusaka on December 16; they are merely arranged to give Stockholders an opportunity to ask questions about this business, and there is no legal significance whatsoever attaching to such meetings.

Miscellaneous

During the year it was announced that Mr. R. M. Peterson, who has been Technical Director of the Company since 1948, will retire on June 30 next and will be succeeded by Mr. A. B. MacLaren, who is at present the General Manager of Mufundira Copper Mines, Limited, and who was General Manager of your property from 1946 until 1951.

Oxford University announced recently the appointment of Mr. Kenneth Kirkwood to the Rhodes Chair of Race Relations at Oxford which you will recollect was endowed by this and associated Companies last year to mark the Centenary of the birth of Cecil Rhodes.

Your Company, and the other Copperbelt Companies, have jointly formed the Rhodesia Congo Border Timber Company which has obtained a concession to the west of the Copperbelt to cut timber required for mining purposes. This should protect the Copperbelt mining timber supply position for many years ahead.

Company Report**Rhodesian Selection Trust, Limited**

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

Mr. R. L. Prain's Statement

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LIMITED, will be held at Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, on December 17, 1954.

The following is the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. R. L. PRAIN, O.B.E., dated November 23, 1954, which has been circulated to the members with the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ending June 30th, 1954.

It has not been the practice in this Company in recent years to issue a Chairman's Statement. This has been due to the relatively simple function of the Company during such years. We had only one predominant interest, namely, that in Mufulira, and consequently only one major source of income. It has not been necessary to retain any substantial part of this income in this business, and so there has been little that the Chairman could add to the Directors' Report.

Changed Position

This position has changed somewhat as a result of recent developments, and particularly during the past year. The present interests of your Company include not only a holding of 54.07 per cent. in Mufulira Copper Mines, Limited, but the same percentage of holding in Chibuluma Mines, Limited, Baluba Mines, Limited, Chambishi Mines, Limited, and 100 per cent. holding of the ordinary share capital of Rhodesian Selection Trust Services, Limited.

It may be appropriate, therefore, to add a word of explanation about the present position and future prospects for these investments.

Mufulira

The Mufulira investment needs little introduction. For many years the Annual Report of Rhodesian Selection Trust has included the full accounts, Directors' Report and Chairman's Statement of the Mufulira Company. Mufulira is one of the great copper mines of the world with relatively high grade and long life. In recent years it has made a major financial effort to equip itself for the future by means of very substantial underground development, not only to cater for the introduction of mass caving methods, but also to sink new shafts which will enable it to handle the much greater tonnages resulting from this mining method. It has also equipped itself to provide more air in the workings and greater pumping capacity from greater depths.

Electrolytic Refinery

On the surface it is increasing the size of its concentrator and smelter, and is engaged on the construction of an electrolytic refinery which will enable Mufulira to convert the greater part of its copper production into electrolytic shapes.

It has been, and still is, engaged on the enlargement and modernization of both its European and African townships and in the provision of amenities which for so long the Company could not afford.

This programme of capital works will have cost nearly £9 million in the nine years since the war. This does not mean to say that the programme will end there, and I merely quote these figures by way of illustration of the scale and scope of this business.

Other Properties

The Chibuluma mine is a relatively small, high grade copper/cobalt property now being brought into production at a cost estimated at £6 million, of which £5 million is being provided by the United States Government, to be repaid in metals in due course. This appears to be a most promising mine and will give your Company for the first time an interest in the future trend of cobalt prices and markets.

Sinking of the main blasting shaft has been completed to an inclined depth of 1,320 feet, and the vertical depth of 850 feet. Service and ventilation shafts have also been sunk and the necessary development for preparing the orebody for active mining operations is in progress. This development has exposed a total strike length of over 1,700 feet at the 20 feet level, compared with the original estimate of 900 feet, giving the prospect of considerably greater ore reserves than hitherto envisaged.

Baluba Mines, Ltd.

The Baluba Company owns an orebody estimated at present to contain 70 million tons of sulphide ore running 2.68 per cent copper and 0.18 per cent cobalt. About two years ago the question of opening up this property was under active investigation by the Board of its then owners, Mufulira, and extensive negotiations took place with the United States Government. It was with regret that the Mufulira Board announced about a year ago that, for various reasons which were outlined in the Chairman's speech that year, it was impossible at that time to proceed with the development of this orebody.

The Baluba orebody, however, which now belongs to the Baluba Company, remains an asset of great potential value and has been described as being possibly the greatest undeveloped source of cobalt in the world.

Chambishi Mines, Ltd.

The Chambishi Company owns the Chambishi ore bodies which were discovered many years ago and today publish ore reserves amounting to 25 million tons containing 3.46 per cent copper. This is potentially another big mine of the future.

Rhodesian Selection Trust (Services), Limited, was established in 1951 to provide administrative, managerial, technical and other services to all the Companies in the Rhodesian Selection Trust Group, and in this capacity is fulfilling a most useful function. In addition to employing common staff and handling the purchasing and prospecting activities of the Group, it has recently established a research and development division at Kapanahi, with research laboratories and a pilot

plant, both of which are expected to render valuable services to the Group as a whole.

These diversified shareholding interests give your Company a wider scope than heretofore and also, possibly, greater financial commitments, to which I wish to refer briefly.

Commitments

Your Board feels that in view of the position I have described above, the Company should accumulate somewhat larger reserves of cash than have been held in the past. This would enable the Company to meet any commitments that, for instance, the Maluba and Chamusha Companies, both of which conduct some exploration work, may call upon their Shareholders to provide. For this reason, as I explain later, some part of this year's income has been withheld. Before turning to the financial results of the year, I should mention for the sake of completeness that the Mufilira Company in turn is a shareholder in several large exploration companies, for which E.A.T. (Services) is conducting the work, and thus your Company retains an interest in any new developments that may occur in these fields.

Financial

During the past year Mufilira paid a special interim dividend which was designed to put its Shareholders in a position to take their rights in the Chibumba, Chamusha and Baruba Companies. Since the income for Mufilira for this special dividend was matched by an outlay of our holding in these fields, the value of this dividend has been transferred to General Reserve.

The ordinary interim dividend, and the final dividend, is approved, of the Maluba Company this year will give us an income of £2,447,000. After adding the carry forward from the previous year, and deducting our expenses, there has remained a sum of £2,471,000 available for distribution. Your Board has already paid out of this an interim dividend of 1s. per share (less taxes) costing £662,000 and now recommends a final dividend of 2s. 6d. per share (less taxes) costing £1,654,000. This will have the effect of bringing the carry forward up to £155,000 and the free cash in the Company will now be about £297,000 which is in line with the policy which I outlined earlier in this statement.

New Issue

The Mufilira Company has recently announced that it is raising £2 million of new money by making a new issue to its Shareholders. This means that your Company, to retain its equity in Mufilira, will have to take up its proportion of the new issue, at a cost of approximately £1,250,000. As this is obviously impossible to do without our making a new issue ourselves, we have announced an offer of new shares to our Shareholders. The American Metal Company, Limited, of New York, which holds 50.61 per cent of the shares in this Company has indicated that it will apply for its rights term an action which is greatly appreciated by your Board. The balance of the issue will be offered to the remaining 8,300 Shareholders and this part of the issue has been underwritten by Selection Trust, Limited, London.

Registration and Domicile

Your Board considered it anomalous that the Company should continue to be registered in the United Kingdom after its seat of control had been transferred to Rhodesia. Accordingly a private Bill

was introduced into the United Kingdom Parliament seeking to alter the registration to Rhodesia. This Bill received Royal Assent on June 4, 1954 and your Company was registered in Rhodesia on July 1, 1954.

Meetings in London and New York

During the year the Board announced its intention to move the Head Office finally to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, this city having been selected as the capital of the new Federation. This move will be made in conjunction with the other Companies in the same group and seems a logical conclusion of becoming a fully registered and domiciled Rhodesian Company. This move is expected to take place some time during the second quarter of 1955 and thereafter Shareholders' meetings will take place in Salisbury.

During the year I convened two rounds of meetings of Shareholders, both in London and New York, at two centres where the majority of my Shareholders appear to reside. The attendance at these meetings was most gratifying, in view of which I propose to repeat the experiment during the next two or three months. I should again emphasize that these meetings in no way replace the formal meeting which this year will be held in Lusaka on December 17. They are merely arranged to give Shareholders an opportunity to ask questions about this business, and there is no legal significance whatsoever attaching to such meetings.

The fact that your Board, as your American Shareholders has inevitably, and rightly, brought them into closer touch not only with the Territorial and Federal authorities, but with the problems facing the Continent. At least two important long-term problems have been and still are engaging the attention of your Board. One is the future agricultural position within these territories, and the other the major social and economic problem which is being created by the industrialization on the Copperbelt, with its resultant draining of manpower from the rural districts. These problems, which are partly inter-related, must continue to engage our attention for many years ahead.

Stock Exchange Listings

The shares of your Company are listed on the London and Johannesburg Stock Exchanges and unofficial facilities exist for transactions on the Paris Bourse.

During the year arrangements were made with the Banque Lambert in Brussels with a view to the creation of facilities for unofficial dealings on the Brussels Bourse.

In view of the large number of American Shareholders in this Company your Board has considered it would be convenient if the shares could be listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and discussions towards this end have been continuing for some time with the authorities of that Exchange.

The Future

While market conditions for Rhodesian copper over the next year appear reasonably satisfactory, it would be idle to pretend that the prospect of difficulties arising on the Copperbelt during the period does not exist. The rising trend of costs, and the intractable fuel/fuel/power situation are two serious problems. I regard the issue of American advancement on the mines as the most important single problem still to be solved, and do not believe we can look forward to the certainty of a period of full production, industrial peace and economic progress until it is solved.

Company Report**Mufulira Copper Mines, Limited**

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

Mr. R. E. Prain's Statement

THE FOLLOWING is an abridgement of the Statement dated November 8, 1954, by the Chairman (Mr. R. E. PRAIN, O.B.E.), circulated to the members:—

Production and Costs

During the year a total of over 3.6 million tons of diluted ore was hoisted and milled, with a recoverable copper content equivalent to 68,719 long tons of blister. The output of saleable products for the year was 36,000 tons of blister copper, 36,388 tons of electrolytic copper produced at Mufulira and 17,771 tons of electrolytic copper shapes refined abroad.

The cost figures for this year are difficult to compare with those of the previous year, principally due to the inclusion of refining costs overseas and the fact that our costs are now expressed on a delivered basis instead of on a C.O.B. basis. I therefore invite you to look at the absolute cost figures for this year rather than to make a comparison with the previous year. This shows that our costs of making and delivering blister to overseas buyers amount to just over £109 a ton, while similar costs for electrolytic cathode copper are just under £114 per ton, both these being based on the level of copper prices ruling in the year. Our electrolytic copper refined abroad costs over £225 per ton.

The rise in costs in recent years, which has of course not confined to Mufulira alone, is not one that can be viewed with equanimity. In addition to the costs I have indicated above, the inevitable replacements programme, which is necessary each year amounts to at least another £10 per ton. Nor does this trend look like being arrested.

Increased cost of power and royalties are together expected to add at least another £5 a ton to our costs in the coming year. In addition, costs will increase under the headings of refining charges abroad, new African pension scheme, Workmen's Compensation, introduction of compensation for pulmonary disability and improved amenities in the African township. The popular idea that Rhodesia is among the world's lowest cost producers should be viewed against our estimate that about 50% of the world's present copper production is produced more cheaply than that at Mufulira.

I hasten to add that we consider our operations to be among the most efficiently conducted in the mining world and that our position in the cost table among world producers arises to a large extent from factors outside our control. It is as well, however, that these facts should be realized not only by our Shareholders, but also by the governmental authorities under whom we work, and by our employees.

Revenue

We stated a year ago that, owing to the necessity of diverting a considerable proportion of our production in the early part of the year into the pipelines which it was necessary to establish on the resumption of a free copper market, sales for the past year would increase in volume as the year went on.

In consequence of this factor, in the four quarters of the year we sold, respectively 12%, 22%, 28%, and 38% of our total sales for the year, which amounted to 84,467 tons. The difference between our production and this sales figure went into stock as part of a planned programme connected with the additional stocks which will be required when we refine more of our production.

Our average realization price for the year was £124 17s. 3d. per ton, which, when account is taken of the discounts for blister copper, compares more than favourably with the average London Metal Exchange price for the year.

Financial

The profit was £9,663,931 and on this figure the taxes due for the year amount to £3,543,000. From the resulting net profit appropriations have been made to Replacements Reserve and to General Reserve. The former taken this year amounts to £1,000 and brings the balance on the Replacements Reserve up to £1,000. The actual Replacements expenditure for the year was £1,793,000, so that the rate of appropriation for this year is considerably short of that at which expenditure is running.

Your Directors have appropriated for the General Reserve £1,050,000 to cover the increase in the value of copper stocks, certain investments made during the year, and a further instalment towards the cost of the mine.

After making these reserves there remains £3,816,000 available for distribution. The interim dividend paid in July of 4s. per share (20s. 6d. per ton) absorbed £1,049,000 and your Directors have recommended a final distribution of 11s. per share (less taxes) which will amount to £3,801,000.

Comparison of these results with those of the previous year is complicated by the fact that the latter was an exceptional one due to the change of domicile of the Company. The salient feature of last year was that production was greatly increased in spite of which the gross profit was lower, due to the lower price received for our metal. On the other hand the appropriations to the various reserves were back to normal and as a result our distribution to Shareholders will be over £1 million greater than that of last year.

Sale of Properties

Your Board has for some time had under consideration the question of disposing of certain of the outside mining properties which have for long been held by Mufulira. One of these is the Chibuluma property which was formed into a company in 1951, and which Company is now engaged in developing the Chibuluma Mine, all the shares of which have hitherto been held by Mufulira.

The other properties include the Baluba property and special grants contiguous thereto, and the Chambishi property and special grants contiguous thereto.

All these properties are either new or potential mines, and your Board has felt that it is preferable that these should not continue to be owned by Mufulira which is itself a mining company, but should be sold to the Shareholders of Mufulira. Accordingly, in May this year companies were formed known as Baluba Mines, Limited, and Chambishi Mines, Limited, and these Companies, together with Chibuluma, were then sold to the Shareholders for considerations equal in the case of Baluba and Chambishi to the amounts spent by Mufulira on these properties, and in the case of Chibuluma to the par value of its issued shares.

To put Shareholders in funds wherewith to take up their shares in these Companies, your Board declared in May last a special interim dividend out of the Com-

pany's taxed reserves come to £1,750,000. Virtually all of this money returned to the Mufulisa Company as sales consideration.

Cash Position

Your Board has for some time past been giving consideration to the cash requirements of the Company. It is obvious that the financial effort involved in paying for the refinery out of profits, together with the large programme of replacements on hand and contemplated, has seriously strained the cash position of the Company. Accordingly your Board applied to the Capital Issues Committee in England for permission to raise £2 million of new money by making an offer of shares to the Company's Shareholders. The Capital Issues Committee have agreed to this issue being made and Shareholders will be receiving a notice dealing with this new issue at the same time as this statement.

Mine Position

The position of the mine remains satisfactory. The ore mined and milled constituted a record with an average monthly rate of over 301,000 tons of diluted ore. Since the end of the financial year these figures have been exceeded.

Rail Position

At the present time the Copperbelt is receiving only about 60,000 tons of coal per month, i.e. two-thirds of its normal requirements. This is due to the position on the Rhodesian railways which is such that the Railway cannot carry away from Witbank more than 250,000 tons of coal per month. Some time ago the Railway expect to receive rolling stock sufficient to correct this deficiency, but by then Witbank production will have taken a further increase and the requirements of the Federation as a whole will also have increased. Moreover, it is doubtful whether the Railway can solve its staffing problems rapidly enough to operate the new rolling stock to full capacity when it does arrive.

We, and all other concerned in Rhodesia, are now paying the full penalty for the inactivity of the Rhodesian Railway system to keep pace with the growing demands of the territories which it serves. We view the present position with disquiet, as an improvement will require not only more rolling stock, but more staff and housing, and so on. Above all, it will demand a reversal of the previous cautious attitude towards an expansion of the system, and it is to be hoped that the Federal authorities who are now responsible for the performance of the railways will adopt as their policy, the only premise which is possible in an expanding country, namely that a sufficiency of railway capacity creates the demand and not vice versa.

Labour

The General Manager's Report refers to the discussions and negotiations which were conducted during the year with the various employee organizations.

The most important of these were the four-party discussions on the subject of African Advancement. These discussions broke down on July 24 and Government promptly appointed a Board of Inquiry under the Chairmanship of Sir John Forster, K.B.E., Q.C. The Report of this Board was published on October 19. The Board found *inter-alia* that advancement of the African into the field of European employment was made impossible by Clause 42 of the current Agreement between the Companies and the European Union without that Union's consent. It also came to the conclusion that to achieve a reasonable degree of advancement some fragmentation of European jobs would be necessary and that such fragmented jobs should be remunerated at lower rates related to the African wage structure. The Board recommended that the Com-

panies and the European Union should apply themselves promptly to the solution of this problem which has been outstanding far too long and the settlement of which at a very early date we regard as imperative.

The Copperbelt Companies accepted the conclusions of this independent report and invited the European Union to resume discussions. These were resumed on November 3. At the resumed discussions the Union stated that they were unable to agree to continue negotiations on the basis of the conclusions of the Forster Report. Since the Companies had already accepted these conclusions a deadlock was thus reached and in these circumstances your Board has seen no alternative but to give the Union six months' notice of termination of the existing agreement as provided under Clause 45 thereof. At the same time the Company has invited the Union to open discussions with its object of concluding a fresh agreement whose terms will safeguard fully the legitimate interests of members of the Union and benefit the Federation as the reasonable aspirations of the Company's African Shareholders. There the matter stands at the time of this Statement going to Press.

Copper Market

The price of copper has shown strength throughout the past year. This was due partly to some curtailment of production in the earlier part of the year in the U.S.A. and Chile, respectively, the first and third producers in the world (Rhodesia being the second). In recent months the price has shown even greater strength due to strikes in the U.S.A. and Chile. Stockpiles, buying in the U.S.A. has also served to maintain the strong under-tone of the copper market.

As far as your Company is concerned its production for the current financial year is virtually all placed.

Registration and Domicile

Your Board considered it anomalous that the Company should continue to be registered in the United Kingdom after its seat of control had been transferred to Rhodesia. Accordingly a private Bill was introduced into the United Kingdom Parliament to alter the registration to Rhodesia. This Bill received Royal Assent on June 4, 1954, and your Company was registered in Rhodesia on July 7, 1954.

During the year the Board announced its intention to move the Head Office finally to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, this city having been selected as the capital of the new Federation. This move is expected to take place some time during the second quarter of 1955 and thereafter Shareholders meetings will take place in Salisbury.

Miscellaneous

During the year Mr. Harry Oppenheimer was appointed to the Board. Mr. L. Tucker, another of your Directors, was elected to the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia as Member for Mufulira.

During the year it was announced that Mr. R. M. Peterson, who has been Technical Director of the Company since 1948, will retire on June 30 next and will be succeeded by Mr. A. B. MacLaren, who is at present the General Manager of Mufulira.

Oxford University announced recently the appointment of Mr. Kenneth Kirkwood to the Rhodes Chair of Race Relations at Oxford which you will recall was endowed by this and associated Companies last year to mark the Company of the birth of Central Rhodesia.

Your Company, and the other Copperbelt Companies, have jointly formed the Rhodesia Congo Border Timber Company which has obtained a concession to the west of the Copperbelt to cut timber required for mining purposes. This should provide the Copperbelt mining timber supply position for many years ahead.

Mufuha Copper Mines Report Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa

Sharp Increase in Profits

MUFUHA COPPER MINES, LTD., after providing £3,343,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £1,870,931 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £1,625,276 in the previous year. The last year's total must be added £30,000 for adjustments in taxation and £14m from general reserves to meet the special interim dividend. General reserve receives £1,036,000, and loan stock redemption reserve, £35,043. The special dividend requires £14m, and dividends totalling 15s. per share, subject to taxation, £3,819,432, leaving a carry forward of £121,511, against £123,055 brought in.

The issued capital is £8,148,123, in shares of £1. Revenue reserves stand at £1,308,791, loans at £1,034,200, provision for replacements at £2,902,131, and current liabilities at £11,894,456. Fixed assets are valued at £7,607,634, investments and loans at £4,258,456, and current assets at £1,976,275, including £10,172,766 in cash.

Output for the year amounted to 87,247 long tons of molten blister copper, against 76,089 tons in the previous year. Saleable copper was 53,911 long tons of blister cakes and 38,388 long tons of electrolytic cathode copper. Sales amounted to 37,474 tons of blister copper and 31,222 tons of electrolytic cathode copper, and 15,771 tons of electrolytic copper refined abroad.

The reserves are estimated at 137,065,000 tons, averaging 3.46% total copper and 0.02% oxide copper.

Arrangements were concluded whereby members purchased the company's holding of the shares of each of the following Mines, Ltd. for the first time and subscribed in the aggregate £750,000, to provide share capital of the companies called Mufuha Mines, Ltd., and Mufuha Development, Ltd.

The directors are Messrs. R. L. Peain (chairman), K. C. Acute (alternate), W. H. Smith, P. G. Richardson (alternate), C. R. Anderson, W. Marshall Clark (alternate), J. M. E. Philpotts, H. E. B. Bunting (alternate), I. Payne, Jr., W. Hooshchild (alternate), F. B. Bush, D. D. Irwin (alternate), H. R. Finn, J. H. Lascelles, M. F. Dornheimer (alternate), G. W. Pooley, R. M. Peterson (alternate), A. B. MacLaren, K. Richardson (alternate), D. A. B. Watson, C. Tucker, M.L.E. (alternate), J. Thomson, Sir Harold P. Carmichael Robinson (alternate), A. M. Vere, Sir William Murphy (alternate), E. G. Hunter, and Colonel Sir J. Ellis Robins (alternate), Sir S. L. Greenfell.

The London advisory committee consists of Messrs. A. Chester Beatty (chairman), E. C. Baring, C. W. Boise, J. N. Buchanan, D. E. C. Neave, A. C. Wilson, Sir Douglas Malcolm, and Brigadier R. McKinnon. The secretary is Mr. G. B. Brethler. Extracts from the chairman's statement appear on another page.

African Investment Trust

THE AFRICAN INVESTMENT TRUST, LTD., after providing £10,461 for taxation, earned a profit of £12,784 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £6,380 in the previous year. A dividend of 5% requires £8,250, leaving £15,052 to be carried forward, against £10,518 brought in. The issued capital is £300,000, in shares of 10s. Revenue reserves stand at £65,052, and current liabilities at £9,638. Fixed assets appear at £2,624, quoted investments at £397,562 (market value £319,497), unquoted investments at £1,323, and current assets at £2,781, including £6,207 in cash. The directors are Sir Joseph Ball (chairman and managing director), alternate, Mr. H. B. Browne, Mr. A. H. Ball (assistant managing director), the Hon. H. de B. Lawson Johnston (alternate, Mr. R. I. C. Neves), and Brigadier S. K. Thorburn. The secretary is Mr. R. I. C. Neves. The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 10.

Rhodesian Monteleo Asbestos

RHODESIAN MONTELEO ASBESTOS, LTD., report an excess of expenditure over revenue of £34,509 in the year ended June 30, increasing the adverse balance to £52,853. The issued capital is £2,000,000 in shares of 5s. Loan liability stands at £274,789, and current liabilities at £7,319. Total fixed assets appear at £665,677, preliminary expenses at £163, capital issue expenses at £4,627, and underwriting commission at £9,036, and current assets at £100,372, including £3,916 in cash. The directors are Messrs. J. Robinson (chairman), C. R. Anderson, T. Coulter, J. G. Dickman, L. Robinson, and M. W. Rush. The London committee consists of Messrs. A. C. Wilson, W. E. Groves, and G. W. L. Spicer. The third annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 10.

THE CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., received dividends from New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., amounting to £52,125 in the year under June 30 last, compared with £467,531 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares requires £25,000 and a 3s. 6d. dividend on the ordinary shares £438,125, leaving a carry-forward of £1,663, against £1,873 brought in.

The issued capital consists of 20m in 5% 1st cumulative preference shares, £11m in 2nd cumulative preference shares, and £4m in ordinary shares, all of £1. Share premium account stands at £1,820,000 and current liabilities at £523,431. Shares in New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., appear at £9,320,000 and current assets at £1,104.

New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., after providing £904,498 for taxation, earned a consolidated net profit of £1,377,310, compared with £1,217,718 in the previous year. General reserve receives £106,200, staff pensions £178,571, and depreciation £272,000. Interest on the preference shares requires £25,000, and a dividend of 3s. 6d. on the ordinary shares £438,125, leaving a carry-forward of £1,663, against £1,873 brought in.

The issued capital consists of 20m in 5% cumulative preference shares, £11m in 2nd cumulative preference shares, and £4m in ordinary shares, all of £1. Share premium account stands at £1,823,973, revenue reserves at £2,400,000, reserve for future taxation at £208,000, and current liabilities at £4,610,585. Fixed assets are valued at £331,340, investments at £1,744,278, and current assets at £6,253,440, including £1,550,171 in cash.

Among the Central African interests of the company are holdings in the Gold Fields Rehabilitation Development Co., Ltd., Matsapa Gold Mines Co., Ltd., Fanning Consolidated Mines, and in East Africa Gold Fields, Ltd.

The directors are the same as those of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., namely, Sir Joseph Ball (chairman), Sir Joseph Ball, Sir Douglas Malcolm, Sir George Harvey Watt, and Messrs. W. H. Celtic, R. I. C. Neves, and J. MacLellan, and R. M. P. Preston.

London and Rhodesian Mining and Land

LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LAND CO., LTD., after providing £74,709 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £65,272 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £31,036 in the previous year. General reserve receives £24,000, and dividends totalling 7½% require £39,387, leaving £21 to be carried forward, against £46,231 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £1m in units of 5s. Revenue reserves stand at £309,074, less 3s. for future taxation of £17,500, and current liabilities at £156,707. Fixed assets appear at £334,000, subsidiaries at £235,798, quoted investments at £1,355,486 (market value £324,830), unquoted investments at £21,026, and current assets at £287,867, including £52,787 in cash. The company owns gold and base metal claims and land in Southern Rhodesia, and the African Investment Trust, Ltd., and Mazoe Consolidated Mines, Ltd., and subsidiaries.

The directors are Sir Joseph Ball (chairman and managing director), Brigadier S. K. Thorburn (deputy chairman), Mr. A. H. Ball (assistant managing director), the Hon. H. de B. Lawson Johnston, Mr. Hugh Tevis, and Mr. J. Whitehouse. Messrs. H. B. Browne and R. I. C. Neves are alternate directors for Sir Joseph Ball and the Hon. H. de B. Lawson Johnston respectively. Messrs. J. H. Mitchell and H. N. Clackworthy are joint general managers in Southern Rhodesia.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 10.

Copperbelt Earnings

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., produced 27,000 long tons of blister copper in the September quarter. Revenue from sales of 16,598 tons (12.97% in the same quarter in 1953) amounted to £1,296,000 (£1,332,000), and operations and administrative expenses to £2,787,000 (£2,638,000). Difference in the value of stocks added £697,000 (£1,054,000), and provision for replacements and obsolescence required £208,000 (£235,000), leaving an estimated profit of £1,528,000 (£1,385,000) before tax.

MUFUHA COPPER MINES, LTD., report production of 25,009 long tons of primary copper during the same quarter. Revenue from sales is estimated at £4,310,000 (£5,527,000) and operating and administrative expenditure at £2,749,000 (£2m). Difference in value of stocks added £640,000 (£752,000), while provision for replacements and loan interest requires £277,000 (£250,000), leaving an estimated profit of £1,924,000 (£1,074,000) before tax.



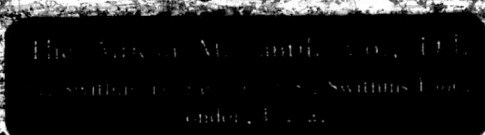
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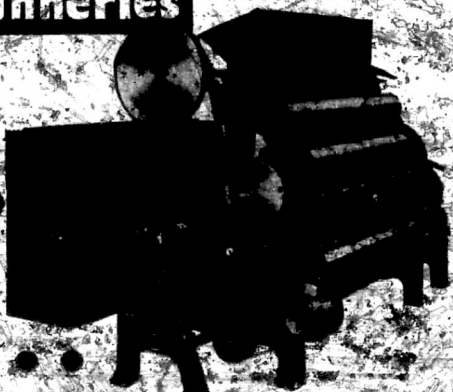
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