

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 2, 1954

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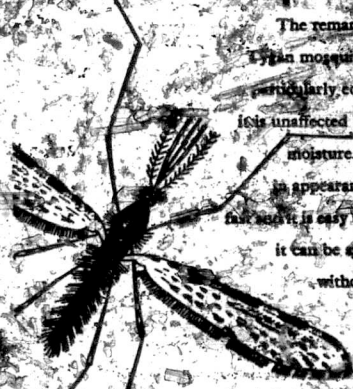
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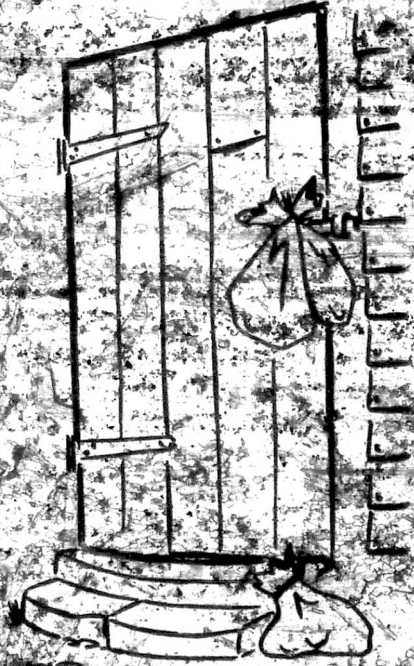
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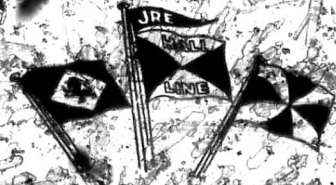
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Founder and Editor:

F. E. Jonson

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1958

Vol. 31 No. 1578

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**S**TUDENTS coming to the country from the Colonies need much more reliable information about life and conditions here. That is evident from the broadsheet published this week by Political and Economic Planning after a three-year investigation of the social and academic life of Colonial students in Great Britain. This summary of the results obtained from questioning hundreds of men and women of the Colonial territories should be read by all who are concerned for the future of the Empire, for though only one-tenth of the present coloured Colonial population of Britain are students, their continuing influence upon events will be important and may be decisive in many territories. For an overwhelming majority politics becomes an absorbing interest, chiefly because they recognize that by political means alone can some of their nationalistic dreams be given constitutional substance, however unobtainable. Most Africans have an exaggerated respect for even a modest education, and the power for good or evil of men who have studied in this country is therefore great. To provide them with the best available training is not enough, for that might still leave them disgruntled, disaffected, and even dedicated to courses dangerous to the territory in which their future will be spent.

A happy sojourn in Britain and an undistinguished academic qualification may be of far greater benefit to the individual, his people, and the Empire than a less happy visit and a better degree. Personal satisfaction may later exclude or neutralize envy, enmity, and unbalanced political activity, but these have often been the product of frustration, misunderstanding, and bitterness. Many students spoke candidly to the P.E.P. team of their disappointment and disillusionment. Largely because compatriots who have studied in this country have given unreliable reports on their return,

most young men and women (among whom are many students' wives) arrive with unrealistic ideas. They are surprised to find that all the British are not as educated, well educated, wise, well clothed, and happy, that millions are engaged in manual labour, that they are often ignorant about the Colonies, and that many of our streets are grimy and our houses unpainted. They find us passive, insular, compromising, and inclined to laugh things off instead of being frank. But they acknowledge some of our good points—civility, helpfulness, law-abidingness, good conduct in politics, adherence to tradition, efficiency in business, respect for achievement.

Some students who had lived in English homes testified that they had been treated like one of the family. A graduate wrote from Uganda after his return that to mention his happiness in England would be grossly to underestimate the impact of his Happy Homes. He had been so happy that he would have settled in Britain if duty had not called him back to Africa; his stay had made him a man of two worlds, with a strong desire to keep in touch with friends in both, and English friends had sheltered him from the adverse winds which shipwrecked the wonderful plans of so many overseas students. That touching testimony illustrates what incalculable benefits may result from genuine friendliness on both sides. The first shock must usually be the worst. Before leaving home on their great adventure these young people have almost always been a centre of attraction. On arrival they are often almost ignored, and consequently an easy prey for those who lie in wait—the Communists, fellow-travellers, and other cranks who work hard to secure the confidence of young men who feel the need for companionship outside their own little group. So far as men from the territories within the scope of this newspaper are concerned, excellent work is being done in London at East Africa House, the



inter-racial club Marble Arch. Much is done by the honorary societies and the churches throughout the country, and such bodies as the Royal Empire Society, the Royal African Society, the Victoria League, and the Over-Seas League do something, but not enough.

The dangers and frustrations are inevitably much greater in London than in the provinces. *East Africa and Rhodesia* made that point years ago when its first Suggested Provinces Better Than London presented students to provincial universities and colleges, where because they would be in closer contact with the

right type of British people, they would derive much greater benefit from their stay. The broadsheet shows that the students themselves prefer life in the provinces. Unhappily, it was only belatedly that the East African Governments recognized the advantages of directing their scholars to places outside London. As university and technical colleges develop in the Colonies the number of their students in the United Kingdom should fall greatly; they now number about 3,000, of whom 3,500 arrived last year. A quarter have scholarships; a third are in universities, the rest attend the Inns of Court, polytechnics or training colleges, or are attached to business houses or government or local government bodies. All who provide them with friendly contacts are doing a noble thing.

## Notes By The Way

### Sir Winston Churchill

Sir Winston Churchill, who has held most of the great offices of State, was in the Colonial Secretary for the Colonies by the Imperial Government of 1906, visited East Africa, and two years later published *My African Journey* (in which he suggested that it would be "fun" to make the Nile part of a journey from Lake Victoria to the Mediterranean "by diving through a turbine"). Soon after he became Colonial Secretary in 1921 he angered Kenya by dismissing General Sir Edward Northey, a very popular Governor. It cannot be said that East Africans regard his terms as the Colonial Office as notable. Indeed, it is highly probable that a majority of the readers of this issue do not even know or remember that he was at one time in control of the destinies of East and Central Africa. The outstanding memory of Rhodesian old-timers is that he did his best to force the Colony into the Union of South Africa when it was bent on the bolder, better course of self-government, but, fortunately, Churchill and Smuts in alliance were defeated by a few undried but passionately patriotic men. It is, then, not for his services to Africa that on the occasion of his 80th birthday every reader of this paper will this week have wished Sir Winston well.

### Incomparable Inspiring

THEY HAVE THOUGHT OF HIM as the incomparable inspirer of the British people in their darkest hour, as the matchless master of words when the Mother Country had little else with which to defy the Nazi threat; as the high-hearted prophet of victory in the years of dire peril; as the embodiment of faith during that year in which the Commonwealth stood alone in defence of freedom; and, at all times as a very human being, a character, but a practical politician dedicated to the elementary loyalties, alert to danger, and ready to risk everything for a cause which he considered vital. Riots, indeed, have attracted him ever since he took part in the charge before Omdurman in 1898; and the spirit of that young man (whose "River War" on the campaign was so good that the War Office decided not to have an official account written)

very much the spirit of the very gallant, young man whom the whole free world saluted as Turkey's

### Salutary Caution

SOME WORKSMEN FOR KENYA are quoted in their claim that the Mau Mau rebellion ruined the life of most of the country almost unaffected. This is not the view that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has so far taken, and, so far as I can judge, it is clearly better by leading business men on the spot nor by those in the City of London who are responsible for large investments in East Africa. On another page we have found a short summary of the position as it appears to Mr. Robert Smith, chairman of Dalgety & Co., Ltd., a great organization which for 70 years has played its part in Commonwealth development. The general manager, Mr. G. S. Hunter, was born in Kenya, one of the departmental managers, Mr. J. T. H. Blumbe, has recently returned from the Colony, and several of Mr. Abel Smith's colleagues on the board also know Kenya well. Far from encouraging the shareholders to easy optimism, they tell them that "the Mau Mau tragedy affects the whole of East Africa, perhaps the whole of Africa in directly and by implication. It would be foolish to expect any early return to normal conditions."

### Impulsive Indiscretions

THAT KIND OF OBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT is surely much more salutary than the pop talk of which there has been an almost ceaseless spate. Its unpopularity has been emphasized by an unbroken succession of prophecies which have all proved false. I cannot recall one famous prognostication about the duration of the revolt by a commercial leader, but there must have been a dozen by well-known political and other civil and military speakers in Kenya. What have they expected to gain by their impulsive indiscretions? It can scarcely be said that the confidence of the European community of the Colony for it, has been the close witness of the moment in high places which has allowed a tribal rising to drag on for more than two years. If the intention was to encourage external confidence, it was misplaced, for that must await proof of the restoration of stability—which means much more than the cessation of shooting.

# The Speech the Governor Was Prevented from Delivering

Points from Sir Andrew Cohen's Message for the Great Lukiko

## ASK YOU TO LISTEN most carefully.

I am very glad indeed to be able to tell you of Her Majesty's Government's decision that the Great Lukiko should not accept the new constitutional arrangements proposed by the Namirembe Conference, should be given the opportunity, nine months after these arrangements come into effect, to choose whether a new Kabaka should be elected or whether Kabaka Mutesa II should remain as the Ruler of Buganda.

It is the aim and desire of H.M. Government that, if the Lukiko agree to them, the new constitutional arrangements should come into force by March 31 next year. H.M. Government will be glad to extend the period of nine months if they are convinced before the end of it that the new constitutional arrangements have been well established and are working satisfactorily. Subject, therefore, to these conditions, it is the Great Lukiko which will make this most important decision as to the future of Kabaka Mutesa II.

### Tribute to Committee.

I pay warm tribute to the members of the Buganda Constitutional Committee, who have given excellent service to their country. For three months they worked continuously, attending 49 meetings under Professor Hancock's chairmanship and many more on their own. Our Government is so satisfied in the spirit of full co-operation, but your committee never missed a point and never failed to promote the interests of your country. They earned my respect and that of Professor Hancock.

Next I express the deep gratitude of the country to Professor Hancock and his assistant, Mr. de Smith. We were indeed fortunate to secure for these discussions the services of so eminent a scholar and so noble a man as Professor Hancock. He gave of himself, and he earned the love and admiration of all of us. His name will always be remembered in the history of this country.

The Namirembe Conference had to consider how to safeguard the dignity of the Kabaka's office at the stage of political development which the country has reached. The Buganda Constitutional Committee proposed, and I agree, that there should be done by placing responsibility for the conduct of public affairs in the hands of the Kabaka's Ministers, so that if mistakes are made the Ministers and not the Kabaka should bear the responsibility for them.

### Solemn Engagement

It is proposed that every Kabaka should henceforward enter into a Solemn Engagement with the Great Lukiko and the people of Buganda and with H.M. Government agreeing to be bound by the arrangements laid down in the articles of the agreed recommendations of the Namirembe Conference.

The Ministers must be men who possess the confidence of the Lukiko and the country. It is proposed, therefore, that the Katikiro should be elected by the Lukiko and that the other Ministers should be chosen by the Katikiro from a list of names chosen by the

*The full text of the speech which the Governor of Uganda had wished to make when he attended the Great Lukiko of Buganda on November 16 has now reached London. Rowdy demonstrations in the immediate vicinity of the debating hall made it impossible for Sir Andrew Cohen to deliver the address. It ought, however, to be put on record, and the salient passages are therefore given above.*

Lukiko. In the appointment of the Katikiro and the other Ministers the Governor will continue to have a say. It is proposed, in fact, that the Lukiko should elect the Governor approve, and the Kabaka appoint the Ministry.

The articles preserve all the traditional dignities and ceremonies of the Kingdom of Buganda, but at the same time they make important recommendations for the advancement of your country in the modern world.

The Secretary of State declared to the House of Commons last February that "the long-term aim of H.M. Government is to bring 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."

As an immediate step towards this essential aim, I have recommended that a ministerial system should be established for the Protectorate and that five Ministers, of whom three will be Africans, and two African Parliamentary Under-Secretaries, should be appointed. They will be drawn from the public, from the Legislative Council or from outside it.

### Larger African Representation

The membership of the Executive Council (including the Governor) will be 15, with 10 official members (about half the Governor and five Africans) and five others drawn from the general public—45 against one African and four others at present.

I have recommended that the Legislative Council should be enlarged from 56 to 60 members, and that 30 of those 60 members should be Africans, half of the total membership—as against 15 at present.

On the representative side of the Council I have proposed that there should be 18 African members and 12 others, 15 against 15 Africans and 14 others at present. Two of the extra African seats will go to Buganda if the Lukiko agrees to elect members to the Legislative Council, and two to districts outside Buganda.

In order to make it possible to increase the membership for Buganda in this way, the European and Asian representative members of the Council have stated they will each give up one of their representative seats.

The Secretary of State is informing the House of Commons today that the agreed recommendations of the Namirembe Conference and my recommendations are acceptable to H.M. Government.

### High Court Judgment Misunderstood

I now come to the judgment of the High Court. Legal matters and legal language are difficult to understand, and neither I nor most of you are lawyers. From what I have read in the newspapers there has been misunderstanding of the meaning of the judgment by many people. Therefore I must refer to it in some detail.

The Chief Justice refused all the declarations asked for in the case by the plaintiffs, which means that the plaintiffs lost their case.

The Chief Justice also recorded the view that the Kabaka's refusal to abide by the decisions on policy as communicated to him clearly at that stage constituted disregard on his part of his duty under the terms of the Agreement to acknowledge and abide by the overrule of the Crown through the Protectorate Government which, by the Agreement, had been acknowledged.



In fact, his view was that the conduct of the Kabaka last year was such as to justify action by H.M. Government under the 1900 Agreement or by Act of State. But he said that the action which H.M. Government did in fact take by withdrawing recognition under article 6 of the Agreement, was mistaken in that "a right under article 6 to withdraw recognition had not arisen on November 30, 1953."

According to the newspapers, many Baganda have claimed the judgment to be a victory for the plaintiffs. It is certainly not a victory in law, nor do I believe it to be a moral victory.

But let us not talk on this occasion about a victory for the Baganda or a victory for the Protectorate Government. I am concerned with neither of these things. I am concerned to secure a victory for reconciliation, for harmonious co-operation, for friendship, and above all for peace.

#### Act of Friendship

In spite of the fact that the Chief Justice has expressed the view that the Kabaka's refusal last year, to accept the conditions of policy of H.M. Government justified action under the Agreement, H.M. Government has nevertheless given the Lukiko a choice, to certain conditions, the choice whether he should return as your ruler. I believe that you will regard this as an act of friendship by H.M. Government.

I now come to the conditions under which the Great Lukiko is to have the opportunity of making the choice. The first condition is that the agreed recommendations of the Namirembe Conference should be accepted as a whole. It is stated in the explanatory memorandum issued by the conference that the recommendations are closely inter-related with one another and that it was the understanding of your committee of myself and of Governor Hancock, that the recommendations would be considered and decided upon as a whole both by the Great Lukiko and H.M. Government. This means that it will not be open to you to accept some of the recommendations and reject others; the document must be treated as a single unit. I assume you will signify your decision by resolution.

The Buganda Constitutional Committee has raised with me the question of giving legal force to the 1900 Agreement and to the 1900 Agreement itself. The 1900 Agreement which H.M. Government has for the Agreement has been clearly shown by the House of the Crown in the High Court and that the Chief Justice should, whatever his views on the powers of the court, give his opinion on the question of substance whether the actions of the Kabaka had justified H.M. Government in withdrawing recognition.

H.M. Government's respect for the Agreement has now been shown even more fully by the decision which I have this evening announced. Nevertheless, if you approve the recommendations, the point raised by your committee will have to be considered when the legal documents to give effect to them are being drawn up. I have already raised this point with H.M. Government, who are considering it, and it will be discussed at that time.

#### Essential Preliminary Period

The third condition is that the choice of the Lukiko should be made nine months after the new arrangements have been brought into effect. H.M. Government aim and desire it that if the Lukiko approve them, they should be brought into effect by March 31 next. H.M. Government regard the period of nine months as necessary to make sure that the new constitutional arrangements may be thoroughly well established before the time comes for the most important choice regarding the Kabaka to be made by the Lukiko. But H.M. Government will be glad to shorten this period if they are convinced before the end of it that the new constitutional arrangements have been well established and are working satisfactorily.

Whether the new constitutional arrangements can be brought into force by March 31 will depend to a large extent on yourselves. If you are prepared to approve them quickly, then I have every hope that the documents can be completed and signed by March 31.

Kabaka Mutesa II, if you decide that he should return, or the new Kabaka, if you so decide, will be required to sign and thereby confirm the amending agreement before he is recognized by H.M. Government. He will equally be required before recognition to enter into the Solemn Engagement with H.M. Government and with the Lukiko and people of

Buganda in accordance with article 20 of the agreed recommendations.

This, then, is the decision of H.M. Government and the reasons for it.

To the people of Buganda I say, study carefully my words and the agreed recommendations of the Namirembe Conference. During the last year you have conducted yourselves with a calm and dignity which have won the respect of the British people. I feel certain that in the new situation now before you will continue to do so, so that the examination of the Namirembe conclusions and the other things which have to be done before the Lukiko makes its choice on the question of the Kabaka may be carried out in a peaceful atmosphere.

In this new situation it is the duty of all of us to promote friendship and good will between all sections of the community, and above all, between Buganda and Uganda. It is the task of the Buganda Government, the chiefs and other leaders of the people to see that this friendship and good will are preserved and strengthened, and it is the ultimate responsibility of the Protectorate Government and myself as Governor—a responsibility which we shall carry out to maintain and promote harmony.

#### British Friends Welcome

Finally, may I assure you that the wishes of the Baganda as to the good will of the British people towards you, H.M. Government and the Protectorate Government, on behalf of the British people, are determined that, out of the difficulties we have had, shall come, first, renewed friendship and co-operation between us; secondly, a strongly founded security for the future of Buganda and the Protectorate; and thirdly, the progress forward for your country which you and we and all the people of this country so ardently desire. The decision of H.M. Government, which I have announced, is an exciting sign of the confidence which the British Government and the British people feel in the Baganda people.

I wish you well in our discussions of the Namirembe conclusions. May God give you wisdom, tolerance, and understanding in your deliberations.

#### "Sign of Strength, Not Weakness"

"I COUNT MYSELF FORTUNATE to be here as Governor to carry through the decision of H.M. Government," Sir Andrew Cohen said at the weekend when addressing the Caledonian Society of Uganda. "When policy is changed or modified to meet a changed situation, it is a sign of strength, not weakness."

The aim in Uganda, said the Governor, was to build it up as a country mainly for Africans, but one in which people of other races would play their full part.

#### Must Overcome Suspicion

"It is the duty of all of us to pursue this aim vigorously and to gear our actions to it. Whether we be professional men, technicians, business men or administrators, our skill and experience are a vital necessity both to the progress of the country and the future well-being of its people, and you will find few responsible Africans who would not agree. But it is not nearly enough to play our part in this way. We have to show that we are identifying ourselves with the future development of this country and the aspirations of the Africans. Our task is to overcome suspicion, and make it known and felt that we have done this."

While discipline was most necessary, the time was past when Uganda could be run on a basis of masters and servants. The country could be run only by treating Africans as equals and helping them to make their share in running the country. Nationalism, probably the most powerful political force, could no more be held back than the waters of the Nile.

"The issue of the battle between spiritual values and materialism, will depend on the kind of education we give the rising generation in our schools and training colleges. To teach about religion is not enough. It must be lived out in the whole life of the school community, and the moral atmosphere of a school is determined by what the teachers are." Miss M. F. E. Pelham Johnson, Assistant Director of Education in Tanganyika.



# No Need for Fear About Kenya's Future

Mr. Michael Blundell on the Colony's Trials and Challenges

**KENYA'S MULTIRACIAL GOVERNMENT** owed its existence almost solely to the boldness and courage of Earl Chandos, whose "Lytelton Plan" had been designed to bring the people behind the Government to face a common danger and give them a chance to accept responsibility, said Mr. MICHAEL BLUNDELL in London on Thursday last when he addressed a joint luncheon meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies.

He said, *inter alia*—

Mau Mau has simple aims. The first is the complete elimination of the European and the British from the Colony. The second is the creation of a Kikuyu-dominated Government. To achieve those aims its tactics are equally simple—first, intimidation of the Kikuyu tribe, which has resulted in the most ferocious and terrible attacks on those Kikuyu who are standing firmly by the Government. One should remember their steadfastness, loyalty, and really desperate courage in standing by their ideals.

### Not A Racial War

Some people have portrayed the challenge of the Mau Mau to the British Government in Kenya as a racial war. Nothing is further from the truth. We have had a very heavy blow, but we have not suffered any fewer than 1,300 Kikuyu in the process. The major impact of the rebellion has fallen upon the African population.

The Government and people of Kenya can take great credit for having in the last two years, with these terrible tensions and stresses upon them, prevented this warfare from developing into a straight racial conflict. That achievement must augur well for the future; if the fabric of our society can withstand the terrible tensions of today, there is indeed tremendous confidence for the working together of the races in the future.

The second objective of Mau Mau was to spread the doctrine and contaminate the other tribes by direct contact. They did this by creating teams of people skilled in the essentials of their oath-taking, which they sent out to propagate their ideas. They did it by creating an organization in Nairobi which infiltrated the ideas all over the country through the medium of great utility companies which use a number of skilled and educated Africans right through the country. In both cases the Government managed to stop the spread.

### Value of First-Class D.C.s

We were extremely fortunate in the case of Ukamba. One of the very first attacks made by the Mau Mau upon the minds of the Kamba was energetically and efficiently dealt with by the district officer concerned, who met the gang and succeeded in largely eliminating it. We have been very fortunate in the quality of our administration. I would emphasize how very much we owe to the personality and quality of a very few individuals in our administrative services. A first-class district commissioner is worth a brigade of troops. By his personality, his sense of service, and the traditions of the British Colonial Service, he can control whole areas and prevent the spread of the disease.

We have also been fortunate in checking a determined spread which the Mau Mau made in the Masai country. The Masai have over the last 30 or 40 years been much infiltrated by Kikuyu blood. A dangerous situation developed there about August; we have managed to stop it by strong, energetic, and good administrative action, and a fortunate circumstance which

sulted in the death of two of the most notorious gang leaders in the Masai country.

The Government has continued the spread of the disease and has forced it back wards. So the Mau Mau have been handicapped in both their objectives. In their effort to defy the Kikuyu, two of their major obstacles were the setting up of the Kikuyu Guard and the very strong resistance made by the Christian Kikuyu leaders.

### Intricate Terrorist Organization

The Mau Mau have an intricate and complicated organization consisting of a terrorist wing, a fighting unit in the forest, and a passive wing in the reserves. They are closely linked. Each territory has its own and is supported by a passive organization in the reserves. The Mau Mau has shown a very high degree of organization and objectives, which are to compel the Government by passive resistance and to nourish the gangs with supplies, arms, and ammunition.

Side by side with these terrorist and passive wings is a great body of sympathizers for the movement. The Kikuyu number them. They are energetic, aggressive, and politically aggressive. They are in every walk of life and they undertake every variety of job, many at a high level of efficiency and responsibility. Therefore we have right through the framework of our society a very large body of people who are either cowardly co-operating with the Mau Mau or are really sympathetic. The gangs are formed, and it is difficult for the people who wish to co-operate with the Government to support the Government when they have the opportunity of their own.

There is a great element of slavery and of elements of tribalism in the Mau Mau movement, but there is something which I have never seen in any other movement. It is that we have placed upon the Mau Mau a strain of immense strain in bringing them forward in the year of 1954. Formerly they had a simple life with easily understood customs of their own. Much of that has been dismissed by the process of our civilization, and we are apt to think that civilization to an African is something that he wishes to hold on to, and that he has enjoyed experiencing it. I am doubtful whether that is the case. Many Africans want to have the excitement of the economy and the benefits of civilization, but not its strains. So that we who say to the Kikuyu: "Unless you will co-operate with the Government you will lose the benefits of civilization," are saying something about which they are doubtful.

### The Kikuyu and Civilization

They doubt whether civilization is worth the sweat. Secondly, it does not mean a great deal to them, because except for the *Britannica* and the fact that they can move in freedom over the rest of the country, their basic life has altered very little. They have no television sets, few cars, no film stars, and many other things which they associate with civilization. There is amongst the Kikuyu people a sympathy for Mau Mau because of the strain of our civilization is putting on them. That strain is taking them forward 1,000 years in 50 years. It is a difficult experience and has set up a resistance movement which has made them sympathetic to Mau Mau generally.

Such a situation—an active rebellion, passive support and people who are either cowardly co-operating or sympathetic to the movement—is a formidable challenge to any Government. Until April of this year the Mau Mau movement was still carrying forward on the initial impetus of its first attacks. Since April, especially in the active and terrorist wing, they have been increasingly on the defensive. Instead of the aim to eliminate the European and the Asian and to establish a Kikuyu-dominated Government, the objective is survival. Through the death of the few over-reaching leaders their control and cohesion have been disrupted, and the gangs work today in isolated units without proper integration. They are recruiting it below their losses. They are losing arms faster than they can steal or obtain them. Lastly, 25% of recent supplies have been due to hunger which shows that our efforts to prevent food reaching the gangs are being more and more successful.

The terrorists set out to dominate Nairobi. They dominated it first of all by gunmen, and secondly, by the ruthlessness of the passive wing committees which they set up in the city. Their own gangs inflicted a great number of murders when the people would not carry out their orders. The city was linked with the gangs in the forest by close integration; there

were day areas whose function was to supply arms, ammunition, recruits, and above all, morale. We have broken the control of the terrorists and have instituted the rule of law as a result.

Immediately we had done that we set out to establish again the rule of the Government in the Kikuyu land unit by strengthening the administrative and improving the number and efficiency of the police and the build-up of the Kikuyu Guard. We have developed administrative units down to the local level and there is almost no part of the Kikuyu country in which the administrative officer is not a definite person through an impact upon the people. Again I emphasize how much we owe to the quality of those very few and fine staff working officers in the administration who have taken the main burden of the emergency in the field.

The major factor in restoring law and order in the Kikuyu land unit has been the infiltration and build-up of the Kikuyu Guard. A unit of the Kikuyu Guard will be composed of persons who have irrevocably thrown in their lot on the side of the Government. They appear to be persons of no personal animosity of any consequence. Yet they have braved the most terrible dangers in support of what they believe is right.

### Common Loyalty

When the British is not threatened by the gangs, the Kikuyu Guard will be composed of the local traders, the local traders, the churchmen of the area, and they go forth and deal with the gangs and rally round the administration. When conditions quieten down again—rather like yourselves in the *ABC* in this country—they return to their ordinary work and come forward again when it is necessary. So you have a fluid mechanism, bound together by a common loyalty and trained finally upon the people themselves.

"To make the Kikuyu Guard efficient, they need European to lead them. Our local European boys have singular qualities for this task. They will be in command of 10 to 15 posts of four, embracing 300 to 400 men. They are remote from their own people, isolated, and free of considerable danger. I am proud that we have secured a quality of youngster, understanding the African by reason of the fact that he was born with him, imbued with a sense of service to the African, who has been able to inspire and vivify these Kikuyu Guard posts. They are indeed the eyes and the ears of the Government in these areas.

"Having dealt with Natives, and reconstructed and built up the administration of the Kikuyu land unit, we have the gangs in the forests. They have a system of placing out sentries of single men on every track. So a gang of perhaps 100 is warned by a single man upon whom the force of our town troops can only fall.

"The passive wing is organized in the form of committees which themselves inflict terror on the people by brutal murder by means of, by every device—the bestiality of the cattle and other means. Without the passive wing the gangs would have the greatest difficulty in surviving. As they keep the gangster going they are a factor in keeping the fear going; and it is fear which prevents the ordinary Kikuyu openly co-operating with the Government. We are therefore increasing our measures against the passive wing. When the passive wing has been disrupted we can expect to start the constructive movements which will bring the Kikuyu back firmly on to a positive line.

### Harvest of Ideas

"One cannot go through a revolution or rebellion without setting in motion in men's minds a tremendous movement of ideas and a harvest of thoughts. We have had to adapt our machinery and Government to meet those movements. Today we have the first multi-racial Government in Africa. That was almost solely due to the boldness and vigour of our chairman today. It was a plan designed to bring the peoples of our country behind the Government in order to face a common danger; and it was also a plan designed to give us the opportunity of accepting responsibility with all groups in a certain degree for the furtherance of our own affairs.

"Some of my colleagues and myself have never hesitated in our support of that plan. Our old constitution was a typical developing Colonial Office constitution, in which a representative Opposition—much skilled, I like to think, in the arts of opposition—was faced with an irremovable Government. Such a situation tended to drive apart the racial groups in the Legislature rather than bring them together in the acceptance of day-to-day responsibility. In the old Legislature the racial groups were, in a sense, competing. Each feared that the other would secure advantage, and each had not the imagination to see that advances could be obtained only by each working with the other. That not only drove us apart but would have prevented constructive action against the Mau Mau movement.

The Lyttelton Plan was an imaginative, and I believe will be a successful, attempt to achieve the objective of bringing us together and making us understand the responsibility of government. There has been against that plan opposition by

extremists in all groups, the extremists of all groups do not like the idea of working together. But it has been accepted in principle by a large majority of the people of our country, and especially, I like to think, amongst a large majority of the European community.

"I believe that a great majority of the Europeans will accept a multi-racial form of Government. But we are a long way indeed from a multi-racial form of society. We are really to-day working together in a coalition, sustained by moderate and thinking men of all racial groups. We feel our way, sometimes boldly, sometimes hesitatingly, towards a solution of our problems.

"There are, in Kenya, though, no amount of constitutional changes can alter it—great differences of races, of cultures, of standards, and the spirit among us. It will be many years, however optimistic one is, however imbued one is with energy, however much one thinks out with imagination, before these differences between us are softened.

"We must work slowly and wait towards a gradual meeting of our people. It is not a process that we can hurry. Recently the leaders of the African community said that multi-racial Government would fail unless the European community endorsed it. I hope at least that the European community will not support a multi-racial Government unless the African community is fully and unambiguously behind it. We are proud to regard in the standards of Government which we are proud to have inherited from the people of this country, and a due regard to the culture and traditions we have implanted in my country.

"If we do that and move at a pace which will not destroy either our standards or our cultures, the great majority of our people will be behind the form of government, and what is more important, behind the implications of that Government for the future.

### "Brave Hearts and Leaping Thoughts"

"Changing conditions need new ideas and leaping thoughts. I remember the words of my father—that Great Britain was finished if she only had a decision as to the time of the General Strike, 1926—and I was brought up in an atmosphere of that mighty country being close to extinction. I have not seen it happen. Similarly in Kenya I find today a man of all races—and it is not only Europeans who are still moving in the time of Victoria—old Europeans, old Asians, and old Africans, are all convinced that the time in Kenya are not what they were. Now nothing is further from the truth.

"Our economy is expanding ever today under the stress of the emergency. New enterprises, new buildings, and new developments are going on. Our peoples are developing—and when I say our peoples I am not only referring to the people in Kenya, we have in East Africa alone 20m. people—and they are growing, developing, having new ambitions, creating new needs which need servicing. As long as our thoughts and our ideas are flexible enough and strong enough to meet our problems, then there is no need for us to have any fear about our future.

"We can offer to investors in this country, a country which is developing, a country which I believe will have confidence in itself, which is having only a temporary set-back in the form of an emergency, out of which many new conceptions and new thoughts may come. We can offer an attractive field for investment. To the ordinary man and woman who likes a challenge in life we can offer the excitement of making a country from the varying clays of the human race. Far from having no future, we in Kenya have only just begun."

### Press Comments

The *Daily Telegraph* pointed out that whereas Mr. Blundell had dated the improvement in the situation from April, Lord Ghandos, his chairman, at the Royal African Society meeting, had, as Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, consistently put the turning of the tide several months earlier.

In the *New Statesman and Nation*, Mr. John Hatch wrote of the "timidity" of the United Country Party, and emphasized that that group, and Mr. Blundell in particular, had allowed the political initiative to be seized by Mr. A. B. Pate. The article, entitled "Michael Blundell's Opportunity," said, *inter alia*:

"The future of Kenya is the test case for British policy and European settlement in Africa. The Mau Mau gangs can continue life in the forests indefinitely. The end of the war, whatever the means of surrender, depends upon the outcome of the political struggle, which in its turn could be profoundly influenced by the



restoration of peace. Genuine co-operation between white, brown, and black Kenyas would have its effect all over Africa, while failure to establish such co-operation may well spread racial chaos across the continent and eventually bring to an end all hopes of permanent European settlement anywhere in Africa.

"The root cause of the emergency lay in the unimaginative attempt of a few thousand Europeans to establish for themselves a permanent aristocracy in the land inhabited by 5m. Africans. This is to reproduce the essential tragedy of the whole African continent."

"The Mau Mau movement was not, originally simply nihilistic. It originated as a nationalist organization to secure self-government, more land, and better pay through the expulsion of these Europeans. By no means all the Kikuyu have repudiated its later objectives, but the whole tribe, and many more Africans of other tribes, fully endorse the original aims."

"One of the most hopeful signs of the past two years is the sudden realization by intelligent Europeans that the future of Kenya depends upon their granting as a measure of self-reform. As a result of the emergency, some 100,000 Europeans have recognized that the simple maintenance of white privilege will lead to the destruction of European settlement in Kenya."

"The steps forward have been taken, albeit hesitantly and slowly, by the group of politicians led by Mr. Blundell and now organized in the United Country Party. Much of the future of Kenya depends upon the strength and courage of this group. They have to defeat the white reactionaries. If at the election next year or in 1956 the Blundell group is defeated, the reactionaries believe that the previous position of white political monopoly will be re-established."

"But they forget that the British Government is responsible for 5m. Africans and 120,000 Asians, as well as for the 40,000 Europeans. It could not do so the re-establishment of the old status quo as a means of avoiding a new dispensation of the continent."

"If the Kenya white electorate will face reality, it must accept that its survival in an African country depends upon racial co-operation. As white equity have to realize that in any set-up recognizable as a democracy, Africans will eventually have a majority of influence. Any attempt to perpetuate European supremacy would leave the British Government no alternative but to take hold of the political reins itself."

"The second battle will be against the United Country Party's own family. This group, and Mr. Blundell in particular, would have greatly strengthened their position if they had been bold enough at the time of the Lyttelton Constitution to devise some form of common electoral roll. They would then have seized the political initiative with all races. As it is, that initiative has been taken by Mr. A. B. Patel, the Hindu Minister, who has pointed out that if ever Kenya is to become a nation it can only be on the basis of a common roll and a plan that this could be achieved."

"Meanwhile, the Blundell group has to overcome its prejudice against admitting non-Europeans to membership of its party."

#### Charge of Inconsistency

Dr. C. J. WILSON, a former member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Kenya, wrote in a letter from Kikuyu, Kenya, which *The Times* published on Tuesday:

"Prominence has been given in the Press to the visit to London of Mr. Michael Blundell, a member of Kenya's Legislative Council. It has been reported that he will address meetings at the House of Commons and elsewhere upon current affairs in Kenya as his subject. Mr. Blundell, as an open speaker and may convey the impression that he is speaking as the representative of the European community of this Colony; this he has no authority to do. At one time he was the leader in the Legislative Council of the European elected members, but when he was appointed to a ministerial post at the time of the Lyttelton settlement he relinquished his leadership."

"Whatever opinions Mr. Blundell may now express must be considered his own; he has no mandate to speak for the European electorate. Without a definite test, such as a general election would afford, one cannot say what proportion of the electorate would repudiate Mr. Blundell's views, but it is certainly large."

"Recently, in an attempt to unite European opinion in Kenya, a representative meeting was held, and a resolution was passed that a political truce should be observed for four months. The other European elected members may consider themselves bound by the terms of this truce to refrain from objecting to Mr. Blundell's action in addressing political meetings in London. I am writing as a detached observer, a mem-

ber of no political party, not bound by any truce, though well acquainted with the facts of Kenya's present crisis."

"Already Mr. Blundell is reported as having met Press representatives on his arrival last Saturday and speaking optimistically about the campaign against the Mau Mau insurrection. Your readers may recall that Kenya's War Council, of which Mr. Blundell is a member, in its recent formal report stated: 'Nothing in the military situation suggests an early end of the emergency,' inconsistency such as this suggests caution in accepting Mr. Blundell's opinions."

## Missionaries and Mau Mau

MR. D. D. O'BRIEN wrote in the course of a recent letter in the *Daily Telegraph*:

"Missionaries are regarded in Kenya as a liability to the security forces, and have been withdrawn to the comparative safety of the townships. Many of their African teachers, who chose to remain behind with their families, flee each night, and eventually meet with an appalling death."

"The missionaries are so far from being outcasts it would be possible, if troops were withdrawn from futile operations in the forests, to guard them and their followers; and if one-tenth of the vast sums which these operations are costing were to be diverted to the missions, and to the hopelessly inadequate medical services—there is no better way of convincing the African that one is on his side than by caring for him when he is ill—the backbone of the Mau Mau, which is fear and superstition, could be broken."

"One is not done here with the problem of the mind, as in Marxist dialectical materialism. I have seen many dead bodies, and not one of them I witnessed a death of the spirit, which is the only thing that the missionaries, the behaviour of General Grant, among others, comes to mind immediately."

"Had warnings from the missions been heeded five years ago, the present crisis could have been avoided. Five years of military and political campaigning has made not the slightest impression on this evil thing. Why not give the priest a chance before it is too late?"

#### Canon Bewes Replies

Canon J. F. C. BEWES, Africa secretary of the Church Missionary Society, said in reply:

"As far as the Church Missionary Society and the Anglican Church in Kenya are concerned, it is not true, as Mr. D. D. O'Brien asserts, that missions and schools have been forced to close down wherever they are most needed. Not have our missionaries been withdrawn to the comparative safety of the townships."

"For instance, in the Fort Hall district, in spite of the lack of school premises and murder of teachers, about the same number of Kikuyu children are attending our schools as before the emergency."

"In another district a by no means isolated incident was that two days after the burning of a school, teachers and children were found meeting nearby to continue studies, and the premises have since been rebuilt."

"None of our missionaries has been withdrawn from our mission stations, even though these are vulnerable to attack and are not hedged round with defences. On the contrary, we have sent out several young missionary recruits to strengthen the team working in the danger area."

"I believe some missions favour the transformation of their stations into armed camps, and have been prominent in encouraging physical attack on Mau Mau by armed Christian Home Guard and other groups. Some of these groups have indeed done notable work."

"But the Church Missionary Society, among others, has felt that if any arms were kept on our missions, they would constitute a tempting objective for the gangs, such of whose hiding activity is known to be in search of arms. More important, Christian African leaders, alongside whom our missionaries work and often live, insist that their special calling is to the struggle for the minds and hearts of their fellow Kikuyu, which is unlikely to be commended or won by force of arms."

"These Christian Kikuyu feel that the priest and the lay evangelist will serve the present situation in Kenya best, not from within an armed garrison station, but as far as possible closely alongside the bewildered, dejected mass of the Kikuyu, commending Christ to them at the place where they are."

## Rhodesia University College Appeal

**RHODESIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE** "a lavishly illustrated brochure, has been published by the inaugural board of the proposed university in connexion with a drive for funds.

A centre double-spread in colour depicts the intended layout of the university buildings, pleasantly spaced and lined with trees, and well-endowed with open areas. Illustrations of several aspects of Rhodesian and Nyasaland life—industry, agriculture, and education—give emphasis to the message and explanations by university authorities and well-known Rhodesians.

Lord Chandos (formerly as Mr. Lytton) Colonial Secretary) and Viscount Swinton, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, have sent messages, and the Governor-General of the Federation, Lord LLEWELYN, writes:

### "Classroom Need"

"There is a clamant need in the Federal area for a university of its own. Nor do I suppose that there is a country in the world of comparable attainments in self-government and in cultural and economic attainments that has not already got a fully fledged university. In days of old, particularly in England, benefactors came forward to help found the great universities there. This—by no means a small sum—has been promised for this university out of the pockets of the United Kingdom taxpayers, and I suppose that they are as heavily taxed a body of persons as are found anywhere in the world.

"So far a sum of £395,463 has been subscribed locally. Although this is a considerable sum it is less than a fraction of what is procured from the United Kingdom. I see in Rhodesia and Nyasaland no doleful class, but I hope we shall."

**GODFREY HODSON**, the Federal Prime Minister,

"We must hope that in time the students at the university will accept and respect each other for what they are, without any preconceived prejudices, so that on the part of the Europeans there is no necessity for a conscious striving to fraternize, whilst there is no tendency on the part of the Africans to look for slights, grievances, or to acquire that sense of frustration which in so many other countries has led to intolerance, racialism, and nationalism."

From the University of London, the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Professor H. R. ROBINSON, sent congratulations, adding:

"The relationship between your college and our university will, we hope, be flexible, adaptable and, above all, personal. Your students will not merely have the opportunity to work for London degrees; we hope to construct a close and intimate working association between your teachers and ours so that together we may build a distinctive academic fabric, which, while preserving the system evolved by London, will be fitted to the realities of Central Africa."

### Fifty Years Hence

An interesting "preview" is furnished by Mr. E. M. N. HODSON, M.P., chairman of the Inaugural Board.

"Fifty years hence," he writes, "the university will be overlooking a very large city. There will be a small lake in the hollow at the foot of the hill. There will be more than 1,000 students, and plans will be afoot for establishing a second university elsewhere. There will be far more travelling by students than is normal today. A talk on the resources of the Congo forests will tend to be given in the Congo forests, the class flying home to Salisbury in time for dinner.

"Some blending of the old culture of Europe with the broadness and gaiety of African life at its best will take place. There will be great keenness, for that you cannot avoid when you have thousands pressing on for places in the university. There will be popular lectures from time to time in the Great Hall for the townspeople. There will be university extension work of various kinds. In the vacations there will be refresher courses for the many teachers in the Great Hall for the townspeople. There will be university extension work of various kinds. In the vacations there will be refresher courses for the many teachers in the Federation's schools. A great beacon will have lit up a thousand dark corners of the continent."

Mr. Hodson earlier makes this comment upon race relations in the proposed university:—

"Race is regarded as irrelevant, for the most part, but accommodation for sleeping and eating is more comfortable

if racial customs in such matters are respected. University tradition knows the idea of colonies of different nationalities within the same university. In Southern Rhodesia, Europeans and Africans have the same nationality, and the same may in future be true throughout the Federation.

"In any event, attempts to 'Europeanize' the Africans or to 'Africanize' the Europeans in their domestic habits will generally speaking be regarded as beyond the purposes of the university. As for problems presented by race outside its walls, this institution hopes to dissipate by force of example the fears from which those problems spring and to hasten the coming of the best ward into a better and more civilized life."

An African view is contributed by MR. M. M. HOVE, an African journalist and one of the two Southern Rhodesian African members of the Federal Assembly. He writes, *inter alia*:

"Not many years ago the African had to be confined to school, to hospital, and other institutions of western civilization. The position has reversed itself in recent years so that the increasingly more African, no hardship too great to endure if it will assure them for their children of a good education and modern medical treatment."

"The university that is being set up in Rhodesia will be the material problems of race relations. It is not a matter of black and white must stand together or hang separately, and regards the inter-racial nature of the Rhodesia University College as the first tangible fruit of the spirit of partnership. It also recognizes how necessary it is for him to make financial contributions, however small, to the university."

### Highest Traditions

"Multi-racial teams, jointly devoted to the pursuit of knowledge in the humanities as well as in the rest of the arts and sciences, and co-operatively engaged in establishing the highest traditions of the University College, may radiate beams of light which will permeate the whole Federal State to make partnership a living point."

It is hoped to open the Rhodesia University College in March, 1956, with Faculties of Arts and Pure Science and a Department of Education for the training of secondary school teachers. Choice of subjects would be made from the following:

Arts: English, Latin, French, Netherlands, Afrikaans, economic education, history, philosophy, ancient life and thought, African studies (including Bantu languages).

Science: mathematics, physics, chemistry, zoology, botany, geography, and (perhaps) psychology.

Donations to the university fund should be sent to the secretary-treasurer, Rhodesia University College, 115 Baker Avenue, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

For the library of the proposed university a joint donation of £150,000 has been made by the British South Africa Company, Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd. and Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd. Donors of £5,000 or more are African Associated Mines, Mr. J. F. Kapnek, the Nkana-Kitwe Lottery, the Southern Rhodesian State Lottery Trustees, and University Bag (Bulawayo).

Thirty companies, organizations, and educational associations have made donations of from £200 to £4,999.

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## Sudanese and General Neguib Thirty M.P.'s Protest to Egypt

THE EXTENT OF THE PRESSURE brought to bear upon the Egyptian Government by Sudanese Ministers in connexion with General Neguib is evident from the following statement issued by all members of the Sudanese Parliament:

"The regrettable developments now taking place in Egypt are greatly disturbing Sudanese public opinion on account of the strong bonds existing between our two sister countries. Reports pouring in of crisis and arrests are giving rise to grave concern in those who sympathize with Egypt and those who have faith in her strength and potential state."

"The climax of these events was reached when the Council of the Egyptian Constituent Conference decided to deprive General Neguib of the appointment of President of the Republic and to place him under house arrest in the suburbs of Cairo.

### "Embodiment of Clean Elements"

"Had Mohamed Neguib been an ordinary sort of man from among the thousands now arrested or removed from office, no one would have bothered much; but Neguib is, to our mind, the embodiment of the clean elements that love democracy and stand for the good of both the Sudan and Egypt.

"Neguib's personality has contributed to the Sudan's liberty and constitutional progress, and the Sudanese are unanimous in looking upon him as an exemplary man who has the best interests of the Country at heart. He has every regard for the Sudanese people and for his post."

"We in the Sudan are all out for preserving the friendly relations existing between us and Egypt, our neighbour and our friendly people.

"We do not agree with the manner of his personality alone but in accordance with their struggle and patriotism, hence our great indignation at what has happened to Neguib, who is the Sudan's No. 1 friend, and with whom we sympathize in his adversity despite his oblong and heroism."

A few hours after this statement was issued in Khartoum four delegates of the National Unionist Party flew to Cairo to intercede for General Neguib. Three of them held portfolios in the Sudanese Government. They obtained a promise that General Neguib would not be put on trial.

When news of the dismissal of General Neguib reached Khartoum 12 editors of local Sudanese newspapers met to discuss the situation. They agreed that all their papers should on the following day have headlines and leading articles condemning the Egyptian action and that there should be a picture of General Neguib on a newspaper; that no papers should appear on the following day; and that they should jointly telegraph to Colonel Nasser, head of the Revolution Command Council in Egypt, an expression of their feelings.

## Claims for Eight Months' Work

THE SUDANESE GOVERNMENT considers that in the past eight months the Sudan Parliament and people have shown "that no other people had done so much with so little sacrifice and in so short a time. In spite of the fact that the atmosphere of debates was often saturated with passion and enthusiasm, without which no parliamentary life would exist, an honest observer cannot help admitting that the spirit of tolerance and fair play always prevailed. Parliamentary proceedings disclosed a high standard of argument and an air of dignity and seriousness which can seldom be found even in countries which had been for many years and generations ahead of us.

That statement was made in the House of Representatives by Sayed Mubarak Zaroun, Minister of Communications and Leader of the House, and in the Senate

by Sayed Khalafalla Khalid, Minister of Defence and Leader of the Senate.

But both appealed to members of their Houses "to face the new session with a more constructive spirit, more intensive activity, and more vigorous confidence in themselves and in the future of our beloved country."

The Minister of Defence said that, because there was racial differentiation in the old names, the Western Arab Corps, the Eastern Arab Corps, and the Sudan Companies had been renamed Western Corps, Eastern Corps and 5th Composite Gth Company, etc.

Because there was a shortage of young officers in the Sudan Defence Force 43 N.C.O.s had been promoted temporary officers. Commissions were to be given to 16 further temporary officers, including six who had volunteered for the war in Palestine and had been released from the Egyptian Army. There were now 90 officer cadets at the Sudan Military College, or three times as many as in the past.

A Military Air Force was to be formed, and 12 officers and six N.C.O.s were to be trained in Egypt.

## Judiciary in the Sudan

### Chief Justice on its Independence

CHIEF JUSTICE LINDSAY recently made in the Court of Appeal of the Sudan the following statement on the importance of an independent judiciary, genuinely free from political interference:

"Under the written constitution the judiciary is a separate, independent department of State, but it is not safeguarded merely by the written words. The judiciary must become, both in fact and in spirit, supported by public opinion and all political parties, genuinely independent, free from any influence or interference, and free from the political parties.

Each political party, in furtherance of its sincere beliefs as to what will constitute the best policy for the Sudan, may wish to subject the courts to their executive control in furtherance of their aims. Inevitably any attempt to be made to bring the courts under executive for political ends, a struggle between the judiciary and the executive, which has taken place in other countries, as for example in Great Britain, would start.

In the view of the Chief Justice, whatever the political future and status of the Sudan may be, it would never be in the best interests of the country to allow the courts to be influenced or controlled by the politicians, since the administration of objective, impartial justice would disappear, and the courts would become an instrument to further the executive policy of any political party in power.

Under a democratic system of government no political party, however big its majority, has a monopoly of the truth, and minority interests have to be protected. One of the essential safeguards is a free and independent judiciary.

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## Letter to the Editor

## Mr. Blundell's Apology

## Accuracy of "E.A. &amp; R." Admitted

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir—I am somehow glad an exchange during a debate in the Legislative Council in Kenya between the Hon. S. V. Cooke and myself has become rather a storm in a teacup.

Your journal has a high standard in the reporting of news and facts about East Africa, and I had no intention whatsoever of implying that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was inaccurate.

Nor did I intend my remarks in the Legislative Council to be a personal attack upon you, and I send you my sympathy for the physical ailments which prevent you from coming to our country. I did not realize that this was the case, as I thought that you were able to travel by sea, and see for yourself the many changes which have taken place.

The real point which I was attempting to make—and I must ask you to accept that there was nothing personal in it—was merely this: I believe that the emergency has dramatically heightened the political and emotional tensions in Kenya and that it is difficult to judge the tempo of events and the thoughts of people there, however good one's correspondence or however accurate one's news, from a distance. The news and facts are available, but it is the interpretation of them which is difficult from afar.

Yours faithfully,

MICHAEL BLUNDELL

We accept Mr. Blundell's apology, of course, and his correction of the impression given by his recent statements about EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA in the Legislative Council of Kenya, but we cannot accept his reiterated suggestion that this newspaper's interpretation of political affairs in Kenya has been unreliable.

On the contrary, as every regular reader knows, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has been right and Mr. Blundell wrong in the highly important matter of using the policy of more active inter-racial co-operation.

Because the need to abandon a procrastination which had already lasted far too long was obvious, we urged action as soon as we became leader of the European elected members in the Legislature. He temporized in the belief that time would strengthen his position. We argued that his authority would inevitably be undermined by delay—and, as shown in some detail in our issue of November 11, the facts have justified our assessment, not his. Yet he repeats the charge that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has not accurately interpreted the trend of developments, while still ignoring the invitation to support this criticism by a list of the alleged errors published in our pages.

Mr. Blundell insists that, because political and emotional tensions are high in Kenya, they can be accurately interpreted only by the men on the spot. The observer in Kenya, as elsewhere, may be a good or a bad interpreter, what matters is judgment, not the place of residence. Mr. Blundell implies that he must be right because he lives in Kenya, but two-thirds of the European elected members of the Legislature, also resident in Kenya, oppose him on a major political issue. We need not now consider the merits of this division of opinion. Its existence destroys Mr. Blundell's real point.

As to his third paragraph, he had previously been told that several heart specialists had advised the editor to avoid air travel and high altitudes. To revisit East Africa by sea would therefore achieve little, for it is up-country, at high altitudes, that many of the most significant changes have occurred.—Editor.]

All East Africa Affected  
Commercial View of Mau Mau

MR. D. ABEL SMITH, chairman of Dabney & Co., Ltd., says in his annual review:

"East African affairs continue largely to be dominated by the tragedy that is Mau Mau, and although only a portion of Kenya is directly affected, the disturbance affects the whole of East Africa, perhaps the whole of Africa indirectly and by implication. Scarcely since it first appears to be rewarding the efforts of the authorities in eradicating this scourge, which is as inimical to the true interests of the Natives as to those of the white population and the Colony as a whole. Moreover, it would be foolish to expect any early return to normal conditions, as it will take some time to stage a full recovery even when the emergency has ended."

Meanwhile the company has been suffering in East Africa, its suffering the effects of the disturbed conditions. Increased costs involved in transport and the reduced demand for goods has necessitated a fairly heavy writing down of stocks. These operations have not been peculiar to this company; they have been more or less shared by all concerns in the area, and, while I reiterate your board's confidence in the ultimate future of the Colony, I cannot do less than warn you that trading results from that area may still be disappointing for some time.

Comment appears in Notes By The Way.

## Executive Councillors

MR. I. C. CHOPRA, O.C., who has been appointed a member of the Executive Council of Tanganyika, has practised as a barrister in that Territory since 1929, and has been a member of the Legislative Council for the past eight years. On several occasions he has visited London on behalf of Williamson Diamonds Ltd., Tanganyika's Executive Council, of which the Governor is president, has two non-official European members (Sir Charles Phillips and Mr. G. N. Henry), two African members (Mr. V. M. Nazerani and Mr. I. C. Chopra), two Africans (Chief Kidaha Makwaha and Chief Adam Sapi), three *ex-officio* and five nominated official members.

## Elephants Don't Mislaid Their Young

ELEPHANTS from Wankie Game Reserve are increasingly wandering beyond its limits. Mr. E. Davison, chief game warden, said recently that if the reserve had a greater water supply it could more easily hold the 2,200 elephant population. Some had to be shot in order to drive back straying herds, and all elephants which wandered would ultimately have to be killed. Large numbers had drifted up from Bechuanaland in search of water. Another important factor was that the elephant made a good mother; she did not lose her young as the buffalo did. The Wankie reserve has some 400 lion, 4,000 buffalo, and many thousands of sable antelope, kudu, reedbuck, antelope, and eland.

## Non-African Agriculture in Nyasaland

THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE in Nyasaland has stated that there are approximately 140 non-African farming enterprises in that Protectorate. Ninety are British-owned, 30 by Greeks, seven by Italians, and 23 by Asian or Coloured proprietors. Eighty-one are engaged primarily in the production of fine-cured tobacco, 31 in tenant-grown tobacco, 27 in tea growing, 10 in the production of tung, nine in dairying and ranching, and three in tenant-grown cotton. Some, of course, appear in more than one category, and several proprietors own more than one farm or estate.



### Road Towards Self-Government Baganda Delegates Back in London

MR. A. K. KIMONDI and Mr. E. M. K. MULLI, two of the members of the Buganda Constitutional Committee, have arrived in London by air for discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, (whom they saw on Monday), the Kabaka, Sir Keith Hancock, and political and other persons interested in Uganda affairs. They were accompanied by Dr. Kalibala, a Masanda resident in the United States, who was also a member of the committee set up by the Lukiko for the discussions with Sir Keith Hancock.

#### Uganda Unity Urged

Mr. Paulo Kavuma, Kankiro (Chief Minister) of Buganda, wrote last week in a circular letter to Buganda chiefs that the recommendations agreed with Sir Keith Hancock's road towards self-government will take the Baganda several steps along it. He pleaded for most careful study of the proposals.

One of Kampala's vernacular newspapers has published a letter suggesting that "chiefs who have worked against the Kabaka's interests should be buried alive when the Kabaka returns."

"Some officials drawing super-scale salaries, men of only moderate achievement, are likely to get generous increments, not by reason of personal merits but merely through the automatic application of a formula to the next scale, because of the simplification of the Ladies' recommendations. I hope it is not too late to suggest the application of a system of personal selection before the new scales are applied at that level." — Mr. Stanley McKeight, president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa.

### The Queen's Speech Progress in Commonwealth

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH on the prorogation of Parliament last Thursday contained the following passages: "My Ministers will promote the development of the Colonial Empire, and for this purpose will promote the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts and increase the funds available under them."

"I have been happy to welcome the capital and country His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia, and to have had the opportunity of strengthening the ties between our countries."

The Government of the Rhodesia and Basaland Federation, has progressively assumed the powers awarded to it under its constitution. The Federal Assembly has been elected and opened its first session."

#### Constitutional Reforms

Support for constitutional reforms has been introduced in the Congo, East Africa and Kenya.

"In Malaya and Kenya my forces, together with the local security forces, have vigorously pursued their campaigns which must be continued until complete success has been achieved."

#### Election Invalid

THE ELECTION of Mr. Ernest de Goulhac Mazerieux to the Legislative Council of the Seychelles has been declared invalid by the Supreme Court on an objection filed by his opponent, Mr. Marcel Deschamps. It was alleged that Mr. Mazerieux had failed to publish the fact that he had a subsisting contract with the Government of the Colony for the supply of electricity. Nomination day for the new election was November 26.

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# PERSONALIA

COLONEL DAVID SHIRLING will leave London-Airport tomorrow for Southern Rhodesia.

SIR PATRICK ABERCROMBIE has returned to Ethiopia to assist town planning work in Addis Ababa.

MR. R. W. SINCLAIR, O.C., Chief Justice of Nyasaland, has returned to that Protectorate from leave.

MR. J. B. WHITE, Director of Public Works in Uganda, has returned to the Protectorate from leave.

Mrs. Minister KAMARU KIWAI is to represent the Government of India as Liaison Officer in Hararouh.

SAYED ISMAEL EL-AZARI, Prime Minister of the Sudan, met the Egyptian Prime Minister in Cairo on Tuesday.

Mrs. Evelyn WILLIAMS, the well-known stage actress, gave dramatic readings from Dickens in the Rhodesia Regatta.

Mrs. R. A. BARTHOLOMEW, who has been living in the Union of South Africa since before the last war, has returned to Kenya.

MR. E. CAREY FRANCIS, of the Alliance High School, Hararouh, will arrive in London on leave from Kenya towards the end of January.

MR. GEORGE SEARCE, Director of Native Education in Southern Rhodesia, has retired after 23 years in that department and is an director.

MR. A. J. DELLAMORE BROWN D.C., Baker, MR. J. P. LINDELL, Barrister, Hararouh, and MR. R. LUKWY, Writings, have returned to Hararouh.

MR. MURRAY COWIE, Director of Kenya National Parks and a member of the Legislative Council, left Hararouh on Saturday for Nairobi.

Recent business arrivals in London from the Rhodesias include MR. A. B. KENNEDY, MR. G. A. SMITH, MR. JOHN TOWERS and MR. R. E. LOWENBERG.

MR. T. P. STRATTON, managing director of the Union Corporation, Ltd., and Mrs. STRATTON are outward bound for the Cape in the R.M.S.V. CARNARVON CASTLE.

SIR EDWARD MORRIS, vice-chancellor of Bristol University, who has been actively interested in African problems, has been elected president of the British Association.

MR. C. A. ATKINSON, housing adviser in the Colonial Office, will attend the Scientific Conference on Medical and other aspects of African housing in Nairobi on January 10. His trip will last a week or 10 days in Tanzania, three weeks in Nyasaland, and 10 days in Zanzibar.

DR. E. A. LEWIS, Director of the East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organization, and Mrs. LEWIS have arrived in this country.

LORD CLARENDON has promised to lend to Plymouth City Art Gallery a collection of 42 pictures painted between 1690 and 1660, including portraits by Van Dyke and others.

MR. DONALD MANNING, Federal Minister of Finance, and MRS. MACINTYRE, wife of Honorary Secretary of the Galedonian Society of Nyasaland at their dinner on Tuesday.

MR. DOUGLAS BAILEY, J.P., and MRS. MARGARET HILL, STAVENSON DE ROMBERG, have been appointed members of the Executive Council of the Bechevelles for a period of three years.

MR. C. W. HAWKES, Commissioner of Customs in East Africa, arrived in England last week at the Plymouth Galleon, the vessel prior to his appointment to the Colonial Service.

THE REV. J. A. HAYDON, all the Rev. J. O. PHILLIPS have been appointed organizing secretaries of the U.M.C.A. for the North Midland and South West of England regions respectively.

DR. J. DUNSMITH CLARK, curator of the Rhodesia Livingstone Museum, Northern Rhodesia, is to address the Royal Anthropological Institute this afternoon on "Stone Age Cultures in Central Africa."

MR. G. T. J. HOLLOWAY, until lately senior non-official member of the Legislative Council in Nyasaland, has resigned from the Executive Council as a result of his failure to secure re-election to the Legislature.

The first African woman from Kenya to become a Ph.D. of Oxford University is MISS M. M. HOLLOWAY, who has taken honours in history, and is returning to England where she was at King's College, London.

Mrs. H. R. PRICE, commandant of the Nyasaland branch of the British Red Cross Society, has been awarded the Voluntary Medical Service Medal. In 1927 she received an award of the Royal Humane Society for saving lives in a rough sea.

MR. LEVIER, of Durban, architect for the extensions to Nairobi City Hall, has decided to move his family to Kenya and visit his Durban office three or four times annually, instead of continuing to live in Natal and visit East Africa frequently.

THE REV. A. C. KENNEDY, who spent many years in Rhodesia between the wars, has accepted the invitation of the Bishop of Natal to return and to take charge of the Lowry mission at Bulawayo. The Rev. clergy received their training in New South Wales, Victoria, Chesham and rural districts in New South Wales, Australia.

PROFESSOR J. L. B. SMITH, the South African zoologist who discovered the colicoid, and who with Mrs. SMITH, has carried out expeditions to the islands of the Union, Mozambique, Tanganyika, Kenya, Zanzibar and Pemba in recent years, is making an exploratory voyage near the Amirante, Providence, and Aldabra groups of islands.

Promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include: MRS. E. S. HENDERSON, agricultural expert, to be Director of Agriculture, Bechuanaland, N. B. LEWIS, Assistant Director of Education, to be Deputy Director, Kenya; R. PHILLIPS, Assistant Labour Commissioner, to be Deputy Labour Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia; L. M. SERONTIEN, chief inspector of mines, to be Commissioner of Mines, Northern Rhodesia.

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PROFESSOR HEAF, who left London yesterday to attend the tuberculosis conference in Nairobi on December 4, is due to return on December 21. Before the conference he will visit Mombasa, Moshi, and if possible, Zanzibar. On December 18 he will leave Nairobi for Kampala.

THE REV. OLIVER GREENE WILKINSON, Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, is the new Chairman of the Northern Rhodesian Prisoners' Aid Society, of which Mr. H. B. FENNELL is honorary secretary and treasurer. Other members of the committee are LIEUT.-COMMANDER C. A. T. GERRARD, MR. S. H. CHILLESHE, MR. A. J. HARRIS, and MR. G. EARL SPURR.

MR. CHARLES R. JOY, an American official of the Co-operative for American Remittances to Everywhere, Inc. ("CARE"), was due to arrive in Kenya last Monday from Ethiopia. In view of the diminishing need for food parcels in Europe, the organization is extending the extension of its activities to Africa. After consultation with the authorities concerned, Mr. Joy will prepare a programme of self-help through which his organization might provide agricultural equipment, machinery for cottage industries and crafts, laboratory equipment, scientific supplies, books for education, and financial help for various projects.

Obituary

**Mr. John Emlyn Thomas**

MR. JOHN EMLYN THOMAS, D.C.M., who has died in Tanga at the age of 75, had been in business in that port for 55 years. He was widely known and respected by people of all races.

Born on his father's farm at Trewanoc, near Brecon, South Wales, he sailed for South Africa in 1899 to join an uncle who farmed near Bloemfontein. Within a few months the South African War broke out. Thomas joined the Cape Light Horse and served throughout, being awarded the D.C.M. He recalled with pleasure that at a sports meeting held to celebrate the peace he rode three winning horses for the Canadians, whose socks had cause to remember their robust jollifications.

Thomas then worked on several farms. Broken by a spell in the field during the Zulu Rebellion, he joined up again in the Union on the outbreak of war in 1914. Later, he was sent to Nyasaland to the King's African Rifles battalion of which Captain Gwynne Philip Mitchell was lieutenant. One day in 1916 Thomas attacked a German position with a small force of *sungus*, twice he useless left arm. After months in hospital he was sent to Portuguese East Africa to seek out the dependents of askari who had left that country to join the British forces.

Taking his discharge in Nyasaland, he marched up to southern Tanganyika, across to the Belgian side of Lake Tanganyika, crossed to Kilgoma, went to the coast, and reached Tanga in September, 1919. Joining the Coastal Trading Company, he managed the business for many years and changed the name about 1932 to Thomas & Co., Ltd. The other shareholder and director, Miss Thiel, is continuing the business. Thomas also had land holdings in various parts of Tanganyika, and pioneered cotton gineries near Korogwe.

MAJOR THOMAS POWER, D.S.O., who has died in Southern Rhodesia, aged 82, controlled the pay and registration system of the East African Native Labour Corps during the 1914-18 war. Emigrating to South Africa from Island, he served with the South African Constabulary for several years before entering Rhodesia in 1908. There he farmed in the Rusape district. He went to the East African campaign with the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment. Lady Higgins, wife of the Federal Prime Minister, is his stepdaughter, and his son, Mr. P. J. Power, is manager of the *Rhodesia Herald*.

MR. GEORGE BRANSBY-WILLIAMS, who has died in England at the age of 82, went to East Africa in 1911 at the request of the Colonial Office to report on soil fertility. His recommendations were the subject of much controversy at the time.

MR. E. V. PETERS, of the Northern Rhodesian Agricultural Department, who was formerly in charge of the pilot groundnut plots in that territory, has died in Britain. He was the son of a former Director of Public Works in Nyasaland.

BERNARD H. A. R. AUBREY, O.B.E., M.C., who has died at his home near Bury St. Edmunds, at the age of 71, served with the King's African Rifles from 1907 to 1913, taking part in operations in Somaliland.

MR. ROBIN VETTER, a Kenya coffee planter since 1924, who has died in Nyero at the age of 46, served during the war with the 51st Highland Division at El Alamein and in Tunis, Sicily, Normandy, and Germany.

MR. JACK REAY, who has died in London, was an Australian biologist. He joined the Tanganyika Survey as an assistant and stayed in 1944 for 10 or 12 years later. He was 56.

MISS MARIAN R. P. IRVINE, lately of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, younger daughter of the late Canon J. W. Irvine, has died in Oxford after a long illness.

MR. STEWART BELLHOUSE, who has died in Nakuru, went to Kenya after the 1914-18 war and worked as a farm manager until 1929, when he started his own farm.

MR. JAMES ALEXANDER HENRY, vice-chairman of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., London, died in Nairobi last week at the age of 82.

GENERAL FRISWOLD DE BETTENOURA, Governor-General of Mozambique from 1931-46, has died in Lisbon at the age of 80.



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— a really good smoke



## Latest Mau Mau News New Call-Up Regulations

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Deputy Governor of Kenya, spoke in Mombasa last week of the improvement in the situation in the Colony. Four out of five incidents with Mau Mau were, he said, now initiated by the security forces which was a reversal of the position six months ago. Twelve months ago the terrorists were recruiting 600 men a month; now the figure was barely 200.

The security forces had killed 7,000 terrorists up to the end of November, and during the past 10 weeks 75 had been killed weekly, about one-third of whom were hard-core Mau Mau. Gangs of 100 men had been able to move about openly at the beginning of the year, with their supply organization almost intact, now they are seldom more than 20 strong, struggling desperately for survival.

### Period of Service Restricted

Sir Frederick said that after reviewing the manpower situation the War Council had decided to restrict the period of service to a minimum of 24 months and a maximum of 36 months. The total of Europeans called up had been fixed at 1,800; accordingly 100 men of the Kenya Regiment would be released at the end of January, and releases from the Police Reserve would begin shortly.

A vigorous recruiting campaign was being conducted overseas to make up the loss of men in the Colony. In the five months in the mid-October the Colony had received 900 inspectors of police, and 100 administrative assistants in the last 12 months. Because the need for men with local experience and knowledge of languages continued, those who had not been called up last year must take the places of those due for release.

Renewed demands for a more vigorous prosecution of the campaign against the terrorists were made at a meeting of some 200 settlers in Nyeri on Saturday. Stronger punitive measures were advocated, including the forfeiture of stock, the closure of land, and confinement fines on locations. Other demands were for the public exhibition of the bodies of leading terrorists after execution and that arson and attempted arson should be made capital offences.

### End Not in Sight

The Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed:

"Even with the help of 6,000 British troops, the R.A.F. and contingents of the King's African Rifles drawn from the neighbouring East African territories, the security forces are making progress which, though steadily reducing the strength and quality of Mau Mau gangs, is doing so much more slowly than was hoped, and no one can see the end in sight."

There is growing resistance among business houses and Government departments to further withdrawal of European staff. Kenya has yet to make up its mind whether to continue its business as nearly normal as possible policy, or whether to organize itself on a war footing and put everything into an effort to end the emergency.

Many young men who have been in uniform for two years are increasingly worried about the setback to their careers. The recent decision to allow as many local men as possible to be released after a minimum of 24 and a maximum of 30 months' service can be carried out only if replacements are found both from the Colony and from abroad, but the flow of recruits from the United Kingdom has recently been decreasing.

Mau Mau adherents in the Kiambu division of the Kikuyu Reserve are now being persuaded to confess the extent of their implication in the movement, and it is officially stated that during November about £1,800 was collected there in fines, which normally range from £10 to £30. They are imposed by African tribal courts, which have begun to operate this system of punishment.

Mr. F. A. Loyd, D.C., Kiambu, said a few days ago when addressing the Kikuyu Association in Kabete, near Nairobi, that because the Kikuyu disliked parting with money, fines might prove more effective than prison sentences. There were two other aspects of the matter: that infliction of fines deprived the Kikuyu of money which might otherwise go to the support of Mau Mau, and that men sent to prison were liable to take other oaths while detained.

The provincial commissioner, Mr. C. M. Johnston, said at the week-end that in one district fines for having taken the Mau Mau oaths have now reached £30,000.

A special tribute to the 1st Bn. The Buffs has been paid by Nairobi City Council, which has transferred to the regiment the right to march through the city with bayonets fixed, drums beating and colours flying. The battalion will shortly leave Kenya after 24 months' service against terrorism.

The 1st Bn. The Royal Irish Fusiliers will shortly arrive in Kenya from Korea, to be transferred to form the Black Watch.

The Kenya Regiment, which has been on full-time duty since the beginning of the emergency, is to be reorganized in order to provide more officers for the administration, the Kikuyu Guard, and other essential services.

### Call-Up of Europeans Not Heavy

The Minister of Defence has told the Legislative Council that of 847 men on whom call-up notices were issued between July and November 107 were medically unfit, 127 had had their notices cancelled for various reasons, 188 had appeared and 123 cases had been indefinitely adjourned. Fewer than a quarter had been called up.

Supporting his contention that the impact of the European call-up had not been so severe as the non-official figures suggested, the Minister said that only 11% of engineers and chemists, 29% of Government officials, 16% of clerks, 16%



## 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 Zaire. 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:

### DAR ES SALAAM

Main Street (opposite  
the harbour)

### MOMBASA

Kilindini Rd. (Entrance  
to Dock Gates)

### KAMPALA

Shimoni Rd. (opposite  
Imperial Hotel)

### NAIROBI

Hardinge 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 representatives 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.



of retail salesmen, farmers, farm assistants, and 10% of locomotive drivers and firemen had been affected.

The advisory committee to the Director of M.E. Power on the release of men from national service in Kenya has been made a statutory body.

Nyaga Mjagi, believed to be a gang leader, was one of five terrorists sentenced to death on Friday.

The death sentence passed on an Asian prisoner, Jagwant Singh, for being in unlawful possession of ammunition has been commuted to one of three imprisonment with hard labour.

Two thoroughbred horses, including one belonging to the Governor, had to be destroyed after receiving bad burns when tents were set fire to by D. O. Erskine's Nairobi stabler. The action by African vices saved other horses.

**"Goats Without Pasture"**

A Northern Rhodesian African, after visiting Kenya, has written in a newspaper on his return to Central Africa:—

"The Mau Mau attack leaves everything in desolation. I do not preserve few people in this country because of the abolition of the savage murders perpetrated by the Mau Mau. Their form of cruelty has little parallel in African history. Some of their victims are left without limbs and eyes, but alive. The whole business is ghastly. It is a struggle against Kikuyu, a national suicide which surpasses the suicide of the Xosas in the last century."

But out of this tragedy has been born human gallantry of the finest kind. The loyal Kikuyu is the bravest and finest type of person. I do not mean the eyes of the Mau Mau he is a courageous man, and his sentence chief death. He is the real victim of this supposedly white versus black struggle. The European and the African are comparatively safe, but not the loyal Kikuyu who is often in the line of fire and is being shot or maimed by the Mau Mau. He is a man who has lost his life because of his impulse and he saves his skin. Yet he is not to be despised. I do not know what he considers the interests of his country.

**Northern Rhodesia Regiment**

THE STORY OF THE NORTHERN RHODESIA REGIMENT, edited by Mr. W. V. Brelsford, has been published in Lusaka by the Northern Rhodesia Government Printer, at 15s. post free. It tells the story of the regiment's early beginnings in the Chartered Company era; of the 1914-18 campaign against General von Lettow-Vorbeck's forces, culminating in the German surrender in Northern Rhodesia; of the Ethiopian and Madagascar campaigns in the last war; and of the regiment's rôle in Burma until the final triumph at Mandalay in 1945. A foreword is contributed by Sir Gilbert Rennie, lately Governor of Northern Rhodesia and now Federal High Commissioner in London. Mr. Brelsford writes an introduction and chapters on early days and events of 1914-15 and of inter-war developments. Mr. Kenneth Bradley, at one time a district officer in the territory, deals with the 1914-18 war; and the last war and regimental miscellanea are covered respectively by Major L. F. G. Anthony and Major A. B. Cree. The text is illustrated by 63 monotone pictures and five campaign maps.

**Federation Has A Great Future  
Improvement In Race Relations.**

THE FEDERATION of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is, I am confident, destined to play an increasingly important part in Africa, and to serve as a great bastion of the Commonwealth in that vast continent, said Sir Gilbert Rennie, High Commissioner in London, when Lady Rennie and he were, last week, the guests at luncheon of the Over-Sea League.

A three-year development programme is expected to cost £70m. to mid-1957, communications and transport taking £20m., hydro-electric works more than £15m., and electric power £1m.

"As regards race relations, I think it can safely be said that solid, if somewhat slow, progress is being made," commented Sir Gilbert. "This is shown by the number and the kind of people who are now prepared to see me, and still more so to telephone, write, and visit me here. Many of the Africans who opposed federation so strongly a year or two ago now realize that the dangers that were feared would descend upon them; have not yet happened, and they are more inclined now to wait and see what results will flow from federation."

"The direct administration of the African is a function of the territorial Governments, but the Federal Government is responsible for several services that have an important bearing on the African — for example, transport facilities, health, and higher education. Therefore, the Government's influence on the African and his environment is strong and widespread."

**UK Interest In Central Africa**

"Since my return to this country last March, I have been very much impressed by the interest that is being shown in this new Federation, and by the support that is being given in this country, and in the Commonwealth generally, so obviously prepared to give it."

"Much of the criticism of happenings in the over Central African territories results from lack of knowledge of the local conditions and circumstances. It has given me much pleasure, therefore, to hear from people who were formerly critical and who have had the opportunity of visiting the Rhodesia recently that they have been very favourably impressed by what they saw in the three countries, and by the attention that is obviously being given to the welfare and advancement of the Africans."

"To sum up, the first year has been a year of preparation and settling down, and although the Federal Government has had time to deal with only a few of the major problems that concern it, it has done enough to justify confidence in the future of the Federation. With its rich natural resources and its broadly based economy, and with its liberal approach to race relations in a multi-racial society, the Federation has a great future."

The Church Missionary Society appeals for agriculturalists with a recognized degree or diploma in agriculture for service on the staff of theological and teachers training colleges in East Africa. Applicants should be men or women of strong Christian conviction "who will help their students to see the use and development of the land as part of Christian living."

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## Buganda's Relations with Uganda Safeguarding Dignity of Kabaka's Office

AN EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM, ISSUED by the Namirembe Conference about the constitutional reforms which it proposed contains the following passages:

In recent years political development has been going forward in Buganda and the Great Lukiko now has a majority of elected members. The conference has had to consider how to safeguard the dignity of the Kabaka's office in these circumstances.

The Buganda Constitutional Committee decided to recommend that this should be done by placing responsibility for the conduct of public affairs in the hands of the Kabaka's Ministers, so that if mistakes are made the Ministers and not the Kabaka himself will bear the responsibility for them.

### Ensuring Confidence

The Kabaka will formally appoint the Ministry by handing the *demanda* to the Katikiro, in accordance with custom, and by handing to each Minister the seal of his office. Before formal appointment takes place, however, certain things must be done to ensure that the Ministers will be men who possess the confidence of the country. Article 13 establishes a procedure which may appear at first sight to be rather complicated, but in practice the procedure will prove easy to understand and to work. The Lukiko elects the Governor, approves the Kabaka's appointment of the Ministry.

Great care has been taken to ensure stability of Government. Under the recommendations a Ministry, like the Lukiko itself, will be appointed for five years. During this period an individual Minister can be dismissed by the Kabaka or the Katikiro only in exceptional cases. Only in exceptional cases can a Ministry be obliged to tender its resignation to the Kabaka or be dismissible by the Governor in Council. The former contingency would arise if the Ministry were defeated on a motion of no confidence in an important matter by a two-thirds majority of the whole Lukiko. The latter contingency would arise if a Ministry failed to accept or to act upon formal advice tendered to it by the Governor in Council, thereby endangering peace, order, or good government.

Chapter II establishes a new system of consultation between the Protectorate and Buganda Governments, which will in practice enable them to iron out any difficulties and differences, thus making it unlikely that a situation could arise in which the Governor in Council would have to consider tendering formal advice.

### Strong Civil Service Needed

"The Ministers, in assuming responsibility for the conduct of policy of the Buganda Government, will require the support of a strong Civil Service, and each of the Ministers will be assisted by a Permanent Secretary. Permanent Secretaries and all other civil servants must have both security of tenure and freedom to carry out their administrative duties without political interference, subject of course to the control of Ministers in matters of policy.

"It is most important that the appointment, transfer, dismissal, and disciplinary control of civil servants should be free from all danger or suspicion of political pressure or influence. For this reason these matters are put into the hands of an Appointments Board, to be appointed by the Kabaka on the advice of the Katikiro and with the approval of the Governor.

"The Buganda Government and the Lukiko have remained in general concerned with the old order of things, while the Protectorate Government and the Legislative Council have been concerned with the new order of things. Yet this new order of things is of immense importance to every Muganda in his day-to-day tasks of earning a living, bringing up his children and equipping them to make the best of their opportunities in a rapidly changing world.

"From henceforward Ministers and permanent officials of the two Governments will be in close touch with each other

through consultative committees for education, local government and community development, medical and health questions, and natural resources. On the Buganda side the Lukiko itself will have a part to play in this process of consultation, because each committee will include two or three elected members of the Lukiko. The committees will discuss all matters of common interest and will enable the Buganda Government to express its views on Protectorate policy. Normally they will prevent conflicts of policy arising between the two Governments.

"If nevertheless any serious difference should arise between them beyond the competence of a Special Consultative Committee to solve, it will be referred to a Joint Meeting of the members of the Protectorate Executive Council and the Buganda Government under the Chairmanship of the Governor. Only if all these processes of consultation fail to produce agreement, which appears a very unlikely contingency, will it be open to the Governor in Council to give formal advice to the Buganda Government.

## Overseas Food Corporation Begins

### Progress in Research in Tanganyika

THE TASK on which the Overseas Food Corporation was engaged in 1953 was purely investigation, says the annual report. Running down of the original organization continued, and during the year surplus assets to a book value of nearly £90,000 were handed over to the East African Disposals Board. The staff was further reduced.

A steady progress is reported in research and experimentation to ascertain crop and stock potentialities and requirements, and a clearer picture is claimed to be emerging from the work on soils, fertilizers, and mechanical processes. Much research has been done on the rosette disease of groundnuts, and as a result the crop may become important in rotations in Nachingwea and worth another trial at Chumbi. Kongwa is now mainly a ranching area.

Studies have been made of exotic and indigenous grasses, pasture management, and the prevention of the regeneration of bush. New prototype machinery is being tried and adapted.

### Dry Farming

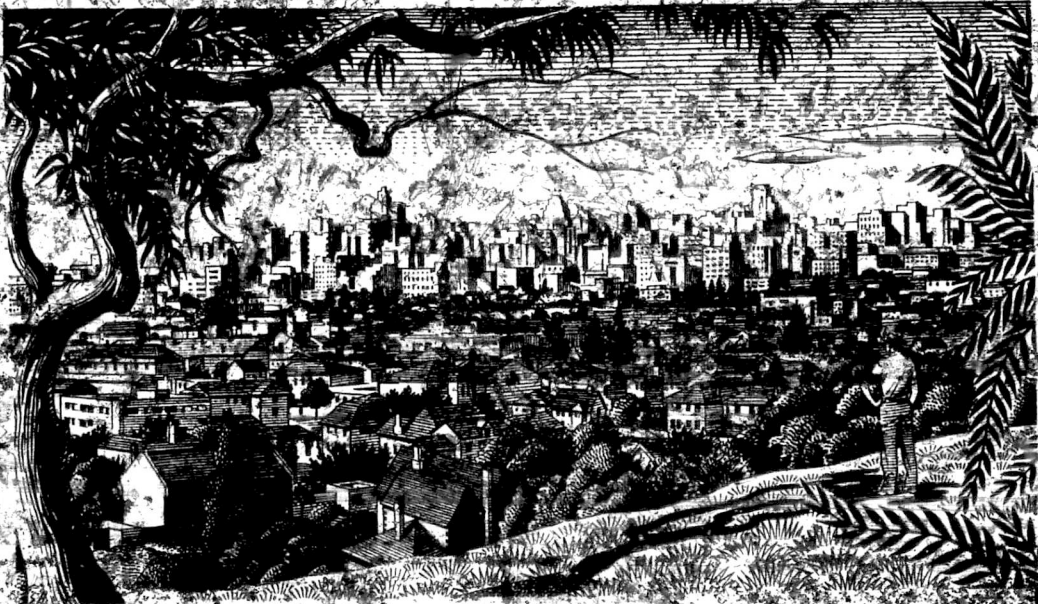
Investigations into large-scale trials was hampered by drought, but information was gained about dry farming. Practical application of experimental results included the planting of improved varieties of several crops, the extensive use of ridge planting, and the use of fertilizers.

Variations in farming methods, likely to be most productive and economically successful involved experiments with farms of from 1,000 to 2,000 acres, fully mechanized and under European supervision. The African tenant scheme is determining the possibilities of improving peasant farming on a group basis. Attempts are also being made to ascertain the capital costs of development of bush land.

Expenditure exceeded revenue by £516,558, of which £259,354 applied to farms, £274,444 to the areas, and £42,860 to headquarters. Crop sales amounted to £174,932, and produce to the value of £45,964 was used as seed or rations. Proceeds from livestock totalled £10,614. European salaries, including provident fund contributions, amounted to £241,492, and wages and allowances to £174,613. At Urambo a total of 12,440 acres were planted to crops in the year, and at Nachingwea 16,563 acres.

Rhodesia Railways carried 261,000 tons of coal and coke in October, an all-time record. A second recruiting team has been sent to South Africa by the Railways. Out of more than 2,000 applicants in all countries, 275 have so far been accepted. Expenditure on capital account by Rhodesia Railways in the next three years is estimated at more than £18m.





**JOHANNESBURG:** The soaring sky-scrapers of the Rand present one of the most dramatic vistas to be found in the Union of South Africa to-day. Stark, vigorous, uncompromisingly modern, they serve to remind the visitor that this vital bustling city has grown to its present size and eminence in less than 70 years.

It was the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand in 1886 which brought about the transformation of Johannesburg from a vast plain covered with tall grass into a modern commercial centre with its office blocks, wide streets and great department stores. In that year a Mr. Oosthuizen, part-owner of a farm at Langlaagte, invited two prospectors to go over his land and look for gold or other metals. In a brief affidavit issued subsequently one of the prospectors expressed the opinion that from his long experience as a gold-digger he thought the land was a payable goldfield. The accuracy of this report has been amply confirmed over the years, for since that date over 500 million ounces of fine gold, valued at more than £3,000,000,000, have been produced on the Rand.

*Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in the Union of South Africa are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Up-to-date reports from our branches in Johannesburg and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.*

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## Parliament

## Executions for Mau Mau Crimes

## Commons Questions and Answers

SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX Africans have been executed in Kenya since October 20, 1952, mainly for Mau Mau offences. This was revealed in the Commons last week by the Colonial Secretary.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD, in response to a question by MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.), gave the following details:

Offences	Condemnations	Executions
Murder	396	248
	(including 318 (including 219 Mau Mau), Mau Mau)	
Unlawful possession of arms and ammunition	400	283
Co-operating with terrorists	221	162
Working with intent to further terrorism	8	8
Administering unlawful oaths	65	45
Procuring supplies for terrorists	4	2
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>756</b>

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: Would the Minister confirm that more than 50 hangings are now taking place each month and that less than half of these sentences are for killing other persons? Is he aware of the very great concern about this, as reflected by missionaries, in Kenya? When does the Minister expect a modification of the present sentences?

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: I have nothing to add to the reply which I gave the hon. member on November 1. He would be well advised to study the long answer which will be circulated.

MR. G. W. G. (Lab.) asked what procedure as to evidence and gathering of facts was followed by officers in charge of detention camps in Kenya when trying a detainee charged with an offence against prison regulations.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: Military orderly room procedure is followed, i.e., an accused is charged before the officer-in-charge of the camp and witnesses are called in support of the charge. He may question them and produce witnesses in his defence. The officer-in-charge then assesses the evidence, gives judgment, and passes sentence.

MR. G. W. G. asked the Colonial Secretary to arrange for up-to-date copies of the *Kenya Official Gazette* and its supplements to be put in the Library of the House.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: Yes.

## Flogging Sentences

MR. G. W. G. (Lab.) and MR. W. BENN (Lab.) asked why the offence of spitting (committed for a third time), punting to keep clean, or refusing to undergo medical treatment by a detained person in Kenya rendered him liable to a sentence of flogging.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "In the interests of camp health and hygiene and to prevent the spread of diseases, no detainee has been awarded corporal punishment for these offences. It will only be awarded in serious cases of repeated offences in circumstances likely to encourage the spread of, e.g., tuberculosis and typhoid, and then only after the detainee had been warned and the Commissioner of Prisons was satisfied that there was no effective alternative."

MR. G. CRADDOCK (Lab.) and MR. W. BENN (Lab.) asked how many detained persons in Kenya had been flogged for a third offence of sleeping under the Emergency (Detained Persons) Regulations, 1952, for the third offence of quarrelling with another detainee, for a third offence of tampering with fixtures of fittings in a camp, and for malingering.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "None."

MR. K. ROBINSON (Lab.) asked under what section of the penal code the Kikuyu tribesman recently sentenced to death for receiving six pieces of cloth intended for Mau Mau was charged; and whether he was represented by counsel.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "He was not convicted under the Penal Code, but under Emergency Regulation 8(F). He was represented by counsel."

MR. J. DOUGALE (Lab.) asked what contribution was made by farmers in Kenya in return for help given them in reconditioning their farms by Mau Mau convicts under the supervision of agricultural officers.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "In order to deal with a severe infestation of tsetse flies in certain coastal plantations, the Government are taking action to destroy dead and dying areas of bushy labour in those employments. The cost is recoverable from the plantation owners under the law."

MR. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary (1) his intentions regarding increased African representation in the Legislative Council of Nyasaland; (2) whether he proposed to introduce a new method of popular election to the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "My consultations with the Governor about constitutional changes are still in progress, and I regret that I am not possible to make a statement."

MR. J. JOHNSON: "When the Minister consults the Governor, what opinion does he receive from the latter? It has been said to bear in mind that it would be better to have a few white members at about six African members with a view to having a few members? Is he aware that this is a psychological matter and that the Colony is in a disturbed state following federation, and that it would stabilize the situation if he considered this point?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I will consider the point put by the hon. member."

## Masai Lands

MRS. E. WHITE (Lab.) asked what areas had been conditionally reserved as Masai lands and what restrictions had been imposed on the reserves and what restrictions this imposed on the Masai.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "In certain areas in Kenya and Masai hunting and killing animals is prohibited except under licence. Game may, however, be killed either in self-defence or for the production of skins or livestock. The authorities have discretion regarding the issue of licences and may refuse any part of a reserve and may control the movement of livestock. I am consulting the Government on the first part of the question."

## Federation's Agricultural Problems

STRESSING THE VITAL IMPORTANCE of maize to the Federation's economy, DR. V. M. WASSWAH, Chief Agricultural Economist, said recently that the supply and demand of this crop would be delicately balanced over the next few years. Production by European farmers had risen in the past six years, due partly to guaranteed prices and markets, from 25,000 to 380,000 acres in Southern Rhodesia and from 48,900 to 124,600 acres in Northern Rhodesia. African production had also risen substantially. Nevertheless, supply lagged seriously behind the demand arising from expanded industrialism. The Federation could meet all its maize requirements, and, given a fair run of seasons, that would eventually happen. As to meat, the Federation might within a few years be short of 123,000 head of cattle annually. The potential to make up the deficit existed, however, and ways in which the problem could be met included halving the natural cattle death rate, a rise in culling, and improved weight.

## Chagga Council

THE MANGI MKURU of the Chagga tribe of northern Tanganyika told a gathering in Moshi on the anniversary of his appointment as paramount chief that the income of the Chagga Council for 1955 was estimated at about £144,000 and expenditure at £131,945. There was a reserve of £50,000. More than £50,000 from the coffee cess had been spent on school buildings, and next year another £12,000 would be so spent. Upwards of £14,000 of coffee cess money had been spent on medical buildings, and £13,500 on water supplies. In 1955 at least £30,000 would be devoted to roads and bridges. Administrative buildings had so far cost £50,000. Levies are made on coffee, cattle, and maize.



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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Union Castle Line is to provide children's lunches on all their two-class vessels.

A branch of the Kenya African Civil Servants Association has been opened in Thomson's Falls.

Three German doctors from Hamburg are visiting the Sudan to make intelligence and psychological tests.

The Minister of Education, Agriculture, and Irrigation in the Sudan has just spent six weeks in Egypt.

Programmes of the African broadcasting service in Kenya have been increased from 47 to 80 hours a week.

A second five-week course for Swahili-speaking trade union officials has started at the Jeanes School, Nairobi.

A small stock epidemic in the Southern Rhodesia Protectorate has poisoned a trade of seven lions which had caused losses of stock.

Twelve Sudanese second lieutenants and six non-commissioned officers have left training at the Egyptian Military Aviation College.

Northern Rhodesia's subsidized service for school children costs £84,000 a year, free milk £15,500, and free dental care £15,000.

A Kamba with 26 years' service in the Prisons Department of Kenya has died after an attack by two prisoners at Thika prison, near Makindu.

The pamphlet entitled "Students from the Colonies" mentioned in today's leading article is obtainable at 2s. 6d. from H. E. P. 16, Queen Anne's Gate, London, W. 1.

Kenya and the Sudan are represented in a party of 10 students from 15 countries which is studying conditions in the East End of London. The survey began on Monday and will end on December 15.

Passenger road services in Northern Rhodesia are to be considered by a Select Committee consisting of Messrs W. G. Dunlop, M.L.C., E. W. Sergeant, M.L.C., J. Bona, M.L.C., F. S. Derby, M.L.C., W. K. H. Jones, and L. H. K. Gandhi.

Mr. J. M. Greenfield, Minister of Education and Home Affairs in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said after a recent visit to Nyasaland that there was room in that Protectorate for chartered accountants and motor mechanics.

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in the United Kingdom tendered his annual report for 1953 some months ago, but it has only just reached London after having been printed in Lusaka. In it Mr. John Wallace recounts the work of his office during last year.

### Nyasaland Immigrants

The report for last year of the Nyasaland Police states that 798 Europeans entered the Protectorate with a view to residence and that 630 left the country. Of the immigrants 183 were clerks and artisans, 86 civil servants, and 18 planters; of the "permanent" departures 164 were artisans and clerks, 34 civil servants, and 30 planters.

Mr. Sheth Dharamshi Kachra Sha, the oldest member of the Shree Vira Oshwal Vanik community in Mombasa, has opened a new all-races hospital in the town, which was built at a cost of £17,500 contributed by the community. In-patients will be charged 7s. 6d. per day and special terms for poor Africans will be considered. It will have a nursing home, a maternity block and a dental section.

An African social hall has been opened by Mr. A. F. Kirby, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, on its housing estate at Makongeni, near Nairobi, where nearly 9,000 persons are accommodated, and which already had shops, clinics, a football and sports ground, and a nursery school. The hall which will be used for dances, cinema shows, and courses of instruction for men and women, has an all-electric canteen.

## African Unions in S. Rhodesia Bill Goes to Select Committee

THE BILL to provide for statutory recognition of African trade unions in Southern Rhodesia has been referred to a Select Committee.

Describing the Native Industries Workers' Unions Bill as an interim measure, the Prime Minister, Mr. P. S. Garfield-Todd, said that if Europeans wished the Government would be prepared to permit the creation of unions which both Europeans and Natives could join if necessary, the Select Committee could produce a new Bill.

The African unions would be industrial, not craft organizations, and the Bill would not give them the strike weapon. Women would be eligible for membership, but the present Bill would not cover agricultural or domestic workers or managers of enterprises employing fewer than 300. The Registrar of Native Industrial Unions must be satisfied that the union was representative of workers in the particular industry.

### Changes Since War

Stressing the change since the war in industrial conditions, the Prime Minister recalled that Native labour boards had been set up seven years ago, when there were no thoughts of extending trade union principles to African workers.

Two years ago the Native Labour Advisory Board had recommended limited extension of trade principles to African workers, 25,000 were now employed in Southern Rhodesia, including 28,000 in industry, and it meant the parties to the industrial dispute mechanism should be assisted and brought into contact.

One or two large organizations, such as Women's Auxiliary had no organization whatever, which made it difficult to discuss or consider the employment of Native workers.

It is important, said Mr. Todd, "that the Government and the country should know whether workers in industry or elsewhere have just complaints, and that there should be organizations through which these complaints can be brought to notice."

The Government recognized that there were many people and organizations deeply concerned with the proposed legislation. The Colony's trade union movement had considerable experience and might be able to give much assistance. Employers could also help to improve the measure.

Africans said Mr. Todd had "definite ideas on these matters"; their organizations might be immature, but the feelings and emotions behind them were "very strong."

## Krupps and the Sudan

SAYED ISMAIL EL AZHARI, Prime Minister of the Sudan, announced at a luncheon given in Essen by Herr Krupp, that the Sudan would welcome the co-operation of Western German enterprises in the development of railway, irrigation, mining, and other schemes.

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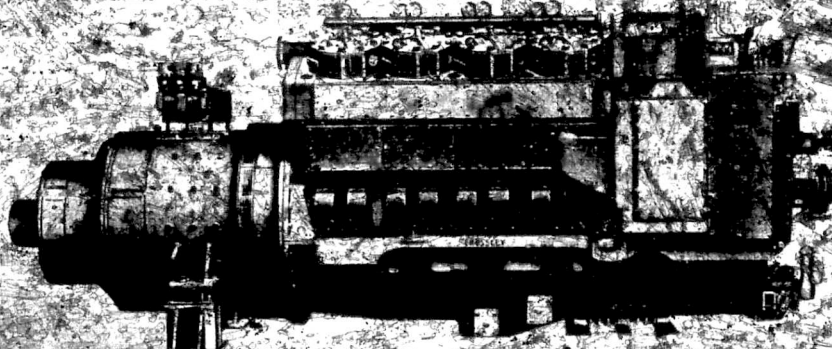
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## Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, in a report received a few days ago on commercial conditions in East Africa, writes, *inter alia*—

Kenya.—Business in Mombasa remains steady, with a good demand for the country, especially tea. With the prospect of shipments from the U.K. being considerably delayed as a result of the dock strike, markets have reacted with price increases in certain lines, principally hardware and provisions. The general tone of the bazaar is sound.

The trading position at Mombasa continues satisfactorily during October, with an average of only 5.3 days delay per vessel leaving the port.

The maize crop is likely to be heavy. Satisfactory rains have fallen throughout the Colony and the prospects are everywhere favourable. The threat of locusts has receded for the time being. There are indications of disease to a small extent in the wheat, but it is so far expected that yields will not suffer to any great extent.

Uganda.—Due to heavy arrivals of rice goods from India, the Dar es Salaam wholesale market has remained quiet. Demand for up-country merchandise is expected within the next fortnight. A general improvement in trading conditions has become evident, particularly in the Southern Provinces, where the cashew nut season has opened to steadily rising prices.

Uganda.—Bazaar trade is quieter than usual at this season. In Buganda, the political uncertainty is adversely affecting business.

Zanzibar.—Despite large price adjustments, the maize realized has remained with close dealers and shippers, and bazaar conditions remain quiet. Some retail business is being done, the main slow down having been one of the heaviest in several seasons. It is expected to improve in a week or two as picking of the maize clove crop begins.

## Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA in the S.S. RHODESIA CASTLE, which sailed from London last Thursday, include:—

Beira.—Mr. E. Addie, Mr. & Mrs. A. Anderson, the Rev. Arditt, Mr. & Mrs. D. K. Dawson, Mr. & Mrs. O. Hoar, Mr. & Mrs. H. Jenkins, Mr. G. Jourdain, Mr. & Mrs. J. Macdonald, Mr. & Mrs. H. K. Mainwaring, Mr. & Mrs. K. Moore, the Rev. P. Norton, Mr. & Mrs. L. Pitman, Mr. A. Simon, Mr. & Mrs. A. Steel, Mr. W. G. Toppin, Mr. J. E. Tyler, and Mr. & Mrs. K. J. Waterfield.

Dar es Salaam.—Mr. & Mrs. F. T. Clark, and Mr. & Mrs. P. G. W. A. Lommers.

Mombasa.—Captain C. H. Bennett, Mr. & Mrs. V. I. Brooksbank, Mr. & Mrs. K. J. Driscoll, Mr. H. R. H. Gilmer, Mr. A. H. Howman, Mr. W. Hudson, Mr. & Mrs. T. Hunt, Mr. & Mrs. H. Knibb, Commander & Mrs. S. J. Layton-Bennett, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Lyle, Mr. & Mrs. R. Ridley, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Slater, Mr. & Mrs. F. T. Stackpool, Mr. & Mrs. Warner, and Mr. & Mrs. H. Weng.

## K.F.A. Progress

THE CHAIRMAN of the Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative), Ltd., was able to report at last week's annual general meeting in Nakuru, the 32nd, that total turnover for the past year was only just short of £5m. The dividend on the ordinary shares is being increased from 6% to 7%, but the bonus on purchases is to be reduced from 2½% to 2%. If no bonus on purchases had been declared, (it amounts to £82,500) and that sum had been distributed to holders of the ordinary shares, the distribution would have been 22.78%. One-eighth of the distributed profits have again been allocated to the staff; it represents an addition of 14.27% to basic salaries. The association has rebuilt its premises in Kitale and Eldoret, building is proceeding in Nanyuki and rebuilding is to be undertaken in Thomson's Falls and Molo.

The British South Africa Company has offered to present a mayoral chain and medalion to Blantyre Town Council, Nyasaland. The company made a similar presentation to Lusaka some time ago.

## Of Commercial Concern

John Brown & Co., Ltd., a company with substantial Rhodesian interests, is to raise its ordinary capital to £6,461,680 by a one-for-two scrip issue. The £11m. of 4½% cumulative first preference stock is here forth to carry 4½% and the holders of the 7% non-cumulative preference stock in 6s. units (totaling £7,061,492) are asked to accept one 11½% unit for each two 7% units.

During the past nine months, 17 new companies have been registered in Nyasaland, 3 of which had a total capital of just over £11m.; are incorporated under the Protectorate, and the other 12 have a total capital of £43,200. There are now 334 companies on the Nyasaland register.

At last week's auctions the average price per bag of African teas were sold in the first 100 lots, 1.08d. per lb. compared with 1.07d. per lb. in the 2,500 per lb. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 6s. 9d. per lb. for consignments from Kenya and Uganda.

Ind Coope & Allsopp, the brewers, report total gross profits for the year to August 31 at £2,782,250 (£2,674,405), and a net profit after meeting taxation and all other charges at £821,335 (£781,935). The company has a subsidiary in East Africa.

Total world production of coffee in 1954-55 has been estimated in the 3rd quarter at 4,796,000 bags of 132.25 lb. against 4,500,000 bags in the previous season. For the exportable surplus it is expected to be 74,000 bags below.

Geode Durrant & Murray, Ltd., shareholders in African and other markets, report a profit of £187,468 (£131,218). Taxation requires £160,550 (£76,429). The dividend on the ordinary shares remains at 10%.

Affairs in Southern Rhodesia's Native purchase areas who grow Turkish tobacco, may next year number 100. A pilot scheme was started in 1953 near Heatley, with 20 farmers growing half-acre plots.

## Storage Site

Africa's latest grain storage site is being built at Aspidale, near Salisbury for the Grain Marketing Board. Costing more than £500,000, it will be capable of storing 50,000 tons of grain.

The British Central Africa Co., Ltd., will hold an extraordinary general meeting in London on December 6 to consider a resolution in regard to the payment of interim dividends.

Net earnings of East African Railways for this year, after allowing for a contribution to the renewals fund, are estimated at £2,625,348, nearly £1m. less than the original estimate.

At auctions in Nairobi on Tuesday the highest bid for grade A Kenya coffee was £720 10s. per ton, a fall of more than £200 within a week. The day's average price was 66.45¢.

Renewed port congestion has occurred at Beira, where some ships have recently had to wait as much as a fortnight before beginning to unload.

Official recognition for the purpose of sharing commissions has been accorded to Nairobi Stock Exchange by the London Stock Exchange.

## Dividends

Kauma, Ltd.—30% plus bonus of 10% for the year to October 31 (the same). Profit was £13,211 (£11,328) after tax of £18,457 (£23,061).

Rhodesia Cement, Ltd.—Final 12½% for the year to August 31 (the same). Profit was £40,664 (£321,090). Less tax of £78,172 (£101,496). Net profit, after all charges and Southern Rhodesian taxation was £312,492 (£216,594).



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**Mining****Rhokana Corporation Report  
Profits Exceed £9m.**

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., after providing £3,450,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £9,544,021 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £8,391,027 in the previous year. A sum of £400,000 is transferred from sales realization reserve. General reserve receives £1m and preference share redemption reserve £7,500. Interest on the preference shares requires £37,222, and dividends totalling 50s. per unit, less tax, £6,750,005, leaving a carry-forward of £516,048, against £366,750 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £878,000 in 2s. redeemable cumulative preference shares, £2,500,000 in ordinary stock units, and £49,678 in A stock units, all of £1. Capital reserves stand at £928,750, revenue reserves at £18,030,862, and contingent liabilities at £1,317,179. Fixed assets appear at £24,563,688, redeemable development at £986,324, stores at £3,368,486, advances of £1,339,863, and current assets at £14,346,478, including £1,263,336 in cash.

Production for the year amounted to 26,817 long tons of blister copper and 52,914 of electrolytic, compared with 28,499 and 44,717 tons respectively in the previous year, and 693 short tons of electrolytic cobalt metal in the form of cathodes, against 259 tons.

The company owns a 25% interest in Rhodesia Copper Refineries, Ltd., a 25% holding in Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., 47.4% of the capital of Bancroft Mines, and 25% of the Mutitunya Copper Mines, Ltd.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), Messrs. K. C. Acutt, D. G. Beckingham, K. H. W. Brubb, W. Marshall Clark, H. F. Oppenheimer (alternate), J. M. F. Phillimore, K. Richardson (alternate), A. B. Watson, J. A. Seys, and Colonel Sir Ellis Robins. The secretary is Mr. S. W. Bull.

The London committee consists of Messrs. E. C. Barling, W. E. Groves, the Hon. H. V. Smith, and A. C. Wilson, and the Johannesburg committee of Messrs. J. Boyd, H. P. Lewis, and J. M. F. Phillimore.

The 32nd annual general meeting will be held in Nkana, Northern Rhodesia, on December 15. Extracts from the chairman's statement appear on another page.

**Southern Rhodesian Asbestos  
Canadian Corporation's Interest**

THE MOST MODERN ASBESTOS MILL in the world was set in motion last week by Mr. Garfield Todd, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. W. Fisher, president of the Johns-Manville Corporation, which has a 51% interest in properties in the Victoria district of the Colony which are to be served by the mill, was present. Rhodesian Asbestos, Ltd., in which the British Metal Corporation has a 15% interest, was incorporated in Canada in 1951 to develop the Tescatere, Shashi, and Shamana properties.

Mr. Todd said at the opening ceremony that Emgerite had already brought some 5m. Canadian dollars into Southern Rhodesia and would become one of the large dollar earners of the country, for a high proportion of the asbestos would be sold for dollars; the property would be the second largest asbestos fibre producer in Rhodesia. Because of the high degree of mechanization arranged, the company would use only about a quarter of the labour normally employed by business concerns of the same size.

Mr. G. A. Devenport, Minister of Mines, expressed the hope that the Johns-Manville Corporation might decide to manufacture some of its asbestos products in Rhodesia. He said that there were already half a million tons of asbestos fibre in the known ore reserves at Mashaba, and that present production from all Southern Rhodesian asbestos properties was about 80,000 tons a year, worth 6m.

**Coronation Syndicate**

CORONATION SYNDICATE, LTD., after providing £31,964 for taxation, earned a group profit for the holding company of £62,213 in the year ended June 30, compared with £88,428 in the previous year. A dividend of 15% (the same) requires £60,375. Its own accounts show that the company earned a profit of £61,157 (£63,360) after tax of £2,886 (£24,706); a 15% (the same) dividend requires £60,375. The annual general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on December 29.

**Rhodesian Anglo American**

RHODESIAN ANGLO-AMERICAN, LTD., after providing £8,288,124 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £17,027,123 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £15,314,720 in the previous year, and a net profit in the accounts of the parent company of £5,104,539. An interim dividend of 2s. 4.8d., less tax, of £5,750,000, and a final of 9s. 7.2d. on £6,425,000 stock requires £4,818,750, leaving £910,618 to be carried forward against £624,629 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £6,425,000 in stock units of 10s. Capital reserves stand at £4,866,643, revenue reserves at £4,031,039, and current liabilities at £4,082,563. Fixed assets appear at £14,658,793, including quoted investments in subsidiaries at £11,119,000, market value £42,445,509, and in other companies at £2,000,000 (market value £2,000,270). Total assets exceed liabilities by £27,208,535, including £1,966,000 cash.

The company holds a 25% share in the primary and 25% in Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., and directly and indirectly a 38.92% interest in Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd. Through Rhokana and Nchanga, it indirectly controls Rhodesia Copper Refineries, Ltd., and owns the entire paid-up capital of Rhoango Services, Ltd. Other holdings include holdings in Bancroft Mines, Ltd., Mutitunya Copper Mines, Ltd., Rhodesian Alloy Yards, Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., and Wankie Colliery.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), Messrs. K. C. Acutt, W. Marshall Clark, H. F. Oppenheimer, H. P. Lewis, H. G. Hagart, H. F. Oppenheimer (alternate), J. M. F. Phillimore, K. Richardson, E. C. Barling, and J. A. Seys.

The London committee consists of Messrs. E. C. Barling, W. E. Groves, the Hon. H. V. Smith, and A. C. Wilson, and the Johannesburg committee of Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), and Messrs. J. Boyd, H. P. Lewis, and H. G. Hagart. The secretaries are Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

The 25th annual general meeting will be held in Nkana, Northern Rhodesia, on December 15, and extracts from the chairman's statement appear on another page.

**Rhodesia Copper Refineries Report**

RHODESIA COPPER REFINERIES, LTD., earned a profit of £108,743 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £91,374 in the previous year. Preference share redemption fund receives £25,500 and dividends on the preference stock require £49,450, leaving a carry-forward of £75,084, against £41,691 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £600,000 in ordinary stock and £1,201,965 in 5% redeemable cumulative preference stock, both in units of £1. Capital reserves stand at £177,131, revenue reserve at £75,084, advances to subsidiaries at £1,187,726, and current liabilities at £115,942. Fixed assets are valued at £2,828,966, stores at £262,661, and current assets at £146,241, including £57,624 in cash.

Though operations were restricted by fuel shortages, the production of electrolytic copper rose from 111,576 in the previous year to 127,479 long tons in the year under review.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), and Messrs. K. C. Acutt, D. G. Beckingham, W. Marshall Clark, H. F. Oppenheimer (alternate), J. M. F. Phillimore, K. Richardson, J. A. Seys, and Colonel Sir Ellis Robins. The secretary is Mr. S. W. Bull. The London committee consists of Messrs. E. C. Barling, W. E. Groves, the Hon. H. V. Smith, and A. C. Wilson.

The eighth annual general meeting will be held in Nkana, Northern Rhodesia, on December 15.

**Cam and Motor**

THE CAM AND MOTOR GOLD MINING CO. (1954) LTD., will hold an extraordinary general meeting in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 8 for the purpose of considering a resolution that the capital of the company be increased from £68,750, divided to 34m. shares of 2s. 6d., to £750,000, divided into 6m. shares of 2s. 6d.

**Rezende Operations Suspended**

MINING OPERATIONS at Rezende Mines, Ltd., have been suspended owing to continuing intensive pressure burst in recently developed levels.



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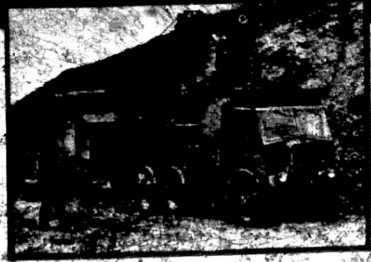
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## Company Report

## Rhodesian Anglo American, Limited

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

## Abridged Report of the Directors for the Year ended June 30, 1954

## FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

**Investments.** Investments in subsidiaries are unchanged but investments in other companies show an increase of £350,000, mainly on account of the subscription during the year of shares in Bancroft Mines Limited and of further shares in Wankie Colliery Company Limited.

**Dividends.** The company's income for the year includes for the first time certain dividends received under deduction of Rhodesian tax; certain other dividends previously paid under deduction of British tax were received without any tax deduction.

The net profit for the year after taxation was	£ 5,104,559
Profits unappropriated at July 1, 1953, were	624,829
Making a total available	£ 5,729,388
The interim dividend of 1s. 6d. (net) per 10s. unit of stock issued on May 31, 1953, and the recommended final dividend of 6s. 0d. (net) per unit will absorb	4,818,750
Leaving unappropriated profits of	£ 910,638

**Deduction of Rhodesian Tax from Dividends.** Companies incorporated in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have a right, in terms of federal and territorial tax legislation, to deduct Rhodesian tax from dividend payments. The right extended initially to federal income tax only, but from a later date the surcharges levied by the constituent territories have also been deductible. Since becoming locally incorporated in May, 1954, the company and its subsidiary and associated companies have exercised this right, as it is considered in the general interests of members to do so.

A large part of the company's dividend income for the year has therefore been received after deduction of Rhodesian tax—although these dividends are included in the accounts at their net amounts. Similarly, the interim dividend paid by the company in May, of 1s. 6d. (net) per unit, was expressed on payment as a gross dividend of 2s. 4.8d. per unit, less federal income tax at 7s. 6d. in the £; the recommended final dividend of 6s. 0d. (net) per unit will, if approved, be expressed as a gross dividend of 9s. 7.2d. per unit, less federal income tax at 6s. 3d. in the £ and Northern Rhodesian territorial surcharge at 1s. 3d. in the £.

The fact that Rhodesian tax is shown as a "deduction" on the dividend warrants has no effect on the net amounts paid by the company or on the amounts received by individual stockholders. Refunds of the federal income tax deducted can be claimed in appropriate circumstances by members resident in the Federation; refunds of territorial surcharge can be claimed by members resident in Northern Rhodesia.

Investments in Subsidiary Companies  
Rhokana Corporation, Limited

**Capital.** The company's holding in Rhokana remains at £1,285,123 Ordinary Stock and £24,777 "A" Stock and represents 52.396% of the £2,500,002 Ordinary and "A" Stock in issue.

## Accounts:

The net profit for the year, after taxation, including a special dividend of £465,342 (net) from Mutualite Copper Mines Limited, and a transfer of £100,000 from sales equalization reserve, was £5,104,559 (as against £4,191,027 for the previous year).

Copper production, 206,725 long tons of blister and electrolytic copper was produced, against 212 long tons in the previous year. The London Metal Exchange reopened for dealings in copper on August 3, 1953. Prices were initially considerably below the last United Kingdom controlled price of £252 per ton, the August average for prompt copper being £227 per ton. Thereafter prices showed a generally upward tendency and the average for prompt copper in June, 1954, was £239 per ton.

**Cobalt Production.** The year's production of electrolytic cobalt metal, in the form of cathodes, was 65 short tons compared with 265 short tons produced in the previous year. In addition, 377 short tons of cobalt contained in alloy and electrolytic slimes were produced, as against 285 short tons in the previous year.

## Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Limited

**Capital.** The company's holding remains at £1,490,581 stock representing 21.39% of the £7,000,000 stock in issue. The company's interest directly and indirectly (through Rhokana) in Nchanga's issued capital is 32.92%.

**Accounts.** The net profit for the year ended March 31, 1954, after taxation, was £8,142,547 (against £8,748,525 for the preceding year) to which were added: from sales equalization reserve £750,000, amounts over-provided for taxation on profits of earlier years £547,604, making a total available profit for the year of £10,140,151.

**Copper Production.** Production of blister and electrolytic copper totalled 115,137 long tons, compared with 93,317 long tons the previous year.

## Rhodesian Copper Refineries, Limited

The company has no direct holding in the Refinery Company, though it controls the latter indirectly through Rhokana and Nchanga.

The net profit, after taxation, was £108,744, against £91,324 for the preceding year. The production of electrolytic copper was 127,479 long tons compared with 111,376 long tons for the previous year.

## OTHER INVESTMENTS

## Bancroft Mines, Limited

The company's holding in Bancroft Mines is 281,437 stock representing 1.63% of the £5,000,000 stock in issue. The company's interest, direct and through Rhokana, in Bancroft amounts to 26.63% of the issued capital.

Good progress is being made with the opening up of the mine and with the provision of the necessary treatment plant, ancillary services and housing. It is expected that the mine will begin production early in 1957 and that later that year it will attain the full planned rate of production of approximately 43,000



long tons of copper per annum. The present construction programme is expected to cost approximately £12,000,000, of which £6,000,000 was provided by last year's share issue, and a further £3,000,000 will be provided by an issue of 5% notes repayable 1958/61, which Rhokana Corporation has undertaken to subscribe or find subscribers for.

**Mufulira Copper Mines, Limited**

The company's holding in the Mufulira Company remained at 24,242 shares of £1 each.

The accounts include net dividends from Mufulira amounting in total to £177,214. A final dividend for the year to June 30, 1954, of 6s. 10 1/2d. (net) per share has recently been recommended by the Mufulira board, and this will appear in the company's accounts for the current financial year.

The company acquired from Mufulira 26,104 £1 shares in Chibulima Mines, Limited, and subscribed at par for 7,942 £1 shares in Bambu Mines, Limited, and 19,133 £1 shares in Chambishi Mines, Limited. Production at Chibulima is scheduled to begin towards the end of 1955, and to reach the rate of about 16,000 long tons of copper and 500,000 lb. of cobalt a year. The Bambu and Chambishi properties are known to contain copper orebodies of considerable potential value, but the formation of these companies does not imply that it is intended to develop the properties in the near future.

**Rhodesian Alloys, Limited**

The company increased its holding in Rhodesian Alloys, Limited, to 199,196 shares of £1 each by the subscription at par of a further 19,196 shares. Rhodesian Alloys has established a plant at Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, for the production of ferrochrome and began operations in April, 1954.

**Tanganyika Concessions Limited**

The company holds 220,807 stock units of 10s. each in the above company. A final dividend of 3s. 6d. (net) per unit in respect of the year to July 31, 1953, and an interim dividend of 1s. (net) per unit in respect of the year to July 31, 1954, have been included in the income shown in the accounts.

**The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company, Limited**

The company's holding in the Broken Hill Company is £353,176 stock. The accounts for the year to December 31, 1953, showed a profit, after taxation, of £876,896—against £1,791,364 for 1952—out of which dividends totalling 1s. (net) per 5s. stock unit were paid, compared with 2s. (net) per unit for the previous year. The reduction in profit is a direct reflection of the considerably lower prices ruling for lead and zinc during 1953.

**Wankie Electric Company, Limited**

The company's holding in the Wankie Company was increased from 800,000 to 1,066,466 shares of 10s. each by subscription at par for 266,466 additional shares. A dividend of 6d. (net) per share for the year to August 31, 1953—on 800,000 shares—has been included in the company's income for the year under review.

**Reincorporation**

The company and its associates became incorporated in Northern Rhodesia on May 11, 1954.

*Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Head Office, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, or from the transfer offices at Kinshasa, Northern Rhodesia; 44 Broad Street, Johannesburg; and 11 Old Jewry, London, E.C.3.*



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Company Report**Rhokana Corporation, Limited**

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

**Rising Trend of Income****SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER'S STATEMENT**

The following is from the statement by the chairman, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, circulated with the annual report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1954—

The results for the year to June 30, 1954, show a continuation of the rising trend of income in recent years. Net profits have risen from £6.7 million in 1950-51 to £7.8 million in 1951-52, £8.4 million in 1952-53, and £9.5 million in 1953-54. The 1954 profit includes, however, a special dividend of £25,000 from Mufulira Copper Mines, Limited, which should be regarded for purposes of comparison.

Very nearly the whole of the increase results from the receipt of large dividends from the company's shareholdings in the Nchanga and Mufulira companies. The net dividends from these sources totalled nearly £3.7 million in the year to June, 1954, or £3.2 million if the special Mufulira dividend is excluded; in 1950-51 dividends amounted to only £1.2 million and the totals for the intervening years were: 1951-52, £1.6 million; 1952-53, £2.2 million.

The company's investment activities are clearly becoming of major importance. Over the four-year period the company's profits from its own production of copper and cobalt have been as follows: 1950-51, £5.5 million; 1951-52, £6.2 million; 1952-53, £6.2 million; 1953-54, £5.9 million.

**Record Ore Tonnage**

During the year, production was curtailed by fuel shortages, but the tonnages of both copper and cobalt produced nevertheless showed satisfactory increases. The tonnage of ore hoisted, at well over four million tons, was half-a-million tons higher than in the previous year, and set a new record for the company. Despite this high rate of mining, ore reserves have not been correspondingly reduced, as a roughly equivalent tonnage of additional ore has been established by further diamond-drilling. The proved ore reserves at Nkana and Mindola in 1931, before mining began, were estimated at 127 million tons. Ore extracted up to the end of June, 1954, totalled over 65 million tons, and allowing for ore left in pillars, or irrecoverable for other reasons, the total depletion of reserves has been in the neighbourhood of 85 million tons. Ore reserves at June 30 last were, however, not 42 million but over 96 million tons, because additions to reserves over the years, arising either in the course of mining or as a result of further exploratory drilling from surface, have amounted to about 54 million tons. Most of the additional tonnage has been proved in recent years: it is mainly in the deeper levels of the mine and, though generally of somewhat lower grade than the average mined hitherto, it is well above the economic limit.

Cobalt metal production showed a particularly satisfactory increase last year, from 259 tons to 693 tons.

Cobalt's contribution to the company's income, already considerable, may confidently be expected to increase in future.

**African Advancement**

Since my last statement to members the question of the advancement of the African in the mining industry of Northern Rhodesia has been very much to the fore. Discussions with the labour organization concerned ended in deadlock on July 24

last. The Governor of Northern Rhodesia thereupon appointed a Board of Inquiry under the chairmanship of Sir John Forster, K.C., M.C. Its findings were briefly that the African in the copper mining industry is capable of industrial advancement, though at a necessarily slow pace. The Board recommended that the companies and the European Union should apply themselves assiduously to seeking a solution of the problem. It urged that recommendations of the companies be invited, the union to resume its work.

**Increasing Importance of Investments**

I mentioned earlier that the company's investment activities were becoming of increasing importance. First in order of importance are its holdings in two producing mines—Nchanga and Mufulira—from which the company last year derived over the half of its net profits after tax. Then there are holdings in two developing mines—Bancroft and Chiluluma—on which construction work is actively in progress. There are also production in a third category, the Nchanga and Mufulira companies, which were formed during the year and own mineral rights from Mufulira.

Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Limited has established itself as one of the world's largest copper producers. Its output is now about 110,000 long tons of copper a year.

Mufulira Copper Mines Limited has been producing for nearly 20 years at an average rate of about 70,000 tons of copper a year. In the year to June 30 last production reached a new high level of 87,942 long tons. Your company now has a direct holding in Chiluluma Mines Limited. The Chiluluma company is developing a small but high-grade copper/cobalt deposit a few miles to the west of Nkana and should come into production towards the end of next year.

**Bancroft's Capital Expenditure Programme**

The most important recent investment has been in Bancroft Mines Limited. The company subscribed 47.7 per cent. of the initial £6,000,000 raised by Bancroft by issue of shares. Rapid progress is being made with construction and there is every expectation that production will begin in 1957. The capital expenditure involved will be of the order of £12,000,000 and in addition to its share subscription your company has recently undertaken to provide Bancroft with £3,000,000 by subscribing or securing subscribers for 3 per cent. notes to that amount repayable 1958-61. Bancroft is therefore already assured of three-quarters of the funds required to complete its initial construction programme.

Rhokana Corporation is one of the most important commercial units in the new Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the future of the one is inextricably bound up with the future of the other. In differing degrees they will both be confronted with difficult practical problems and political issues, and it is in the interests of both that wise European leadership and imaginative planning should be applied to ensuring the well-being of industry and individuals alike in the Federal Territories.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Head Office, Kitwe, or from the transfer offices at 44 Main Street, Johannesburg, and 11 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.





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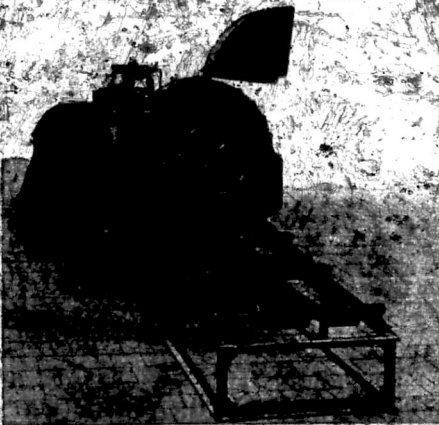
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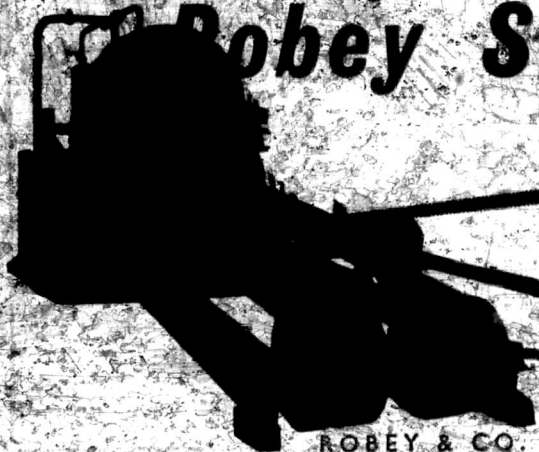
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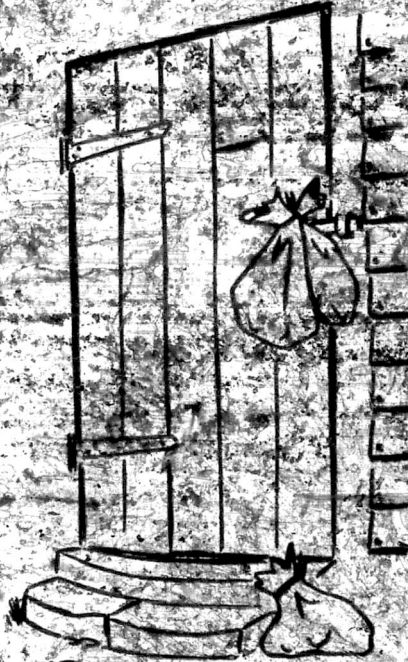


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Founder and Editor  
F. S. JOELSON

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE ANXIETIES expressed by Sir Alfred Vincent in a speech which is reported in this issue are felt by many people in Africa, and are well understood in influential quarters in this country. Kenya's urgent practical need, said the chairman of the non-official members of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly (though he was speaking in his private capacity), is to get much closer to the Rhodesias. No publication anywhere has advocated that course so long, so consistently, and so frequently as *East Africa and Rhodesia*, and it is therefore with great regret that we suggest that that desirable development appears less likely at present than at any time in the past thirty years (the period during which this newspaper has pleaded the cause of East and Central African union). The chief obstacle today is a measure of disunity and indifference in East Africa, which exceeds that of the days in which the policy could much more easily have been put into effect. Despite the establishment of the East Africa High Commission and the Central Legislative Assembly, there is an unmistakable and tragic tendency in high official circles to deal even with major problems in territorial isolation, instead of in conscious and constant relation to the interests of the whole region; and only occasionally are there sharp protests at that folly.

The latest instance has, so far as we know, passed without criticism in any quarter except this journal—namely the decision to raise the African membership of the Legislative Council of Uganda from twenty to thirty, equivalent to half the House, without consideration for the inevitable repercussions in Tanganyika and Kenya. Both territories must be affected by that spectacular concession to African political ambitions; how spectacular it is may be

judged from the fact that the African membership of the Council was only twenty-eight a couple of years ago. It will thus have been almost quadrupled within a very short period. All too often we have had to criticise Colonial Governments (especially that of Kenya) for doing too little too late. Has the Government of Uganda not done too much too soon? This precipitancy must embarrass the authorities in Tanganyika, who are shortly to introduce the party, which was calculated by officialdom (but certainly not by *East Africa and Rhodesia*) to satisfy the aspirations of the African politicians. What has now happened in Uganda will assuredly be interpreted by extremists in the neighbouring Territory as an invitation to press for more seats at the earliest possible date. The respite from controversy will thus be shorter than even the pessimists could have expected, but they naturally did not reckon on this sudden and drastic change in Uganda.

For years we have argued that the High Commission would be a disappointment until it had at its head a whole-time High Commissioner charged with the duty of examining all problems from the inter-territorial standpoint. Culpable and constantly travelling through the three Dependencies to promote public realization of their interdependence, smooth away difficulties, and strengthen the faith of responsible men in the need to plan and work together. That repeatedly reiterated plea fell on deaf ears. So did the argument that all the senior members of the staff of the High Commission should be manifestly the most competent officials in East Africa in their several departments, and equally important, convinced propagandists for closer union. It was likewise obvious that the High Commission ought to have its own guaranteed sources of revenue. Secretary of State after

Secretary of State, Governor after Governor, and all the non-official businessmen in all the participating territories have known throughout of these grave weaknesses, but all have tolerated them—from apathy, expediency, or lack of courage to do what was manifestly necessary. In varying degrees all are culpable, and all, we believe, be damned more so by perversity than by their easy-going contemporaries who have allowed their Governments to forfeit the substance of united strength to the shadow of temporary avoidance of controversy.

It was evident from the start that the High Commission must either grow in stature or lose more and more of the powers which it was presumably intended to possess and use.

Probably not one responsible person in East Africa would claim that it has fulfilled the high hopes of its creators or deny that it is much less influential today than it was even three years ago. There were several occasions on which closer union could easily have been achieved. Indeed, for a long time it was felt in Rhodesia that when that happened, amalgamation of the three Central African territories could follow in its wake. At last, however, Sir Godfrey Huggins, Sir Roy Welensky, and a few other stalwarts in Central Africa and England had to reconcile themselves to the thought that there would never be an end to dilly-dallying in East Africa, and that they must consequently no longer delay their bid for amalgamation or federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. While that wise plan was being translated into success, East Africa's leaders were repeatedly urged to prepare the way for the next move forward in their part of the Colonial Empire; but again the opportunities were neglected.

East Africa's short history has been marked by many controversies about trivialities. Few can have been more surprising than that which followed a cautious reference at an East African dinner in London by Lord Chandos, then Mr. Lyttelton and Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the desirability of grouping territories for their common benefit. The Minister could scarcely have been more guarded or less provocative in his choice of words. Yet because a few newspapers were harshly critical (some of which had denounced him bitterly throughout the campaign for Central African Federation) and a few African political extremists vociferous, the Secretary of State was persuaded by the Governor of Uganda to issue an explanation which practically

promised that Protectorate the right of veto if and when some further constitutional step in East Africa should be contemplated. How much better it would have been to insist that the facts must speak for themselves then and in the future. Instead, there has been a spate of undertakings, each an encouragement of shortsighted nationalism—and each a reminder to Rhodesians that they must go it alone, and no longer count on the achievement of a great East and Central African Federation within a decade or two at the most. Nor is it in that context alone that Sir Alfred Vincent's wish will be considered in the Rhodesias. Unhappily, it will have been read by a populace which is accustomed to denunciations of Mau Mau outrages, and staggered at the announcement of a Government which failed to crush the rebellion within a few weeks, as Rhodesians would certainly have done. Of one thing East Africans can be sure—that no Government in Central Africa, however sympathetic to the territories to the north, would contemplate any form of political alliance with them unless and until Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika are assured of partial tranquility and have arranged a satisfactory basis of day-to-day co-operation. East Africa must settle her own affairs in proper order, and expect that to be done by her neighbours.

### Statements Worth Noting

"Sir Andrew Cohen has moved too far and too fast for the Baganda, whose response is expressed in a gratitude, insults, and the hurling of stones."—Brigadier F. Turney.

"At one year old the Federation is still a rather ugly infant, but there is every hope that before long it will become a beautiful boy."—Sir Godfrey Huggins, Federal Prime Minister.

"One of the lessons learnt during the past 20 years is that little permanent improvement in health can be expected from increased expenditure on the curative medical services unless persons engaged in them take an active part in health education."—Uganda Medical Report.

"No veterinary surgeon who has been called upon to alleviate the sufferings of stock maimed by Mau Mau will ever forget the sight of live animals bleeding on their own entrails or of cattle hobbling on the amputated stumps of their forelegs."—Kenya Veterinary Department Report.

"The extent to which Kenya is managing to achieve a comprehensive educational advance on all fronts for all races in spite of the economic limitations brought about by the emergency and the very great shortage of staff is remarkable."—Sir Christopher Cox, Education Adviser to the Colonial Office.

"The Government Information Office in the Sudan has been renamed 'Bureau of National Guidance.' The injudicious new title has been painted everywhere in Arabic only; this ensures that most visitors from Europe and America are unable to understand it."—Mr. Anthony Mann, *Daily Telegraph* special correspondent lately in the Sudan.



## Notes By The Way

### Mr. Leunox-Boyd's Success

IN A CONSTITUENT SPEECH in last week's debate Mr. Leunox-Boyd won the sympathy of the House, which appreciated his friendly tributes to his Socialist predecessors, his references to wide general agreement on Colonial policy (which Mr. John Dugdale alone disagreed), his modest confession that he was learning by experience, and his evident willingness to accept sound proposals from any quarter. If friendly, the Secretary of State was also firm, especially about European settlement in Kenya and the need for European miners in Northern Rhodesia to play fair in the matter of African advancement. In his first general speech since he became Secretary of State Mr. Leunox-Boyd certainly made good use of his opportunity and deserved Mr. Creech Jones's generous assurance that he could count on the good will of the Opposition, which felt that he had the drive and energy to make drastic changes.

### Useful Debate

IN HIS FIRST SPEECH after four years in the political wilderness Mr. Creech Jones stressed the importance of integrating the social and economic development of Colonial territories with their political progress, since it would be difficult to create democratic institutions unless the people were properly trained to work them. Mr. James GONNIN, in his least controversial contribution since the general election, suggested that the first priority should be to increase Colonial food production, the second to develop mass education and the production of technicians and artisans, and the third to improve communications and power supplies. Mr. Douglas DODD, Minister, who wound up for the Government, emphasized that the free world was largely free because of the economic and military strength of Great Britain, which now carried a defence burden twice as heavy as it was five years ago and yet spent £200m. a year on helping overseas peoples. He described that as a magnificent contribution, and developments in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as a thrilling and challenging prospect. Though no speaker raised any point new to regular readers of this paper, it was a useful debate.

### Aiding Colonial Development

THE ANNUAL REPORT of Barclays Bank, D.C.O., is illustrated by 22 well-selected photographs, some of them full pages, including three of the Royal visit to Uganda. There are impressive pictures of the new branches under construction in Dar es Salaam and Nairobi, and new premises are being built in Jinja and Arusha, those in Kampala and Kitale are being extended, and a large central records and stationery store in Nairobi is approaching completion. The rapidity with which the bank is expanding its operations is clear from the fact that five new branches a month have been opened overseas during the past year. Altogether this is a splendidly produced report of a powerful financial institution which is contributing very substantially to Colonial progress. Mr. Julian CROSSLEY, the chairman, again appeals with welcome candour for far greater concentration on Commonwealth development. The political parties, he writes, pay lip service to the Commonwealth, but few carry this great conception in the forefront of their minds or proclaim their faith in positive terms. That Barclays practise what they preach is evident from the fact that the group's investment in its Overseas Develop-

ment Corporation has been raised within the year from £2m. to £5m.

### Flouting the Party Line

IT IS ASTONISHING to find a member of the Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland who was elected on the Federal Party ticket suggesting that the Federation should now be truncated. Yet that is what Mr. G. F. M. van EEDEN, member for the Kafue constituency of Northern Rhodesia, has proposed. His impractical and defeatist idea is that the whole of Nyasaland and most of Northern Rhodesia should be excised from the Federation and restored to Colonial Office control. When Sir Stewart Gwynne was elected as a member of an similar line before Federation was achieved, he received little support, but it is likely for this resuscitation of the plan within a year of the transfer of responsibility for many public services of common interest to a Federal Cabinet and Federal Parliament.

### Case for a By-Election

WHY DID MR. VAN EEDEN make his proposal? Many people will have attributed it to a spirit of defeatism, but his colleagues in the Federal Party would not sweep it into power because it advocated federation of the three territories, which has been conducted by the application of despondency and the notion of amputating great areas of a belatedly united Central Africa. The federal structure is doubtless imperfect, but that political courage, which indeed the electorate of the three territories to assume heavier responsibilities has shown no sign of weakening. Indeed the quality of the Federal House is much greater than most people expected, and the present membership of the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia and the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland disproves the prophecies of the faint-hearted that Central Africa could not man four legislatures competently. If Mr. van Eeden has already lost his confidence in the cause which he was elected to serve, he should retire, or at least submit himself to the test of a by-election.

### Two New Films

A DELIGHTFUL COLOUR FILM, "Safari to Adventure", made for the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, was privately shown in London last week. The photography, whether of coastal or mountain scenery, of flowers or big game, of Native life or holiday frolics, could scarcely be better. I have seen many films of the Marjison Falls and their vicinity, but none with such a profusion of good shots of elephants, hippo, crocs, and buffalo. This is just the kind of picture to attract tourists, and I was not surprised to learn that copies have been bought by British and United States travel organizations. Mercury Films have also made for Kenya's National Parks a good colour film which was shown by Mr. Mervyn Cowie before he flew back to Nairobi.

### Misheard

DOES ANYONE KNOW of a book by a Colonel Lawrence in which northern Nyasaland is vividly described? According to the official report, the Earl of Lucan referred to such a volume when he spoke in the House of Lords on the Overseas Resources Development Bill. My guess is that he referred to Colonel van der Post and that the name was misunderstood by a Hansard reporter.

# Reversal of "Firm and Final" Decisions

## By Alfred Vincent on Official Somersaulting

SIR ALFRED VINCENT spoke very candidly at the annual Caledonian dinner in Nakuru, saying that any occasion was the right one by which to tell the truth about Kenya's progress, prosperity, and problems.

He said, *inter alia*—

"Kenya's amazing fertility and natural powers of recovery have been very evident during the past two sad years. Capital has continued to flow into the country from the United Kingdom and South Africa. Confidence in its ability to overcome teaching troubles of a young and virile country continues unabated. Not the least feature which has emerged with pronounced emphasis during the past two years has been the amazing fortitude, courage, and resourcefulness of the farming community. Despite all the calls upon the manpower of all territories and all the consequent disorganization of the agricultural industry, solid progress has continued, and the crops necessary to feed this and in some cases adjoining territories have been produced—despite our local civil war, to give it its correct title.

"The British Government is planning to effect a saving of £80m. in the current military estimates. I do make a fervent appeal once again for an adequate military garrison in Kenya from overseas. I have often wondered if an adequate military garrison had existed in this territory two years ago whether it would have prevented the development of the Mau Mau atrocities. I believe it would be well to wonder whether had been no European community, how many white troops it would have been necessary for the British Government to keep here during the last 30 years."

### False Charges Refuted

Having referred to slanders and libels upon Kenya which were often made in London and allowed to pass without official refutations, and to the failure of H.M. Government to act "against societies and people in London who are known to be organizing and directing subversive action in these territories", Sir Alfred Vincent continued—

"Here I would like to pay a very sincere tribute to the editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, who consistently exposes and refutes false statements of this nature and champions the cause of East Africa; and also to the Voice of Kenya, whose work in London, organized by Mr. Kendall Ward, has done so much against great odds to spread the truth about this land we live in.

"Coming nearer home, many have been fully bewildered by the complete somersault of the authorities regarding the proposed conditional return of the Kabaka to Uganda. He was deposed on November 30, 1953. The decision was confirmed as final in the House of Commons early in December. On December 22, when the previous Secretary of State interviewed the Kabaka in London, he told him that the decision was final. As recently as June 10 the London Times stated that all chiefs throughout Buganda had been informed by the Chief Minister that they must inform their people that Her Majesty's decision respecting the deposition of the Kabaka was final.

### Validity of Official Statements

My purpose is not to discuss the merits or demerits of the deposition of the Kabaka, or to argue whether it could be thought that the conditional return of the Kabaka is a somewhat questionable type of political bargaining, calculated to influence the Lukiko to accept the proposed new constitution. That is a matter for the people of Uganda. The point that worries a great many loyal people of all races in this land is what faith we can now have in the statements made by Secretaries of State or in any undertakings given by them in view of this complete reversal of the previous firm and final decision.

"As in our own affairs, how much faith can we place on the undertakings given by the previous Secretary of State on

the question of the conditions laid down by him governing the multi-racial constitutional set-up which he imposed upon us—and imposed it the correct way? A reassuring statement is called for, not only about these particular conditions, but in respect of other very important statements and undertakings made and given during the emergency. Otherwise we in our turn may also be told that, owing to altered circumstances, previous final decisions and promises, especially such as African homelands, are withdrawn.

"We in Kenya are often accused of having no sense of responsibility and of being incompetent. I wish our perplexed and well-meaning brethren in London would themselves try and cultivate a sense of responsibility and study the lively repercussions of their decisions throughout Africa, especially in the minds of the African. These remarks are not directed at the present or previous Secretary of State personally, but against a system which allows such a crisis situation to arise, with all the tears and foreboding it invokes.

"Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Griffiths

"A political party in the House of Commons was continued with indecent haste to get rid of the Colonies, and it was rather a sad occasion the other day in the Central Legislative Assembly that logically I had to support a Bill which in effect changed the name of the Crown Agents for the Colonies into that of Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations—because it is no use having Crown Agents for the Colonies if there are very few or no Colonies left.

"This gave rise to the thought in my mind that there should have been a Bill also changing the name of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, but I imagine that that draft Bill would find a very great difficulty in passing the correct way. In all the various circumstances of Colonies and Commonwealth the Secretary of State might reasonably be described as 'The Secretary of State for What's Left', and to carry the load of a Government official and head, namely, the world's economy in distress, should be placed at the end of this ignominious title.

"Meantime, of course, other nations have continued to applaud and encourage the liquidation of the British Empire, both for trade and ideological reasons; and on November 12 the United Nations Trusteeship Committee decided that the world organization should have the right to decide when a dependent territory has become self-governing. Although many of the Powers administering Colonies and other territories protested that they alone had this right, and that against the resolution—amongst which were Great Britain, the United States, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Holland, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden—this did not prevent the resolution being adopted by 37 votes to 11, with four abstentions. The resolution was sponsored, however, by such great countries as Indonesia, the Lebanon, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, and Syria. We may well ask ourselves whether our destiny would thus be in better hands than those of a political party in England, with a small majority almost under the control of the extremists on the other side of the House.

### Closer Contact with the Rhodesias

"What is needed to safeguard the interests of all the peoples of every race in Africa is a united voice of the peoples of Africa who understand African problems. The peoples of Africa can live in peace together if they are left alone to work out their own salvation. The first essential step is that we should get much closer to the Rhodesias.

"Here we have men who are not extremists—Sir Godfrey Hodgins, a world figure, whose wise leadership and realistic views have been an outstanding example of statesmanship for many years; and Sir Roy Welensky, who was a tower of strength in Northern Rhodesia and whose capacity and vision played a great part in the setting up of the Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. They, together with the members of the Legislatures within the Federation, are the type of men who face the same problems as we have to face here, and whose wise and dignified attitude has made it possible for an understanding to be reached on most difficult and complex problems.

"I am certain this is the right course to follow, because—and I am not attacking anybody when I state my conviction—while we feel that Britain's policy in Africa remains not in the interests of the people in Africa, but in the interests of the particular political party in power in Britain, affairs in the African Colonies will always be confused and unstable, and we shall remain victims of the fact that political tactics still take preference over principles.



In spite of the lack of the initiative and restraint which have been exercised in other countries, especially during the last two years, under the most desperate and desperate conditions, it is to be hoped that we are all anxious to assist and co-operate with the Government, provided always that the Government is prepared to govern, and provided also that we are adequately rewarded before decisions are made.

Good will cannot in any sense be one-sided, and co-operation

is not a gift, it is a good measure which must be afforded by the people of this country, and it is not a gift which can be imposed upon them. It is a measure which must be given for the benefit of the Government, and the Government and the people of God will be essential, and can only be in the hands of the people and the Government.

Historical, financial, and other matters of importance.

## Broadcasting in East and Central Africa

Mr. J. Grenfell Williams on the Problems of Development\*

**BROADCASTING**, which in theory knows no barriers of mountain, forest, or swamp, has not reached as far as its potential into the heart of Africa as the internal combustion engine.

In Africa it began where technical advance was greatest and where people could afford to pay for their broadcasting and radio sets. In the rest of Africa the cost of building and running broadcasting stations and the poverty of the people created what at one time looked like an almost permanent block to broadcasting. When to this difficulty was added a lack of knowledge of the techniques of broadcasting to people to whom broadcasting would be new, and—at least in some circles—a real fear of the effects of broadcasting on the minds of the people, it is not hard to understand why broadcasting advanced so slowly.

Some local experiments, pioneered by this difficult field, Kenya had a broadcasting service quite early, but it was designed to serve mainly the European and the Asian audience, not the African. There were some experiments in community broadcasting in Uganda and a few other parts of Africa. But no attempt was made to reach the great mass of the people, particularly in the rural areas. Even the recommendations of the committee set up to study Colonial broadcasting under the chairmanship of Lord Plymouth in 1936 had very little immediate effect.

### Broadcasting from Army Tents

The war, though it caused a delay in any plans which might have been taking shape in the deliberations of some African Colonial Governments, provided an opportunity for some territories, such as Northern Rhodesia and Somaliland (which began its broadcasting romantically in Army tents) to start broadcasting. But not until after the war did broadcasting in British Colonial Africa begin to make real progress.

In 1948 the fermenting brew of new political ideas and aspirations was reaching the brim of the pot in some parts of Africa; in others it had already spilled over the brim, and the pace of political development was rapidly exposing the gap between the legitimate ambitions of the people to control their own affairs and the lack of education, technical skill, and general political knowledge which would enable them to control the complicated structure of a modern State when political responsibility had been achieved.

In this situation most of the Governments readily accepted the idea of expanding or setting up broadcasting as a means of spreading authentic information quickly and of assisting the people in their social, economic and political development. But the financial stumbling-block remained. Many Governments felt that their budgets could not bear the large capital cost involved in the erection of broadcasting stations, and some even could not face the total recurrent expenditure.

\*Being points from an address given to the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Society of Arts by the head of the Colonial Service of the B.B.C.

It is interesting to note here that the Governments considered the possibility of finding the necessary capital from commercial sources and the revenue from advertising. Most of them decided not to embark on this form of broadcasting. It is true that the financial losses at least in East Africa were never very great, but the abundance of licences was small and its growth problematical. One Colony attempted a mild form of advertising over the air, but gave it up after a very short and unprofitable experiment. Another still practices what is called spot advertising, but this is aimed at the European listener and, even so, brings in a relatively small revenue.

### Entertainment as Important as Education

The real reason behind the decision was the feeling that if broadcasting was to play its full part in development, it should be free to devote their entire broadcast programme without being diverted by the need to find revenue from advertising. It is true that the cost of advertising for good listening times. By this I mean simply that the best, most profitable listening time for programmes carrying advertising is obviously the time when the public service broadcasts could have their greatest effect. Not that any broadcasting organizers in their senses would want to inflict on their audiences a continuous series of uplift programmes? Indeed, entertainment is as important in broadcasting as is education or information.

By a decision of H.M. Government, £100,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds was allocated for the development of Colonial broadcasting, and this was expanded in 1952 by a further £250,000. Almost at once things began to happen. In Northern Rhodesia a gift of £187,000 was made towards the capital cost and part of the recurrent expenditure for a set period. A service for Africans in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was rapidly built up. In Tanganyika, Uganda, Kenya, and Somaliland there have been advances, though on a smaller scale than those of Northern Rhodesia and Nigeria.

### Remarkable Developments in Kenya

In Kenya there has been, since the emergency began, a very remarkable growth in the broadcasting service for Africans, and I had the opportunity in April of evidence that these broadcasts were making a real mark. Kenya is considering a plan for a very large development in its broadcast service to Africans, Asians, and Europeans.

By a combined initiative between the Colonial Governments, the broadcasting officials, the Colonial Office and the B.B.C. financial, technical, staffing, and training difficulties are being overcome. The B.B.C., because of its long experience and resources, has been able to help by conducting surveys and giving advice when asked to do so, by consulting with Colonial stations, by providing programmes, either through the re-broadcasting of its own transmissions or by recordings sent out to the broadcast localities, and there may be programmes chosen from the general output of the B.B.C. or programmes specially prepared for use in the Colonies, like those made by the Colonial Schools Transcription Unit, which is financed by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. The B.B.C. helps by training cadres for Colonial broadcasting staff, technicians, administrators, and programme men and women.

The B.B.C. can do no more than train these broadcasters in the techniques of broadcasting as they are known in the United Kingdom. The application of these techniques to the problems of "mass" audiences in a different environment, through a medium which is strange to the senses and in its idiom, not merely a language, when they will readily understand—that is a matter for the broadcasting officer who knows and understands his own people. He will, I hope, not be held bound by the conventions which the B.B.C. has built up over the years, but will use the medium as something new to his people. There are signs already that broadcasting in Africa is exhibiting an astonishing and exhilarating vitality. Mr. C. who had heard the paddlers' mass of Brasserie Catholique, heaving and throbbing over the air from Luaka, at the choir chants its Gregorian-like music to the rhythm of the paddlers' drums, or the wild exciting music sometimes heard from the Nairobi station could fail to believe that Africa has something completely new to give to broadcasting.

#### An African Radio Play

In Northern Rhodesia I met a circle of Africans sitting on the ground under a tree in the grounds of the broadcasting station. A man addressing them was, I was told, a producer and he was rehearsing the group in a play. I wasn't a picture of a rehearsal for a broadcast. There was a great deal of talk and laughter but no script. It seemed that most of the actors were illiterate. After the rehearsal they trooped into the studio, and then, before a small studio audience, performed their play at the microphone entirely unself-consciously and with great aplomb. It took about 30 minutes and was, if I could judge by the joy on the faces of the audience, a rip-roaring success. How it was done I do not know, but apparently each actor, having been given the story and the general line of his part, lives and speaks his part as he goes along. Imagine a group of British actors being asked to perform a broadcasting feat like that!

An African sergeant of the King's African Rifles in London for the Corporation was asked to give an eye-witness account of the trial of a woman of what he had seen during the day. Without a script and without a rehearsal he did this speaking in his own language with a fluency and ease of manner that would have won the envy of some of our professional commentators. While he was broadcasting I brought binoculars and there, like the control room off the studio, the sergeant saw the chief on the banner of his eye, and at once, as the chief spoke, he began a running commentary on the arrival of his chief, how well he looked, how magnificent he had been in the Coronation ceremonies, how his elders looked, and so on. That is the sort of thing the B.B.C. trains people for, years and years, then considerable sums of money to do.

In Kenya once I found the African staff busy producing the trial scene from the "Merchant of Venice" in Kikuyu. When I discussed the scene with the African producer, he told me that because his audience would not accept the idea of a woman behaving as Polina did, he had left her out. There was no rehearsal, he said, because he had given her speeches to the judge, and that would not be a difficulty for his listeners because they were used to the idea of a district officer being both judge and defending counsel.

#### Independence

What should be the relationship between Governments and the broadcasting organizations in these countries? Are they advancing politically, some have reached almost complete responsibility in their own affairs. What then should be the status of the broadcasting organization and what degree of independence should it have?

Ideally, a broadcasting organization can reach its full growth and its full flowering only if it is independent of Government control; but in practice the degree of independence which it can have depends on many things. It depends on its financial independence and even more on a staff trained not only in the necessary broadcasting accomplishments, but above all in exercising that judgment which is necessary if responsibility for public service broadcasting is accepted and demonstrated. In Kenya this year I found on all sides an eagerness to have independent broadcasting and a readiness to accept the responsibility which must go with it.

The greatest problem of all is how to reach any considerable proportion of the millions of Africa. The only way for the African in rural areas to listen is on a battery set and not a set for community listening—for community listening is the most unsatisfactory and ineffective form of listening—but the private set in the home. This poses a host of problems—not only of the cost of the set and the renewal of batteries, but of supply, maintenance and transport.

There are hopeful signs, however. The experiment in Northern Rhodesia, where a British firm boldly went into the field with the first really cheap short-wave set, the "Sheepskin Special," has been successful, and other sets are now coming into the African market. And there seems no doubt that if

the African is given the kind of broadcasting he likes he will move heaven and earth to buy a radio set.

Since he is a happily gregarious man, we may expect, not the three or four listeners to a set common in the United Kingdom, but 10 or more listeners to each set. We may hope that they do not all suffer as did a schoolmaster in Northern Rhodesia who wrote, a little sadly I thought, to the Lusaka station to say that when he got home one afternoon he found his wife had turned on the newly bought "Sheepskin" radio and 169 girls from the local school were filling his house and crowding round it.

## International Finance Corporation

### U.S. Plan for Under-Developed Areas

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE to international financing of projects in under-developed countries was stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer last week.

MR. BUTLER was replying to MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON (Leam), a former Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who had asked what extent the British Government was prepared to enter into an international corporation to finance industrial projects in under-developed countries, the creation of which has been recently announced by the United States Government.

Mr. Butler said: "Her Majesty's Government have taken note of the announcement of the U.S. administration that they will seek Congressional approval for U.S. participation in an International Finance Corporation.

"H.M. Government hope that the institution of the corporation will further the flow of U.S. private investment overseas and thus contribute to development of under-developed countries and to stability in the world economy. H.M. Government are ready to take part in international discussions with a view to securing the incorporation of the corporation in the U.S. announcement.

"Subject to these discussions and to a assurance of appropriate subscriptions from the U.S. and other members of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, it is appropriate time to make to Parliament proposals for U.S. participation in the proposed corporation."

#### Trade Mission Members

THE TRADE MISSION to Egypt, the Sudan, and Ethiopia, under the chairmanship of Sir Edward Benthall, will consist of: Mr. A. W. Berry, director, Engineers' Association; Mr. A. E. J. Cawley, deputy overseas controller, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.; Mr. Maurice Laing, managing director, John Laing and Son, Ltd.; Mr. T. A. L. Paton, partner, Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners; Mr. J. F. Berry, managing director, Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Export Company, Ltd.; Mr. G. Phillips, director, Scales and Adam, Ltd.; Colonel R. E. W. Pratt, British Motor Corporation, Ltd.; Mr. P. G. G. Salkeld, managing director, Steel Brothers and Co., Ltd.; and Mr. J. C. Tremayne, director, Total Broadhurst Lee Co., Ltd. The deputy leader of the mission is Mr. G. R. Eley, deputy chairman of the British Bank of the Middle East and a director of the Bank of England.

#### Mr. Strydom on Apartheid

MR. STRYDOM, who became Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa last week, has already said on several public occasions that, if it is to remain a white man's country, South Africa must convince not merely most of the people of the Union of the wisdom of the policy of apartheid but also "its neighbouring territories." "Apartheid must be extended and accelerated," he said in a radio talk on Monday, "because it is necessary for the preservation of the white race as well as for the creation of healthy race relationships and the avoidance of friction." A Mau Mau situation cannot be permitted to grow up here. But we must persuade non-Europeans that this policy is most advantageous for them too."



# Commons Debate on Colonial Affairs

## Mr. Lennox-Boyd's First Review as Secretary of State

COLONIAL AFFAIRS were discussed at length in the Commons last Friday, the fourth day of the debate on the Queen's Speech.

Mr. JAMES GRIFFITHS, opening for the Opposition, welcomed the return to Parliament of Mr. Crech Jones, who had presided him as Colonial Secretary.

Peace and stability could only be won and sustained, said Mr. Griffiths, in a society which was continually bridging the disparities of wealth between its citizens. Equating world peace was impossible while two-thirds of the human family lived at the lowest level. Disease and poverty were rampant in great areas of Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America. In many lands eight or nine out of every 10 persons were illiterate, and a baby's chances of survival were only one-third as good as those of an English child.

In the past the West had profited from the developing of some Colonial resources, now political consciousness was emerging in those lands—a dynamic, nationalistic force which, if properly harnessed, could give tremendous impetus to the people's progress. We must prove our readiness to harness our skill and resources to aid those people.

### C.D. & W. and C.D.C.

Mr. Griffiths said that he had recently seen evidence in East Central and West Africa of the beneficial effects of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The Colonial Development Corporation had had a number of successes, but the fact that there would be failures in such fields of endeavour must be faced. If we sought to be sure of having no failures, we should do nothing.

C.D. and W. grants would, he hoped, be on a more generous scale henceforth. The relationship between that fund and the C.D.C. should also be reconsidered. Early hopes of close co-ordination had not been realized. While capital invested from outside was entitled to reasonable security, the Colonial peoples were themselves entitled to ensure that capital fulfilled its social obligations. It has not always done so.

It is essential to build up a kind of International Labour Office code for private capital employed in Colonial territories. Private companies should accept full recognition of trade unions and full co-operation machinery. Unions are not only essential for defence of the poor and the workers, but as a genuine organization to provide some alternative to the discipline, ruthless as it may be, of the *shamba*, which these people miss when they go into factories and mines.

A far greater proportion of profits should be ploughed back into Colonial development. A public sector of industry must be created in those territories, for if they achieved independence the predominance of foreign capital, with no control by the people, could create a calamitous situation.

### C.D.C. Virtually A Bank

The C.D.C. had departed very far from its original purpose and become virtually a bank. The corporation and the C.D. & W. Fund should be integrated in order to make the best use of the money spent. Perhaps a conference of Colonial representatives to discuss the future of these schemes would be helpful.

The first task in the Colonies must be to raise food output rapidly. The average agricultural output per person in all the Colonial areas (foreign and British) was less than one-tenth of that in Britain. There must be proper seed control, public control of pests and diseases, more fertilizers, and better water supplies. The co-operative was one of the best agencies for progress.

He deplored the fact that Britain and the U.S. had not been more active in supporting the proposed Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development, the best and boldest plan so far produced for aiding backward areas. Yet the necessary \$250m. had not been found. As for U.N.I.C.E.F., for the last three years the Government's contribution had not amounted to more than 3d. per head of the population.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colon-

ies, paid tribute to Mr. Griffiths as the author of the 1950 C.D. & W. Act, and said that he shared his views on the need for a major attack on world poverty. He also welcomed back to the House Mr. Crech Jones, who had always shown a burning zeal and sincerity in his attitude to Colonial affairs, and had set a good example by his generally recognized readiness to learn by the experiences that come to all of us in the Colonial Office.

### Wide Agreement

Over a very wide field of Colonial affairs, said Mr. Lennox-Boyd, there was now general agreement between British and other parties. There was growing recognition that weakness in dependent territories might invite aggression; that the path to self-government was slow and often painful; that freedom of international trade paved the way to democracy.

Members of all parties were deeply anxious to encourage among Colonial peoples that informed and disinterested leadership without which they would certainly lose dearly by shifts of political power from us. We recognize the need to guide and direct the natural desire of human beings to be their own masters, and not to run counter to that desire may even have to do what one of the greatest of all governors recognized as being necessary, and sacrifice some efficiency in order to promote contentment, although we cannot, as honest traders, afford to sacrifice too much.

I believe that we share the view that a special problem also exists in regard to the many people of the Colonies who have made their homes in Colonial territories. Some have lived here for scores of generations, ever loyal, and look upon themselves quite rightly as being in such a part of the national life as the people of any other country.

### Careless Talk

Careless language in this House or elsewhere, the passing on of gossip or speculation as fact, the suggestion that single acts of irresponsible conduct on the part of some Europeans really represent the considered view of our race as a whole—all these things have a most disturbing effect, not only upon the British people and citizens of the British race who are living in the Colonies, but also upon their relations with other races among whom they live.

Help from all was welcomed in dealing with Colonial problems. The co-operative movement had much to offer, and it offered him practical proposals it would certainly be knocking at an open door. Similarly he welcomed the enlightened way in which the T.U.C. viewed its own responsibilities in the Colonial field.

After reviewing the C.D. & W. Acts since the first one in 1947 and their operation, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that there was now involved in the process of Colonial development a sum of about £500m. That figure did not include a number of major projects, such as the expansion of East African Harbours and Railways organization involving £50m.

About half of the £500m. came from local resources, about one-third from external loans, and about one-sixth from the C.D. & W. Fund. The annual amount of C.D. & W. money spent had risen from £6m. in 1947 to £14m. currently. Next year it would be still higher.

A very high proportion of the money had been spent on social services—about £25m., or 43%. On research 10% had been spent, 5.6% on surveys and censuses; nearly 20% on economic expenditure (mainly agriculture); and 15.3% on communications.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd suggested Mr. Griffiths's plea for more technical education. It had perhaps been four or five years, but there had been a bias in favour of scholastic education, and the association of European offices with white-collar jobs had perhaps made technical work appear as of secondary importance.

Today however, better pay given to those who were technically qualified was helping to redress the balance. There had been a dramatic improvement in university facilities. When the 1944 Act was passed there were only two universities in the Colonial Empire—in Malaya and Hong Kong; now there was an additional university in Malaya, university colleges in Uganda, the West Indies, Nigeria, and the Gold Coast, and another to be built in Southern Rhodesia. More work was being done on development of colleges of arts, science, and

technology in East and West Africa.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd mentioned an imaginative project initiated by Sir Edward Penning, Tanganyika's vigorous Governor. He had found "Makonde" people living on a high plateau with no water of any kind. For the women of the tribe had spent almost their entire working lives going up and down to collect water. Now water had been laid on for them, and Sir Edward suggested that they might pay for further water development out of their own resources. The tribe had set up a private water board, in which they took great pride.

The Colonies had already been asked to draw up their plans for 1955-60, and he queried whether a conference at this stage, as suggested by Mr. Griffiths, would be helpful. The Bill to be presented later would provide for additional sums of £1.5 million for the 1955-60 period.

Commenting on the suggestion that a new relationship between the C.D. & W. Fund and the C.D.C. was necessary, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that he was not hostile to new ideas, but was "not anything rigid or inflexible about the present situation, but he did not wish to see any signs of failure to co-operate where that co-operation was desirable.

They were designed for different purposes; the C.D.C. as a commercial body required to break even over the whole of its activities, taking one year with another; the C.D. & W. money devoted to basic Government services, outside the normal field. Nevertheless, he would look at Mr. Griffiths' suggestion with a fresh mind.

The Government believed that certain criteria must be applied to C.D.C. one being that new projects should be *prima facie* commercially sound. This was, however, not interpreted in any very rigid way. If there was an absolute certainty that the project would succeed, it might be done by capital from other sources. It was to provide for cases where success might not be so certain that the C.D.C. had been started.

Lord Chandos (formerly Mr. Lyttelton) had laid it down, and Mr. Lennox-Boyd agreed, that there ought to be as far as possible an association in enterprises by the Colonial Governments themselves or by private enterprise. Any enterprise so participating ought to observe a code of conduct in its dealings with Africans and Indians. Taken as a whole, the code had been successful.

#### Code of Conduct

The code of conduct applies also to all sections in the "lower field." It applies to the European trade unions in Africa. It is of the first importance, for example, in Northern Rhodesia, that phrases which have great application here, in our highly developed life in Britain, like "equal pay for equal work," should not be used in the context of Africa so as to provide a deterrent or even a complete bar to African advancement.

One of the great gifts we had to give Africa was a sense of individual craftsmanship and pride in a job well done. We wanted the mass of the people to rise, but we must not lose sight of the need to provide for the more skilled and the more intelligent to rise to greater heights. The code of conduct must be a code all round.

"We must never forget," Mr. Lennox-Boyd said, "how much the development of all Colonial territories depends upon the prices which the territories receive for the staple products which they grow. We are not masters in this regard; no single nation is. We are all dependent territories in the sense that we cannot completely control fluctuations in world supply and demand. The irony of the situation is that some of the prosperity of the Colonies has come through the Korean war. Sometimes, from causes which we all deplore, results which we must welcome have been achieved.

"In the case of some commodities there are funds to cushion primary producers against a sudden fall, and many interesting problems arise from the growth of these funds, which are a matter for the loyal Governments concerned, but in which the British Government can be disinterested, because they have a powerful effect for good in Colonial economy.

#### Colonial Interests in U.S. Market

Apart from the question of wholesale prices paid for main commodities, the Colonies' prosperity also turns on a wise commercial policy by H.M. Government. We shall not fail to make it clear to the present G.A.T.T. conference in Geneva that we wish to be able to take special measures to guard the interests in the United Kingdom market of Colonial territories, which are vitally dependent on us as their customer.

"I have long thought that this was the most favourable field of approach on this problem, over which so much feeling has been aroused for so long, and I hope that this will be taken as clear indication that we recognize the value of any such achievement."

Mr. H. MANSOURI (C.S.) said that Mr. Lennox-Boyd's first important speech on Colonial affairs had been full of vigour and freshness. He had praised his performances, but would probably wish to improve upon them himself. For instance,

he might feel that the £14m. per annum now being spent by the C.D. & W. Fund was not sufficient.

Mr. Marquand approved of the reference to aiding Colonial territories by trading with them on fair terms. He did not agree with proposals to end State trading in sugar, but welcomed the Government's assurance that the Colonies would not suffer. In the past Britain had obtained many Colonial commodities too cheaply. There should be close co-operation between the Colonial Secretary and the President of the Board of Trade before further advances were made into the realm of the so-called free market. Abandonment of State trading in cotton might have serious repercussions on some Colonies.

#### Colonial Enterprise Should Be Fostered

SIR ALBERT BRAITHWAITE (Cons.) who said that he was engaged in civil engineering work in many parts of the Colonial Empire, expressed alarm at the slow progress made. "We are living in a false economy if peace arrived tomorrow a large body of our population which formerly lived on production of capital goods for the Commonwealth would find no outlet. There are no worthwhile plans on a broad scale for the future, no real survey of what we require. There is a disquieting lack of financial interest in investment overseas."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer should consider giving special taxation concessions to enterprises investing overseas. Moreover, the value of bringing people from the Colonies back to the United Kingdom should be increased. The Commonwealth should be a channel of investment in the Colonies.

The other day I met the Finance Ministers and others from the new Central Africa Federation. Great dams are required to provide power. They told me that they can expect no increased production of coal or copper until they secure this power. They have been allowed, and for this project they require more than £40m. Are we to let them wait until they have accumulated sufficient to justify their credit in London or New York, or must we see their house in order and make the Federation a workable and economic unit?

This country has been short of coal. Rhodesia has one of the largest reserves of coal in the Empire—seams 20 to 40 ft thick that can be used for nearly every type of fueling, but the railways cannot carry it. We had a proper railway across Africa to enable development of the country. We should also build a new port near Welles Bay to bring Rhodesian products to the Atlantic, so that they could in war be safely conveyed.

#### American Competition

"Unless we tackle this problem seriously we shall suffer severely. We are not always going to have full employment, and shall need these big capital developments overseas. The rate at which capital goods pour from the United States into the British Commonwealth should cause us great alarm. When we submit a lower tender for large works in America; there is such a feeling that we must go to Washington to ensure that our tender is accepted. Yet the Americans have done 85% of the major work in the Commonwealth since the war.

"The engineering industry has done great work throughout the world. We built the railways across Canada, across Argentina, and most of them in India. Such projects made this country. We have the men and the skill, but we have been stifled in many cases by the Exchange and lack of planning. I hope that a greater impetus will be given to our capital development structure than ever before.

"I think particularly of some of the countries in which I have been working, where we are told that the people are Communists. I have found no Communism! It is lack of development; the people cannot get into that position where they can improve their lot in life."

Some form of guarantee should be given to those businesses investing overseas, said Sir Albert. Dual taxation should be ended, and rebates given in acknowledgement of risks taken. Statesmanship and progressiveness, not showmanship, were required at the Colonial Office. Ports, railways, aerodromes, power, and water were needed; industry would be attracted by such things.

"It is common ground on all sides of the House that we should put these things in the forefront of our development programmes. Let us be earnest about it. Let us make sure that the Colonial Empire is properly safeguarded, and has prior consideration for a share of the monies we have to spend as a result of our financial successes over the past few years."

Mr. J. DUGDALE (Lab.) hoped that Sir Albert Braithwaite's speech would blow away some of Mr. Lennox-Boyd's complacency. The Minister had talked much of a bipartisan Colonial policy, but there was no such thing. The Government was still primarily concerned with the interests of British shareholders, labour viewed with apprehension, the abolition of bulk purchasing, and wanted to see more public corporations.

Colonial people are watching us, asking what we are to do for them, and whether we mean what we say. There is another great Colonial Empire, the Russian, and Colonial people wait to see the kind of conditions which that Empire provides.



The Russians do not give their people political freedom or democracy and very many things that we can, but they do give one or two things that we do not.

Something which they do not give is economic equality between races. Not only this do we not have, but it is happening. When a French delegation was here last of their most prominent speakers, a man of great ability, was a coloured man from Martinique. He is President of the Senate.

Mr. M. FOLLECH (Lab.) said the outbreak of war was the governor of the West Indies was a Negro from French Guiana. He was the only one of the French Government who remained true to his allegiance.

Mr. DUNDALK: These people from the British way of thinking that we shall not give them a second-rate edition.

Mr. C. FLETCHER COKE (Cons.) dismissed as nonsense Mr. Dundalk's statement that the Colonial Secretary thought only of British shareholders' interests. He wondered whether Mr. Griffiths had approved Mr. Dundalk's suggestion of increased nationalisation in the Colonies.

**Export Tax**

MR. R. ROSS (Cons.) mentioned that on many exports the Colonies export taxes were very imposed.

Brooklyns, New York, who appoints a tax on exports shipped in Northern Rhodesia. The last year of production that one-third of the entire product of Northern Rhodesia goes in profit, dividends, and interest to financiers.

Mr. ROSS said: The impression we get from Labour members is that nothing was done for the Colonies before 1945. They should bear in mind the vast amount of money going back to Joseph Chamberlain's day to improve the Colonies and their welfare. I wish that the annual reports on Colonial territories could include records of progress made in health conditions, schools established, etc., as well as amounts of capital invested and the improved value of exports and imports. That would do much to dispel unfounded criticism.

MR. NORMAN SMITH (Lab.) criticized Sir Albert Braithwaite's "shocking" speech, which laid in stress on "I and people like me" who were the ones in the Colonies on an equal basis will do so in the future. Income tax. That naked profit motive was the only thing to our age.

MR. LEITCH (Lab.) Arguments for a tax holiday have come largely from Colonial leaders themselves, who see in it the chance of getting some needed capital.

MR. SMITH: That in no wise excuses the sin of Sir Albert Braithwaite, who fails to give the impression that what Western investors are out for is to be let off their fair share of tax. The whole idea behind mutual aid and Colonial development must remain the idea of give-away, the superior technological Christian civilization lifting by those who have not the fortune to enjoy either the technological advantages that we possess.

**Mr. Creech Jones's First Speech**

MR. A. CREECH JONES, who was Labour's Colonial Secretary from 1944 to 1950, made his first speech since recently returning to the House after a by-election.

We had gone a long way since 1929, when people felt that we could ease unemployment by expanding Colonial development. Now we were conscious of the territories as human societies, and that our imperialism was really a policy of service. Of course, development contributed much to our own well-being: last year the Colonies had bought from us £1,742m. worth of goods, while we had bought £1,099m. from them. That affected world peace, stability, and political freedom. It was ever more important because of race-tensions, growing nationalism, and great scientific changes.

Referring to the backward territories, Mr. Creech Jones emphasized the need to make greater use of I.L.O. machinery; representatives of backward areas had told him that they did not want aid except through I.L.O. agencies, and they were sometimes afraid that tags might be attached to aid from great Powers.

We agreed with Mr. Griffiths that there was a danger of the C.D.C. becoming little more than a bank or finance house. It had been disconcerting to discover that many enterprises which might have been risks had not been encouraged and had sometimes been abandoned. The C.D.C. had been created largely because there were many things needed by Colonies which, because of the risks, private enterprise dare not undertake. Schemes ought to be carefully considered first, but the Colonial Office should not rule out essential enterprises which might involve risk for a long time.

We must not forget the peasant farmer. Much basic work had already been done in extending co-operatives, and he welcomed Mr. Denny-Boyd's support. We could get much further by using co-operatives in still primitive rural areas, and training village people for small subsidiary industries, such as furniture, building, etc., would help to break up food riots and famines.

"It is imperative to integrate social and economic development with political advance. It is useless to concede democratic institutions unless people are trained, and have the knowledge and requisite qualifications. We must do all we can to provide those special facilities on which successful political work depends. It is impossible to go ahead with economic development unless one has good will and co-operation from the people, and that depends very largely upon their stability in their country's political life and institutions."

There is a challenge to us to apply a greater degree of constructive effort and of our national resources in development of overseas territories. But let us not be under any delusion that this would not often mean that surplus capital available for development would have to be diverted, possibly from the country into territories where it is most needed.

If one standard of living depends on cheap labour, or on labour which ought to have a more fruitful reward, then we must be prepared to pay for the improved industrial and social conditions. Therefore I welcome the Colonial Secretary's speech, and am sure that he will go forward with our good will and conscious that he has the drive and energy to make drastic changes.

MR. D. DODDS-PARKER, Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, who welcomed Mr. Creech Jones back to the Commons, said his gangsterism that the complete military strength of the United Kingdom would be a most significant contribution to world peace.

We must beware of over-zealousness. Excessive or wrong taxation policies, lest we weaken sterling and so be unable to carry out what we planned. We were grateful for the aid received from the U.S.

After referring to continued British support for the Colombo Plan, Mr. Dodds-Parker said the Government had also supported the aim of the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development, which was to devote to backward countries a portion of any savings also internationally supervised investment had made progress, but the Government had indicated that a substantial measure of disarmament was necessary.

MR. DODDS-PARKER: This complacency is appalling. We spend £10 on defence for every £1 on what betterment of conditions these people live in miserable poverty but the Government says that nothing can be done until we have defence expenditure.

**Thrilling Prospect**

MR. DODDS-PARKER: I could not disagree more. The country is spending £200m. this year in helping people overseas—a magnificent contribution.

Britain had decided her readiness to make proposals at the appropriate time to join an international finance corporation suggested by the United States. This would be organized as an affiliate of the International Bank, and its purpose to promote private investment in under-developed countries by issuing loans without that guaranteed by member Governments now required for International Bank loans.

The Colonial Secretary had stressed the importance of the Colonial territories themselves making maximum use of their own resources in financing development. Those resources included £1,450m. of sterling assets, of which currency funds accounted for £365m. Those currency funds were held in London in U.K. and Colonial securities. The Secretary of State had recently told Colonial Governments that he would be agreeable in principle, subject to a review of individual circumstances, to a small part of those investments being transferred into local issued securities. The purpose of the proposed new arrangement besides being a convenient method of channelling the Colonies' resources, is to help stimulate local subscriptions to Colonial Government loans and to lay the basis of local money markets.

Mr. Dodds-Parker said that the points raised by Sir Albert Braithwaite were the constant preoccupation of many Departments. A thrilling prospect was opening up in Central Africa.

It is rather difficult to get the exact figures of spending, because of overlapping of accounting and calendar years. I give the total at about £200m. In 1953 we spent on Colonial Development and Welfare, £187m.; Colonial Development Corporation, £31m.; Colonial loans, £234m.; loans to Southern Rhodesia and New Zealand, £10m. each; private capital issues, £40m.; to India and Pakistan through the World Bank, £15m.; to Pakistan in export credits, £10m.; and £40,000 for Colombo Plan technical aid. In addition, we released £12m. from sterling balances.

"Despite any mistakes we have made in the past, we think that they have been made in the interests of the community as a whole. We will learn from experience, and we hope and believe that this country will continue to play an increasingly important part in the economic development of the free world."

Letters to the Editor**Nyasaland's Outstanding Problems****What the Government Should Do**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—It is a lesson to experience the climate of Nyasaland at the end of the dry season. In some districts no rain has fallen since March. In the tea and tung-growing districts of the Shire highlands the vegetation is green, the rivers are still running, the dams are partially full. This results not only from a higher rainfall but from the progressive measures of soil conservation and head-water treatment undertaken by European estates.

Thirty miles away, north of Limbe and Blantyre, the country is universally brown. The desiccation is grave and disheartening: the rivers are empty, the brooks silted, the water table is ever falling. Even the hardy crops are blanched in a losing battle with the falling moisture and are dying at the crowns. Cattle and men go ever further to seek water, and holes are dug in the dry river beds.

At night the landscape is ravaged with fires. Even in the Cholo district the forest burns. Wherever grass or litter remains the soil is charred, the timber scorched. Forestry becomes a mere gamble. Grass-filled gullies, pitched into flame, flare upwards, caught by the draught, and lick whole mountain sides. I watched a suburb of Blantyre, set on a hill, attacked by flames as by an assault of troops.

Defence is conspicuous by its absence. The fires are started by African "bums", parties of mischief or malvolence, or just happen. Nobody cares, though all deplore. The Director of Agriculture asserts that the control of this one destructive factor, the annual fires, would have an overwhelming effect on the productivity of the soil. How are these conflagrations to be stopped? Africans regard them as natural. Perhaps the sight of death offers a little excitement amid the increasing dullness and boredom we are inflicting on African social life.

Yet leading Africans with whom I discussed the matter agreed that collective punishment, at any rate for failure to extinguish fires, would be fair and probably effective. The Colonial Office will not agree. Perhaps it fears the screams of the humanitarians at home. Yet one is entitled to ask: is a people which cannot refrain from widespread habits of incendiarism and arson anywhere, not ready for the parliamentary self-government which some parties declare should be the immediate aim of British Colonial policy?

The desiccation which is following the denudation and annual burning of a fertile soil is the outstanding problem of Nyasaland. And with it goes the demoralization of an increasingly destitute people on degraded land. Not the productive, well-ordered tea estates of Cholo and Mlangi are the pivots of disturbance but rather the overcrowded peri-urban areas outside the growing town-city of Blantyre-Limbe. Here Africans squat on deteriorating lands, earn money in the towns, and scratch a desert for food and fuel on their periphery. Here is a seedbed of unrest, a refuse heap of agitation and crime. Unless the regeneration of this region, physically and morally, can be given priority, the same conditions which gave rise to Mau Mau among the Kikuyu around Nairobi may develop.

The control and restitution of catchment areas, the replanting of fuel forests, the planning of African homesteads for farming solely, or for town workers' garden-homesteads, perhaps above all the outlawing of incendiarism, the stopping of all grass and forest fires—these are the tasks to which a wise administration will give its best resources before it is too late. I have no doubt that

an appeal to intelligent African opinion will not go without response, and I am sure that European companies owning land will co-operate in any scheme that is constructive and courageous.

Michiru,  
Nyasaland

Yours faithfully,

H. ROLF GARDNER

**Kikuyu Land Claims****Two Facts To Consider**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—It would be interesting to know whether Mr. Kahahu, when he told his London audience how some Kikuyu in the early days of British occupation had been accidentally dispossessed of their land, also mentioned two facts which must be taken into account when passing judgment on this dispossession.

The first fact is that it is credibly reported that the dispossessed Kikuyu sold in their own dispossession the original occupants of the land, Ndeyaboi, to whom this was the only land they had left to live on.

The second fact is that the Cape Colony Government recommended, and the Government acted on the recommendation, that two areas, which in the aggregate were substantially larger than that which the tribe had lost, should be added to the Kikuyu land unit. I refer to the East and Kerita areas excised from forest reserve and the Ndeya area, west of Limuru, which was Crown land. Both these areas today carry large and prosperous Kikuyu populations, well served with communications and water supplies on the initiative of Government.

Gigli,  
Kenya

Yours faithfully,

R. KAY

**Expensive and Slow Air Mail**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—It is time to begin to take up with the appropriate authorities, the matter of slow deliveries of air mail, for we do not appear to have progressed very far since 1938-39. Before the last war the postage rate for first-class mail from East Africa was 20 cents of a shilling per half-ounce. Today the charge is 100 cents per half-ounce. Yet mails, at least from Dar es Salaam, generally take longer for delivery.

I have before me a cover from Dar es Salaam posted at midday on November 13 and postmarked 6 p.m. It was not delivered here until the second post on November 18. Before the war the air mails came through regularly in four days, by flying boat.

By contrast, sea mail posted in Dar es Salaam on November 3, was delivered here by the first post on November 27. Thanks are due to all concerned, particularly the shipping companies, which have moved with the times and provided such an excellent service at no extra cost over the 1939 level.

Yours faithfully,

J. S. DAVIES

Gloucester

**State of Nairobi**

MR. BLANDELL has claimed that the Government of Kenya has regained control of the Mau Mau elements in Nairobi. He is more easily satisfied than many of us who live here. The other day, when the police announced that there had been 14 fire-raising incidents in the city in the first three weeks of November, they explained that the terrorists had launched this campaign in order to intimidate Europeans and regain a grip on the African population. Mr. Blundell's public statements in London suggested that he has lost sight of this organized arson. In one case a large hotel escaped only narrowly.



## Praise for the Colonial Service

### Lord Tweedsmuir's Tribute

LORD TWEEDSMUIR spoke in the House of Lords a few days ago in the course of the debate on the Queen's Speech:—

"I am delighted to find right at the beginning of the gracious speech reference to the Commonwealth, and in paragraph 3 the words: 'My Ministers will promote the development of the Colonial Empire.'"

"The men of H.M. Colonial Service are the framework of our administration. They spend their lives in distant lands, often under the most difficult conditions. They do not expect thanks, but what they get is a frequent and often mendacious misrepresentation of their work."

"Twenty years ago, when I went out as a young officer in the Colonial Service to Uganda, the world was not very interested in British Colonies, nor they perhaps in the world. Now the blinding light of publicity plays on their every action, much of it hostile."

"The affairs of the Colonies are now so hatched to world politics or world economies that if a man is to be the Governor of a territory he must have some working knowledge of both. This light of publicity that plays without remission on these territories underlines the vital need in this country for a bipartisan Colonial Policy."

"The newspaper publicity which the Colonies receive in this country is not often very helpful. That is part of the curiously elusive quality of what is known as publicity, rather than the blame of any newspaper proprietor. Blatant lies are not blooded and blacked, are always news, yet un spectacular and really useful work over years can catch no eye in any headline."

### Leprosy Practically Eliminated

"Twenty years ago the ghastly disease of leprosy was a blight that was spread over the entire territory of Uganda. The cattle-owning tribes, with whom I did my short spell of service, hated scrawny, useless beasts. Now leprosy, by steady and imaginative hard work, has been practically eliminated, and the standard of cattle has reached heights which we should have thought it impossible to attain. That is un spectacular work and so it does not reach the columns of the newspapers."

"Britain has done everything she can to help the United Nations. But in the Colonial sphere we lost a lot when we lost the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, for it was composed not of politicians but of real experts, who were appointed for a long time and were not susceptible to any immediate political pressures."

"I sat in the Fourth Committee of the United Nations for three months, succeeding Lord Ogmore in that position, and great philippics, compounds of fact and fiction, were directed at our Colonial system, beginning with vile insinuations by the Iron Curtain countries carrying out Stalin's classic directive that the way to overthrow a Western nation was to get at it through its Colonies. Inevitably, there were other commentators who mouthed the form of small countries wishing to aggrandize themselves by attacking us, and some others who, I think, used to attack us merely to get their names in their own papers at home. We must stand firm on domestic jurisdiction. The United Nations wedded to maintain the rule of law, can hardly maintain it well if it starts by breaking its own regulations."

"Largely through lack of interest, but partly owing to the shortage of money in Britain's exchequer, Colonial budgets were very small 20 years ago. But it was largely because of the fact that the vast majority of the voters of Britain, in whose hands resides the ultimate destiny of these countries, were frankly not interested. Colonial debates in another place were invariably ill-attended."

"Now what do we see? The Colonial Secretary in another place has twice within the last month or two had to monopolize the whole of question time under a deluge of questions. Colonial debates are now conducted in front of a packed House, and will draw a House almost as good as that for a foreign affairs debate. These are admirable things; for no cause is so just as its justice is self-evident. If you do not make a case in these propaganda-filled days, it is held that

you have no case to make. Here is a chance to make a case for what is being done, but there is no cause for complacency."

"It would be a tragedy if Colonial affairs ever became a political football. We must have the bipartisan approach. Party politics in the Colonial Service would be as fatal as that as in the armed services. Men would be tempted, perhaps, to act not according to their judgment, knowledge and experience but to curry favour with the party in power, or the party they thought would be the next in power."

"I, like many others, believe the British Empire and Commonwealth to be the greatest achievement of the British race. Spare a thought for the men and women in the Colonial Service whose names will never reach the history books. Their life is made more difficult now by the barrage of adverse propaganda coming at them from all over the world. In a slow business building up anything that is worthwhile, let the message go out from the Palace of Westminster that we are not ungrateful of these people that ungraciously believe in what they are doing, earnestly approve the way in which they are doing it, and that in this House they have a friend."

## Colonial Research Grants

### £110,000 for E.A. Veterinary Research

GRANTS totalling £728,310 were approved for 42 new Colonial research schemes, both as supplementary schemes to existing ones, and as independent ones. The Colonial Research Council earlier this year was re-elected last week, with the reports of the specialist advisory research committees annexed to it. It is entitled "Colonial Research, 1953-54", and is issued by H.M. Stationery Office as Cmd. 9,303, price 7s. 6d.

Grants to Colonial Development and Welfare research schemes since 1946 has now reached £12m., about one-third being for agricultural, animal health and forestry schemes; 15% for medical, 12% for fisheries, 10% for insect and trypanosomiasis, 7% for social sciences and economic work; and 8% for insecticide research. Fifty per cent. was for research sponsored by the Colonial Products Research Council, 4.5% for land-use research, and 4.6% for miscellaneous schemes including building and road investigations.

Among the original schemes are £1,000 for fundamental insecticide research, £5,000 for Colonial medical research in demersus, £2,250 in connection with roach, £2,500 for smoke generator appliances, £3,400 for the preparation of insecticides from the air, £13,521 for the establishment of Colonial soil surveys, and £2,000 for insect physiology. Ethnographic survey in Africa receives £4,000, and the preparation of "Flora of Tropical East Africa" £18,750.

Among general grants to East Africa are £3,322 for locust survey, £16,000 for the establishment of a malarial unit, £3,230 for the insecticides research unit, £44,800 for control of malaria, £4,800 for pasture investigation, £5,275 for mass aid operation of aircraft for insecticide spraying, and £110,000 for veterinary research.

In Kenya £2,543 is allocated to the study of Luo customary law; in Tanganyika £8,580 for insecticide research; in Uganda £2,000 for entomological research; and in Zanzibar £3,300 for control of coconut palm pests.

In Central Africa £2,500 is devoted to the study of investment, and Nyasaland receives £4,624 for the establishment of an agricultural research and experimental station.

Work at the Colonial Products laboratory was continued with pyrethrum, papain, tobacco, essential oils, mulsum oil, paper-making with Kenya timbers, Kenya ginit cedar, cutting of skins in the Sudan; a survey of Uganda's post-population, groundnuts and other oil seeds, sorghum, cassava, and many other products.

## African Enterprise

SIX YOUNG EMMA MASONs, trained at the Kabete Technical and Trades School, Nairobi, who have formed themselves into a company of building contractors, earned £375 on their first contract in addition to a monthly subsistence wage of £5. "There is much work waiting for them," said Mr. Spencer, who trained the men, "providing they maintain their standards. They are bringing back their profits into the purchase of building plants." But the services of 81 apprentices who are finishing their course at the school 158 applications have already been received.

## Rhodesia University's Racial Pattern

### Importance of European Leadership

ENTIRE DETAILS of the racial pattern of the first years of the proposed Rhodesia University have been made known by the Inaugural Board.

They stress that for five main reasons, this pattern will not reflect that of the prevailing population in the Federation. Higher entrance qualifications would at first make it difficult for Africans to enter, and, secondly, most college students would naturally be drawn from the secondary schools, which at the moment provided mainly for Europeans.

In the first decade, therefore, and possibly for some time thereafter, European students would outnumber Africans by three to one. "In the first year there could be 60 Europeans to not more than 20 Africans. After the three years at the end of the first course, there might be 18 to 60. Thereafter there will be a gradual increase as the population increases, as the colleges establish itself, and as the number of facilities increases."

### Ten Years Hence

But Europeans will continue to breed more than the Africans until the secondary educational facilities are widened; until, in fact, the African secondary schools compare in number and output with European secondary schools. After 10 years the European population of the college may be as high as 600, with only 150 Africans. After that date, when the Rhodesian University College will be established in the affections of the population, it will have become normal to send children there.

The Inaugural Board point out that the output of European secondary schools forms less as a proportion of the total and that about 60 might in 1956 be enabled to enter the university for the first three courses. "Only one African school has a sixth form, but another would be opened in 1955; it was unlikely that more than 30 pupils a year would leave these schools."

The board express the opinion that Europeans, if they are to remain in Central Africa as leaders, must lead in the university as well as elsewhere.

Association of the two races at the highest level is the only way of making that association normal at all levels. It is therefore to the advantage of Europeans that there should be a college in Salisbury, and the only way that this ideal can be achieved is for the Europeans to attend from the beginning so that it will be predominantly European and will have a European complexion from the start.

## Nazi Attitude to Rhodesia

### Union Invited to Extend Its Frontiers

"DOCUMENTS ON GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY," published jointly by the Governments of the United Kingdom and the U.S.A., shows that the Germans informed certain South African political leaders in 1940 that:

"(1) The Government of the German Reich will, upon conclusion of peace with the Union of South Africa, recognize and guarantee its national territory consisting of the Cape Province, Transvaal, Orange and Natal as well as the three protectorates of Swaziland, Basutoland, and Bechuanaland.

"(2) The Government of the German Reich will, in case peace is concluded with the Union of South Africa, declare that Germany is disinterested if the Union of South Africa extends its national territory to what is now South Rhodesia."

This statement was among documents taken at the end of the war from the Reich Chancellery and the Reich Foreign Ministry.

Another document states that the then leaders of the Opposition in South Africa, General Hertzog and Dr. Malan, had been made familiar with this offer of the German Government. Soon after the end of the war, however, a Select Committee in South Africa found no evidence to support allegations that Dr. Malan had been in contact with Nazi agents.

## Federal Aim Is Dominion Status

### But Too Early for Constitutional Changes

"OUR AIMS IS DOMINION STATUS, to achieve which we may well need to have changes in our constitution," said Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Deputy Prime Minister, in Umtata recently.

"But I ask my audience," he added, "whether they really believe that the changes which will be required to bring this about can be identified at this stage. It was far too early to assess with any accuracy the extent of their achievements, but he believed that the last year had brought to light a number of pointers to some confidence in the future."

He was concerned at an undercurrent of discontent in many areas of the Federation, which was wholly unshared by the facts. The Federation had won the good will of the peoples of Western civilization, who saw a new political system being devised within which all races could live side by side in unity.

Trustability could, however, be achieved only by steady and unbroken effort. The Federal Government would firmly hold its ground, but it would proceed in some aspects of the experiment with the progress of which "Just as by federation we have found the means of bringing about a balanced economy, I believe that we were given the means of achieving a balance in the relationship between the races. To fail to achieve that balance would be seriously to jeopardize the experiment."

Although the constitution could be reviewed in about five years, and by complete agreement, changed the present system must actually be maintained for another nine years. Such is the prestige already gained by the Federation, and such is the weight of thought on this matter in Great Britain and elsewhere, that it is inconceivable that a constitutional change would be entertained in the mind of responsible people before a valid test of it had been made.

Sir Roy Welensky was confident that the Federation would come through the test of time and that no retrograde step would be taken. There is no justification for "going back." If we were not to be so well liked, faith with the British Government and with ourselves, do not know what we are condemned for ever to bear the imperfections of our constitution. I believe that there will be changes, but that the need for these will be proven and acceptable.

## Southern Rhodesia's New Minister

### Former Opposition Deputy Leader

MR. A. R. W. STUMBLER, M.P., who was until 1948 deputy leader of the Liberal (Rhodesia) Party, which formed the Opposition to Sir Godfrey Huggins, has been appointed Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs of Southern Rhodesia. The Prime Minister, Mr. Garfield Todd, has held these portfolios since the formation of his Government in February. Mr. Stumblers at present Deputy Speaker, will also be responsible for local government and town planning.

Now aged 30, he was born in the Cape Province, became an attorney and conveyancer, and after a short period in the Civil Service, began practice in Salisbury.

He was elected Liberal member for Avondale in 1946, but lost his seat in the general election two years later, being defeated by Mr. Denny Young, b.c. then a member of the United Party, who later became chairman of the Confederate Party and is now Opposition Leader in the Federal Parliament.

The new Minister has been vice-president of the Rhodesia League, president of Salisbury Rotary Club, and president of the Rhodesia Amateur Athletic and Cycling Union. His appointment involves the election of a new Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees.

The Prime Minister has also announced that the portfolios to be held by Mr. G. Ellman-Brown are those of Roads and Road Traffic, Irrigation, and Housing; he will be responsible for the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission.

Mr. C. J. Hatty, Minister of the Treasury will be responsible for commerce and industry generally.

The Prime Minister will himself deal with European and African labour matters.





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# Mr. Blundell's Leadership Protest by Six Settler Colleagues

SIX OF THE EUROPEAN Elected MEMBERS of the Legislative Council of Kenya have protested through the correspondence columns of the *Daily Telegraph* that Mr. Blundell, their settler colleague, is not their leader. The signatories of the letter are Lady Shaw, Wing Commander L. R. Briggs and Messrs. S. Cooke, Ray Letcher, Stanley Ghensic, and Humphrey Stude. They wrote:

You have described Mr. Michael Blundell, now in England as the official leader of the European settlers in Kenya. Would you please note that Mr. Blundell is no longer leader, official or unofficial of the European settlers in Kenya, though we believe him to be leader of the United Country Party to which he and five other European elected members have subscribed?

A footnote in the following terms was appended by the newspaper: "Mr. Blundell resigned the leadership of the Elected Members' Organization when he became Minister. It is as a Minister that he is leaving this country. He is, however, the representative of the settlers on the Kenya War Council."

### Plea for Community Spirit

Colonel Charles Ponsonby commented in *The Times* on the letter recently published by that newspaper from Dr. C. F. Wilson of Nairobi:

Dr. Wilson is an authority on Kenya and the writer of good books, but he is opposed politically to Mr. Blundell. In his book published last March he voiced strong opposition to the Lyttelton constitutional plan which had been supported by Mr. Blundell, and he has been hostile to the reforms and Mr. Blundell ever since.

It is unlikely that any European in England will ever care about the differences which exist between Europeans in Kenya. It does no good to emphasize these differences when Mr. Blundell comes to this country as a Minister to explain on behalf of Kenya as a whole and not on behalf of any section of the population what is the present position there.

During the war here, under our great leader party-political personal animosities and jealousies were dropped and all combined to help win the war. In Kenya a miniature war is in progress which affects its economy and future prospects. Is it too much to ask that the Europeans, Asians, and Africans of Kenya should drop their personalities and differences and combine to bring their war to an end?

Mr. Archie Baldwin, M.P., writes:  
Dr. Wilson states that Mr. Blundell has no mandate to speak for the European electorate, but I believe that he speaks for a great number of the more liberal-minded Europeans in Kenya.

The objection seems to be that Mr. Blundell has been speaking optimistically. Does Dr. Wilson think that the best interests of Kenya would be served if Mr. Blundell gave the impression that there is no hope for the future of Kenya? There can be no hope if Dr. Wilson and those who attack Mr. Blundell are only prepared to sit back and criticize.

May I appeal to all Europeans in Kenya to pull together and give the Lyttelton proposals a chance? Unless a multi-racial community can be brought into being in Kenya there is no future for any Europeans in that country."

### Further Criticisms

At a meeting in Nyeri of nearly 200 Kenya farmers last week there were criticisms of Mr. Blundell for having made statements in London which were described as unduly optimistic.

The editor of the Kenya newspaper which most strongly supports Mr. Blundell, *Kenya Weekly News*, writes in the current issue:

"Mr. Blundell is not always laconic and some feel that his manner of speech is at times unduly provocative and didactic. That may be so; recently an old friend told me that whereas he agreed with Mr. Blundell's policy, he disliked being talked to as if he were at a public meeting. Some of those who criticize him on that score are not particularly concerned to practice what they preach, nor with the effect of their written or spoken words on others.

None will claim that it is well, for several aspects of the situation are disquieting. The decision to evacuate certain European settlers from their homes is deplorable. The number

of stock thefts from European farms in the Nyeri and Nanyuki areas is still far too high. The outbreak of arson in and around Nairobi is very disturbing. Above all else, there is the continuing reluctance of the Government clearly to recognize that the terrorist gangs could not survive for a fortnight without the support of a large percentage of the Kikuyu tribe."

# Perplexing News from the Sudan Comments from Mission Sources

MR. M. I. FORSBERG, field superintendent of the Sudan Interior Mission, recently wrote to Sayed Ismail El Azhari, Prime Minister of the Sudan, "to express appreciation for the improvement in efficiency I have noticed in some of the Government departments with which I have to deal," adding "I have been pleased to inform my home boards in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa that under the new Sudan Government we have been able to carry on our work freely and have enjoyed co-operation from your Government."

But Canon Max Warren, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, writes in rather a different strain in its newsletter. He says:

"News from the Sudan is often perplexing. Some speeches in the Parliament in Khartoum attribute every weakness in the country to the distinctly character of the British administration. We will not judge too harshly this small change of political debate by men new to the experience and trying to find their feet in a very uncertain situation. Again, there can only be a chuckle when our reads the words of a southerner, with his keen eye to the main chance, who said:—"

"...the main thing between North and South was education, in which the South had been kept back by the British. To narrow that division the South would like to receive the education. The Southerners would like to receive the North's education, so let the Government extend its scope to the South in Arabic or any other language."

There was a debate in the House of Representatives on compensation to expatriate officials. Clearly a desire to do the right thing mingled with resentment at having to do so. An appeal has been made for a nation-wide subscription to meet the charges involved. As one newspaper writes: "Your participation in this great national cause is the highest proof of your desire for your liberty from your Overseas (sic). Any plan that you pay so this fund is a nail in the coffin of colonialism."

### American Tribute

It is interesting by way of a balancing comment to set beside this the judgment of an American commentator, who presumably has his own views about colonialism and imperialism, he writes: "It may be doubted whether any civil service in the history of the world has ever attained that degree of merit, efficiency, and usefulness which has characterized the bureaucracy of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan from the date of its birth until the present moment." These words by News Exhibits, though written in 1954, need no alteration as a verdict in 1954.

One valid criticism can perhaps be made of the previous British authorities: that they discovered that tomorrow was here while they still thought it was the day before yesterday. But two things have to be added to that judgment if it is to be fair. They shared with the British everywhere, not least in Britain, their surprise at the pace of events. What is more, it can at least be said of the British in the Sudan that they were in fact looking forward to tomorrow and were genuinely preparing for it as fast as they felt practicable.

Some day the people of the Sudan will look back on British rule with the same respect and appreciation with which our own ancestors looked back on the *imperium* of Rome. That historical analogy can be pressed very far indeed, and the further you press it the brighter will be your hope for the future of the Sudan.

The debates in the Parliament reveal a passionate concern with the development of the Sudan, and in particular with rapid development of education. The stark fact has to be faced, however, that the men to man the development, not to mention the farms, are not available in numbers sufficient like adequate to meet the need. That is the real crisis of the Sudan, and that crisis does not arise only in the sphere of education.

In that sphere the Church faces the embarrassment that



its whole educational service is financed by the Government. In the past the Government has wished that missionaries should play a leading part in education in the south. That is no longer the case. It may well be that if Christian education is to be successfully carried on in the south, then for some years it may have the responsibility for maintaining educational missionaries, and not only for recruiting them, will have to fall on the C.M.S. That could mean the necessity of raising an additional £10,000 a year.

Twenty of the Southern Sudanese representatives in House of Representatives are Christians; a further 12 in the Senate are also Christians. This means that over one-fifth of the members of the Parliament are Christians. These men have an immensely important rôle to play if a genuinely united Sudan is to follow upon the full independence which is imminent. They need our prayers not only that they may be given wisdom and foresight and public spirit, but also that they may preserve their moral integrity.

**Urgent Housing Need**

WITHOUT A PROPER ENVIRONMENT for the industrial worker, the social and economic structure of Southern Rhodesia would collapse, said the Minister of Native Affairs, Mr. P. B. Fletcher, at the recent opening of the Cecil Rhodes Beit Hall in Highfield Native village, near Salisbury. Africans living in the village, which was started in 1937, now number more than 5,000. Expressing disappointment at the failure of negotiations for a £6m. London loan to the Colony for Native housing, Mr. Fletcher said that the money would have permitted the expansion of more villages like Highfield. Industrialization of Africans was difficult and dangerous, entailing the breaking down of tribal customs and a period of unsettling adjustment. Social degeneration might follow unless adequate provision was made to enable the family unit to hold together, and there was a desperate shortage of sheltered accommodation, which endangered the life of the community. "When I say community, I mean black and white alike," he added.

**Problem of African Advancement  
Rhodesian Selection Trust Statement**

THE RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST group of companies has just issued the following further statement of policy in regard to the advancement of Africans employed in the copper mining industry of Northern Rhodesia:

(1) The Rhodesian Selection Trust group seeks a solution to the African advancement problem which will effectively provide the African with full scope so far as he is able to avail himself of it and will create a situation where the only bar to an African is the need to prove that he is worth the rate applicable to a particular job.

(2) The group recognizes that its European employees are justifiably concerned about the effect of African advancement on their own position and is prepared to discuss with them the provision of adequate safeguards. The group also recognizes the right under collective bargaining principles for a union to negotiate with the companies regarding any jobs falling within its sphere; and considers that such safeguards for European employees could be evolved as a result of collective bargaining between representative organizations on both sides to each agreement.

(3) As a basis for such collective bargaining and to facilitate an agreed solution, the group is prepared to accept the principle of equal basic pay for work of equal value, provided that the European union for its part accepts the following: (a) the need to amend the schedule of occupations and minimum basic rates contained in the present agreement in order to provide from within the European field work which can reasonably be considered to be within the capacity of Africans; (b) the need to agree rates of pay for such work which would have due regard to the value of each job.

(4) On the basis of the above, the group is ready to discuss with the European union what alterations to the present agreement are required, and how the advancement of Africans may best be effected in practice. The group is also prepared to consult with other appropriate representative organizations as may be necessary.

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# PERSONALIA

SIR JOHN SLESSOR is returning to the United States.

MR. E. M. HYDE-CLARKE has returned to London from his visit to East and Central Africa.

PROFESSOR BOZMAN has resigned from Kampala Municipal Council owing to his impending departure from Uganda.

PROFESSOR A. N. TUCKER, of the School of Oriental and African Languages of London University, is revisiting East Africa.

SIR THEOPHILUS and LADY CHAMBERS will leave London in a few days to spend about three months in the South of France.

MR. E. G. FIELD has been appointed a director and MR. C. H. R. DANSEY secretary of Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa), Ltd., Nairobi.

SIR HATFIELD SHAWCROSS left London last week for Nairobi to appear in the East African Supreme Court in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

FRANCO L. J. COLLINS, who has been under treatment for pleurisy in the Middlesex Hospital, is not expected to be out for another two or three weeks.

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA flew back to Addis Ababa early this week from Switzerland after a two-months' series of visits to Western Europe.

MR. ATO AKILILU HABTESWOLD, Foreign Minister of Ethiopia, called on SIR ANTHONY EDEN before his departure from London after a visit of a few days.

MR. HUGH CARLETON GREENE has been appointed controller of Overseas Services of the B.B.C. with MR. OLIVER J. WATSON as assistant controller.

MR. A. K. KIROGWA and MR. E. M. K. MUEYA, members of the Buganda Constitutional Committee, flew last week to Kampala last week after a brief visit to London.

MR. MAQHEL ADRIAN OBERHOLSTER, who trekked from South Africa to Rhodesia 62 years ago, and went to Lusaka in 1902, has celebrated his 90th birthday in that town.

DR. J. B. HUTCHINSON, director of the Namulonge cotton research station, Uganda, who has just completed a 10-week visit to the United States, has left London by air for the Sudan on his way back to Uganda.

MR. J. A. SEABROOK, secretary to the board of the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika, who has taken over the duties of general manager in Urambo from MR. COLIN MAHER, joined the corporation in 1947.

MR. R. L. PRAIN, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, is due to leave London Airport this morning for Rhodesia. He will return just before or just after Christmas.

MR. E. K. MUSAZI, president of the Uganda (African) National Congress, left Entebbe by air on Monday for London with the object of discussing Buganda affairs with the Kabaka, the Secretary of State, M.P.s, and others.

MR. R. A. R. WIELAND, commercial manager of Central African Airways since 1947, has resigned. He had previously served with Channel Island Airways, the Admiralty, and B.O.A.C. No successor is to be appointed, since division of the responsibilities of the commercial manager is being undertaken.

MR. HEATHCOTE AMORY, Minister of Agriculture and Food, having resigned the deputy chairmanship of the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, LORD MUNSTER, Minister without Portfolio, and until recently Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been elected his successor.

LORD MONTAGU, Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited the Governors of the Protectorate and Nyasaland, and then travelled to the Government House, Salisbury, to meet the new Governor of Southern Rhodesia and LADY WILLIAM POWELL on their arrival. Lord Howell has this week paid a three-day visit to Nyasaland.

MR. DAVID STRANGLTON, director of the Northern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines since last year, who has been in London on a short visit, entered the Indian Civil Service after leaving Oriel College, Oxford, and at the time of his retirement in 1946 as secretary to the Governor of Bombay. Then, while in business in London for four years, he was a councillor of the Royal Society of Kensington.

SIR ROBERT ROBINSON, who has been elected chairman of the Conservative Party's Parliamentary Colonial Affairs Committee, in succession to the late SIR EDWARD KEELING, was knighted this year. After leaving Trinity Hall, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar in 1929. He served in the R.A.F. from 1940 to 1945, attaining the rank of wing commander, and has been M.P. for Blackpool since 1953. MR. ALBERT remains vice-chairman.

BRIGADIER F. G. DREW presided at the annual dinner held in Windsor, of the Eritrean G.E.T.A., B.M.A. and B.A.F. The guests of honour were BRIGADIER and MRS. C. M. GAMBLE. Others present were MRS. DREW, LADY SANDERS, MAJOR GENERAL SIR DONALD CUMMING and LADY CUMMING, BRIGADIER S. H. LONGRIGG, BRIGADIER F. R. W. JAMESON, BRIGADIER C. H. COX and COLONEL and MRS. D. C. CAMPBELL-MILLS.

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Among those called to the Bar in London last week were *Lincoln's Inn*—Messrs. C. R. Doshi, Mombasa, M. A. ANTONIO, Kitumba, Tanganyika, A. T. D. GHADIARY, Nairobi, V. R. STEL, Nairobi, S. K. ANJANWALLA, Mombasa, and B. HIRA, Kampala *Inner Temple*—Mr. A. R. H. SOMANI, Arua, Uganda; *Middle Temple*—Mr. H. HORN, Arusha, Tanganyika *Gray's Inn*—Messrs. B. D. BHATT, Nairobi, and ROSEN, Nairobi.

MR. SAMUEL MUGAMBE KULUBA, son of Mr. S. W. Kuluba, a member of the Executive Council of Uganda, and Mrs. KULUBA, and Miss MARGARET KATASI KAGWA, daughter of Mr. M. E. Kawalya-Kagwa, an African member of the Legislative Council, and Mrs. KAWALYA-KAGWA have been married in Uganda. The bride was trained nurse, recently returned after six years training in England, where the bridegroom was also a student until recently.

Obituary

MR. HERCY EDGAR FULLER, J.P., who has died in Bulawayo, aged 78, was formerly ranch manager for the late Mr. Melike and later for Morkles Estate. He was known throughout Central and South Africa as an authority on cattle-raising and dairy ranching. Born in the Cape, he reached Rhodesia in 1896, aged 20. When the railway line reached Bulawayo he joined Mr. Rhodes's staff of farmers on Westacre Farm (now Rhodes Estate, Government Experimental Farm), and later the Colony's founder appointed him manager of the hotel built in the Matopos for his weekend guests.

MR. NORMAN EDWARD BERSHAW, who has died in hospital in Bulawayo at the age of 50 after a long illness, first went to the Protectorate in 1917. He joined the Mashaland Volunteer Reserve on the outbreak of war in 1914 and three years later left for England to enrol in the Royal Flying Corps. After demobilization he went back to Nyasaland for the Limbo Trading Company, from whose service he retired five years ago.

MR. R. H. M. ("Bob") OLIPHANT, who has died in Montrose, Angus, joined the staff of the Standard Bank of South Africa in 1919, and served at different times in Bechuanaland, Mozambique, and Nairobi before going to Kisumu as manager. He retired from that appointment early in 1947. He will be well remembered by many readers as a good golfer and entertaining raconteur. He is survived by Mrs. Oliphant and a daughter.

MR. FRANK PURSH, who has died in Nyasaland at the age of 74, joined the Southern Rhodesia Posts and Telegraphs Department in 1902 after serving in the South African war, fought in the East African campaign of 1914-18, began tobacco growing in Nyasaland, but soon afterwards joined Nyasaland Railways, and later the Posts and Telegraphs Department of East Protectorate. He retired two years ago.

MR. J. W. FISHER, since 1950 manager of the National Bank of India in Kampala, who has died in London at the age of 48, went to East Africa from India in 1935. He appeared to have recovered from a severe operation undergone in 1952, but became ill a few weeks ago when on local leave in Kenya, and was flown to this country.

MISS JANE ELIZABETH DAWSON, who has been killed in a motor accident while on a visit to Jordon, was the younger daughter, aged 29, of the late Geoffrey Dawson, editor of *The Times*. After leaving Oxford University she was for a time private secretary in Southern Rhodesia of Lady KENNEDY, wife of the then Governor.

LIEUT. COLONEL MALCOLM KINCAID SMITH, late Highland Light Infantry and King's African Rifles, has died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, after a long illness.

MR. DOUGLAS IMPEY, of Hope Farm, Limuru, Kenya died there last week.

N. Rhodesian Commissioner

MR. JOHN WALLACE, Commissioner in London for Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Wallace gave a party on Monday evening at which the following were present:

Mr. H. C. Ballingall, Mr. & Mrs. Gorall Barnes, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Baxter, Miss N. B. Bean, Mr. & Mrs. Colin Black, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. S. Bosworth, Mr. K. G. Bradley, Mr. & Mrs. Broadbent, Mr. & Mrs. D. W. Burnett Rae, Dr. J. Desmond Clark, Mr. D. Cole, Mr. E. I. Cook, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Coffey, Col. A. Cost, Mr. P. C. Dandy, Major-General & Mrs. W. A. Dimoline, Mr. W. Fitzhenry, Col. & Mrs. M. Fletcher, Mrs. B. Franklin, Mrs. G. Galtzoff, Mr. & Mrs. Olaf, Mr. John Hawkins, Mr. & Mrs. Hawkesworth, Mr. & Mrs. B. Harkerley, Miss Heather, Mr. & Mrs. H. Hewitt, Mr. & Mrs. C. Hill, Mr. & Mrs. V. Hodgson, Mr. F. G. Jackson, the Rev. A. M. Jones.

Mr. F. H. Keenlyside, Miss J. V. Kent, Col. & Mrs. J. Kitchin, Mr. E. H. Lane Poole, Mr. J. Lackerby, Lady Lockhart, Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Lynn, Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Maddox, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Mannham, Mr. V. G. Matthews, Capt. L. H. Merten, Mr. & Mrs. H. Muckleston, Mr. P. G. Nicholson, Mr. P. O. Talbot Phipps, Lt. Col. J. Pigott, Mr. T. Pollock, Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Pugh, Sir Gilbert & Lady Seal, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Ross, Mr. & Mrs. T. E. Sandford, Dr. J. Sanderson, Mr. Gerald Savers, Sir George & Lady Seal, Mr. & Mrs. Stanley, Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Thompson, Sir John & Lady Wadistoun, Mr. David Wallace, Mr. & Mrs. Randall Ward, and Mr. G. H. Wilson.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA in the S.S. KENYA CASTLE, include:

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*Mombasa*—Mr. G. A. Allan, Mrs. & Mrs. R. H. Annesley, Mr. R. C. Bailey, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Beath, the Rev. & Mrs. P. J. Bedford, Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Bland, Mr. & Mrs. J. Bracey-Edwards, Mr. & Mrs. L. T. Brown, Mr. W. V. Calder, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Cant, Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Chantler, Mr. & Mrs. K. C. Coton, Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Crater, Mr. & Mrs. G. De Chawley, Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Cullen, Sister Mary Davies, Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Danning, Mr. & Mrs. R. Evans, Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Finch, Mr. & Mrs. P. H. Fester, Mr. W. S. Grant, Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Hammond, Mr. & Mrs. W. Handley, Sister Mary Handley, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Harrington, Mr. C. Hazlewood, Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Hayward, Mr. H. G. Hilton, Dr. & Mrs. G. T. Hindley, Mr. K. W. Hobbs, Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Hughes, Mr. F. G. E. Levers.

Mr. & Mrs. F. Johnson, the Rev. & Mrs. D. H. Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Judd, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Kicker, Mr. & Mrs. E. Kitchin, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Kolbe, the Rev. J. R. A. Leakey, Mr. & Mrs. P. E. Miller, Mr. J. W. Moore, Sister Mary Moore, Mr. & Mrs. J. V. Mulligan, Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Murphy, Mr. J. W. Nash, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. O'Givvie, Mr. & Mrs. K. Dipinski, Mr. K. W. Oulton, Mr. & Mrs. P. L. Ozzard, Mr. S. R. Pelling, Mr. G. C. Pettit, Dr. & Mrs. D. F. G. Poole, Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Potts, Mr. P. H. Quickfall, Mr. & Mrs. R. I. Quinn.

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*Tanga*—Mr. & Mrs. T. E. A. Deacon, the Rev. V. G. Goodale, and Mr. & Mrs. G. Reid.

*Dar es Salaam*—Major C. F. Body, Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Cook, Mr. & Mrs. T. A. E. Farnsworth, Mr. & Mrs. W. Ferguson, Mr. & Mrs. R. Foster, Mr. & Mrs. M. Gane, Mr. G. J. Hambly, Mr. & Mrs. H. Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. B. E. Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. S. G. Moore, Mr. & Mrs. S. N. Nandlander, Mr. G. F. Poulton, Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Scallan, Mr. & Mrs. L. F. Shaw, Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Snee, Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Saffin, and Mr. & Mrs. J. I. Suddin.

*Beira*—Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Becker, Alderman H. Cook, Mr. E. J. Cornack, Mr. M. E. Elbury, Mr. & Mrs. T. Fairhurst, Mr. & Mrs. D. S. Foy, Mr. R. MacLaren, and Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Thomson.

# Interrogator Arrested by Court Martial Activities of Passive Wing of Mau Mau

PRIVATE LESLIE ARTHUR HUGHES, The Kenya Regiment, was acquitted on Monday by a general court martial in Nairobi on three charges of cruelty and disgracefully ill-treating a young Kikuyu woman, Wambui Njunge, during interrogation about suspected Mau Mau activities, in particular in connexion with an assault on a loyal African.

Judge Major J. R. Fitz Orr was president of the court. Lieut. Colonel R. Cowell-Parker prosecuting officer, and Mr. R. D. C. Wilcock, a Nairobi advocate, appeared for the defence.

The three charges against Private Hughes were (1) that on September 13, while on active service, he committed a civil offence by causing grievous bodily harm to Wambui with intent to do her grievous bodily harm or to maim, disfigure, or disable her; (2) of indecently assaulting her; and (3) of disgraceful conduct in causing the woman, a prisoner in his charge, to be injured, whipped and telling her that she was to be whipped alive.

According to the prosecution, the woman, after being detained at the police station for several days, was taken to the guard post by an officer of the police reserve. Why had she been handed over to a guard post to the charge of a corporal of only 19 years old? Why should she be questioned in a watchtower?

### Proper Places for Interrogation

She was alleged to have been concerned in the assault of a loyal African. These were proper places for the interrogation of suspects. After being taken to the second or third floor of the tower, she was, according to the prosecution, beaten with a cane by the sergeant, an African and a soldier by Hughes with his hand. The indecent assault had occurred after she had refused to give information. Removed from the tower to the European privy room, she was said to have been made to swallow tablets, which Hughes told her would kill her, but

he promised an antidote if she gave the information required. She had remained at the camp for a week.

Two prosecution witnesses, the court was told, were former Mau Mau adherents who had varied informants. The court examined Wambui's ears, the job of which had been pierced and stretched according to Native custom, but which were now torn and hanging loose.

Wambui denied that she had slashed an African on August 28, but admitted that two pieces of earth and a bun which had been found in her hut. She said they belonged to a girl relative. She denied having taken the Mau Mau oath on the day a leading member of the Mau Mau passive wing, and that her story was a fabrication to illustrate the Kenya Regiment's persistence of the policy of the passive wing.

Sergeant D. A. Paul of the Military Police, gave evidence that he went to the guard post eight days after the alleged incident and found six groups of bloodstains in the watchtower.

### Doctor's Evidence

Detective Inspector M. L. O'Hara said that he found Wambui in a hut after inspecting a parade of women prisoners. Both her ears were injured. She had pointed out Hughes and an African, Njunge, to Dr. M. C. de Gooza, who examined Wambui after her admission to hospital, testified that he had seen blood on both her ears.

Sergeant O'Hara described his examination and asked to answer questions Wambui had been taken to the tower. He took a piece with a string into her ear, said Hughes, who then slapped her face. It was this, that her ears got torn.

Wawetu Kihara, an African, employed at the guard post, said that he had heard cries coming from the tower. When they ceased, he found the girl lying on her back, with an African, Gathoni, standing a few yards away. Under cross-examination Wawetu admitted that he had been an oath administrator and a Mau Mau chairman, and had confessed as a result of interrogation by Hughes.

Itihugo Thairu, a Kikuyu guard, said that he saw Hughes beating Wambui for about an hour and a quarter. Her ears had been pointed over her hair.

On October 15, Fitz Orr charged the sergeant with declaring that Hughes' statements were true, and that he had made promises. Wambui had been brought in about 4.30 p.m. by a police officer who wanted her interrogated for more information. She had been able to extract Hughes had made no confession to the witness about Wambui, and he had supposed that she was on the parade held for O'Hara. No request had been made to him by Wambui for medical treatment. He believed that the passive wing, which had caused more trouble locally than the active extremists, had been planning to get the Kenya Regiment removed.

Mr. Wilcock contended that the case for the prosecution relied almost entirely on the evidence of self-confessed Mau Mau adherents.

Hughes described his methods of interrogation. He was usually able to caution suspects with information which generally resulted in a confession. He had used threats but had never put them into effect to extract evidence. He admitted having given the woman "a light tap" with his hand. He had been surprised when he saw that Njunge had threaded the string through the woman's ears; she had taken the string from the African and threatened to pull it. After that he had ceased to bother about Wambui and forgotten her.

### Used No Physical Persuasion

In cross-examination he denied that he had used physical persuasion of any kind in obtaining confessions. Before going on patrol he had remembered that Wambui was in the tower and told an African to take her to his room to get warm before she went to her cell. When told that she was in the spit he had released the African and ordered him to take her to his room. Hughes said he believed that there was a conspiracy against him. The African witness for the prosecution was part of it.

Major J. Vetch, commander of the Kenya Regiment intelligence company, said that the passive wing of Mau Mau had been left behind in the Limuru area after the terrorist gangs had been forced to withdraw. Frequent attempts had been made to discredit the company's allegations, and in August the authorities admitted that this was part of the passive wing's policy. There had never been any previous allegations against Hughes for anything approaching brutality. He had been a successful interrogator and had a good knowledge of Swahili. The witness did not believe the allegations against Hughes were true. Interrogators were the main target for the passive wing.

He considered that 20 of the Kikuyu guard in the Limuru district in June were members of the passive wing. Since their partly coming to the removal of a chief and headman, the position had improved. He claimed to have evidence that one of the African witnesses had been playing a double game, giving information about Mau Mau and at the same time trying



## Service for Visitors

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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, 94-97 Smith Street, Durban.

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



to establish a passive wing inside the post. Hughes might not be aware of this.

Mr. Howard Oswald Moore gave evidence that Wambui had conspired to having a Mau Mau gaol, and that she had led him with security forces, while he was in command of an armoured column, in a gang of whom six had been killed.

Mr. Wilchek, submitting that the case should never have been brought, emphasized the bad record of the African witnesses for the prosecution, adding that if the interrogators were discredited the Kenya Regiment and the whole of the security forces would be discredited. The trial had been staged on the strength of a complaint by a complete perjurer six days after the alleged offences were alleged to have been committed. He asked for acquittal and that the records should be sent to the Attorney-General in order that (Hugh might be charged with perjury and Wambui with a capital offence.

Mr. Howard Oswald Moore suggested that there was no evidence that the prosecutions African witnesses were disloyal.

**Judge Advocate Sums Up**

In his summing up, which lasted for two-and-a-half hours, P.D. Turner said that passionate partisan feelings might be aroused outside the court, soon by such a trial, and that he had not intended to observe the demands of wishful thinking in his conclusions.

The two main prosecution witnesses had both admitted former connexion with Mau Mau, and the defendant was formerly an active member of the organization, though she had denied it. The three African witnesses should be recorded as accomplices. Though admissible, the uncorroborated evidence of accomplices was dangerous matter on which to convict.

After reviewing the evidence of the African witnesses, Mr. Turner pointed out that certain Mau Mau ceremonies involve oaths which might tend to make persons whose minds had been perverted by them bring fifty allegations, if, as the defence contended, the passive wing in Limuru wanted to discredit the Kenya Regiment and interrogators generally. The court must take into consideration its knowledge of Mau Mau and present conditions in the Colony.

Mr. Turner suggested that the complaint was a conspiracy and the court might be uncertain whether Hughes was present at any of the assaults complained of. It is probable that Wambui still wanted to help Mau Mau, to bring allegations against Hughes might appear to her as providing that opportunity.

**S. African Aid for Kenya?**  
**Sir Edward Bennett's Suggestions**

NINETY TERRORISTS were killed in Kenya last week, 23 were captured, and 283 suspects were detained. The security forces lost two Africans killed and one wounded. More than 1,000 cattle and sheep were reported stolen by Mau Mau gangs.

Sir Edward Bennett, a settler in the Rengai district of Kenya, has suggested that, since members of the South African Government have indicated that they regard Kenya as their northern frontier, the Union should be invited to send troops to Kenya to guard isolated farms. Australia, he said, had sent troops to Malaya to combat terrorists, and South Africa might consider Kenya to be a parallel case. A brigade would, he thought, suffice to "tackle the areas of disquiet."

The Kenyan Railway, Embu, and Mau employees of East African Airways have been arrested by the police and are being held in Narobi and Sultan Hamud. They are alleged to belong to the passive wing of Mau Mau and to have been trained by an administrator who travelled from Narobi.

Relaxation on movements out of Maswai detention camp in Kenya has been lifted, as the outbreak of typhoid fever has subsided. This relaxation has permitted the release of 350 inmates who had been found free from adherence to Mau Mau.

Sentences of six years' imprisonment have been imposed on each of four Kakuyu women of the Maruru district for supplying food and help to terrorists. Seven men who had been helping them were each sentenced to five years.

**Government's Restraint**

MR. RICHARD S. ROWDFREE, who recently visited Kenya, has written in a letter to *The Times*:

"The authorities in Kenya deserve credit for the exercise of restraint and wisdom. These qualities will be required in full measure by all concerned, Europeans and Africans, as the task of attempting to rehabilitate the detainees progresses. Nevertheless, there is here an important opportunity for really constructive measures. It is not without significance that these are now the responsibility of the first African Minister in Kenya.

"Nothing is more vital to the task of creating a multi-racial society than the avoidance of unnecessary bitterness in a situation where severe tensions are inescapable. In this respect your legal correspondent is surely right in calling attention to the apparent deplorable lack of equality before the law as between European and Africans, which has been unhappily exemplified by recent events. It is, however, surprising that he should conclude that few people of any race, churchmen, lawyers, or laymen, consider that the death sentence is too widely applied. I very much doubt whether this represents the approach of many churchmen and lawyers, and such bodies as the Christian Council of Kenya may yet have much to say on this matter."

**White Paper on Carpenter Report**

A WHITE PAPER was issued in Nairobi on Tuesday outlining the decisions of the Government of Kenya on the Report of the Committee on African Wages (the so-called Carpenter Report).

A Committee on Rural Wages is to be created under a Minister, and an "adult" wage sufficient to support a man and his wife is to be achieved within five years. The Carpenter recommendation for a "family" wage sufficient for a man, wife, and two children is not accepted because it would unduly strain the country's economy.

The proposal to create villages for African farm workers in the White Highlands is to be investigated, and housing for African workers and old age pensions and other forms of security for Africans in their old age are to further considered.



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## Parliament

Development of the Territories  
Agricultural Wages in Kenya

MISS E. WHITE (Lab.), in the House of Commons last week, asked when the report for the economic development in the High Commission Territories was to be published.

MR. A. DOUGLAS-PARKER (M.P. A. C. B.), the Assistant Under-Secretary of the Commonwealth Relations Office, visited the territories in April and May to provide the Secretary of State with an up-to-date and comprehensive review of economic development so that funds available can be used to the best possible advantage. His report was confidential and not for publication. It will, however, be considered in the territory in due course in account of what has been achieved and is projected in respect of economic development in the territories.

MR. ALFORD asked why it had been decided that all exports of live cattle from Bechuanaland should cease, and why it had been decided to divert that trade from the hands of some traders and away from existing markets in East Africa and Rhodesia to the C.D.C.'s newly-built Lobatse abattoir.

MR. DOUGLAS-PARKER: "The Lobatse abattoir has been established to assist development of the Protectorate's economy. The decision to proceed was taken in 1950 after full consultation with the European and African Advisory Council, which recognized that economic operation of the abattoir would require the processing through it of all but a very small proportion of the Protectorate's cattle exports. Exports of live cattle from certain remote areas in the north will continue."

Mrs. E. WHITE asked the results of the water survey in Bechuanaland, including that made in the western Kalahari area, and what order of priority was envisaged for spending the grant promised for water development in the territory.

MR. DOUGLAS-PARKER: "Development with assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds has in the last few years opened an additional grazing capacity for 100,000 head of cattle in the eastern areas of the African reserves. The survey of the Nyamaland waterways has recently been completed, but the results have not yet been reported to me."

"Survey in the Kalahari area has been concentrated on finding water for the export route from Ghanzi; results have been disappointing, but drilling is continuing. It is planned to complete development of water supplies in the eastern parts of the reserves and on the export routes and then to develop the more sparsely populated areas in the west of the reserve."

SIR J. BOSSOM (Cons.) asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations what considerations he had given to the advisability of establishing a small permanent Commonwealth Secretariat to carry on the interchange of information after the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference called for January 31, next.

MR. A. DOUGLAS-PARKER: "The United Kingdom Government are always ready to develop the machinery for Commonwealth consultation. The existing arrangements for the interchange of information, however, are working satisfactorily, and I doubt whether there would be any general desire on the part of the Governments of other member countries for the establishment of a permanent secretariat. I would remind my hon. friend of the communiqué on this subject issued after the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in 1946. I have no reason to suppose that since then there has been any general change of mind in the direction of his proposal."

MR. C. ALFORD (Cons.) asked what expenditure had been undertaken by the Colonial Development Corporation on the construction and maintenance of the abattoir at Lobatse and on ranching operations in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

MR. DOUGLAS-PARKER: "Figures for expenditure on the abattoir at Lobatse and ranching operations up to the end of 1953 are given in the corporation's annual report. For more recent information I would invite my hon. friend to refer to the corporation's report."

MR. H. THORN (Lab.) asked what action was being taken by the Kenya Government to increase wages of agricultural workers; and whether half of their new earnings less than 25s. a month.

MR. LENNOX BOWD: "The published report of the Committee on African Wages included a recommendation to set up a rural wages advisory board and a rural wages committee to examine wages in rural areas. The Kenya Government are considering the recommendations. Although the report stated that 48% of monthly contract labour in non-plantation agriculture received a cash wage of less than 25s. a month, it

also pointed out that the value of rations and housing should be added to this amount to provide a general picture of the wage structure in non-plantation agriculture."

MR. J. SNOW (Lab.) asked what were the intentions of the Seychelles Government concerning the island of Aldabra, and what consultations had taken place between the Colonial Office, the Royal Geographical Society, and the Natural History Museum concerning the unique fauna on the island.

MR. H. HORSFORD: "The Government of the Seychelles are proposing to lease the Aldabra group of islands to a Mr. H. Savy, who, it is understood, intends to develop the commercial exploitation of the mangrove timber on the main island of Aldabra. The Colonial Secretary is in urgent consultation with the Governor with the object of safeguarding the rare fauna of this island, which is of important scientific interest. He will consult the appropriate scientific authorities when he has received the further information which he has asked the Governor to furnish."

Mrs. E. WHITE (Lab.) asked what vacancies existed in the establishment in Nyasaland for administrative, agricultural, and forestry officers respectively.

MR. HORSFORD: "Present vacancies in Nyasaland are for 18 administrative, nine agricultural, and five forestry officers. Mr. H. Savy, who is in the process of developing the administrative side of the Aldabra islands, has also vacancies now in training. All appropriate means are being used to fill the remaining vacancies as quickly as possible."

## Maize Control Comparisons

MESSRS. A. G. DALGLEISH, Secretary for Agriculture (General) in Kenya, and A. A. Haller, chief accountant of the Maize and Produce Control, who have returned to the Colony from an official visit to South Africa and Rhodesia, where they studied methods of marketing and distributing maize, report that the differences between the three administrative areas of control in Kenya, Southern Rhodesia, and South Africa are very slight. The average rainfall in the three areas is appreciably less in the countries visited, and there are differences in the payments for the storage of maize on farms. Both the South African and Southern Rhodesian Governments subsidize maize, the Union to the extent of £2m. on a crop of 3m. bags, and Southern Rhodesia to £700,000 on a crop of 2m. bags. Largely owing to climatic differences, problems of storage which are experienced in Kenya do not obtain in the countries visited.

## Beit Trust

PROVISIONS OF THE BEIT TRUST have now been extended to Nyasaland, which will be represented on the advisory board by Mr. E. C. Bucquet, one of Nyasaland's members in the Federal Parliament. Mr. Alfred Beit, who died in 1906, left £2,2m. for "charitable purposes of an educational or a public nature." At the end of last year the fund was just short of £5m., though the trustees have spent well over £4m. on the development of communications in the Rhodesias and just over £2m. on education, social, and other public purposes. Lord Lovell, Governor-General of the Federation, is chairman of the advisory board, whose other members are Sir Robert Tredgohill, Sir Robert Hudson, Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, Dr. J. F. C. Haslam, and Mr. Bucquet. The secretary is Mr. H. G. Livingston, and the offices are in Salisbury.

## Mr. Azhari's London Visit

"I AM CERTAIN THAT MY VISIT to London will have far-reaching effects on Anglo-Sudanese friendly relations." Mr. Azhari, Prime Minister of the Sudan, told the Press on his return to Khartoum last Friday. Sir Anthony Eden, he continued, had told him "Britain does not care what the Sudanese choice is so long as it is free. All Britain wants in the Sudan is friendship." The Prime Minister said that he believed that relations with Britain would remain friendly, and that he would do his utmost to strengthen those relations. His visit had helped to dismiss misunderstandings.



# Kenya's Incapable Government

## Results of 'Bureaucratic Aggrandizement'

DR. CHRISTOPHER J. WILSON, who was for eight years a nominated member representing African interests in the Legislative Council of Kenya, and has at the same time also a member of the Executive Council of the Colony, has written to all the European elected members of the Legislature, calling upon them to launch an offensive against Kenya's grossly incapable Government.

"The worst proof yet given of its inability to govern," he says, "is the surrender of European homesteads in the White Highlands to the rebels. The War Council has at its disposal many thousands of troops including five British battalions, with all the arms and equipment of modern warfare. Yet it hedges its inability to defend our territory against a horde of savages armed only with knives and such guns as they have been able to scrounge or improvise."

The letter quotes with approval the comment of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on the statement in which the War Council reviewed the past two years of rebellion. We then wrote:

"What the public wants after two whole years of bloodshed, anxiety, and dislocation of the social and economic life of the country—and of obvious incompetence and irresolution—is an indication that those responsible for the conduct of affairs are at long last so firmly at grips with the rebels that their power is on the point of breaking."

"But the Governor, the General Officer Commanding the District, and Mr. Mwangi, the four members of the War Council, can do nothing in the military situation. The only hope of the emergency is that the Mau Mau leaders are still keen in their determination to continue fighting."

### Careless Talk

"That is the worst kind of careless talk, in the military sense of the term. . . . If any private individual in Kenya

whether European, Asian, or African, had been reckless enough to have such opinions printed for broadcast distribution, he would assuredly have been charged under the emergency regulations and duly rightly. Yet the War Council sets this extremely bad example. The complicity of the document is astounding. . . . Whoever wants to know why open revolt drags on in Kenya will find enlightenment in this shocking document."

### Call For General Election

In the Nairobi weekly paper *Comment* Dr. Wilson has called for an early general election, which, he believes, would demonstrate the dissatisfaction of the European community with the Lyttelton Plan, the incompetence of the Government, and the gross extravagance which he declares to be widespread.

"We need a complete reset to weld the various agencies operating from the very top downwards, reducing salaries and allowances to reasonable proportions, to services rendered, and eliminating superfluous posts."

The axe should fall, peacefully on smugly ensconced civil servants; plain justice demands that these should suffer who ruined the country by their double-faced ineptitude in dealing with rebellion and compromise with rebels' exhortation. This combination of the two evils has created a situation at removing the honor of the Government and at the same time creating a public deficiency.

In any case, the suffering caused by the loss of life, of property, of future prospects, suffered by the total population is the direct result of the Kenya Government's shameful failure to maintain law and order.

Organization of Government departments under 14 Ministers may or may not be theoretically the most efficient method of carrying through the business of government, but in practice it is the very worst system for dealing with problems requiring immediate and authoritative action—for example, for handling Mau Mau suspects and detention camps, which have been the concern of several Ministers.

The disastrous delay in recognizing the gravity of the Mau Mau rebellion was by part of the incompetence of the Administration. Strong and immediate action by the military and unhampered authority on the spot might have averted the immense trouble that has followed.

"We have spent for vaster sums than we can ever pay, and at the same time when millions from the Home Government were needed to save us from immediate bankruptcy, a new constitution far more expensive than any the Colony had ever known was thrust upon us."

"The country simply cannot pay for continuance of the preposterous experiment. Has efficiency increased with bureaucratic aggrandizement? We might claim the Government's pitiful failure to cope with Mau Mau as proof of deterioration."

"If it is said that we Europeans are trying to assert our supremacy at the expense of the other races, we reply that only the firm grip of British control of the Colony's economy can prevent financial disaster, in which all races would suffer. Any charge that we are reactionaries, thwarting the African's rights or aspirations, must be repudiated."

Dr. F. Titus, a Pole now resident in Nairobi, has proposed an experimental settlement in the Highlands of Kenya of about 100 European peasant families on a total area of from 2,000 to 4,000 acres, at least 1,000 of which should be highly irrigated. The plan could succeed, he believes; if maximum use were made of co-operative organizations.

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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

ITALIA II is back in service on Lake Nyasa. New Rhodesia has ceased publication. It was founded in Southern Rhodesia 22 years ago.

Semba Bay Hotel, on Lake Nyasa, was opened last week. It is about four miles from Salima Airport.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appealed to Church people to invite Africans into their homes at Christmas.

During the current financial year the Somaliland Protectorate will spend £57,000 on education, compared with £500 in 1935-36.

A film entitled "Fauna of East Africa," will be shown at the Overseas League headquarters in London at 6.30 p.m. on December 22.

The Prime Minister of the Sudan said in Rome recently that he expected that Italian engineers, technicians and contractors would replace British staff who were leaving the Sudan.

The African-Asian conference about which so much has been said and written, especially in Egypt and India, is now expected to be held early next year in Bandung, capital of West Java.

The British Empire Society for the Blind has now received more than £10,000 in response to the appeal made by the secretary, Mr. J. F. Wilson, in a "Week's Good Cause" appeal of the B.B.C.

The recently formed Kenya branch of the Save the Children Fund has received offers from the Roman Catholic Church to take 400 orphaned African children and care for their education in the colony, and from the Salvation Army to accommodate 60 or 70 in boarding schools. The fund will pay 1s. per day per child.

### Education in N. Rhodesia

Ndola's infants school compares favourably with any similar school in Britain, said Sir Christopher Cox, Educational Adviser to the Colonial Secretary, during his tour of Northern Rhodesia. The country's greatest educational problem, he thought, concerned those between 16 and 18, and the Rhodesia Corporation had helped to meet it by founding a boarding school for African boys, to whom farming and practical instruction was given.

It is expected that on December 23 Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of Uganda, will officially open the new bridge across the Kazinga Channel, linking the Ankole and Toro districts of Uganda. The central span of the 1,800-ft. causeway was once part of the emergency bridge over the Thames at Lambeth. Two other pieces of that bridge span the Kafu River on the Kampala-Masindi road and the Serbya swamp on the Kampala-Ntenjere road.

In its report for the year ended March 31, 1954, the British Council reveals that net expenditure was £2,504,008 (against £2,463,929 in the previous year), of which £241,186 (£234,849) was spent in the Colonies. The report contains an article on the welfare of overseas students in the U.K., who have increased from 50,000 in 1948 to 25,000 in the year under review; the number of Colonial students rose from 1,600 in 1946 to 8,000. In four years the council's staff has nearly 12,000 overseas students on arrival, about 10,000 came from Colonial territories. Lodgings were found for 5,500 students from the Colonies.

## Ethiopia and A New Treaty

### Doubtful Prospects of Stability

COMMENTING on the Ethiopian Foreign Minister's treaty negotiations in London, the *Manchester Guardian* wrote, *inter alia*:

"The Emperor's country since the revolution of 1942 has been to a great extent, due to the aid of British experts trained his police and in 1950 a British military mission, helped to train the Army. Britain helped to suppress the dangerous Ligean revolt in 1945. We have given generous aid financially."

"Why has the Emperor's Government needed so much buttressing? The main reason is that it is the rule of a minority of three million Coptic Christians over a population of Moslems and pagans. The Moslem population is restive because of Moslem political activity beyond its borders. This Moslem Brotherhood has been existing in form of a Moslem Brotherhood Moslem population, some with higher standards of civilization than the Ethiopians has been brought into the country by the physical addition to it of Eritrea and Somaliland.

"Because of all these circumstances the Government is not rooted in the loyalty of its subjects and the resulting weakness is aggravated because the country is so backward that there are not enough roads or telephones for the Government to maintain itself easily by police methods. It does its best to use modern means. There is a secret police and a censorship. It supplements these by the more traditional means of a call-up in most of the towns and a requirement that Ethiopians travelling abroad should leave hostages in the hands of the police.

### Frequent Local Rebellions

"But the main supports of the Government are the two traditional ones in Ethiopia, the Coptic Church and the Army. The Coptic Church would fear for its existence and property if the Christian Government were endangered. The Army is in frequent action putting down local rebellions.

"The intentions of the Emperor are excellent, and he is enterprising and imaginative. What was the character of his Government, he is personally humane. Ethiopia smarts of increasing interest internationally, partly because of the strategic situation, partly because it possesses uranium.

"Russia maintains an embassy in Addis Ababa, the only Communist embassy in Africa south of Cairo. Many of the anti-Government leaders in Ethiopia look to Russia as their only possible patron since Britain and America are supporting the present Government. Russian is becoming known to a surprising extent in Addis Ababa.

"The aim of the British negotiation with the Ethiopian Government must be to increase the prospects of stability. But the chances of success are not as bright as one would like to see them."

### Disinfestation Service

THE FIRST DISINFESTATION SERVICE in the Mombasa area of Kenya, using the most modern scientific methods for the destruction of rodent and insect pests, is about to be started by Reynolds & Company, cargo superintendents, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Reeve and Ashby Ltd., of Mombasa. One of the directors, Mr. H. M. P. Ashby, who will fly back to East Africa in a few days from a visit to the United Kingdom, has been in consultation with Government and other authorities in order to acquaint himself with the latest techniques.

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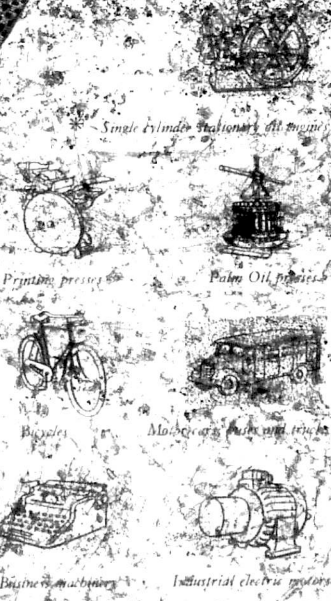
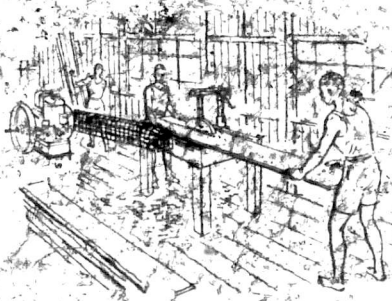


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### Barclays Bank D.C.O.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. reports a net profit of £939,953 for the year ended September 30 last, compared with £869,431 for the previous year, to which has to be added £152,744 brought forward. The reserve fund is increased by £175,000, the premises reserve by £150,000, interim dividends of 4% on the A and B shares required of £20,091, and a final 4% dividend of the same kind leaving £59,125 to be carried forward.

Advances to customers have risen from £157,278,600 to no less than £183,484,075, cash in hand and with banks rose from £10,500,000 to £16,900,000, and short term deposits in the balance sheet rose from £20,000,000 to £25,000,000. Bills discounted at £25,000,000, accepted securities at £12,000,000, and other investments at £6,000,000. Barclay's Bank holding company and its wholly owned subsidiaries account stands at £10,000,000, the investment in Barclay Overseas Development Corporation has risen from £2m. to £3m. and bank premises increased at £8,000,000.

Central bank notes total £1,500,000, including £1,000,000 in £10 notes and other accounts representing £500,000 in £10 notes. The ordinary and preference shares for receipt of customers amount to £10,000,000, the issued capital is £10,768,750, which is carried in the class of ordinary shares of £1, converted into stock. The reserve fund has risen from £8m. to just over £10m.

The statement of the chairman, Mr. Julian Crossley, appears in full on other pages. The deputy chairman is Mr. A. C. Barnes, the two vice-chairmen are the Hon. G. C. Gibbs and Mr. A. S. Wilson, and other members of the board are Mr. A. T. Duffie, Mr. E. W. Entwys-Evans, Captain Derek Fitzhugh, Mr. Gilbert Fitzhugh, Mr. R. E. Fleming, Mr. A. de Gram, Mr. J. E. Lewis, Eric Machug, Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, Major P. G. H. Hungerford, and Mr. Frederic Seaborn.

Other directors are Messrs R. C. Smith, D. C. Gray, J. H. Cade, and B. H. Macdonald, the assistant general managers are Messrs J. Whiting, G. Dyson, J. Rodway, A. B. Thompson, and A. J. Mathison, and the secretary is Mr. F. S. Pringle.

### Barclay's Overseas Development

THE ISSUED CAPITAL of Barclay's Overseas Development Corporation, Ltd. was raised during the year ended September 30 last by £3m. Barclay's Bank D.C.O. have subscribed for a further 200,000 shares of £10 each at a premium of 50%. In order that £3m. of unsecured notes might be redeemed. The issued capital is now £4m. and the share premium account £2m.

The net profit, after providing for taxation, was up from £543,532 to £723,580. £50,000 has been transferred to a newly created general reserve, a dividend of 4% requires £440,000, and the balance carried forward is £12,817. Investments appear at £760,008, and loans are up from just over £5m. to £5.7m., indicating the expansion of the business for which the Corporation was created.

At the end of the financial year commitments total £8,109,071 in 319 separate and very well spread propositions.

The directors are the Hon. G. C. Gibbs, Chairman, Mr. J. S. Crossley (deputy chairman), and Messrs A. C. Barnes, R. E. Fleming, and J. O. Holden.

Mr. R. N. Wilkinson, who has managed the Corporation since its inception, has retired. His successor is Mr. A. E. Ambrose, who recently visited East and Central Africa.

### E.A. Railways and Harbours

APPROXIMATE TOTAL REVENUE of East African Railways for September was £1,228,210, compared with £1,291,220 in August. The total for nine months was £11,238,477. Freight forwarded to Mombasa amounted to 47,634,664,431 tons, the total for nine months being 505,729 tons, against 432,167 tons the corresponding period of the previous year. Railings up to and including September were 169,364 tons, showing a very slight decrease on the previous month. Railings to Dar es Salaam were 13,737 tons for September, and for nine months 92,669 (114,781) tons. The revenue from harbours for the first eight months was £1,903,230 (£1,874,660).

### Tanganika's Production and Trade

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION in Tanganyika in the first half of this year included 83,160 (26,017) tons of sisal, 72,733 (73,785) cwt. of Bukoba coffee, 108,928 (28,763) cwt. of coffee from other districts, 20,352 (13,367) cwt. of tobacco, 2,974 (2,274) cwt. of pyrethrum, and 1,654 (3,217) cwt. of tea.

At the same time livestock, 172,885 (157,638) head of cattle, 4,023,464 (4,050) goats, and 26,954 (23,601) sheep were sold. Susu, sun-dried, and ground-dried hides respectively fetched £475,907 (£287,130), and £24,326 (£37,409), goats skins £137,380 (£100,584) and £5,137 (£18,373), and sheep skins £98,284 (£22,065) and £1,585 (£3,400). Saw timber production amounted to 1,337,691 (2,598,291) cubic ft.

In the first seven months of the year Tanganyika harbours handled 110,807,432,943 tons of imports at Dar es Salaam, 29,600 (59,954) tons at Mtwara, 8,387 (19,145) tons of Lindi and 10,959 (12,123) tons at Mtwara-Mikindani. Exports were 151,464 (150,250) tons from Dar es Salaam, 100,275 (108,330) from Mtwara, 7,282 (7,220) from Lindi, and 25,131 (19) from Mtwara-Mikindani.

During the same period 1,000,000 (2,000,000) was paid out with a nominal exchange rate of 100 shillings to £2, and 28 (2) foreign companies with £6,362,250 (£18,802,450).

The figures quoted in brackets are in all cases those for the corresponding period of the previous year.

### Kavirato's Sisal Interests

KAVIRATO LTD. earned a profit of £31,668 in the year ended October 31 last compared with £34,589 in the previous year. Dividend payable is £18,455, and a dividend of 20% and bonus of 10% on the shares amounting to £9,715. Balance of carry forward of £1,211,000, and £8,755 brought in.

The Kavirato Company has 2,547,500 shares of 2s. each, of which 1,273,750 are held by the Government, and 1,273,750 by the Kavirato Company. The company has £1,050,000 of assets, £30,728 of liabilities, and a net asset value of £1,019,272. The company's cash and current liabilities are £1,142,700, and its net assets are £1,019,272.

The company holds 48,000 £1 shares in Simbani Estates, Ltd., 2,000 shares of £1 in Kavirato Sisal Estates, Ltd., and 50,150 ordinary shares of £1 and 400 cumulative participating preference shares of Ruvi Estates, Ltd.

Simbani Estates, Ltd. has a total area of 192,824 acres, of which 30,926 acres are planted with sisal, 286 acres with coconuts between 1949 and 1950, 591 acres with 18 palms, 64 acres with *Beris elyptica*, and 117 with *Albizia*. Of the total area of Kikuyu estate of 19,516 acres, 14,673 acres are planted with sisal, 91 Ruvi's 14,869 acres, 349 are freehold and 5,320 leasehold; 7,976 are under sisal.

The directors are Messrs Harold Gordon Ash (Chairman), R. A. Angier, A. S. P. Nesh, and J. G. Ash. The secretary is Mr. Geoffrey Boswell. The 44th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 29.

### High Commission

AMONG SUBJECTS DISCUSSED at the 18th meeting of the East Africa High Commission, held in Nairobi, were the work of several of the departments, including the Agricultural and Fisheries Research Organizations and the Literature Bureau, the locust campaign, and the progress of the policy for securing self-sufficiency in staple foodstuffs. The estimates and programme of the East African Airways Corporation were approved, and the "bold policy of development" of the Postmaster-General was endorsed. The meeting was attended by the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring (chairman), the Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Edward Twining, the Governor of Uganda, Sir Andrew Cohen, the British Resident in Nairobi, Mr. H. Potter, the Administrator of the High Commission, Mr. B. Hutt, the Commissioner for Transport, Major-General Wilmetts, the Finance Member, Mr. J. C. Mumbo, the Postmaster-General, Mr. R. E. German, and the Administrative Secretary, Mr. Knox Johnston.

A new bulk storage depot of the Standard Vacuum Oil Co. Ltd. has been opened in Musoma, Tanganyika, by Mrs. A. B. Hodgson, wife of the district commissioner.



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## Of Commercial Concern

Greatermans Stores (Rhodesia), Ltd., announce a net profit of £4,342 (£984) for the year to June 26 last. After meeting interest on the preference shares and £2,704 for taxation, a debit balance of £161 was carried forward. The directors have deemed it advisable to pass the preference dividend for the six months ended September 30 (with trading results for the current year) as known.

A final reading has been given to Southern Rhodesia's Land Apportionment Bill, which permits the erection in European areas of hotels, clubs, hostels, etc., for multi-racial use. Amendments partially limiting the use of such hotels and the residential rights of African wives and families on the university site at Salisbury were adopted in committee.

### Increased Cotton Planting

The latest revised estimate of cotton planting in Rhodesia is 1,727,783 acres, compared with 1,611,223 acres last season. All zones except West Nile show increases, the largest being in the Western and Northern Provinces. It is considered unlikely, however, that the production for the Protectorate will reach the level of last season's crop.

Dollar investment in the Federation is increasing. Sir Roy Welensky said recently that, valued at just over £4m. in 1952, it had reached £3m. last year and was likely to reach £5m. this year. Dollar payments to Governments and official bodies also rose, from £2,000,000 in 1952 to an estimated £6m. this year.

The net domestic output of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for 1954 will, it is estimated, reach £41m., a rise of 17% in two years. Taking price factors into account, the increase is about 14%.

O.K. Bazars (1929), Ltd., a South African enterprise with Rhodesian interests, is paying an additional 10% to mark its 25th anniversary as a public company, bringing the distribution for the year to 60%. Net profits after meeting all expenses and taxation totalled £782,261 (£730,531).

At last week's auctions in London 1,592 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 6s. 5.41d per lb., compared with 2,006 packages averaging 6s. 1.08d per lb. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 6s. 10d. per lb. for a consignment from Nyasaland.

The functions of the U.K. Trade Correspondent in Tanganyika have been transferred from the Regional Commissioner of Customs and Excise to the principal executive officer in the Department of Commerce, Box 234, Dar es Salaam.

At last week's office auction in London a small parcel of London-cleared Tanganyika A and B coffee at Pangawie B at 10s. 7d. and 10s. 10d. respectively fetched 563s. 3d. net.

Kilifi Tobacco Co., Ltd., has opened a new branch in Nyasaland, under the management of Mr. J. Stevens.

### Sisal Outputs for November

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—265 tons from Pangawe and Kingolwira estates, making 1,185 tons for five months, compared with 970 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—240 tons, making 2,919 tons for eight months.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—220 tons, making 1,040 tons for five months.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—94 tons, making 988 tons for 11 months.



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DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

	1922		1938		1953
Undertakings operated	2	Undertakings operated	11	Undertakings operated	19
Number of Consumers	1,924	Number of Consumers	11,023	Number of Consumers	52,219
Annual consumption	15 million units	Annual consumption	214 million units	Annual consumption	189 million units
Capital	£70,000	Capital	£845,000	Capital	£4,951,110

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD., Electric Power House, Harding Street, Nairobi, P.O. Box 691. Telegrams: "Electric" Branch. Telephone: Nairobi, 2144; Kisumu, 2140; Eldoret, 2140.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., TANGA, P.O. Box 1410. Telegrams: "Taneco". Hydro Electric Station at Pangani Falls. System: A.C. 400/220 volts 3 ph.

DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 110. Telegrams: "Daraco". Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Morogoro, Singida, Kilimanjaro, Iringa. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

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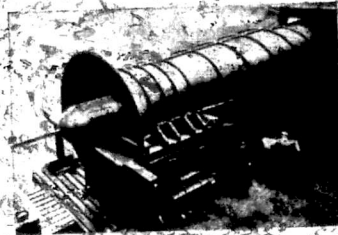


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The blade illustrated was recently received by us from South Africa, having been taken from a 95" diameter axial-flow fan, one of two such fans supplied by us to Consolidated Main Reef Mines, after being in continuous service for just under 15 years, our clients being of opinion that this is such a long working life. These fans metted a complete overhaul, even in the absence of any visible signs of deterioration. Each of the two fans is 250,000 c.f.m. at 105 S.W.G. and 750 r.p.m. with a tip speed of 370 feet per second. The estimated number of rotations received by this blade during its working life totals 91,000 millions, which we admit is rather an unusual way of saying "once more".

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DAVIDSON & CO., LTD.

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**Mining****Turner and Newall's Higher Profit  
22% Paid on Ordinary Shares**

MESSRS. TURNER AND NEWALL, LTD., after providing £6,743,671 for taxation, earned a net profit of £3,300,680 in the year ended September 30, compared with £3,492,285 in the previous year. A sum of £272,723 provided for taxation is no longer required. Reserve for replacement of fixed assets received £119, specific reserves against stock in trade £500,000, future taxation £40,000, and investments in subsidiaries are written down by £400,000. Interest on the preference shares remains £55,604 and dividends totalling 22% on the ordinary shares £1,586,000. After allocating £11m. to general reserve and £20,000 as an additional grant for the pension funds, the carry-forward is £2,024,295, against £1,884,769 brought in.

**Tanganyika Diamond and Gold**

TANGANYIKA DIAMOND AND GOLD DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., after providing for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £20,222 in the year ended June 30, compared with a loss of £22,214 in the previous year. Net expenditure on fixed assets is £2,117, leaving a carry-forward of £50,464, against £34,253 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £199,800 in shares of 1s. 6d. Revenue reserve stands at £48,635, and current assets at £17,079. Fixed assets appear at £2,489, subsidiary companies at £216,218, and current assets at £2,806, including £1,135 in cash.

The company owns the entire issued capital of Alamasi, Ltd., and 1,723,828 shares in South and Central African Gold Mines, Ltd. The directors are Messrs. E. J. Donaldson (chairman), H. J. Dreyfus, K. W. B. Ferguson, H. K. W. Hill, A. A. Menkin, and J. J. Oates, and the auditors comprise the firm of Messrs. G. & Wigham, R. C. Crawford, and A. J. Jackson.

The 10th ordinary general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on December 22.

**Rosterman Gold Mines**

ROSTERMAN GOLD MINES, LTD., report a loss of £9,545 in the calendar year 1953, compared with a loss of £40,464 in the previous year. The total loss earned to the balance-sheet is now £43,109. The issued capital is £2,635, and current liabilities of £1,113. Fixed assets appear at £23,203, including £22,790 investment in a subsidiary company at £18,677 joint venture in connexion with graphite at £10,531, and current assets at £3,634, including £49 in cash. The directors report that the decision to close the mine had been followed by the sale of some machinery and plant during the period covered by the accounts, but that since the date most of the machinery, plant and houses had been sold. The directors are Messrs. A. H. Morling (chairman), E. C. Baskin (alternate), G. M. S. Leader, H. W. Foster (alternate), D. C. Dewick, and J. J. Lean (alternate), H. C. L. Williams, The secretary is Mrs. G. Anderson. The 19th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 23.

**Alamasi's Higher Profits**

ALAMASI, LTD., announce a profit of £29,481 in the year ended June 30, compared with £20,318 in the previous year. £10,791 is appropriated for capital expenditure, £3,578 written off stores, and a dividend of 30% free of tax, requires £20,265, leaving a carry-forward of £12,671, against £17,824 brought in. The issued capital is £40,530 in shares of 200s., and £264,262 have been appropriated to capital expenditure. Revenue reserves stand at £13,825 and current liabilities at £41,301. Fixed assets are valued at £303,792, and current assets at £55,126, including £2,440 in cash.

**South and Central African Gold Mines**

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AFRICAN GOLD MINES, LTD., earned a profit of £4,773 in the year ended June 30, compared with a loss of £30,456 in the previous year. The issued capital is £434,862 in shares of 5s. There is an unsecured loan by the parent company of £57,682 and current liabilities of £2,112. Fixed assets are valued at £36,338, and current assets at £17,456, including £173 in cash. A loss of £434,861 is carried forward.

**Tanganyika Central Gold Mines**

TANGANYIKA CENTRAL GOLD MINES, LTD., report a loss of £2,074 (£1,836) in the year ended June 30 last. Debit balance carried forward was £108,862 (£106,922).

**New Capital for Mufulira  
Extension of Refinery**

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., are offering 666,667 of the unissued shares of £1 each for subscription by members at the price of £3 per share (Rhodesian currency). This issue is being made in order to provide the £2m. required to finance capital expenditure on development of the mine, and, in particular, on completing the extension of the electrolytic refinery. The new shares are being offered to members in proportion to their existing holdings at the close of business on November 22, subject to a contractual right of the British South Africa Company to subscribe for up to 10% on the same terms. All the members have indicated their intention to take up their *pro rata* proportion of the shares offered, and the issue has accordingly not been underwritten. The new shares will not be entitled to participate in any dividends declared in respect of the year ended June 30, 1954, but in all other respects they will rank *pari passu* with the existing shares.

Rhodesian Selection Trust is entitled to subscribe 400,200 shares, representing a subscription of £1,000,500. The directors consider that the company should exercise its subscription rights, the amount required being £1,000,500. At the ordinary shares of the company, shareholders accordingly decided to issue 1,447,756 shares of £1 each at 11s. 6d. per share. After payment has been made for the Mufulira shares the balance of the proceeds of the issue, about £62,700, will be available to meet the expenses of the issue and for the general business of the company. The new shares are being offered to members registered in the books of the company at the close of business on November 22, in the proportion of three new shares for every 44 existing shares. The new shares will not be entitled to participate in any dividends declared in respect of the year ended June 30, 1954.

**Progress Reports for November**

BAHUN MINES—41,500 tons of ore were treated at the Bahun mine for 2,033 1/2 tons of concentrate, valued at £0,061 (£10,029 for October). The corresponding figures for the Sumbwa mine were 2,700 tons, 273 1/2 tons of concentrate, and for the Bayfield mine 1,193 tons, 253 oz. and 1 1/2 tons of concentrate. Wankie Colliery—302,601 tons of coal and 47,053 tons of coke were sold, compared with 270,723 and 55,790 tons respectively in October.

RHODESIA BROKEN HILL—1,740 tons of lead and 1,850 tons of zinc were produced, against 4,000 and 2,850 tons respectively in October.

**Coal in Zambezi Valley**

COAL DEPOSITS discovered in the Zambezi Valley have a width of from 14 to 20 feet and may be related to the Wankie seams. Mr. W. G. Dunlop, Northern Rhodesian Member for Commerce and Industry, said recently. The preliminary investigations might prove of considerable importance, for all previous coal discoveries in the valley had been thought to belong to the poorer, thinner, Madumabisa series.

**Nyasaland Bauxite**

THAT THE BRITISH ALUMINIUM COMPANY, which has an option on a bauxite deposit on Mount Manje, would now be operating in Nyasaland was the hope expressed by Mr. Donald MacIntyre, Federal Minister of Finance, when he spoke at the Caledonian Society's dinner in Blantyre last week. He added that American investment consultants now visiting the Federation were much interested in the Manje deposits.

**Copperbelt Talks**

THE EUROPEAN MINE WORKERS' UNION in Northern Rhodesia decided on Monday to hold discussions with representatives of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., on the subject of the advancement of African workers. The corporation had suggested a resumption of talks on the basis of the statement of policy recently issued by Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo-American group.

**Tanamai Syndicate**

TANAMI GOLD MINING SYNDICATE, LTD., reports revenue of £3,261 (£1,008) in the year ended April 30 last, and the balance after general charges, etc., at £1,094 (£553), raising the carry-forward to £2,256.

**Sherwood Star**

SHERWOOD STAR GOLD MINING CO., LTD., reports a profit of £3,924 in the year ended June 30, compared with a loss of £12,504 in the previous year. The debit balance carried forward is £5,094 (£3,018).

**Mining Dividend**

CAM & MOTOR GOLD MINING CO. (1919), LTD.—Interim 20% actual, 6d. per share (the same).



Company Report

# Barclays Bank D.C.O.,

## Valuable Contribution to Commonwealth Development

### Benefits from Gradual Abolition of Controls

### Taxation's Failure to Keep Pace with Changing Requirements

### MR. JULIAN S. CROSSLEY'S REVIEW

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. will be held on December 22 at 22, Abchurch-Lane, London, E.C.

The following is the statement by the Chairman, Mr. J. S. CROSSLEY, which has been circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1954:

The resolutions submitted to the extraordinary general meeting and class meetings of stockholders and shareholders held on September 22, were passed at those meetings without a dissent, and the result is reflected in the balance sheet we now produce. This accordingly shows an increase of £1,000,000 in our paid-up capital and of £1,000,000 in the reserve fund to which a further £1,000,000 has been added from the current year's earnings, bringing the total of that fund to £30,450,000.

#### Simplification of Capital Structure

We have now taken the final step in the simplification of our capital structure, which began when in February, 1947, we were able to eliminate the 8% preference issue by offering to shareholders the right to convert into ordinary stock. With the elimination of the 8% share, which has now been carried through, our capital consists of only one class, with each share carrying one vote. Although it seems likely that, if the Bank's operations continue to expand, further increases in capital will be necessary from time to time, I hope we shall in future be able to maintain this uniform structure, and so avoid the difficulties which inevitably arise when the rights of different classes of stockholders have to be considered.

Concerning the Bank's name, I should like to say just this: one does not change a name lightly, and certainly not a name which has become as well known in so many far off lands, as I believe has been the case with ours. Our familiar signboard must often have been a welcome sight to travellers overseas, and not least perhaps during the war. What we have done, however, is not so much to change as to shorten our name, in order to conform with practice and save unnecessary labour.

#### Reason for Change of Name

From the very first this long and rather cumbersome title received short shrift from the practical world. It had hardly seen the light of day before it became amputated to 'Barclays' which came into general use overseas, and the 'D.C. & O.' in general use in England. It must have become a rare event for anyone to use the old name of the Bank in full either in speaking or in writing. Furthermore, it was a name which was not easy to translate, indeed, it had little or no meaning in any foreign language.

One of the pleasantest variations that I can recall was the Amharic form of the Bank's name which was

used on the signboard of the branch which we opened in Addis Ababa for military purposes during the war. It was translated 'Barclay'. For the first English colonies and for the British countries overseas. This was about the nearest approximation that could be contrived in that language. The interpretation of our name, however, has not invariably been so poetic.

#### Mark of Confidence

"The further capital now provided by our parent Bank should, I think, be looked upon as something more than a mere addition to an already substantial investment of a bank of confidence in the prospects of this Bank. It is also an earnest of faith in the Commonwealth and Empire, with which the name of this Bank is so closely identified. And not only the future of the Bank, but of so much more. Let us hope, therefore, that its real significance will not be lost, and that it will serve as an encouragement to those who see this association of freely organized communities, variously known as the British Empire or Commonwealth, not only as a model of practical development, but as one of the strongest forces making for the cohesion of the free world.

Conferring mutual benefits upon all its members and preaching no exclusive dogma, it harbours no aggressive designs. Yet statesmanship of the highest order and a full measure of our resources, both human and material, are needed if this remarkable achievement of our political genius is to survive, with its essential characteristics, in a fear-ridden world. Like the maritime empire of ancient Greece, it is challenged by a totally different philosophy, based on material power, without the same ideals and placing an altogether different value upon human rights.

#### Faith in the Commonwealth

It is remarkable that, with so much at stake, so much also should be taken for granted. We need not pretend that our system is perfect, or even that our family of nations is invariably a harmonious one, but in its very flexibility lies its strength, for it is being continually shaped to the changing requirements of the times. Its members by working together for common purposes, point the way to larger entities and a more progressive and tranquil world. Although all political parties, in greater or lesser degree, pay at least lip-service to the Commonwealth, there are few who seem to carry this great conception in the foreground of their minds or proclaim their faith in positive terms. Yet even the most hardened cynic could not watch unimpressed the progress of the Royal tour through many lands or remain unmoved by the spontaneous upsurge of feeling that their people showed in welcoming their Queen. A few pictures commemorating this phenomenal journey are included in our report. Unfortunately, they cannot

convey in any adequate sense the feeling of significance with which each occasion was viewed.

#### Responsibility Towards New Countries

"We have, it seems to me, a particular responsibility towards the new countries which are now growing into nationhood and inheriting from us our political system. In the period of rapid transition—in some cases, no doubt, too rapid—the constitutional aspect tends all too easily to be regarded as an end in itself. Stripped of its environment and of the traditions and culture that gave it birth, the political system when planted in a different soil may develop unexpected characteristics. It may consequently be necessary to make good certain deficient elements, more especially those that help to create a wider understanding of the responsibilities, as well as the benefits and privileges, which membership of this community entails. From this alone a true sense of civic citizenship can grow.

In the field of education especially, therefore, an immense task lies ahead, and I should like particularly to refer to the efforts that are being made by many recently established universities and colleges in Africa, and also the newly-founded University College in the West Indies. It is difficult to exaggerate either the importance of their work or the extent of their needs. In helping them at times with substantial donations, or in other ways when some special need has arisen, I hope you will feel that the action of your Board has been justified.

#### Progress of Development Corporation

"We are pleased, for our part, to be able to earmark the fresh resources now at our disposal in the first place for Commonwealth development by subscribing for additional capital in Barclays Overseas Development Corporation. The Corporation, as you will see from the report attached, has made further progress. Its resources are now fully employed as a result of the continued expansion of its activities, and we feel that the time is now approaching when we shall be justified in offering to others an opportunity to participate with us in its future development. Mr. Wilkinson, who has been manager of the Corporation since its inception, has now reached the age of retirement. It is a rare privilege to start *ab initio* with a business which has such wide powers and from which such interesting results may flow. We are much indebted to Mr. Wilkinson for all that he has done to give this Corporation a sound start in life.

#### The Directorate

"During the past year we have elected two new directors to the board of the Bank—Mr. P. V. Emrys-Evans and Mr. G. F. Lewis. Mr. Emrys-Evans will be known to you as a former Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, and is now an executive director of the British South Africa Company. His father, Mr. John Emrys-Evans, C.M.G., was vice-chairman of the National Bank of South Africa from 1902 until the date of the amalgamation in 1926, when he became a member of the South African board of this Bank and was vice-chairman of that board until his death in 1931. It is a pleasure to feel that a connexion which lasted 29 years is being renewed in this way.

"Mr. G. F. Lewis, who will have been known to many of you as a general manager of Barclays Bank Limited, was one of the six inspectors who came from Barclays Bank Limited to this Bank for a period of a few months at the time of the amalgamation. Since that time, although working in another place, I think it is true that Mr. Lewis has never lost his interest in the

progress of this Bank. In addition to being appointed a director, Mr. Lewis has now become a member of the London Committee. I feel sure that you will wish to join with me in welcoming these two new recruits to our board, whose varied experience and background will be of great value to the Bank.

"Mr. E. O. Holden, who will be retiring from the London Committee on December 31, will have completed, when he leaves us, almost 50 years of distinguished banking service, during which he has held many important posts both at home and overseas. He will be greatly missed by his many friends, and I should like to express our thanks to him on the completion of a very remarkable record of loyal and painstaking service to the Bank.

"Before I mention the changes in our local boards overseas that have taken place during the year, I feel you would wish to refer to the death of our old friend Mr. A. B. Gillett in June last. Mr. Gillett, whose connexion with this Bank goes back as far as he became a member of the London Committee of the National Bank of South Africa, was elected a director of this Bank on its formation in 1925. He was vice-chairman of the Bank from 1937 to 1943, and then deputy-chairman until 1944, when he gave up this appointment before retiring from the board in 1950.

#### Local Boards

"There have been a few changes in our local boards overseas, the most notable of which has been the retirement from the South African board of Dr. J. B. Holloway, D.Sc., formerly head of the Treasury, to his appointment as Ambassador to Washington. I know you would like me to wish him every success in this most important position. A particularly heavy responsibility must, I think, fall upon South Africa's representative in the United States at the present time.

"It is sometimes difficult to avoid the impression that in many countries, and perhaps more particularly in the councils of the United Nations, there exists a prejudice against South Africa, and that her representatives do not always obtain a fair hearing. It should not be forgotten that widely divergent points of view may be held in complete sincerity and, moreover, that the problems of South Africa are also world problems needing, like all human problems, sympathy and understanding. It is easy to over-simplify them, and they are certainly not to be solved by the disingenuous pretence that they do not exist. Such an attitude is apt to be exasperating and to do nothing but harm to those whose cause it is intended to serve.

"In the Cape, Mr. J. du F. Qooshuizen and Dr. R. W. Wilcocks, Ph.D., D.C.L., have been appointed to the Cape local board. They are both well known in the Cape area, and we shall be glad to benefit from their knowledge and advice.

#### Senior Staff Changes

"There are some retirements and appointments among the senior staff to which I should refer. Mr. C. D. Aicock, general manager in the Cape since 1949, retired on September 30, and has been succeeded by Mr. A. A. Penhorne, formerly an assistant general manager in South Africa. Mr. R. Whyte, an assistant general manager of the Bank, has returned to South Africa, and Mr. J. R. Thompson for some time an assistant general manager in South Africa has been appointed an assistant general manager of the Bank, together with Mr. A. F. Mallory, formerly a general manager's assistant.

"We have also appointed Mr. J. C. D. Cox, until recently a local director in West Africa, who has had previous experience in numerous other territories, as our



representative centred in Birmingham. Here, we believe, he will be able to serve a useful purpose by providing first-hand information about mining and other matters connected with our territories overseas, which are increasingly important as markets for both exporters and importers.

#### Visits to Overseas Branches

I will not attempt to catalogue all the visits to our branches overseas made by directors during the year. Amongst the most important visits were those made by Lord Portal and Sir Eric Maclhig, who between them covered almost every branch in the West Indies and Caribbean areas. After this tour Lord Portal was able to fit in a short visit to Barclays Bank (Canada), whose general manager, Mr. Vile, has recently been visiting us here.

I had the pleasure of accompanying Sir Eric during part of this, his first, overseas visit as a director of the Bank. He also spent some time in Canada and in the United States. Mr. Seebohm, too, made his first overseas tour on the Bank's behalf and visited a large number of our branches in West Africa. Early this year I was also able to visit South Africa and Rhodesia and to spend a short time on the return journey in the Sudan and Egypt.

We were glad to have our vice chairman, Mr. Aiken, once again over from South Africa, and on this occasion his visit came at a time when Mr. Entwistle, general manager in South Africa, was here. This gave us a most useful opportunity to hold joint meetings with the senior head office officials of the Bank in both areas. In addition, we have been able to welcome, amongst others, Mr. E. L. Jackson, of our South African board, and Mr. C. S. Cordell and Mr. H. V. J. Bossmke, of our Cape local board; also Sir Ellis Robins, vice chairman, Sir Harold Carmel Robinson, and Mr. Humphrey Gibbs, all of our Rhodesian local board.

#### Repayments to Arab Depositors

"Before considering the figures for the year I wish to refer to one special matter concerning our business, to which you may have seen some references from time to time in the Press. In particular, you may have seen notices of the action brought up to the House of Lords by the Arab Bank, Limited, and more recently some references to the proposals of the Government of Israel for repaying to Arab depositors those balances which were lying in the banks at the date of the termination of the Palestine Mandate and which had been impounded by the Custodian of Absentee Property in the State of Israel.

The Bank had no option, under the regulations in force, but to act as it did, and in holding this view we were supported by the unanimous decision of the Judicial Committee of the House of Lords, as well as of the lower courts. We have, nevertheless, always felt much sympathy with our customers who were unable to get repayment of their money. I am therefore particularly glad to be able to tell you that, under an arrangement which has now been worked out with the Israel Government, these balances will now be repaid without further delay. This matter, apart from taking up a great amount of the time of our general managers and other senior officials, has given rise to serious misunderstandings, and in various ways, has been the cause of much trouble. I am sure you will be pleased, therefore, to know that it has at last been possible to reach a successful outcome.

The circumstances were quite without precedent, such difficulties as these could, in fact, never have arisen had it not been for the manner in which the termination

of the British Mandate was brought about. In the absence of any decisive policy, and under strong external pressure, the Mandate was simply abandoned without any clear-cut plans for a successor Government. Events were allowed to take their course and the results had legal consequences of great complexity. Whatever may have been said about the mandatory Government, it will always be remembered as having given to Palestine a first class administration, but the manner of its going, unfortunately, was such as to embroil itself neither to Arab nor to Jew, and the influence of this can be traced in subsequent events throughout the Middle East.

#### Irresolution and Apathy

As has so often happened in the past at the conclusion of an exhausting struggle during which Britain by her determination and leadership has helped to save smaller nations as well as herself, a period of irresolution and apathy follows. What has been wanting seems to be a policy, and a policy that is impossible to others, and more especially to the many new States, which now occupy this vast area and whose every existence as independent States, was largely the result of British action. If in recent years they have felt some bewilderment at the course followed by Britain, it would not be surprising.

It has been said that, without economic independence, it is not possible for any country to follow an independent policy. Whether or not this is so, it is certainly true that without one it is impossible to have reliable friends. Our hope, therefore, must be that our growing economic strength will be reflected in a more sane policy throughout the whole of the Middle East. It seems essential, not only for their own security, but for the security of the whole free world that its peoples should look to the West rather than in other directions. The importance to the world of this area, hardly needs emphasizing; it also happens to be an area in which your Bank is closely interested.

#### Bank's Continued Expansion

The Bank's business has continued to expand during the year, and although we have not been opening new branches at quite such a rapid rate as in the past, we have, on an average opened more than five offices each month since our last report was issued. The rate of expansion of the last few years, while it has the advantage of providing for promotion for many of our staff at an unusually rapid rate, also places a great strain upon our training facilities. These are being steadily improved in scope, not only as regards the bringing of men from overseas to England for training, but by increasing the facilities at our own training centres overseas. In South Africa, for instance, we now have training schools in Johannesburg, Cape Town, and Durban.

In addition, we have recently made arrangements whereby younger men serving in this country who have been selected for service overseas not only receive an initial period of practical training at our home branches, but can now also spend a short time at a training school in London where they are given intensive instruction by way of a special course in overseas banking practice. This provides them with a good grounding in the conditions which they are likely to meet with in the countries to which they are being sent. I have no doubt that as we gain experience we shall be able to improve still further the facilities of this sort that we are providing for our staff. I need hardly emphasize to you the importance of this whole question. You will realize the extent to which the fortunes of your Bank are dependent upon a well trained staff, and you may judge how satisfactorily our people have stood up to the strains so far imposed upon them.

"At the annual meeting in December you will, I feel certain, wish to propose a customary vote of thanks to the staff. The generous and enthusiastic spirit in which this has always hitherto been done has added immensely to its value. Nevertheless, I should like to pay my own tribute, having once again had the pleasure to meet the staff in many branches at home and abroad during the year. I can underline our indebtedness to them."

#### Increased Creditor Balances

In the balance sheet the figures reflect further expansion and show an increase £38,000,000 in creditor balances. Although there has been a slight drop of about 1% in our ratio, this still remains at the high figure of over 19%. The other principal changes on the assets side are a further rise in the ratio of advances from over 34% to over 37%, represented by an increase of approximately £26,000,000 in the total amount. The expansion in this business that has taken place during the year has in this respect been most marked in South Africa, where the economic position has shown a striking improvement. Although almost all other sections of the Bank have contributed to this expansion, the rate of growth has not been quite so marked in some areas as has been the case in recent years.

As might be expected, the effect of all this has resulted in an increase in the earnings for the year, out of which we have felt wise to allocate a substantial amount to reserves, while maintaining the dividend at the old rate.

The further increase in the premises account, which I foreshadowed last year, has taken place, the figure rising from £6,900,000 to £8,500,000. Although it may be some years before we can substantially reduce the present rate of new construction, we are at last beginning to make an impression on the immense programme of building work with which we were confronted at the end of the war and which was, in part, a heritage of the war itself.

#### Jamaican Experiment

You will notice in this annual report a picture of the staff holiday house which we have just completed in Jamaica. It may seem to some people, in the depth of an English winter, that to work in Jamaica would of itself be a pleasant enough holiday, but those who work there year in and year out need their holidays as much as anyone. Holiday resorts, however, are becoming increasingly popular in the West Indies for overseas tourists, and their prices are consequently beyond the means of most of us who work in the Bank. We are much indebted to some good friends in Jamaica for making available to us a piece of land at very moderate cost and in an ideal situation. On this we have built an attractive house for the use of the staff, which I feel will not only be greatly in demand but may possibly arouse feelings of jealousy elsewhere. While this is an experiment which I personally hope will prove successful, perhaps I ought to add that there are not many other parts of the world where similar conditions apply.

"Another picture which I should have liked to have been able to show in this report would have been of a certain area fronting Old Broad Street, of which a new building was making good progress. I am only sorry to have to report that, in spite of our having received a building licence, as I told you last year, progress up to date has been most disappointing. To erect a building in the City of London on a large scale is a formidable undertaking under present-day conditions. We have to be certain that we are making the best economic use of

the available space in conformity with the strict limits of present-day regulations. I want to assure you that the matter is having most urgent attention, and I hope that in next year's report I shall be able to tell you that our difficulties have been successfully overcome."

#### The National Economy

"There can be little doubt that the gradual abolition of controls now permeating the economy has begun to bring in results. Only the most unjudicious minds would refuse to acknowledge this as an indication that we are moving in the right direction. The figures recently given by the Chancellor respecting the balance of payments for the first half of the year tell their own story. Yet we must not forget that the recovery started from a very low ebb and that there is still a long way to go before a satisfactory position can be established. Our gold and dollar reserves have not yet even reached the figure at which they stood in 1951."

Moreover, the rate of progress is still slow, harder work and better discipline will be needed before we can even match the rate of economic expansion shown by certain European countries, notably West Germany, where the fiscal policy now being followed has undoubtedly been a helpful factor, and there are other countries in Europe which appear likely to have been outstripping us.

#### Burden of Direct Taxation

The Chancellor has stated recently that it should be possible for us in this country to double our standard of living within the next 20 years, his idea being on the basis of some reduction in taxation. There is a connexion between these two things, for taxation is not a purely negative weapon, but a flexible instrument which can be so shaped as to promote greater production and efficiency, discourage consumption, or increase the flow of capital investment. In a freely organized society which must rely for its results on some system of incentives and rewards, it has, therefore, a dominant rôle to play. Taxes have probably been raised in many respects by the Chancellor's remark, but the crux of the matter is to decide just where a given amount of taxation relief is likely to have the maximum effect in achieving the result desired.

"In recent years there has been a tendency to reduce the impact of direct taxation at the lower end of the scale, thereby excluding altogether large numbers of people from the category of income tax payers. In present circumstances it is, I think, open to question whether this method passes the test either from the standpoint of economics or of ethics, whatever merits it may have from the angle of politics, which all too frequently cares for none of these things. To narrow the base on which income tax is levied may involve a costly concession without bringing compensating advantages to the economy as a whole."

#### Industry and Incentives

Moreover, at a time when the standard rate of income tax is necessarily high, it is difficult to defend on grounds of equity any measure which has the effect of removing altogether from its reach large numbers of people, all of whom are privileged to share to the full in the benefits of the Welfare State. In such circumstances it seems only right that the burden of direct taxation should be widely spread, especially as in the long run this should also provide the surest safeguard against public extravagance.

"The view is, I believe, widely held, both within the trade unions and outside them, that in many trades and industries the gap between the effective pay of skilled and unskilled employees is too narrow, and that this



makes for inefficient output and poor standards of workmanship. The present end of our fiscal policy seems, however, to accentuate this very weakness by weighting the scales ever more heavily against the more enterprising worker as he climbs the ladder. And if, notwithstanding these discouragements, he should succeed in being promoted to a position of high executive responsibility, he will be faced in addition with the obligation of paying surtax, a tax which itself is so deeply graded that it must seem to many hardly worth while making the extra effort to merit further promotion.

To make the picture complete, we should glance again for a moment at the other end of the scale and consider the large numbers of people enjoying the benefits of subsidized housing. The most casual observer can hardly fail to observe the lush growth of T.V. masts that decorate so many of our country houses and estates. While one hopes that their occupants may also be able to share many of the more solid benefits of this age, they may perhaps be forgiven for asking whether we are really serious in our professions of belief in the principle of incentives designed to encourage production rather than consumption. The fact that production has, nevertheless, continued to show a gradual expansion would seem to suggest that the Chancellor's vision of a vastly increased living standard is a reasonable expectation, given favourable conditions.

#### Problems of Rewarding Senior Officials

For us to discuss the matter of excessively high rates of taxation on the personal incomes of the more senior officials is by no means an academic exercise. It takes the practical form of creating many pressing administrative problems, sometimes of a most intractable kind. This is particularly noticeable when questions arise of the transference of senior officials to this country from territories overseas in which very different conditions apply. I think it may safely be assumed that in the case of all large-scale organizations, and perhaps particularly those with overseas ramifications, one of the most frustrating problems is that of properly rewarding and encouraging those who most deserve it. While in the case of the more junior staff this may be relatively simple, it so often happens that for those in the higher ranks, on whom the main responsibility must always rest, little that is effective can be done. Yet the value of those men is incalculable. They do, in very truth, earn some relief from their tax burden, in many cases a surtax burden, but there is no surtax relief on earned income, although the principle of income tax relief has long been accepted.

#### Inquiry Needed

"I find it difficult, in any case, to see much logic in a system which rewards meritorious service with one hand and removes the reward with the other in such wholesale fashion. Perhaps in the high and far off times a gross income of £2,000 may have represented great affluence and may have been enjoyed almost exclusively by the idle rich. If so, it is hardly the case today, and if, as we must surely hope, we are to enjoy the benefits of an expanding economy, then as each year goes by many more thousands of men will presumably enter this category.

"It would, I think, be profitable to conduct an inquiry into the incidence of surtax, if only to discover whether the composition of this privileged body has not undergone a metamorphosis, and whether it does not now consist mainly of those highly-paid workers in industry and trade whom the country can least afford to lose. If so, it is a matter for serious consideration, for men

with high qualifications are in constant demand in countries overseas where such stringent limitations do not apply.

#### Need to Reduce Surtax

Last year out of a total revenue yield of £4,368,000,000, the yield of surtax accounted for £1,240,000, or only about 3%. These figures seem to suggest that it should not be impossible to make a substantial cut here without serious embarrassment to the Exchequer. Indeed, if one is inclined to probe deeper into the underlying consequences, it may well seem that the additional revenue has been dearly bought, not only in discouragement and loss of energy and drive, but in the methods that have been devised to meet the problems created by excessive taxation on higher incomes.

"It would be surprising, for example, if there were not an easily traceable relationship between the taxation of higher incomes and the growth of that comparatively modern enterprise, the business trusts movement. This has a particularly close connection with the necessary function in any business community of the Revenue authorities are seriously concerned about the way it is spreading, they ought not to forget that it is an inescapable consequence of the present system. It carries with it the seeds of corruption which, if allowed to grow unchecked, may not only harm the revenue, but undermine morale in the individual. There is, however, no hope of effectively limiting its growth without some amelioration in taxation.

#### Case for A New Approach

As in the case of our rate system, though perhaps not so obvious, our system of taxation has utterly failed to keep pace with changing requirements. Already it has driven many important companies to take overseas domicile, while many more, which in other circumstances would have been formed in this country, are being formed elsewhere, even though they may still look to London as their market for capital. If, for similar reasons, key men in industry and commerce should follow suit in large numbers, the loss to the country might become calamitous. What is needed is a new approach to these questions, by minds unhampered by the past and prepared to take full consideration the facts of the present.

## More Pay For Railway Workers

PAY INCREASES for African railway workers in the Rhodesias, giving greater recognition of length of service, have been recommended by a special tribunal. In Northern Rhodesia the chairman, Judge H. J. Hoffman, made an award in the absence of unanimity. In Southern Rhodesia the tribunal sat as a special industrial council.

Apart from certain increases for all African workers, awards are suggested for Africans with more than four years' service, with annual increments thereafter of 10s. and 7s. 6d. in alternate years. "The reason underlying this proposal," says the report, "may be summarized as giving higher pay to employees at a time before which they should not be married, and providing greater recognition for length of service, thus creating the incentive to regard this employment as a career."

An official of the Internal Affairs Department has explained that the decision to make no change in pay during the first four years was justifiable, since wage standards for Native entrants were reasonable.

The tribunal considered a claim for an additional 10s. on the monthly total allowance of £2 for those receiving money in lieu of rations, and recommended an increase of 5s. The members of the tribunal were Messrs. W. A. Gashobane and E. A. Gorden, nominated by the Railway, and Messrs. G. F. Williams and J. M. N. Nkomo, nominated by the African workers.

Company Reports**The Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Company, Limited****Mr. Robert Annan's Report**

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE GOLD FIELDS RHODESIAN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on December 1, 1954, in London. MR. ROBERT ANNAN, Chairman, presided. The following are extracts from his speech:

The net profit for the year amounted to £277, being £2,071 less than for the previous year. The profit on sales of investments increased by £26,763 to £44,730, but gross income from investments showed a decrease of £8,168, chiefly as the result of the sale of the shareholding in Orville Dredging Company, Limited, and the passing of the dividend by Lake George Mining Corporation, Limited. Interest received was higher by £5,900, reflecting the resumption of an interest payment by Motapa Gold Mining Company, Limited, as well as an increase in the bank deposit account.

To the net profit for the year must be added a balance of £5,514 brought forward from last year, and £13,942 taxation recoveries. The sum of £20,000 has been transferred to depreciation reserve and income tax of £18,200 deducted from dividends received. Your directors have recommended the payment of a dividend of 6d. per share, less income tax, which will absorb £14,570 and leave a balance to be carried forward of £5,430.

It will be noted that we have given the valuation of unquoted investments at Stock Exchange prices at the date of the balance sheet. This showed an unquoted appreciation of £258,450.

**Motapa Mine**

At the Motapa mine improved metallurgical results were secured, partly by reducing the tonnage milled. This, with a higher grade of ore milled, accounts for a substantial increase in the average yield.

At Sebake development of the arsenical ores in the southern part of the property has given disappointing results and has now been stopped. In the northern, or Indarama, section, development of the antimonial ores is continuing. Metallurgical results show marked improvement both in recovery and in the quality of the concentrate produced.

This company has now been engaged for many years in prospecting and exploration for mines in Southern Rhodesia, with results that have not compensated for the effort and expenditure involved. After careful consideration your directors have decided to cease all work of this nature, except for completion of development at Sebake, and to effect a corresponding economy in staff and administrative expenditure.

Excellent progress continues to be made at West Driefontein, which is fulfilling its promise to become one of the outstanding gold mines of the world. Driefontein has now been in production for a year and has made excellent progress, earning substantial profits.

In the Orange Free State the Harmony mine is now producing gold, and development results on this property are most encouraging. Results at Welkom are also showing improvement.

Taken as a whole, our investments are in a good state, a substantial part being in high-grade gold mines which have recently started production or will shortly do so, including in many cases the production of uranium also. Our revenue from this source should continue to increase.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Company Report**East African Sisal Plantations****Mr. G. R. S. Doyle's Statement**

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held on December 3 in London.

MR. G. R. S. DOYLE, Chairman, presided, and in the course of his speech said: "It is with some pleasure that we put before you the accounts to June 30, 1954, which, despite the fall in the price of sisal, show better results than in the previous year.

Our production was 1,885 tons as against 1,736 tons in the previous year. This increase went a long way towards counteracting the drop in prices, but the important factor was the substantial reduction in production costs.

A charge which has resulted from the general decrease in costs is amortization of planted areas. This is calculated by writing off expenditure within four years of planting. During 1953-54 the cost of replanting was reduced considerably without curtailing in any way the cultivation programmes. The result has been a decrease in average cost over the last four years, and we hope to reduce this item still further in the future.

The trend of sisal prices has been disappointing, as mentioned in my statement last year, but the price has now reached a low point, and we expect it to rise. They have, since then, been somewhat lower, but recently showed signs of improvement.

In the five months to November 30 we have produced 1,030 tons of sisal, against 995 tons for the same period last year. This increase naturally indicates a higher production for the entire year. There is every prospect that this will be achieved. We have, however, been handicapped by relatively poor rainfall the last few seasons and, as a result, we had to stop cutting leaf for one and a half months during the year under review. It is probable that we shall have to do the same in the early part of 1955, but, despite that, we expect to exceed last year's output.

The report was adopted.

Some of the hold-ups in the docks will not be caught up. For instance, port facilities in East Africa for unloading cars were for only £30,000 a month and you could not get them to take £600,000 next month because the port could not take them," Lord Bunsby, retiring president of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

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