

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 30, 1954

Vol. 31 No. 3877

30s. yearly post-free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Contractors' Equipment



First ask **SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.**

P.O. Box 990, Nairobi, and throughout East Africa

Compressed Air equipment — Excavators — Grabs — Cranes —
Concrete Mixers — Batching Plants — Rollers — Conveyors — Pile
Driving Plant — Drill Steel — Locomotives — Generating Equipment —
Water Treatment — Light Railway Equipment — Welding — Power
Packs — Explosives.

African Marine & General Engineering Company, Limited **MOMBASA**

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

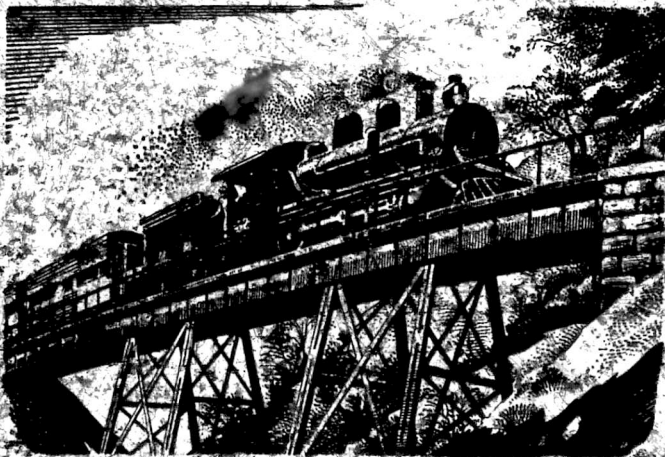
Estimates given free of charge

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

Head Office: P.O. Box 120, Mombasa

London Correspondents: GRAY, DAWES & CO., LTD., 127, Leadenhall St., London E.C.3. (Phone: AVENUE 4680)

Proposals Concerning Kenya's White Highlands



The Railway is the beginning of our history in Kenya. The Railway created Kenya as a Colony of the Crown.—Sir Edward Grieg, Governor of Kenya from 1925 to 1931.

The building of the Railway from Mombasa to the Port of Kisumu on Lake Victoria was commenced at Mombasa in 1895. In 1896, the Directors of the National Bank of India Ltd. sharing the faith of the men who opened up the country, ordered the establishment of a Branch at Mombasa—the first Bank to appear on the East African mainland. Initially, the Branch was housed in cramped quarters overlooking

the Old Harbour, performing considerable work in the possession of the present building in Treasury Square in 1905. As the result, the Bank was approached by the Government, a position it has been privileged to hold ever since. The Bank is proud that since 1896 it has been a servant of the farmers, merchants, administrators and Railway men who created Kenya as a Colony of the Crown.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

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

West End (London) Branch: 13, St. James's Square, S.W.

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

TRANS ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between Beira and Nyasaland

(with connections at Beira, Addis Ababa, Fete)

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

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

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

Trains from Limbe and Blantyre for Chipoka Harbour connect with m.v. "Ikab II" for all Lake Nyasa Ports to Mwaya (for Mbuya), Tanganyika

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
London Office: City Wall House,
129/139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For information apply to

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

57, HAYMARKET, LONDON, S.W.1

Telephone: "NORTHDOM" 2534 SQUARE LONDON
Cable: "NORTHDOM" LONDON

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular Sailings between NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS: MADAGASCAR, REUNION and MAURITIUS

SOLE AGENTS: M. G. CO., 32, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4.

Agents in East Africa: THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

**LESLIE & ANDERSON
LIMITED**

LONDON

Established 1883

IMPORTS

Cotton, Oilseeds, Coffee, Spices,
General Produce

EXPORTS

Textiles Hardware

**LESLIE & ANDERSON
(EAST AFRICA) LTD.**

MOMBASA

BRANCHES:

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

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS SHIPPING AND
GENERAL AGENTS CLEARING FORWARDING
AND WAREHOUSING

CHIEF AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA FOR:
QUEENSDOWN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
FRENCH & CO. STEAMSHIP CO., INC.

**BOVILL, MATHESON
& CO., LIMITED**

Head Office:

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

Branches:

KENYA MOMBASA
UGANDA KAMPALA
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY ARUSHA
TANGA

MANAGING AGENTS

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

Associated Companies:

W. MATHIAS & CO. LIMITED

Merchants and Estate Agents

NAIROBI ARUSHA KAMPALA TANGA

J. SUTHERLAND & CO., LIMITED

Clearing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents

MOMBASA NAIROBI ARUSHA TANGA

London Correspondents:

TREATY, BOVILL & CO., LIMITED

19, Walling Street, London, E.C.4

Tele. City 4351

**DALGETY
AND COMPANY LIMITED**

PRODUCE handled on commission with liberal
advances pending sale.

MERCHANDISE Every requirement supplied from
stock or on indent.

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

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

LIVESTOCK Importers and Salesmen.

LAND AND ESTATE Agency Business.

BRANCHES

KENYA

NAIROBI — P.O. Box 96

Mombasa Nakuru

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

TANGANYIKA

Tanga Dar-es-Salaam

P.O. Box 89 P.O. Box 572

UGANDA

Kampala — P.O. Box 1011

HEAD OFFICE:

65-68 LEADENHALL STREET

LONDON, E.C.3

Telegrams: "Dalgety", Fern, London

Telephone: "ROYAL 6650" (14 lines)

also branches throughout
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

Illustrated by the
4K Type-160 H.P.
DIESEL POWER PACK

Leaflet sent
on request

DORMAN
DIESEL ENGINES

WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (Africa) LIMITED

P.O. B. 416 P.O. BOX 160 P.O. BOX 792 P.O. BOX 1102
247 ES (A.F.M.) AN A NAIROBI MOMBASA



FAST REGULAR SAILINGS

Between U.S.A. and EAST AFRICA

also between U.S.A. and SOUTH AFRICA
and between U.S.A. and WEST AFRICA

General Agents
in East Africa
**STEAMSHIP & GENERAL
AGENCIES, LTD.**

P.O. Box 373, Mombasa (Tel. 2822)

FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

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

General Agents: **CHARLES RENNIE SON & CO., 7 BURY COURT, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.3**

NAIROBI
MOMBASA
BARES
SALAAM

A. BAUMANN & CO. LTD.

KAMPALA
LINDI
MASAKA

Established 1894

Subsidiary Companies
A. BAUMANN & Co. (London) Ltd., 4, Lloyd Avenue, London, E.C.3 — BUYING AND SELLING AGENTS
A. BAUMANN & Co. Uganda Coffee Mills, Ltd. — KAMPALA AND MASAKA FACTORIES.
A. BAUMANN & Co. (Cotton) Ltd., Kampala — COTTON MERCHANTS.
STEAMSHIP & GENERAL AGENCIES, LTD. — SHIPPING, CLEARING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Associated Company

PEIRCE BAUMANN & Co. Ltd., Mtvara.

EXPORTERS: Coffee and all East African Produce. IMPORTERS: Building, Engineering & General Supplies
A.M.C. FOODS, Nakuru — Manufacturers of balanced feeds.

AGENTS AND CONCESSIONAIRE FOR

ENGINEERING:

- Agro-Electrical Co. Ltd.
- Aussie-Hookings & Co. Ltd.
- B.J. Gallanders Gates Ltd.
- Bill Switchgear Ltd.
- British Engineers Small Tools & Equipment Co. Ltd.
- Brooks-Thomson-Houston Ltd.
- Chapoy & Norris Ltd. (Kenya Branch)
- Gascognes of Reading
- Harland & Wolff Ltd.
- Heiny & Cockill & Co. Ltd.
- Henry Simon Ltd.
- Hyster Ltd.
- International Refrigerator Co. Ltd.
- Scotts of Oldham
- T. M. C. Herwell (Sole) Ltd.
- Tompas Ltd.
- Wankle Ltd.
- Waspow Power Tools Ltd.

BUILDING MATERIALS:

- Benard Limited (Concrete Mixers)
- Cementa Sweden
- Commonwealth Trust, Ltd. (Mangalore Tiles)
- Dansk Cement Central Ltd.
- Fisher & Ludlow Ltd. (Stainless Steel Sinks, etc.)
- George Powell Ltd. (Barmac Mixers)
- George Lillington (Paintcrete)
- Leprie, Paint and Varnish Co. Ltd. (Paints)
- Standard Metal Window Co.
- Tarmac Portland Cement Co. Ltd.
- Wiresteel Reinforcement, Fabrics
- Vulcanite Roofing Felt

GENERAL:

- A. F. Agnew & Co. (Pty.) Ltd. (Ague Louvres)
- A/S. H. Standard Saekke Saishab (Paper Tacks)
- Francis Barnett Ltd. (Motor Cycles)
- Geo. Edgell & Sons Ltd. (Canned Goods)
- James Bibby & Sons Ltd. (Soaps & Fats)
- Chas. H. Challin & Sons Ltd. (Pianos)
- Handy Angle Manufacturing Company
- Murphy Chemicals Co. Ltd. (Insecticides)
- Nuswell Ltd. (Fire Extinguishers)
- Owen & Rowell Ltd. (Personal Steel Filing Cabinets)
- Sunbeam Cycles Ltd.
- Vulcan Products Ltd. (Industrial Paints)

SELLING AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA FOR

The East African Portland Cement Co. Ltd.

The British Standard Portland Cement Co. Ltd.

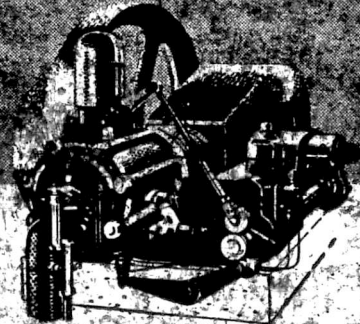
Steel Brothers (Tanganyika Forests) Ltd. for sale of Nyule and Mnyina timber

RUSTON OIL ENGINE POWER

Industrial - Marine -
Irrigation - Loco Haulage
Electricity Generation

SOLE AGENTS IN
EAST AFRICA For

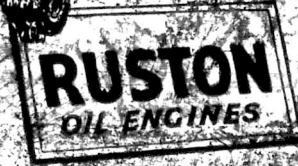
RUSTON
VERTICAL
OIL ENGINES
from 30 B.H.P.



and RUSTON HORIZONTAL
OIL ENGINES FROM
75 B.H.P. UPWARDS

GAILEY & ROBERTS

LIMITED
HARDINGE STREET, NAIROBI
and Branches throughout East Africa
P.O. BOX 467. TELEGRAMS "GAILY" PHONE 2301
REPRESENTING THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S
LARGEST BUILDERS OF OIL ENGINES



RUSTON & HORNSBY LTD. LINCOLN ENGLAND

To South and East Africa

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

	from Southampton
"Aryedel Castle"	Jan. 6
"Ashlone Castle"	Jan. 13
"Carnarvon Castle"	Jan. 20
"Edinburgh Castle"	Jan. 27
"Winchester Castle"	Feb. 3
"Capetown Castle"	Feb. 10
"Scotling Castle"	Feb. 17
"Pretoria Castle"	Feb. 24

*Via Madeira. *Via Las Palmas



INTERMEDIATE AND
ROUND AFRICA SERVICES
from LONDON and CONTINENT

	London	(Rotterdam)
"Warwick Castle"	Jan. 12	—
"Durban Castle"	Jan. 20	Jan. 21
"Kenya Castle"	Feb. 10	—
"Rhodesia Castle"	Feb. 17	—
"Bloemfontein Castle"	Mar. 2	Mar. 3

*Out-East Coast, home West Coast.
*Out West Coast, home East Coast.
*Out and home West Coast.

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 1, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3. Telephone: 2448-2450.
West End Passenger Agency: 120, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1. WH 8911.
Branch Offices: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow.
All sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Ocean-Hall-Harrison Lines

JOINT



SERVICE

EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW, and BIRKENHEAD
to MOMBASA, TANGA, KAMPAR, DAR ES-SALAAM, LINDI, & MTWARA

RED SEA PORTS

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, ADEN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI & BERBERA

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

THE OWNERS

or

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.
MOMBASA.

Shipping Agents
STANLEY TAYLOR & CO.
LIVERPOOL 2

London Agents
TEMPERLEY, HALLIHURST & CO. LTD.
LONDON E.C.3

Grindlays Bank offers in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

modern banking facilities combined with a truly personal interest in the

individual, commercial and industrial customer

Now open at

SALISBURY, GWELO and UMTALI

*Other branches will be established in the Federation
in the near future*

GRINDLAYS

BANK LIMITED

Established 1871. *Head Office:* 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1. (Facing Cannon St.)
Federation Branches: Carolina House, 45, Gainsborough Avenue, Salisbury, 66, Savannah Street, Gwelo, and
Main Street, Umtali. *Branches in India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon.*

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Pioneer Bankers in Rhodesia and Nyasaland

When bags of gold were hung on the Bank's doorhandle

In the early days, miners arriving at the Bank after closing time would hang their bags of gold on the Bank's doorhandle to await the arrival of the Staff next morning.

The Bank's security arrangements have been vastly extended since those casual days.



The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd

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

10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET
and 77 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, EC4

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



No Miracles
promised!

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

Another K.F.A. Service
K.F.A.
 Clearing & Forwarding

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

Branches at Eldoret, Kisumu, Nairobi, Mombasa, Thompson's Falls, Molo, Kisumu, Malindi, Embu, Bungoma, Kisumu, T.L. Airport, S.T. House, J. ...



fly relaxed — fly in comfort
 fly at the lowest fares

SALISBURY to LONDON
 in 4 days
 Night Stops: ESTEREE · WADI HALFA · MALTA
 \$115 single · \$207 return

NAIROBI to LONDON
 in 3 days
 Night Stop: KHARTOUM · MALTA
 \$97 single · \$175 return

Fares include comfortable hotel accommodation at overnight stops. No extras!
 Ask your Travel Agent for details

fly **Safari**
COLONIAL COACH CLASS SERVICE
 to **U.K.**

Jointly operated by HUNTING-CLAN and AIRWORK

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

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

Telephone: 222-2223

ESTABLISHED 1924

ESTABLISHED 1924

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	543	Three Sudanese White- ters Dismissed	551
Notes By The Way	545	The Queen's Christmas Broadcast	552
Commons Debate Kenya Situation	546	Latest Mining News	566
Questions on Colonel Young's Resignation	549	Company Report	567-9

Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1954

Vol. 27

No. 1527

30s. weekly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

MUCH GOOD SENSE was talked in the House of Commons just before the Christmas recess in a two-hour debate on Colonial affairs, chiefly those of Kenya. Unfortunately, it was to an almost empty Chamber, which half-way through the discussion contained no more than fourteen members — Mr. Lennox Boyd, Mr. Walter Elliot, Mr. Alport, and Mr. Ross-Davies on the Conservative benches, and Mrs. Everage, White and Messrs. James Griffiths, Cresswell Jones, Barkway, Bottomley, Hudson, Johnson, Margand, Skeggs, and John Taylor on the Socialist benches. Thus again did members show scant courtesy and lack of interest in matters which are of the highest importance to the United Kingdom. Dozens of the absentees pontificate on Colonial subjects at every opportunity, and usually from very inadequate knowledge, to which they apparently thought that attendance that afternoon would add nothing. They would, it is true, have heard no novel facts, but not often are so many interesting and practical proposals about a Colony made in the House in so short a time. Mr. Fenner Brockway, who opened the debate, may never have been more moderate. Mr. Walter Elliot, who is always thoughtful, made two attractive proposals — that a multi-racial delegation from the Legislative Council of Kenya should come to London, and that a team of at least a dozen young Europeans, Africans, Asians, and Arabs from Kenya, to be known as "Queen's scholars," should study together at a university or technical institution in Great Britain at the expense of H.M. Government. Mr. Charles Hobson suggested that a high police officer from Great Britain should succeed Colonel Young as commissioner in Kenya, where police discipline was, he emphasized, seriously unsatisfactory.

The most courageous statement must have been Mr. Alport's assertion that "the idea of

the White Highlands is a political and economic anachronism today, and tomorrow they very well may be a positive Anachronism, if the European community suggested that the Government should acquire land which European holders wished to sell, and lease it under good husbandry conditions to tenants of any race. A system of African villages in the Highlands was inevitable, he considered, and that must involve the extension to Africans of tenancy rights in the European area. It was simultaneously desirable to establish industries in what were now African reserves, and since the Europeans engaged in them must live near the factories, a reasonable corollary would be to permit such Europeans to reside as tenants in African areas. He pleaded with the Europeans in Kenya to recognize that the multi-racial experiment in government was working, that the people of Great Britain would not uphold in that Colony a political or social pattern of life which had ceased to exist in the Mother Country, and that all communities in East Africa must adjust themselves to changing circumstances as a condition of survival. The Kenya of 1949 had gone for ever, said Mr. Alport, and, when the Mau Mau rebellion had been defeated, all Kenya would be accountable to the public opinion and aspirations of other sections of the African community.

There can be no doubt that the speaker was expressing truths which far too few Kenyans have been ready to admit in public, largely because their political leaders have shown such lack of presence of mind, lack of courage, and lack of constancy. As recently as last June, all fourteen European elected members in the Legislative Council signed a statement which bound them to "unite in maintaining the security of the White Highlands." Since the great major-

ity of Europeans, Africans, and Asians in that country interpret the word "security" in that connexion as meaning no change of any kind, a more formal declaration could scarcely have been made, particularly as every responsible person (presumably including all the fourteen signatories) knows that the Royal Commission is practically certain to recommend some changes in land usage in the Highlands. Probably none of its members will disagree with the idea of establishing African villages in the settled areas (which was, indeed, proposed in *East Africa and Rhodesia* long before the last war) and a majority may favour the admission of African tenant farmers, under strict official selection, supervision and control, to lands now in white ownership which are either unutilized, inadequately utilized, or uneconomic as European homesteads. The political leaders would therefore have been much better advised to encourage the electorate to await the Royal Commission's report and calmly consider the advantages and disadvantages of any course proposed. Since they preferred to align themselves with die-hard opposition to any change of any kind at any time, it must be from outside the Colony that Kenyans are challenged to think seriously about these matters.

It is true that Mr. Lyttelton and Mr. Lennox-Boyd promised that changes in regard to land should not be made before 1960; but if the case for some amendment of existing practices be so convincingly made by the **Good Farming** Royal Commission, that support be won from responsible opinion in Africa and in the United Kingdom, it would be highly injudicious, even from the white settler standpoint, to demand the postponement of action for five years. Wisdom and generosity would alike suggest that the best course would be for Kenyans themselves to waive that very temporary safeguard, while insisting on the most rigid precautions for good farming. There should be no question of the sale to Africans, or to Asian speculators, of any land now in European possession. There should, in our view, be no sale even to working farmers, whose interests would be adequately protected by leases, which would better meet the public need. Everybody knows that there are some Highland areas adjacent to overcrowded African reserves which are not now properly productive. Why should some carefully selected Africans (such as would be termed "master farmers" in Northern Rhodesia) not be given experimental tenancies — with specific provision in

each deed for the expulsion of the tenant at any time if he failed to fulfil the prescribed conditions of good farming? Southern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo have proved that such a project can be made to work satisfactorily. Even a restricted number of such tenancies would have great psychological advantages. Such a system would not constitute any threat to competent European farmers, it need not interfere with the settlement of more Europeans on large estates, and it would prevent speculation of the land by careless tenants of any race and by absentee landowners. It is not suggested, of course, that land acquired by the Government (and perhaps vested in the Highlands Board) should be let solely, or even mainly, to Africans. Allocation should surely be made in the best interests of the country as a whole, with the emphasis always on competency in the use of the land.

Statements Worth Noting

"Even in African areas where the majority of the people is Christian, public opinion remains in many ways heathen. Nor is this very surprising, for on the average there is one priest for every 1,000 Christians, and even this has fallen in some 15 churches and their congregations." — Mr. B. A. Maycock, in *The Vocation of an African Priest*.

"*Apartheid* automatically cultivates the colour crisis. If somewhere in Africa tonight there is a black Hitler, dreaming of driving all white men into the sea, he may be praying for the continuation of *Apartheid*." — Sir Stephen King-Hall.

"An appreciation of British experience, system, and principles can produce a common ground on which all races meet and work in harmony and mutual respect." — Mr. R. Frost, representative of the British Council in East Africa.

"We live in a world to which men are more bitterly divided by the things they think and the way they think about them than by any other factor." — Canon Max Warren, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society.

"The whole fate of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland really depends on a proper solution of the problem of the industrial colour bar on the Copperbelt." — Mr. P. Gordon-Walker, M.P.

"The Royal Technical College in Kampala will become a twin tower with Makerere College, Kampala." — Mr. J. W. Gailer, Deputy Director of Education (Technical), Uganda.

"There are still more witch doctors than teachers in Central Africa." — The Rev. H. Wakefin Coxhill, secretary-general of the Bureau des Missions Protestantes du Congo Belge.

"I am most anxious that secondary education should be established in Nyasaland as soon as that can be effectively done." — Mr. J. M. Greenfield, Federal Minister of Education.

"This paragraph sets out admirably the history of these alien Somalis and their true qualities. I wrote it." — The Minister for African Affairs in Kenya.

"My speeches in the Federal Hansard already occupy 90 pages." — Mr. G. F. M. van Bredon, M.P., for Kabere.

"No animal in Africa can remain motionless as long as a lion." — Mr. Oskar Koehnig, in *Port Tupu*.

Notes By The Way

Twenty Wasted Months

YET AGAIN the career of an individual has been given precedence over the good of the Colonial Empire. That is at least the construction which the interested section of the public must put on the news that Mr. E. B. David, who has been in charge of the East African section of the Colonial Office since the beginning of May last year, is to become Colonial Secretary in Hong Kong. Mr. David had had no connexion whatsoever with any part of Africa when he was made responsible for the East African division, and must therefore have entered upon his Colonial Office duties with nothing beyond an elementary knowledge of the territories concerned. It would take any man, however intelligent and astute, many months to acquire a grasp of the problems of East Africa to be able to begin to form judgments of value. Now, before that process could possibly be far advanced, he is to be sent to the Far East.

Bad Example of Colonial Office

IN PLAIN ENGLISH, that means that, so far as East Africa is concerned, the Colonial Office and he have wasted the past twenty months. Nor was the experience of his able and popular predecessor, Mr. Philip Rogers, such a success. He resigned the post only from April 1950 to May 1953 and was then switched to the West Indian appointment although the knowledge he had meantime acquired, partly from extensive visits to East Africa, would have been especially valuable when Kenya and Uganda were faced with grave problems. Such considerations, however, were not to be allowed to interfere with the bad old habits of the Colonial Office — which are a major factor in the criticisms of Colonial leaders. Secretaries of State are so overburdened that they have little opportunity of imposing on their own office the drastic reforms which are required, but not until that much overdue task is accomplished will there be anything approaching rational use of the manpower available. If Colonial Governments are often seriously at fault in this matter, they are set a very bad example by the Colonial Office.

Colonel Young's Resignation

THE RESIGNATION OF Colonel Arthur Young from the Commission of Police in Kenya — to which Colony he had been lent by the City of London for a year in order to reorganize the police services — has caused general surprise, for though serious differences of opinion were known to exist between him and the Government, they were thought to have been sufficiently narrowed to prevent his withdrawal some three months before the end of his short term of duty. The real question in dispute was whether Kenya should have a police force on the English model or the customary Colonial gendarmerie. Without using that word, the Government of Kenya held to the second conception — with the support, I do not doubt, of almost everyone knowing East African conditions, which suffer drastically from those of the United Kingdom. It is regrettable that a man with so distinguished a record as Colonel Young should have felt it necessary to take the extreme step he has chosen, but it is common knowledge that he has been far from happy in the appointment, especially in recent months.

Local Criticisms

ON HIS ARRIVAL IN KENYA he made an immediate impression by his objective approach to his very dif-

ficult task and by his public tributes to most of the men in the police. Perhaps he was unduly generous in this matter and insufficiently cautious in accepting advice from some quarters. At least, that is the conviction of some level-headed Kenyans with intimate knowledge of the personalities concerned. Two other criticisms are held by some responsible men, that too much tolerance has been shown to some officials of the force who might with advantage be removed, and that there has been too little willingness to listen to responsible non-officials of standing and great local experience. Nobody will suggest that Colonel Young has repeated in Kenya his remarkable Malaya achievement, but everyone will agree that he has made a valuable contribution to the improvement of a police service which badly needed it.

Man Mau Obscenities

IT IS SURPRISING to find that Commander Fox Pitt doubts whether reports of Man Mau "obscenities" are reliable. No scope for scepticism may seem to remain, but in a letter to the *New Statesman* he has referred to "uncritical acceptance" of such reports, and emphasized that "the evidence for obscene oath-taking ceremonies is the same in value as that on which the death sentences on two Kikuyu were recently based: the evidence on man mau to the police and evidence as to population and density of settlement against its treatment." Then he quotes Dr. Leakey as having testified that he knows Kikuyu who even Man Mau admissions do not believe that such brutal things are done. Later in the letter comes the suggestion that "because civilian morals appears to need something more than charges of murder and cruelty," exaggerations about the oaths have been circulated.

Settlers Resolute

THIS SEEMS TO ME NONSENSE. There is irrefutable evidence of the indescribably obscene nature of the oathing ceremonies, and the facts do not bear out the idea of eagerness to make them widely known in order to support civilian morale. To take the last point first, there was, so far as I am aware, no suggestion from any quarter at the time of the Mau Mau outbreak that settler resolution required reinforcement. On the contrary, it has not flinched — despite two years and more of gross mismanagement by civil and military authorities. It is discontent with that mismanagement which has angered the non-official public in Kenya, not the Mau Mau threat itself. If it were true that news of the oaths needed to be circulated to sustain civilian morale, the Government would presumably have taken the necessary steps at the time of the outbreak, or at least very soon afterwards. If did nothing of the sort. In fact, details of the oaths had reached me in London from non-official sources long before any statement on the subject was made in the Kenya Legislature or in the House of Commons.

Goats

COLONEL ROBERT GREGAN, who has just passed his 80th birthday, must be the only member of a Legislative Council in any part of East or Central Africa who has ever reached four score years while still politically active. He has often been the authentic voice of the Kenya settler community, and at other times the voice crying in the wilderness. But the wilderness, whether of thought or of African bush, has attracted him since he was a young man, and as a "lone buffalo"

he is probably quite as happy as when host to a merry party. "Grogg" is indeed a many-sided man. He has been the authentic, foot-slogging pioneer; the transformer of barren land into well-managed farms and plantations; the originator of industrial conceptions and their translator into reality; the platform spell-binder with an unconquerable predilection for bitter phrases; the legislator who scorned co-operation with the Government, considering that it ought always to be kept under attack; and the host, helper and encourager of countless men. Those whom his speeches have inspired are among his admirers, and all who have known Kenya for the past four decades recognize him to have been an *honnorable honneur*.

Seeing Is Believing

POWER FOR UGANDA is the title given to the film which records the translation of the great hydro-electric power project at the Owen Falls from an idea to the broader industrial enterprise in the Protectorate. The picture, in colour, could scarcely be better described as instructive and attractive, and those responsible have treated a great Imperial project as it deserves. There is incidental humour, of course, because this picture is a record of lively men engaged in a great work—from which the commentary does not detract by the flippant inanities which present-day agencies are so often assumed to require. For instance, the simple precision of the chief engineer in explaining the plan of operations is perfect. Nor could the processes of the manufacture of much of the equipment be better illustrated. The shots of all stages of the work as the dam was built across the hitherto flowing Nile are fascinating

Indeed, the immensity of the task was brought home to me much more vividly by this picture than by all I had read and heard from many of the people actually engaged in it. Guest of the Uganda Electricity Board who flew to him in London just before Christmas were loud in its praise. Large audiences would, I believe, appreciate such evidence of Imperial development.

Dr. Haslam

IT IS SAD NEWS that Dr. John Haslam, the European nominated by the Government of Northern Rhodesia to represent African interests in the first Federal Parliament and Chairman of the Federal African Affairs Board, has had to resign both positions on account of ill-health. Arriving in Northern Rhodesia in 1937 as Director of Medical Services, he quickly made his presence felt, and when he returned from the Colonial Service 12 years later the country was glad to have him as chairman of its Silicosis Medical Bureau, and later as Silicosis Commissioner. It was close to his heart, and owed much to his former enthusiasm, and performance. He took his medical degree at Edinburgh University, served in the R.A.M.C. in the 1918-19 war in Salonika, Palestine, and France (winning the Military Cross), was for two years a lecturer at his University, went to British Guiana in the Colonial Medical Service, became assistant director of the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases in London in 1925, and five years later went to Venezuela as physician and bacteriologist for the Shell Oil group. Three years there as well, in Barbados as chief medical officer, covered the period before his appointment to Northern Rhodesia.

Commons Debate on Today's Challenges to Kenya

Mr. Alport on Need for New White Highlands Approach

AN ADJOURNMENT DEBATE on the Colonies, in which Kenya figured prominently, was raised on the eve of the Christmas Parliamentary recess by MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.).

Hostilities in Kenya were now, he said, in their third year, and he would renew his appeal to the Colonial Secretary to make a new effort to end them. Last April, due to a belief by the Mau Mau that they had been tricked, the surrender attempt had failed, although 3,000 Mau Mau had assembled.

Total Mau Mau forces were now estimated at only 7,000. If 1,000 laid down their arms, their action would be followed by others. A European and an African who had the confidence of the Native population might, suggested Mr. Brockway, begin negotiations.

Execution Figures

The figures referring to executions in Kenya were shocking. More than 50 Africans were, on the average, hanged each month during the past four months, yet less than one-quarter were executed for murder. In August-September, out of 73 hanged, only two were charged with murder. There was wide uneasiness in Britain over these figures, as expressed in *The Times* and by missionaries.

Capital charges included unlawful possession of arms and ammunition, consorting with terrorists, administering unlawful oaths, and furthering terrorism. Yet, such were the animosities among the Kikuyu, that it was easy for members of the Home Guard ill-disposed towards other Kikuyu to plant ammunition. An African member of a Quaker mission had been condemned

to death because of two bullets found in a shirt in his room. But because this man had friends in a position to exert pressure, he was fortunately reprieved. There was an uneasy feeling that injustice might be operating.

MR. LANSLOW BOXP: "I should deplore it, as I know Mr. Brockway would, if the view were taken that only those who commanded influence had justice done to them. The Governor and the other responsible persons review with equal care and impartiality appraisal all the cases that come before them, whoever the prisoners concerned may or may not be."

MR. ALPORT SAID: "I did not mean to suggest that improper influence had been used, but attention could be brought by friends to this man's case. Think of a man with no friends who cannot call upon others. Whilst I do not for a moment suggest that it was because of the influential character of the representations made on the prisoner's behalf that a favourable decision was reached in his case, I do say that other prisoners who have no friends are not in as advantageous a position."

MR. WALTER ELLIOT (Cons.) said that a great improvement had taken place in Kenya since the Parliamentary delegation (which he led) went there. It had been a tragedy that the surrender scheme was spoiled and there were still very great difficulties, but there were hopeful signs.

Vital Seed

The trial and execution were distressing, but the emergency had led to a great Colonial development, the beginning of multi-racial administration in Kenya. Two have been the seed from which I hope will grow a whole new series of administrations upon the African side of Africa. There was no quarrel with the Western side, but the position there is quite different. The histories are tiny in number, and association of Africans with Europeans is of very much longer duration.

Mr. Elliot then suggested that the time was ripe for a reciprocal visit to the Commons by members of the Kenya Legislature.

Mr. JAMES SHEPHERD (Lab.): "I hope that Mr. Elliot's suggestion will be implemented and that we shall have a visit from an all-Communist Kenya delegation in the very near future."

Mr. Elliot stressed that it is important that while we should understand Kenya's problems, they should understand ours.

All of us who journeyed there last night now occupy anyone being under those conditions. One of the most distressing things I saw while I watched the playground was found dead; a young farm shot up and buried. It is very probable that a number of people were shot when they were present. When we were there we found a number of people with laws introduced by the British, like a home vicarage, and an old lady coming round the corner. At her work where commonly one would expect to see her making one's way. It is difficult in these circumstances for people to keep their eyes focussed on the long distance objective.

Industrial Revolution's Appeal

He spoke of the enormous appeal made to primitive people by an industrial revolution. We at home were inclined to look nostalgically at pastoral people living in shepherd surroundings. That was not the way they looked at things themselves. But we must see that the industrial revolution came to these people under easier conditions than we have derived here.

Regarding the primary importance of education for African women, Mr. Elliot said that he was an advocate of the idea that you could not have higher education until there was universal primary education as a base. Education in Europe had not begun in that fashion. He suggested that next year there should be instituted a group of scholarships to be held by scholars of each of the communities; a small number at the outset, perhaps 15 in a year.

They could be called Openair scholars, brought to this country and educated as a group in one of the universities or technical colleges. Their scheme could be expanded in Africa. He said that he had hopes in the near future to see a multi-racial university in Nairobi.

He was also very much interested in the suggestion, although he did not at first sight necessarily share that officer's opinion. There was a great difference between an officer recruited into the constabulary and someone in Britain recruited into our police force, with centuries of civil experience behind him.

Afterward Mr. Elliot had been impressed by the visit of Mr. Michael Blundell, and were zealous to see his liberal ideas prosper.

Mr. A. C. BORTOLUZZI (Lab.): "Would Mr. Elliot not agree that troubles in Kenya are easier only because over 50,000 Africans are detained in prisons. Would he not also agree that the bitterness of those detained and the repercussions in their families is creating difficulties for the future? The Government should show more courage in trying to provide facilities for more effective African leadership."

Mr. Elliot: "It may be so. The essence of this debate is for as many as possible to express views, and I have limited myself to two small but important points."

Mrs. KERRIE WARR (Lab.) detected despatch progress, some very disturbing changes in Kenya.

Until Africans detained had all been screened, it was impossible to have rational treatment of them. How far had categorization of these detainees gone? Typhoid had impeded the physical movement of rehabilitation camps, but was it true that Mau Mau, which was fairly strongly organized in the prison camps, responsible for deliberately spreading that disease?

Anxiety About Young African Detainees

She was particularly anxious about the youngest Africans under detention. Mau Mau had its own 'call up' system, and she wanted to know whether the Government had made attempts to segregate the youngest, aiding their chances of becoming useful citizens.

People in Britain were worried about the state of affairs in the Kenya Police, Kikuyu Home Guard, and their relationship to the Administration. Mr. Elliot was not correct in attributing to Colonel Young the suggestion that all Africans in the police force should be endowed with the rights of a white man as understood in this country. On the contrary, according to the Kenya Government's recent proposals, Colonel Young had suggested that such powers be given only to police officers of the rank of inspector and above.

According to a *Times* report, a difficulty had arisen because the police had been told by the Administration that, for reasons of expediency, certain arrests should not take place. Members should be told much more about this. The independence of the police might be challenged in such circumstances. The *Times* Nairobi correspondent had also suggested that other considerations apart from the locally recruited

Kenya police force was inevitably involved in local politics, and Colonel Young had suffered frustration. If justice was not independent of local politics, how could we expect it, in the British sense, to be implemented?

There were disturbing stories, too, about the Kikuyu Home Guard. "We get an impression that the Mau Mau organization has now become in some places as tyrannical as Mau Mau itself. I know that the Government recently had something to say about improper detentions, and I hope that we shall be given much further enlightenment. Once one begins to slide on matters of principle, such as independent justice and independent police action, there is really no end to it, because then one slides into the other philosophy. It is because so many people feel strongly about that point that I should welcome a statement from the Minister."

Mr. Alport's Proposal

Mr. C. J. M. ALPORT (Cons.) believed that the Kenya Government were already taking steps to deal with the point raised by Mrs. White, concerning adolescents in the camps.

He welcomed Mr. Brockway's moderation, and hoped that over the Christmas holiday he would contemplate how he should have been placed, 100 years ago, as a spectator of the American Civil War. The principle of non-discrimination which he espoused in the 19th century, had not been very different, had he been living in the same sort of territory in the United States in the 19th century.

A critical moment had been reached in Kenya, when the progress of a year might be reversed. The European community must give practical expression to the realization that the multi-racial experiment was working extremely well, and that it deserved their open support — not, as appeared so frequently, their opposition.

Those in Kenya who have faced with so much courage the situation's dangers must also realize that we in Britain are not going to uphold a political or social pattern of life in Kenya, with the support of money and men from this country, which for better or worse has in fact ceased to exist for some years past, but which still exists.

The experience which Kenya faces is not a unique one. That knowledge must be shared with other countries, in proportion. They must now realize that policy, as well as immediate finances, and realize that out of all this there may come a far more successful future for the people of a whole — provided that an examination of their points of view in changing circumstances.

Classes or communities which want to survive in such a world must be adaptable in their outlook as well as united in their resolve. To adopt policy in the light of changing conditions is a sign of weakness or appeasement, but a condition of survival. After Mau Mau, all communities will be accountable to the public opinion and aspirations of the Africans. They will have to face the immense problem of finding a pattern for the new relationships. It is now going back to the Kenya of 1939 or indeed, of 1949, in that process there have been gains as well as losses.

Europeans in Kenya, went on Mr. Alport, must reconsider their attitude towards land now, not after the Royal Commission's report or after Mau Mau was ended.

Political and Economic Anachronism

"There can be no secure future for Europeans or Africans while both races are separated in reserves, with little contact. What I am about to say is liable to be misunderstood. The idea of a European reserve as represented by the White Highlands is a political and economic anachronism today. Tomorrow, it may well be a positive liability to the Europeans. I therefore feel that the time has come for that community to see what new design, not only of land tenure, but of land use can be worked out."

There are lines upon which a satisfactory solution can be produced without violating prejudice or real long-term interests of any community. For instance, a willing seller of White Highlands land could be permitted to sell it to the Government, and the Government could be empowered to give tenants, if possible, to reach an agricultural efficiency standard. The Government might well be available irrespective of race.

"Whatever else may happen in the White Highlands, there must come into existence a system of villages in place of the present squatter system. Those villages must occupy land, and even though it is on a tenancy basis, the principle of extending tenancy rights to Africans has been conceded. Along these lines there is room for manoeuvre for future European policy."

There is equal importance in making it possible for indus-

tries needing European management and supervision to be established within the African reserves. The European managers must be able to live on the reserves, and this means that land would be made available to European tenants in the reserves, obviously on a long-term basis.

"If Kenya is to achieve a future beyond the existing tragedy, it is time that views were changed and that public opinion, naturally wrapped up with the emergency, is directed towards adequate means to changing circumstances."

Mr. C. R. HOBSON (Lab.) suggested that the Colonial Secretary appoint a British police officer of sufficiently high rank to take full charge of the police in Kenya.

"Something is seriously wrong with discipline in the police. Development for all races is absolutely impossible if people have no confidence in the police. Some members of this side might think it necessary to give General Euskie complete powers over the police, and we may have to do so. We cannot have unilateral action taken by various inspectors, because it brings the force into discredit."

Kenya multi-racial Government was a vital step towards world history, and he hoped that every support would be given to Mr. Bindell.

Mr. JAMES GRIFFITHS (Lab.) congratulated Mr. Elliot on his speech. He hoped that in the case of the White Highlands, these would not only be willing sellers but buyers, and access to people of all races.

If present conditions were allowed to persist, the number of white farms among Europeans, what was the objection to some of them taking a lease for 20, 30, or 40 years on 20 or 30 acres if they were good farmers?

He hoped that Mr. Lennox-Boyd would make clear his attitude towards education in Kenya. The differences in culture and standards were well known, but unless we moved soon towards some kind of common school, the outlook for the operation was bleak.

There had been a vicious smear campaign against Mr. Bindell and Mr. Haycock by some of the white Europeans. There were more liberal-minded men in Kenya than some people would like to admit, and that these men and others in the Colonies for anything but a multi-racial Government.

The Colonial Secretary's refusal to set the next election by the Federal Independence Party or leave the Government composed of representatives from all races was a mistake. The matter will have to be referred back to the Colonial Office. It should be made plain by the Minister that if Dr. Jagan would not work the Ghana constitution and that was suspended, the same would happen to Kenya.

Secretary of State's Reply

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. LENNOX-BOYD, described Mr. Elliot's proposal as a visit to Britain of a Kenya Legislature delegation as imaginative, and he would certainly take it up with the Governor. He would also raise with him the question of the Queen's scholarships. This matter must, of course, be considered in the light of all our Colonial obligations.

He welcomed the praise given by all members to the multi-racial Kenya Government. Her Majesty's Government are solidly behind the conception. It was delighted at the success of Mr. Bindell's visit and the way in which, among all parties and indeed those unconnected with politics, he established a reputation for fairness and absolute integrity.

The Secretary of State remarked that he could not in the short time available, but he would seek to explain that, in Kenya, he had given certain undertakings with regard to the respective rights of the communities in land reserved to them by ordinance.

There was no question of the Royal Commission's report being delayed because of any pressure. It would be available in the early part of 1955. As for the Mau Mau emergency in general, it ought to be remembered that this affected less than one-tenth of Kenya, and only 14m. out of 5m. Natives. Among the Kisumu, Embu, and Meru, were of course many who had been staunchly loyal despite the worst savagery.

"Operation Kaviri" had broken the terrorist organization in Nairobi, although attempts were being made to reform it. The organization in the reserves was being continuously disturbed, in the Aberdares and Mt. Kenya region there was still some passive support, but it appeared to be diminishing. Terrorist morale was undoubtedly declining. Information given to loyalists was of no interest.

"Perhaps I may remind the House of the extraordinarily interesting and valuable social experiment taking place in grouping many thousands of Kikuyu together in villages. Started originally for security reasons, it may well lead to a much better and wider life for countless people in the Kikuyu lands in future generations."

"Health schools, and community development — all are possible in circumstances of this kind. In the Nyero district there is local leadership of a good type, and such leadership is available elsewhere — and 150 villages have already been made catering for over 100,000, and 13% of the district's entire population. The Fort Hall proposition will detail the findings. In Meru 15% and in Embu 60% of the whole population live in 15 villages."

The number of offenders has risen 621 between August 1953 and November 30, 1954. 142 had recurred in the two months ending November 30. Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that he had deplored the untimely fall of the original five-man surrender effort early this year. But the surrender terms of August, 1953, remained in existence and were being widely proclaimed — the terrorists would not be executed for ordinary forms of ammunition or for possession of the Government's arms. Any further steps forward with proposals, but there was no central terrorist headquarters in approach. The Kenya Government were not reluctant to adapt their policy according to circumstances.

Capital Offences Constantly Reviewed

He assured Mr. Greyson that capital cases were not brought to court unless there was evidence that the accused was an active instigator or helper. It would otherwise be misleading to give an impression that the Kenya High Court was passing the death sentence on a large number of persons. The Government were constantly reviewing the possibility of reducing the number of capital offences, they must be allowed elasticity.

Although there was no proof that typhoid had been deliberately spread in detention camps by Mau Mau, there was a strong possibility that it was the case. There was danger in the size of the camps, and he was anxious to get smaller camps and to see detainees moved to works camps. In the latter six weeks were 17,000; the number was to be increased to at least 30,000.

"I am very sorry indeed that Colonel Young, a most distinguished officer, who has done his work in Kenya, has felt it necessary to resign. But I would prefer not to elaborate because of the high regard in which he is held. I can only say that I am sure that he will be able to find other employment where his services will be of the greatest value to the country. The duty he is pursuing is a matter of the one hand and the other, also, not to hold up the findings of local operations, intelligence and the other hand."

"But I must point out that in Kenya we have a most efficient C.E.D., which is admirably led and which, in the proper exercise of its duties, can rely absolutely on full Government support. Mrs. White, who perhaps, thinking of a country like ours with our political system, in Kenya those administering the country are the provincial commissioners and district officers; they are not political leaders but experienced and impartial guides to the people. Clearly the overall responsibility for law and order must rest with the provincial commissioner and the district officer."

Mr. JAMES GRIFFITHS (Lab.): "I appreciate that we are in a difficulty here, but, in view of Press comments will the Secretary of State publish either the correspondence between Colonel Young and the Governor, or a full statement setting out the conflict?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I cannot give an undertaking that the correspondence will be published, because that is frequently confidential and written in the belief that it would not be published. But I will look into the possibility of some factual statement."

New Police Commissioner

Colonel Young was over here in November last. When I saw him I then had reason to hope that the difficulties which had arisen about the relationship between the Administration and the police would be settled by the discussions of the working party to be set up for that purpose. I personally became convinced that Colonel Young was returning to Kenya in a happier state of mind and there was likely to be fruitful co-operation on that working party. I am very sorry that has not been so.

The communiqué issued said: "On Colonel Young's departure, his place as Commissioner of the Kenya Police will be taken up by Mr. Richard C. Catling, Deputy Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, who arrived in Kenya from Malaya on 26.12.54. Mr. Catling began his police career in Palestine in 1933 and in 1938 was transferred to Malaya."

"I know that Kenya will have in him a dedicated leader who enjoys the greatest respect. There is so much I should like to have talked about on future hopes and ambitions for Kenya, not least the Swynnerton Plan and all that it offers for agriculture. I hope this week after we return from the recess time may be found for a fuller discussion."

Resignation of Colonel Young Questions in the House of Lords

LORD OGMORE asked the House of Lords last week for a Government statement on the resignation of Colonel Arthur Young from his post as Commissioner of Police for Kenya, as a result of serious differences of opinion with the Government of Kenya on questions of policy.

LORD LLOYD, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied:—

"Noble Lords will have seen from Press reports that Colonel Young, whose temporary appointment as Commissioner of Police in Kenya was not due to terminate till next March, has resigned. My right hon. friends and I were aware that certain differences of opinion had arisen between Colonel Young and the Kenya Government on the status of the police but had hoped that these would be resolved by discussion in Kenya. We are awaiting a full report from the Governor."

An Inappropriate Dispute

LORD OGMORE: "I am sure that all noble lords will regret the unfortunate dispute which has arisen in Kenya. May I ask the noble lord whether he will join me in trying to arrange through the usual channels for a debate at an early date after the House resumes? Secondly, may I ask whether his attention has been drawn to a statement in the *Daily Telegraph* this morning which suggests that the dispute is not so much between Colonel Young and the Government as between Colonel Young and the Army. Is that correct?"

LORD LLOYD: "We have not yet received the Governor's comments on Colonel Young's resignation. I understand that Colonel Young made a number of complaints but that the main cause of the disagreement was between him and the Kenya Government and appears to have arisen out of the recommendation in paragraph 51 of the Police Commission Report on the status of the police."

"The commission recommended that the police in Kenya should be given the same common law status of the constable as is enjoyed by the police in the United Kingdom, though they recognized that the African constables would, for some time, require to be closely supervised by his officers."

"The Kenya Government felt unable to go as far in the direction of accepting this recommendation as Colonel Young wished. Their reason was that the position in Kenya is very different from that in the United Kingdom, and that the overall responsibility for the preservation of law and order rests with the provincial administration, which is directly responsible to the Governor."

"A White Paper was published on December 14 presenting to the Kenya Legislative Council the Government's decision on the recommendations in the Police Commission Report. A copy of this White Paper has not yet been received."

Conflict of Views

"Discussions with Colonel Young took place in Kenya in November on this conflict of views. At one point Colonel Young threatened to resign, but it was eventually agreed that a working party should be set up for the purpose of removing the difficulties. Colonel Young visited the United Kingdom in the middle of November and had a discussion with my right hon. friend. His attitude at that time was that he had come home for the purpose of seeking advice on one or two points so as to be as helpful as possible in the proposed working party."

"Those are the circumstances leading up to this situation, so far as I know them. I have no knowledge of any dispute between Colonel Young and the Army. I have always understood that the main issue of principle lay between Colonel Young and the Kenya Government."

"On the second point, I think, of course, he is only too pleased at any time for noble lords to have an opportunity to debate the whole of this matter when we return after the Christmas recess."

LORD JOWITT: "I feel sure that the noble lord will agree that all this discussion and speculation in the newspapers, which often have not complete knowledge of the facts, is undesirable."

"The best way to end it is by some Government statement. Has not the Colonial Secretary pronounced any views on this matter in discussions with Colonel Young and the Government of Kenya? If so, may we know what those views are?"

LORD LLOYD: "I thought I had explained this particular point fully. It was hoped that a compromise agreeable to both parties would have been reached before the setting up of the working party. This has not occurred. Until my right hon. friend has received the Governor's comments on this new development, obviously it is impossible for him, and quite undesirable, that he should make any statement. I have offered the noble lord a debate as soon as we return, when the situation we hope will be clarified. Clearly, I should not be expected to make a statement today, seeing that we have not yet received the Governor's comments."

LORD JOWITT: "Will the Government make an official statement directly the report is received?"

LORD LLOYD: "We cannot make a statement while Parliament is not sitting. Lord Ogmore has asked me whether we can have a debate when Parliament resumes, and I have offered him a debate. I do not see what more the Government can do at the present stage."

VISCOUNT STANSFORD: "What is there to prevent the Government from issuing a statement during the recess?"

LORD LLOYD: "I am prepared to consider the point, but I should not think it would do much good issuing a statement if it cannot be discussed afterwards. I do not think it would be better to wait until we can make a statement during a sitting."

Kenya: A House Divided

Bickering in Official and Non-Official Circles

"A HOUSE DIVIDED" was the heading selected by *The Times* for a long leading article on the difficulty in Kenya, to the dangers of which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has called attention for many months. The leader said in part:—

"The emergency in Kenya has entered on its third year. In frustration, bitterness and savagery it has seldom been equalled. Mau Mau is at the moment being contained. It has not spread appreciably to tribes other than the Kikuyu. The worst bands are harried about the country, and unable to work in large numbers, but the bulk of the Kikuyu tribe are still sitting slightly on the Masai side of the fence, and the tale of attacks, which now include incursions, does not give the impression that collapse is in sight."

"A major factor in this lack of progress is the lack of unity and the constant bickering which exists among Europeans, in both official and non-official circles. Two recent examples are the resignation of Colonel A. E. Young, the Commissioner of Police, and the attacks on Mr. Blandell, the European elected member on the War Council while he was in London."

Colonel Young's Aim

"The circumstances of Colonel Young's differences with the Council of Ministers are well known. He wanted to convert the Kenya police from a normal Colonial force, responsible to the Administration into a constabulary such as we possess in England, responsible for the impartial enforcement of a law which is conceived as being something above the Government of the day. The disagreement seems to have been about the pace and degree of application of the British principle in the Colonial setting."

"It seemed that a compromise had been reached in the statement of policy issued by the Kenya Government last week, but the issue has been exacerbated by the lack of co-operation between the police of the Kikuyu Guard, who are the responsibility of the Administration. An instance of this kind of confusion was given in an appeal court judgment in Nairobi last month."

"The judge then asked why after an attack on a Home Guard post, situated at Mukumi, it was necessary for the police to raid every village in a Home Guard training camp some miles from the scene. These raiding parties were in some cases sentenced a heavy reprimand for their handling of witnesses. If not properly supervised, they are liable to pay back Mau Mau in their own coin. There has been a great deal of money when the regular police have taken action against them. This is the background of the angry discussions on the role of the police — on which agreement was perfectly possible."

"Equally injurious to unity were the attacks made on Mr. Blundell while in London. He came to speed up recruiting for the Kenya services and to state Kenya's case before public and private audiences. While he was away a number of prominent European Kenyans did their best to discredit and disown him in the eyes of the British public. They did so, no doubt, out of the conviction that the society they had lost the emergency they had undergone over a long period of struggle. Yet only by making differences can Kenya come through her troubles. Disunity spells precisely the fate the settlers fear."

"The Council of Ministers, with its African and European members, is learning to work as a team. Individual Ministers have taken firm hold of their jobs. Much progress has been made in their use in housing, in revising the structure of salaries and wages. Very few have objected to the emergency in the past two years and stand out as years of great material advances. It would be a tragedy if such achievements were lost, not in spite of disputes among the Europeans. Little general election confirms Mr. Blundell as leader or provides another. The Europeans are bound in their own interests to give him broad support."

Press Comment on Resignation

THE UNITED KINGDOM PRESS has published many comments on the resignation of Colonel Young.

"Ugly Rumblings from Kenya" was the heading selected by the *Economist*, which wrote:

"His resignation will increase the misgivings aroused by the court cases in which the conduct both of the Kenya Police and the Kenya Police Reserve has appeared in a most unavourable light. The reasons given for Colonel Young's resignation can hardly be the whole reasons."

"The commissioner is taking his stand on the recommendation of the Kenya Police Commission, whose report appeared in February, that the status of the police should be the same as in Britain; this would mean that African constables would have the power of a police constable in common law, and that the force as a whole would be independent of the administration, instead of a branch of it. In Africa conditions this is a very arguable point, and the Government takes the opposite view; but Colonel Young's position at least suggests that he has strong views on the conduct of the administration and its use of police officers — and possibly over-enthusiasm with the military as well. The peculiarities of Kenya's social structure may also enter into it."

"Colonel Young's duty was to reorganize the Kenya Police during a year's special duty; his termination of this short period even before it is up is a strong vote of no confidence from a man of great experience, whose achievement in reorganizing the Malayan Police so successfully led to his appointment to Kenya."

"He has no doubt found the African police corrupt and often hard to deal with with a spirit of responsibility and service, and his special difficulties with the European Kenya Police Reserve can be well imagined. This force is apparently deeply resentful of recent convictions and tends to interpret discipline in the Kenyan way — as a slight affront to an individualist that is its own justification and Kenya's abiding glory. If Colonel Young has wrestled with these conditions in vain — and the Government itself admits that standards have fallen — the situation can hardly be pessimistic. There is certainly a case for a further inquiry."

Rising Tide of Co-Operation Checked

The *Sunday Times* allowed Mr. Philip Woodruff considerable space for an article on the state of law in Kenya today. He wrote, *inter alia*: —

"Colonel Young's resignation has drawn attention to sharp divergencies of opinion on the maintenance of law and order, something which might easily prolong the emergency indefinitely."

"Practically every Kikuyu shares with Mau Mau the desire for more power and prestige, an end to discriminations based on race, a larger share of the Colony's wealth. A few are Christians who Abhor Mau Mau and would die for their faith. A few more have always believed the Government would win. But the great majority differ from Mau Mau as to methods, not objects, and will go the way that pays the best dividend. Until a few weeks ago that seemed to point Kikuyus the way of co-operation; they were lost of the emergency, which

has brought them nothing but misery; they were beginning to think it wise to give information to Government forces. Now that rising tide of co-operation has been checked."

"Hatred between the hard core of loyalists and the hard core of terrorists is bitter. It was possible for some people of little importance to sit on the fence when the emergency began, but chiefs and headmen had to make up their minds at once. Those who chose the side of Government have lived for more than two years in constant danger of death; many have lost wives and children. The backed and mangled bodies of Mau Mau in the way of reconciliation."

"Until the last few months the struggle hung in the balance; to Europeans the end might seem inevitable, but not to a headman in the village near Nyeri or Fort Hall. To him it was a matter quite simply of life or death to convince his villagers that he was going to win. Small wonder that he was not always eager to hand over his prisoners to a judicial machine that might let him go on a temporary, but would certainly not punish him swiftly and surely."

"Vengeance, one can hardly doubt, in that time of stress was sometimes taken without the forms of law. It may on occasion have been taken on private grounds, more often probably on public."

Church Attendances Rise

"Church attendances have gone up: 18 months ago perhaps 25 would have shown themselves where only 3,000 had worshipped. Now the thousands are back. The Kikuyu Church spread, increased, and filled the country, especially against the terrorists of the extensive, heavily wooded forest, and the Mau Mau put together."

"But this achievement, won at the risk of life, by hard work and imagination, is threatened. The chiefs and headmen are worried; if cases of past illegalities are dug up, there is a real danger — one is told — that they will decide there is nothing to gain by responsibility and everything to lose. If they give up their jobs, information will dry up and many of the wavering may follow their emotions and go into the forest."

"Some of the younger and more thoughtless Europeans in the security forces argue that chiefs and headmen who risked their lives as foresters should be immune from punishment for taking the law into their own hands. The Government, they say, after all, is a people who only recently emerged from an emergency and has no time to lose."

"The older and more thoughtful Europeans, however, believe that the law must be built on respect for the law, but they feel that a sense of proportion is needed, and that tolerating the digger part is to play into the terrorist's hands and jeopardize all that has been achieved."

"Surely, it would be possible to proclaim in the strictest terms a determination to enforce the law in future and at the same time relax of administrative order, the rigour of inquiries into the past. Some such action is urgently needed. It demands high qualities of leadership to take the decision; but then leadership, at once firm and decisive, was never more needed than in Kenya today."

Time and Tide said: —

"Colonel Young's departure will give the extremists yet another club with which to beat the Government. No doubt, the commissioner will be glad to get back to London. When he took over a large faction thought his predecessor had been badly treated. These internal feuds seem to have continued, and Colonel Young's departure now will not stop them. Despite these cross-currents, the Kenya Police have made much headway in recent months. Colonel Young, though not as successful as he was in Malaya, has accomplished much."

Populations of the Colonies

Great Increases Since 1921

COMPARATIVE POPULATION FIGURES, given in the Commons recently by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, included the following: —

	1921	1954
SOMALILAND	352,000	640,000 (1953)
KENYA	2,535,000	5,947,000
UGANDA	3,000,000	5,628,000
TANGANYIKA	4,177,000	11,188,000
NORTH RHODESIA	1,006,000	3,718,000
NIJRALAND	1,200,000	2,484,000
SEYCHELLES	24,000	38,000
HEBRIDES	38,000	530,000
ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA	260,000	274,000 (1953)

Three Sudanese Ministers Dismissed

Composition of Reconstituted Ministry

THREE KHATMA MINISTERS of the Sudan National Unionist Government were relieved of their portfolios last week by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister Sayed Ismail El Azhari. They are Mirghani Hamza, Minister of Education, Agriculture, and Irrigation, Khafalla Khalid, Minister of Defence, and Ahmed Jalil, Minister of State. The Government's majority in Parliament is considered precarious.

The Prime Minister accused his three colleagues of having threatened to co-operate with the Umma Party in overthrow the Government, and said that two of them had deliberately failed to attend meetings of the Cabinet in order to obstruct decisions on Sudanization.

The Ministers charge Sayed El Azhari with showing favours to certain members of the Council who were given access to Government secrets which were not made known to those members of the Council of Ministers who were opposed to Egyptian domination. They maintain that they had refused to exercise their policy of freedom and sovereignty for the Sudan through the National Unionist Party unconditionally supported the Prime Minister in the removal of the three Ministers, public opinion is said to have deplored his statement.

Under the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement the Governor-General could refuse to take action on the Prime Minister's advice only if the security of the country or the Government services were involved.

It is believed that the removal of General Neguib from office in Egypt emboldened the three Ministers to bring to the fore the issue of Sudanization between Egypt and the Sudan.

The N.U.P. includes a number of members who, with a view to securing the independence of the Sudan, favoured complete independence from Egypt. Other members, especially some professional politicians, are popularly supposed to be under financial and other obligations to Egypt. A future party to overthrow the Prime Minister might be formed, but the rivalry of the religious sects presents difficulties.

An Egyptian Government newspaper has openly sided with Sayed El Azhari, possibly at the instigation of Major Salah Salem.

Sayed Sir Ali El Mirghani, leader of the Khartoum sect, was seen off at Alexandria by Major Salah Salem when he left in the former royal yacht *Mahmoussa* last week after undergoing medical treatment in Egypt since July last. The *Bustan Palace*, since the ascension of King Farouk, has been placed at his disposal by the Egyptian Government in the hope that he may return in a few weeks.

Ministerial Changes

On the advice of the Prime Minister of the Sudan the Governor-General made the following ministerial appointments early this week:—

- Sayed Inpall El Azhari, Prime Minister of the Sudan to be Minister of Defence.
- Sayed Ali Abdel-Rahman to be Minister of Education.
- Sayed Khidr Hamad to be Minister of Irrigation and Hydro-electric Power.
- Sayed Hassan Asadalla Mustafa to be Minister of Agriculture.
- Sayed Mudahir Ali El Bushi to be Minister of Justice.
- Sayed Ibrahim Hassan El Mahallawi to be Minister of Mineral Resources.

Two further proposals were made by the Prime Minister, but have not yet been approved by the Governor-General:—

- Sayed Dak Dei to be Minister of Mechanical Transport.
- Sayed Santino Deng Teng to be Minister of Stores and Supplies.

The composition of the Cabinet is now as follows:—

- Prime Minister, Minister of Justice and Defence, Sayed Ismail El Azhari.
- Minister of Works, Sayed Mohamed Nus, El Din.
- Minister of Education, Sayed Ali Abdel-Rahman.
- Minister of Finance, Sayed Hamad Tewfik.
- Minister of Economics and Commerce, Sayed Ibrahim El Mahallawi.
- Minister of Communications, Sayed Mubarak Zarruk.

- Minister of Justice, Sayed Mudahir Ali El Bushi.
- Minister of Health, Sayed Dr. Amin as Sayed.
- Minister of Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Power, Sayed Khidr Hamad.
- Minister of Social Affairs, Sayed Yahia El Fadli.
- Minister of Local Government, Sayed Mohamed Ahmed el Mardi.
- Minister of Mechanical Transport, Sayed Dak Dei.
- Minister of Stores and Supplies, Sayed Santino Deng Teng.
- Minister of Animal Resources, Sayed Sultan Abter.
- Minister of Agriculture, Sayed Hassan Asadalla Mustafa.
- Minister of Mineral Resources, Sayed Ibrahim Hassan El Mahallawi.

Church Missions in the Sudan Zone System To Be Reconsidered

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS in the Sudan, Sayed Yahya El Fadli, said recently that the scheme adopted in 1904 by General Wingate, then Governor-General, by which missions of "rival churches" were allotted specific spheres of influence to avoid friction, centrally and locally, was shortly to be considered by a conference representing all the missions and the Ministry of Education.

The scheme, which has been widely criticised, marking the religious boundaries and they persisted in saying that the system be abolished. They believe that the system is morally indefensible, as it restricts the freedom of worship, and that it bears heavily on the individual who cannot always get the spiritual comfort of his own church. They also say that this system is not adopted in any other country.

The Government, on the other hand, was always of the opinion that allowing two rival churches to operate in one zone in these primitive areas might lead to friction and sectarian differences and disputes between the followers of each.

The Government also always maintained that the object of the zone system was to restrict the activities of the mission which was burdened with the responsibility of trying to restrict the freedom of general religious worship.

He concluded: "One of the main aims of the Government is to see that complete freedom of religion is not abused."

You Can Help to Spread Knowledge

SO SCARCE has paper been in Britain since 1939, that the problem of the specialist newspaper publisher has been to meet urgent demands for copies from those with priority claims. Circulation campaigns have been impossible.

Now the position seems likely to ease. *East Africa and Rhodesia*, expecting to have more copies available, wants them to reach those who will make the best use of the issues.

Satisfied readers are the people who can best help in this matter, and their co-operation is invited. Will you recommend the paper to friends who ought to read it regularly but are not yet subscribers? That would help them and the cause for which we stand, and add to our power to serve those causes. Every new subscriber within the circle of friends of East and Central Africa, *East Africa and Rhodesia*, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.1.

The Queen to Her People Christmas Broadcast from Sandringham

THE QUEEN said in the course of her Christmas Day broadcast from Sandringham:

"When it is night and wind and rain beat upon the window, the family is most conscious of the warmth and peacefulness that surround the pleasant fireside. So our Commonwealth hearth becomes more precious than ever before by the contrast between its homely security and the storm which sometimes seems to be blowing outside in the darkness of uncertainty and doubt that envelops the whole world.

In the turbulence of this anxious and active world many people are leading uneventful, lonely lives. To them disaster, or a disaster, is the enemy. They seldom realize that in their steadfastness, in their ability to withstand the fatigue of dull, repetitive work, and in their courage in meeting constant small adversities, depend in great measure the happiness and prosperity of the community as a whole.

"Ignoring the Foothills"

"When we look at the landscape of our life on this earth, there is in the minds of all of us a tendency to admire the peaks and to ignore the foothills and the fertile plain from which they spring. We praise — and rightly — the heroes whose resource and courage shine so brilliantly in moments of crisis. We forget sometimes that behind the wearers of the Victoria or George Cross there stand ranks of unknown, unnamed men and women willing and able, if the call came, to render valiant service.

We are amazed by the extraordinary discoveries in scientific knowledge which should bring comfort and leisure to millions. We do not always realize that these things also have rested to some extent on the faithfulness and devotion to duty of the great bulk of ordinary citizens.

"The upward course of the nation's history is due in the long run to the soundness of heart of its average men and women.

"And so it is that this Christmas Day I want to send a special message of encouragement and good cheer to those of you whose lot is cast in dull and unenvied surroundings, to those whose names will never be household words but to whose work and loyalty we owe so much. May you be proud to remember — as I am myself — how much depends on you, and that even when your life seems most monotonous, what you do is always of real value and importance to your fellow men.

In Search of Bushmen

MR. MACDONALD HASTINGS has broadcast in a B.B.C. Regional Programme for South Africa and Rhodesia a short account of a trip which he recently undertook into the Kataberi in search of Bushmen, whom he calls "the little yellow men." The pure wild Bushmen, as distinct from those with a strong mixture of Bantu blood, have quite yellow skins, he says, and "their wool sprouts in peppercorn tufts like a plant spread out in a sandy vegetable garden."

In South Africa people who ought to know better believe, he comments, that the poison of the Bushman's arrow is on the barb. In fact it is spread about four inches below it, and is made from the larvae of a caterpillar, not from snake poison as is often thought.

The party comprised of Mr. Hastings, a photographer, Mr. Chris Sims, a Rhodesian motor mechanic, John Curry, and two Africans. They travelled in a vintage 30 car, and their stores were bought in about an hour at Bulawayo shops were closing, and their furniture for the 1,500 mile trip consisted of a few soap boxes, a couple of hurricane lamps, and a tarpaulin.

Archbishop on Apartheid Impatience of Nationalism

DR. FISHER, Archbishop of Canterbury, said in his Christmas Day sermon in Canterbury Cathedral:

"Today we see on all sides the impatience of nationalism and of racial and sectional claims. Behind the impatience may lie often enough real evils, injustices, denials of human freedom or dignities, or just a sense of frustration at the slow processes of discussion and arbitration and reasonableness, or nothing better than obstinacy and determination to have one's way.

Hard Discipline of Patience

"It is right to be impatient with evil, to be possessed by a zeal for righting wrongs and a hunger and thirst for righteousness. Until one has been impatient one cannot learn the hard discipline of patience.

The tensions between power as Christ conceived it and power as man uses it can be seen in its most dramatic form in Africa.

The South African policy of apartheid seems to all Christian Churches except the powerful Dutch Reformed Church unjust to Europeans and Africans, because impatience it denies certain fundamental principles of personal status, social justice and human brotherhood which Christ has established — to violate which must in the long run bring judgment and doom.

Southern African Defence Plan

Mr. Strijdom Wants Staff Talks

MR. STRIJDOM, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, has given his views to a number of journalists from London during the past few days.

He told a special correspondent of *The Times* that he was anxious to see a pan-Southern African defence plan put into force, bringing in the Union, Britain, France, Portugal, and Belgium. Staff talks between these nations are justified in recognition of the common interests and possible common dangers.

When his comment was asked on the fact that his name is spelt Strydom by Afrikaans newspapers but Strijdom by English newspapers in South Africa, he replied:

"Both are correct. Strijdom is the old Dutch style, and Strydom now the common Afrikaans style. I have always used the old style, but other members of my family use Strydom. I do not mind which way the word is spelt in print.

Mr. Vasey Visiting the U.S.A.

Further Talks in London in January

MR. E. A. VASEY, Finance Minister in Kenya, who left London by air for New York last week after a couple of days' discussion with the Treasury and the Colonial Office, said before his departure that full-scale talks on United Kingdom aid to the Colony would take place in London in January.

As a result of the emergency Kenya's annual budget had risen from under £20m. to between £33m. and £36m., and further assistance from Great Britain would have to be asked. Kenya's economy was standing the strain of events reasonably well, and it was of the highest importance to maintain Kenya's five-year plan for the development of agriculture.

Mr. Vasey is visiting the U.S.A. for discussion with the International Bank, a mission from which recently went to East Africa to report, among other things, on proposals for a loan to East African Railways and Harbours.

Sir Andrew Cohen at Makerere School of Public Administration

"WHEN I GET MY TEETH INTO SOMETHING, I usually do not take them out until I have achieved what I want," said Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of Uganda, at Makerere College, Kampala, just before Christmas.

Referring to the creation in the college of a School of Public Administration, he said: "I am determined that such a school shall be established, though it may not be achieved in my time as visitor. Where would the Sudan be today if it had not created a School of Public Administration in 1936?"

When the Governor commented that he had often wondered if he would not enjoy himself more if he left Government House and became an assistant lecturer at Makerere.

There were plans to raise the number of students from 500 to 800. A Law School would have to be established, but not within the next five years. Much more urgent was a School of Public Administration, for which a reader was likely to be appointed in 1955, in which he expected a Makerere graduate to become an administrative officer under the Government of Uganda.

Need to Make Makerere Inter-Racial

If some Europeans and Asians entered Makerere, it would be valuable to the college, to its body of undergraduates, and to East Africa in general.

Addressing the students who were leaving, Sir Andrew Cohen said:

"You are an elite, and membership of an elite implies the observance of certain standards of intellectual and moral integrity. You must never look for short cuts to political or financial power. You must never be an *outsider*—taken down at midnight. You belong to our people, and must try and work for them."

Listing the qualities which students should possess or ac-

quire, the Governor mentioned tolerance and understanding of the point of view of other people; intellectual integrity; self-reliance; scepticism; of half-baked, fully-cooked, or even fully mature ideas; capacity and willingness to serve their fellow-men; a broad-mindedness which looked beyond the tribe, locality, or even territory; and determination to use knowledge, character, and personality, not merely for personal advancement, but to advance their people.

Mr. B. de Bunsen, the principal, said that during the past year two students had been offered posts on the managerial side of one of the largest commercial organizations in East Africa.

Professor Fergus Wilson said that direction by technicians and planners was a great danger, but that Makerere had a fundamental duty to play by showing a broad and deep outlook such as technicians often knew little about.

African Housing in Nairobi

PLANS FOR BUILDING HOUSES for a further 7,000 Africans have been made by Nairobi City Council. Announcing this, Sir Richard Woodley, chairman of the finance committee, said that accommodation on an improved standard had been provided for 17,133 since 1949. To accommodate 20,000 Africans, about one in five jobs in Nairobi, with even a low standard of family housing, as opposed to single quarters and including water but not electric light, would cost at least £10m. The book value of housing for Africans in the city, 87% of which had been built since the war, now totalled £13m, a great achievement. "Having to spend so large a proportion of our limited capital resources on African housing," he concluded, "is putting us out of gear, and unless we redress it to some extent we shall find ourselves in major difficulties."

The Kenya farm of Sir Philip Mitchell is among those in quarantine for foot and mouth disease.



VAUXHALL

value with economy and endurance

Think of a quality you value in car design—good looks... five-passenger
 room and comfort... driving facility... road holding... all-round
 vision... ample luggage space... high performance... thorough
 revs... economy in price and operation—whatever it is, the new Vauxhalls
 have it, without qualification and without compromise.



WYVERN (6 Cyl.) Nairobi £734. Cash £722 15.
 VELOX (6 Cyl.) Nairobi £735. Cash £721 15.

BRUCE LTD and THE MOTOR MART & EXCHANGE LTD

MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVES

BOX 176, NAIROBI, PHONES 13441 AND ALL BRANCHES

PERSONALIA

MR. HUGO TOLLEN is now manager of the Imperial Hotel, Kampala.

Mrs. CECIL WILKINSON-INGRAM and Miss MAUD LEE were married on Day 25 Sabbath last week.

SIR JAMES and LADY ROBERTSON, who recently paid their first visit to Uganda, have returned to England by air.

MR. F. SPENCER CHAPMAN is to address the Royal Geographical Society at 3 p.m. on January 6 on "African Journeys."

Mrs. DON TAYLOR'S biography of SIR ROY WELLESKY, which is due for publication in March or April, is to be called "The Rhodesian."

MR. WALTER SANDERSON of the University of Chicago, has arrived in the Nyanza Province of Kenya to undertake entomological studies.

DR. C. F. HICKLING, Fisheries Adviser to the Colonial Office, left London at the beginning of this week for East, Central, and West Africa.

SIR EVELYN HADING, Governor of Kenya, has been appointed by the Secretary of State as Chancellor to the Royal Technical College of East Africa.

DR. and MRS. J. DESMOND CLARK, who have been spending their leave in Henley-on-Thames, will leave again for Rhodesia in the middle of January.

THE REV. W. F. E. SMITH, formerly preacher of Salisbury Cathedral, Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed warden of Harburg, in the diocese of Coventry.

MR. D. N. PRATT, O.C., who is one of the nine new recipients of the Stalin Peace Prize, defended Jomo Kenyatta at his trial in Kenya on Mau Mau charges.

MR. A. T. LINDSAY-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, spent Christmas with his family in Switzerland, before he paid a short visit to Nigeria in January. Major and Mrs. E. G. GARDNER, of Chesham, Essex, have been appointed by the Director of St. John to be welfare officers to Kenya prisons, and left for Nairobi by air yesterday. They are the first holders of such posts.

LADY CONSTANCE COLLINS is doing the round Africa voyage in the BRAEMAR, CAPTAIN SOLAIRE DR. and MRS. D. FERGUSON, the REV. DR. and MRS. J. JOHNSTON, CAPTAIN and MRS. H. KENT, and CAPTAIN and MRS. R. TEMPLE.

MR. R. L. PHOENIX will address the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Society of Arts at 3.15 p.m. on Thursday next, January 6, on "The Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia." SIR GILBERT REYNIE has promised to preside.

MR. H. R. LEWIN, managing secretary of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., has been appointed a manager, and MR. W. E. GROVES, hitherto London secretary, has been appointed to the dual office of London manager and secretary.

MR. LESLIE TAIT, chief education officer of Peterborough, and MR. E. C. RIDDE, a staff inspector of the Ministry of Education, are expected in Tanganyika in February for a 10-weeks' visit to examine the future and financing of non-African education in the Territory.

SIR JOHN HAY, who is outward-bound by sea for a visit to Rhodesia, is managing director of Guthrie & Co., Ltd., who have a Rhodesian business, and chairman or director of many other companies, a number of them being engaged in rubber growing. He is expected back in London at the end of February.

PROFESSOR P. C. C. GARNHART, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and Professor A. C. FRAZER, of the Department of Pharmacology of Birmingham University, are to attend a meeting in Nairobi next week of the East African Advisory Committee for Medical Research, and the Conference on African Health.

SIR ANSELM GUISE, who is on his way to East Africa, is a former High Sheriff of Gloucestershire. He was at one time a captain in the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars.

Recent arrivals in London from Southern Rhodesia include MR. and MRS. J. C. BRIGGS, MR. and MRS. J. D. PALMER-OWEN, MR. H. J. KIDNER, and COMMANDER K. J. RIDDELL.

MR. ARMAND DENIS, Mrs. DENIS, and MR. D. BARTON, an Australian cameraman, who are making eight African films for the B.B.C. television service, have recently visited Kenya.

BARON W. VAN S. WARE has been elected chairman of the newly formed Southern Highlands Poultry Association of Tanganyika Territory. The other members of the management committee are Lady CHESTER, MR. F. W. CLARK, COLONEL G. G. JOHNSON, and Mrs. L. NICHOLLS.

MR. J. A. SINCLAIR is chairman of the newly formed Uganda Association of Building and Civil Engineering Contractors. The vice-chairman is MR. KEHAR SHARMA KALSI, and the other members of the committee are Messrs. P. S. BEHAR, I. S. GILL, S. KRISHNAIAI, J. ROBERTS, and R. S. SHARMA.

Mrs. J. G. ROBINSON is a member of the newly formed Zambezi Women's Association, of which Miss SAMIRA BINTI SEIF is hon. secretary, Mrs. MAGGIE DE SOUZA, hon. treasurer, and Mrs. V. M. DAVIES, programme member. THE SULTANA of LANZIBAR and MRS. ALFORD, wife of the Acting British Resident, are patrons.

MR. NARRAJAN SINGH GILL, who has been appointed Indian Ambassador to Ethiopia, was an officer in the Indian Army, commissioned from cadets, who, according to *The Times* correspondent, was one of the heroes of the fall of Singapore, and was the first man of the so-called Indian National Army to fight against the Allies.

Several M.P.s. with special East and Central African interests have been elected to other Conservative Party Parliamentary Committees. They include MR. MALCOLM MCCORMACK as chairman of the Labour Committee, MR. EARL BAYLY as chairman of the dealing with Housing, Local Government and Works, Viscount HITCHINGBROOKE as vice-chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, BRIGADIER D. L. FRIDGEMAN as one of the two vice-chairmen of the Defence Committee and chairman of the Army sub-committee, and MR. CHARLES I. ORR-EWING as vice-chairman of the Civil Aviation Committee and of the Air sub-committee.

As a New Year Gift



Friends in East and Central Africa would greatly appreciate an annual subscription to the Air Edition of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA 76s.

The *Illustrated* edition, to say nothing of the *World*, costs 50s.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
66 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W.C.1.

Parliament

More Questions on Kabaka

No Change in Government Attitude

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week MR. J. FRANKIN (Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he had reached a decision on the Kabaka of Buganda's future position.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I have nothing to add to the statement I made on November 16."

MR. STOMPSON: "Is it not clear from all that has happened since the publication of the Hancock Report that the early return of the Kabaka is a prerequisite to the success of the proposed constitutional reforms? Now that the hon. gentleman has had the courage to eat the words of the Minister of State on this matter, will he take a further step on the road of political wisdom and hasten the Kabaka's return?"

Colonial Secretary's Disclaimer

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "If I may say so without offence, do not know what the hon. gentleman is talking about. The Minister of State made no statement last week to mislead on this matter. I made quite clear the new situation which, if it arose, would justify the changed policy. I have nothing whatever to add to the statement that I made, except that I am very satisfied with the sensible way in which it has been received both in Uganda and in the country."

MR. C. ALPORT (Cons.) asked the Minister if he would ensure that the earliest opportunity was given to the Lukiko to discuss this matter and reach a conclusion before any alternative way of the other kind is brought to bear upon Uganda.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Most certainly."

MR. W. MONSLOW (Lab.) asked how many Mau Mau captives who had surrendered had afterwards been tried on capital or other charges.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "None, sir."

MR. MONSLOW: "Does not the Minister agree that if there be some the death penalty should be removed, and we might get further offenders?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "That is a very different matter, but I do hope that the hon. member will give wide publicity to the fact that none has been tried on a capital or other charge."

Seretse Khama's Future

MR. F. BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked if the Government would review the position of Seretse Khama.

MR. A. D. DODDS-PARKER: "The Government have already carried out their review. For reasons set out in the statement made in both Houses on March 27, 1952, they decided that their predecessors' refusal to recognize Seretse should be made permanent. They also decided that the good government and well-being of the reserves required that Seretse Khama should absent himself from the Protectorate until an alternative chief had been securely established with his own administration. It has been made clear on a number of occasions that this decision is final. There is no question of a further review."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is it not the case that every attempt to get the Bamangwato tribe to appoint a new chief has failed? Is it not time that this thing of which most people are thoroughly ashamed—that Seretse Khama should be excluded from his country only because he has married a white woman—should be ended?"

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "No, sir. I cannot agree with the hon. member on the first part of his supplementary question. We believe that the tribe will in time designate a new chief."

MR. BROCKWAY then asked how many supporters of Seretse Khama had been appointed to the African Advisory Council, the Joint Council of European and Africans, and the Board of Advice on African Education in Bechuanaland; and how many Bamangwato headmen who support Seretse Khama had been removed from their posts during the last two years.

Individual Feelings Irrelevant

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "The feelings which individual inhabitants of the Protectorate may entertain towards Seretse Khama, even if these were known, have nothing to do with their eligibility for appointment to the bodies to which the hon. member refers for holding the post of headman."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is it not true that there is not a single supporter of Seretse Khama on any of these councils, that his supporters who have been appointed have been systematically deposed, and that this means the the majority of the tribe has no representation upon these bodies?"

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "No, sir. The hon. member is quite wrong. As far as I have been able to ascertain, in every previous question which the hon. member has put on the subject paper his suggestions have been shown to be wrong."

MR. R. HOGG (Cons.): "Will the Minister bear in mind that it would be most undesirable at present to stir up further support for Seretse Khama when such stable government has been formed in his tribe?"

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "I entirely agree."

MR. J. SILVERMAN (Lab.): "In order to protect the people of this country and to give them a fair chance, the Minister should be applying to these procedures which the Government supports in other parts of the world, namely, submitting the question to free democratic elections under United Nations supervision."

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "No, sir."

MR. EMMA'S HUGHES (Lab.): "Why not?"

MR. A. BINN (Lab.) asked whether there was a postal censorship in Kenya.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "There is no postal censorship in Kenya. Under Section 27 of the East African Posts and Telegraphs Regulations, Act 1953, the Government has power to issue special prohibition orders in any emergency or at the instigation of public safety and tranquillity."

MR. BINN: "Does the Minister say the Government of Kenya will tell him how many postal prohibition orders are in operation, as I think the House would agree that if these matters are pursued in this way, it is wise to keep some record against their abuse?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Probably the best talk there is between the hon. member and the hon. member touching public security is this most important one, the better."

MR. ALPORT (Cons.) and MR. FRANKIN (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if the Kenya Government had proposed a policy for the rehabilitation of Kikuyu women who had been active supporters of Mau Mau.

Rehabilitating Women

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The work of rehabilitation is already in progress in the women's camp at Kamuk, where two missionaries are to be posted soon. Other measures planned include resettlement of released detainees with their families in guarded villages, the return of some families to employment on farms, and the setting up of an experimental camp for girl supporters of Mau Mau. The women's clubs organized by the Ministry of Community Development are meeting with some success in drawing women away from Mau Mau. The Red Cross and the missions are cooperating in this work, which is financed from emergency funds."

MR. ALPORT: "How many women administrative officers of any category are employed in this work, and how many are employed by the Administration in the normal administrative work outside the rehabilitation camps?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I cannot give that information straight away, but I will obtain it as soon as I can."

MR. H. DAVIES (Lab.): "Is the Minister aware that 4,000 children are now orphans in Kenya as a result of Government policy? Are some of the women in these camps the mothers of these children? Are the children allowed to go to the camps with their mothers, when the fathers have been killed, and are the women, too, flogged if they are disobedient and refuse to work inside or outside the camps?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I would hope that the hon. member is as anxious as everybody else to wipe this horrible business from Kenya as an end."

MR. DAVIES: "Hear, hear."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "But I cannot imagine a supplementary question less likely to be asked than that. The answer is, of course, that there is no corporal punishment of women. There is no question of these children being orphans. We all hope

for the reunion of families as soon as the emergency is over, and at the camp to which I have drawn attention there are a large number of children with their mothers."

Mr. DAVIES: "Forty-three thousand are orphans."

Mr. G. BONE (Lab.) asked when the Kenya Government restricted the movements of Mr. Makhan Singh.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "The restriction order was made in June 5, 1950. It was first issued on December 3 this year and will be kept under review."

Mr. BONE asked how many non-Africans were restricted in movement without trial in Kenya.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "A restriction order is at present in force against only one non-African, Mr. Makhan Singh."

Mr. BONE asked the Colonial Secretary to make a statement on the restriction imposed on British barristers and solicitors seeking to bring their clients in Kenya in regard to litigation pending in the Privy Council and in other Commonwealth courts outside Kenya.

Lawyers' Rights in Kenya

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "There are, of course, no special restrictions on barristers or solicitors. In Kenya, as in all Colonial territories, British barristers and solicitors who wish to make visits, whether for professional or other reasons, are subject to the immigration control laws and other laws of the territory in the same way as any other intending visitors."

Mr. BONE: "Would the Minister be prepared to make representations if details are given to him of the cases of members of the Bar or solicitors here who are being prevented by the Kenya authorities from seeing their clients in relation to litigation in other parts of the Commonwealth?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am always ready to receive letters from the hon. and learned gentleman containing interesting information, but I must make it plain that the immigration regulations must apply to members of the Bar, as to anybody else."

Mr. F. BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary how far the conditions and syllabus of primary education in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia permitted Africans to proceed to further education on a basis of equality with non-African children.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "Presently the secondary education of the African is the responsibility of the Federal Government. African children, for technical, professional reasons, have to do their early school work in an African language, while their senior courses for secondary education is in English. Except for this, I understand that the primary syllabuses for African and non-African children are substantially the same. On the other hand, the fact that education of European children is compulsory means that a greater number proportionately proceed to further education than Africans."

Mr. BROCKWAY: "Is the Minister aware that in its earlier stages education is of such a character that not a single African will be admissible to the new multi-racial university when it is opened? In view of the high hopes there are of this university will he do something to improve the standard of education of the African children?"

Mr. HOPKINSON: "Every effort is being made to improve the education of African children, both in Northern Rhodesia and in Nyasaland. It is true that at the moment it is somewhat behindhand, but undoubtedly the additional finance made available through the Federation will help to improve the educational standards of the Africans."

Mr. J. MORGAN: "Would not the Minister agree that it does appear a mockery to many people, white and coloured, in Central Africa to sponsor the multi-racial university in Salisbury and have such high standards there, and yet have such

a low standard of secondary education? Will he do something about it, because there is much feeling about this matter both here and out there?"

Mr. HOPKINSON: "I can only point out that in Northern Rhodesia, for example, the expenditure on African education has been raised from £745,000 in 1953 to £1,163,000 in 1954, a 57 per cent increase. Although I cannot give particulars here today, there has been a similar increase in Nyasaland."

Mr. K. ROBINSON (Lab.) asked what progress was being made in the educational, social, and economic advance of Africans in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia since when the Government would extend their citizenship.

Mr. HOPKINSON: "For the first part of the question I refer the hon. member to the published annual reports and departmental reports of the two territories. On the second part, in Northern Rhodesia I have nothing at present to add to the statement made in the House by Lord Channon on February 11, and, for Nyasaland, to the Colonial Secretary's statement on November 24."

Mr. ROBINSON then asked the Colonial Secretary if he would make a statement about the constitutional future now being discussed in Nyasaland.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I have nothing to add to my reply to Mr. Johnson on November 24."

Mr. ROBINSON: "Can the Minister say how long these talks are going on, and can he give any indication of when finally they may be reached?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am not able to say at the moment, but of course they will not go on indefinitely. They are on very important issues."

Financial Aid to Ethiopia

Mr. P. FREEMAN (Lab.) asked the Foreign Secretary whether the Government had given Ethiopia further financial aid after the £2m. granted for services rendered at the time of the Ethiopian liberation in 1942.

Mr. TURTON: "No financial assistance has at any time been granted by the Government for services rendered at the time of Ethiopian liberation in 1942. Under Article IV of the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of January 31, 1947, the Government agreed to contribute certain sums as financial assistance to the Emperor in re-establishing his administration. Over £3m. were paid by December 1948, when contributions ceased in accordance with the provisions of the agreement."

**Africans Dislike Mr. van Eeden's Plan
Impracticable and Futile**

Mr. HARRY NKUMBULA, president of the Northern Rhodesia African National Congress, said in Lusaka last week that the executive council of that body had unanimously rejected as "impracticable and futile" the proposals of Mr. G. F. M. van Eeden, Federal Minister for Katanga, for revision of the boundaries of the Federation in order to allow for the creation of white and black states.

"Our main reasons for rejecting partition," Mr. Nkumbula said, "is that an estimated 1m. Africans live within what Mr. van Eeden envisages as the white area. We do not think it would be possible to move them, and if this were not done and we backed Mr. van Eeden's proposals it would be tantamount to a betrayal of those people."

- RISAL & SUGAR CANE CARS
- LINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES
- RAILS SLEEPERS SWITCHES ETC.
- STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

VALLEY HOUSE, WINDYBANK LANE, BRIDGEND, GLAMORGANSHIRE, S.W.S. (A55) 712-3

Telephone: Llanwrtyd (0507) 114, P.O. (A55) 712-3

Agents: Collier & Bland, Ltd., 7, D. Collier & Bland, Ltd., 7, D. Collier & Bland, Ltd., 7, D.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
60 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

PLEASE SEND ME For one Year, and until countermanded
 CONTRIBUTION (70s. per annum)
OR
 ORDINARY EDITION (30s. per annum)
(Delete as necessary)

Name and Rank: _____
(Block Capitals, please)

Full Postal Address: _____
(Block Capitals, please)

Signature: _____

Mass Confessions by Kikuyu More Mau Mau Attacks in Nairobi

MASS CONFESSIONS by adherents of Mau Mau are now almost daily occurring in the Kikuyu Reserves in Kenya. About 400 businessmen recently assembled on the football field of the mission at Githunguri, in the vicinity of the former headquarters of the Independent Schools Association, and heard many confess that they had obeyed orders to destroy everything at Lari at the time of the massacre, and describe how Chief Lukia was murdered. Men and women told of what they had been forced to do.

One woman has recently reported the whereabouts of a Mau Mau gang, and another threatened to reveal the names of other Kikuyu women who had taken the Mau Mau oath if they did not confess within two weeks. An African told Chief Makimei that he had been ordered to kill him, but had been driven away by his guards, a story which Makimei believed.

Kikuyu chiefs who heard these voluntary confessions told the crowd that it was useless to support Mau Mau. Arrests have been made on information given in the confessions. An administrative officer has emphasized that a confession does not necessarily mean a change of attitude.

Victim of Incendiaries

Mrs. Doris McNicholl has died in hospital from burns received when terrorists set fire to a Nairobi hotel in which she was staying. Her husband is recovering from his injuries.

An African tribal policeman employed as a telephonist in the district commissioner's office in Nairobi was shot dead in the city on Christmas Day.

On the same day, Albert Glover lost the sight of one eye while playing in a Nairobi club. His assailant

who fired through an open window, escaped. The police have detained 40 Kikuyu in the neighbourhood for questioning.

In scattered actions on Christmas Eve 15 terrorists were killed. Many cooks and houseboys in Nairobi were absent from work on Christmas Day owing to detention for questioning by the police.

A notorious gang leader, named Gatege, has been killed by the security forces.

A Sudanese police inspector, with one Kipsigis constable and four Masai civilians, routed a gang of 23 terrorists near Lake Elementaita.

Slight damage was caused to the Nairobi house of Mr. W. Grazebrook, when a terrorist threw an inflammable liquid through a window and set light to it.

Thousands of children of all races attended the distribution of presents from the Christmas tree in City Square on Christmas Day by the Mayor of Nairobi, Alderman Dr. S. A. G. G. Mr. R. C. Callin, the new Commissioner of Police, and Mrs. Callin, toured the Fort Hall area, taking gifts to police posts.

Empty member of the security forces in operational areas, including some 6,000 British troops, received a personal gift.

On Active Service

Lance-Corporal J. F. R. Daniel and Rifleman S. D. Atkins, who recently arrived in Kenya with the Rifle Brigade, have been tentatively killed in East Africa.

Last British Administrator Mr. G. W. Bell Leaves the Sudan

MR. G. W. BELL, Permanent Under-Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior, is the last member of the Sudan Political Service to retire in consequence of the policy of Sudanization.

The Prime Minister, Sayed Ismail el Achari, has a personal acquaintance with Bell, who served as a secretary to Mr. Bell, whom he described as a clear thinker and a hard worker who had helped him enormously.

Mr. Bell said in reply:

"During the past six months I have enjoyed the unique experience of being the last British Permanent Under-Secretary to the Minister of the Interior. During that time I have been in close, often daily, contact with Sayed Ismail el Achari, and I should like to pay a tribute to his patience, his sense of humour, and his readiness always to give consideration to the views which a civil servant is called on to submit to his Parliamentary chief, be they acceptable or otherwise. I have enjoyed the past six months, and I hope that our host will take that as the compliment which it is meant to be.


Administrators' Great Responsibility

"As an administrative official I would like to say something about my Sudanese friends of the Political Service. The biggest share of the Sudan's security and means of welfare and prosperity for its inhabitants falls on the shoulders of the administrators alone, 150 men in number, whose responsibilities spread out over an area of a million square miles inhabited by 10 million people. They carry out that enormous duty and enjoy both your confidence and good will.

"Moreover, I talk on behalf of all British officials of the Political Service, of whom I am proud to be the last. I hope that Sudanese administrators have excellent memories of the good example of their British predecessors. We who have now retired will follow their achievements with sympathy and pride.

"It is sad after 24 years to say good-bye to old friends and faces, but one carries away memories, and for me they are very happy ones. To the Sudan, its people, its leaders, and its officials, particularly to my successor, Sayed El Shaigi, I wish every good fortune. May God keep you all."

"It is not care if it is a European, an Asian, or an African who is appointed to any vacancy. I do care that it shall be filled by a man who has the necessary qualifications to do the duties efficiently—and these include many besides the merely economic."—Mr. A. F. Kirby, General Manager, East African Railways and Harbours.




SALES AND SERVICE

IN

TANGANYIKA

AND ZANZIBAR



ARE PROVIDED BY

RIDDOCH MOTORS

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

BRANCHES: DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, ARUSHA, MOSHI, IBRAHIM

Kenya's Screening Methods Criticized New Regulations Introduced

SCREENING METHODS IN KENYA were again criticized in court when the appeals of Githinji Mjagana and Mwangi Mweru, two Kikuyu, were dismissed in Nairobi last week by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, which found that the trial judge had entirely failed to address himself to the substance of an objection relating to threats of ill-treatment at the screening camps to induce the making of a statement. Nevertheless, the evidence of the prosecution, excluding the statement in question, was convincing.

The court, however, drew attention again to the activities of screening teams, in which it appeared to be a common practice for arrested persons and suspects in connection with terrorist offences to be handed over to those teams and, if accounts were true, they were subjected to a "soothing-up" process with the object of obtaining information. The court further pointed out that under the emergency regulations a police officer was not authorized to hand over a detainee to their custody. The Attorney-General was held to be responsible for screening teams, which appeared to be under the control of administrative officers.

Courts' Duty

"But," the judgment went on, "whatever be the authority responsible, it is difficult for us to believe that these teams could continue to use methods of unlawful violence without the knowledge and complicity of that authority. Such methods are a negation of the rule of law which it is the duty of the courts to uphold, and when instances come before the courts of allegations of prisoners having been subjected to mistreatment and criminal violence, it is the duty of such courts to assist on the fullest inquiry with a view to verification or refutation."

The judgments were given by the vice-president, Sir Nwanandi Woyley.

New regulations affecting the screening of arrested persons

have been issued by the Kenya Government. Holding centres are being established to which prisoners or detainees held by Kikuyu, Embu, or Meru guards must be transferred within 24 hours. Where possible such centres will be sited beside police posts and under police control. Otherwise they will be under close European supervision. The holding camps will also undertake the final checking of detainees who have passed through the works camps and are recommended for release.

An investigation by Sir Vincent Glendon into the conditions of screening camps began in Nairobi last week.

That the Government must accept a large measure of responsibility for the abuses which have resulted from placing power in the hands of those who in many cases have not been trained to exercise it is the view expressed by the executive committee of the United Country Party, which has made representations to Ministers in connection with the prosecutions of members of the security forces staff faces.

Threat of Deteriorating Morale

The committee views with concern the inevitable deterioration of morale arising from the prosecutions and the publicity afforded to them, as well as the breaches of discipline, which it deplores. Government is urged to deal with offenders in the security forces by disciplinary action, rather than by legal process, and is asked to emphasize the need for police and military forces to conduct themselves in a civilized manner, as most of them do. Uninformed criticism of the judiciary can, the committee believes, do nothing to help them.

Inspector George Horsfall, of the Kenya Police, who was recently arrested at Mombasa, and charged with perjury in Kenya, said that Horsfall had come to England after being released on bail following the hearing of a charge of perjury.

Mr. D. Parnell, defending, said that Horsfall was interviewed, arrested, charged, tried, and convicted in 90 minutes following an inter-departmental inquiry. He had been persuaded, in order to avoid scandal in the police, to reject his right of trial by jury, and had been told that if he came before a magistrate he would probably be merely fined. An application for a new trial had been made immediately after the court hearing. The magistrate had granted this application and withdrawal of the charges. Horsfall said that he was not seeking justice in Kenya. Horsfall had come to this country to air his grievances.

COMPANHIA INDUSTRIAL DO LOBITO

MANUBITO

CARA POSTAL 17, LOBITO, ANGOLA
Cables: Manubito

STEAMSHIP FORWARDING & TRAVEL AGENTS

LINER AGENTS FOR

CLAN LINE
HALL LINE
HOUSTON LINE
CHRISTENSEN CANADIAN
SOUTH AFRICAN LINE
DAFRA LINE
LLOYD TRIESTINO
SOUTH AFRICAN LINES
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL
S.S. Co., LTD.

LOBITO

Sub-Traffic Agents

BENGUÉLA RAILWAY

THROUGH RAIL SERVICE U.K., EUROPE, U.S.A., VIA LOBITO
TO

BELGIAN CONGO

Convois, P.O. Box 196, Elisabethville, S.C.

and

NORTHERN RHODESIA

N. Schmitzer, P.O. Box 47, Mopani, R.Z.

Local Office

LEOPOLD WALFORD SHIPPING LTD

48-50, ST. MARY AXE LONDON, E.C.3
Avenue 222, Cables: Walford, London



Service for Visitors

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

DAR ES SALAAM
Main Street (opposite the harbour)

KAMPALA
Shimoni Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)

MOBASA
Kilindini Rd. (Entrance to Dock Gates)

NAIROBI
Hurlingham St. (opposite the terminal)

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, 17 Colver Street, W.C.2.

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be sent to Mrs. J. Parnell, c/o East African Agency 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.

Death Sentences in Kenya Emergency

M.P.s and Others Write to Mr. Blundell

FIFTY M.P.s have signed the following letter to Mr. Blundell, Minister without Portfolio in Kenya:

The Secretary of State for the Colonies informed the House of Commons on November 24 that 756 Africans had been executed between October 20, 1952 and November 12, 1954. Of these no fewer than 50 were charged with offences less than murder; 290 were condemned for unlawful possession of arms and ammunition. With your knowledge of the armistices which Mau Mau violence has fostered, you will appreciate how this charge could be abused. Recently the number of executions has reached 50 each month. This fact has aroused deep misgiving to which *The Times* and Christian missionaries from Kenya have given expression.

The Secretary of State has indicated that a modification of the charges open to the death penalty is under consideration. We urge you to advise an immediate decision limiting the death sentence to cases of murder.

The second subject which concerns us specially is the circumstances under which the Communist China negotiations with Mau Mau leaders ended. One thousand Mau Mau adherents had gathered together to lay down their arms when they occurred within earshot, leading them to think they had been tricked. They dispersed. The total Mau Mau adherents are estimated to number 7,000. If one thousand of these had laid down their arms, their example would have spread, and the end of the fighting would have been brought much nearer.

Appeal for Negotiations

It is a tragedy that fighting should continue when there is this evidence of a desire to bring it to an end. We therefore urge you to advise an immediate decision to terminate the negotiations, by means of which you have the confidence of the African people, and to make any deal with Mau Mau leaders of this nature. It is these people, in the face of General China, it would be essential to make the promise that no one laying down arms would be executed.

We know you will consider these proposals carefully, and our hope is that on your return to Kenya you will use your influence to secure their adoption.

The signatories are Lord Russell (Bertrand Russell), Lord Boyd Orr, Cohen C. E. Raven, Canon John Collins, Benn Levy, Florence Lady Wedgwood, Ethel Mannin, Reginald Reynolds, the Rev. Dr. Albert D. Belden, Lord Stansgate, Augustus John, Monica Whareleg, Professor Lionel S. Penrose, H. N. Brailsford, Victor Gollancz, Mrs. Erida Laski, Mable Ridealgh (Secretary Women's Co-operative Guild), J. E. Horraquin, Bob Edwards (Secretary, Chemical Workers' Union), Jack Stanley (Secretary, Constructional Engineering Union), and John P. Fletcher, and by the following M.P.s: C. E. Bence, R. J. Mellish, James Carmichael, Malcolm K. Macmillan, George Thomas, Peter Freeman, A. J. Irvine, Julian Snow, C. J. Sammonds, Barbara Castle, Horace King, Jennie Lee, Julius Silverman, Michael Foot, Walter Mondale, Joseph Reeves, Hugh Dalgry, John Rankin, James H. Hudson, Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Charles Royle, Ben Parkin, Anthony Greenwood, Will Griffiths, John Paton, Kenneth Robinson, Tom Driberg, W. G. Cove, Stephen Swinger, Richard Acland, W. O. Davies, Harriet Slater, Goronwy Roberts, E. T. Waley, Ian Mikardo, G. M. Thomson, Henry Usborne, E. Fernyhough, Harold Davies, Tudor E. Watkins, Arthur W. J. Lewis, Water Padley, Bernard Taylor, Emrys Hughes, Ellis Smith, James Hastison, T. W. Jones, John Baird, and Fagney Brockway.

Mr. Brockway wrote in a covering letter: "The M.P.s do not, of course, represent all who would be ready to sign. They are only those whom I have met about the House today. I had two refusals. The letter undoubtedly represents a large opinion in this country."

Southern Rhodesian sea cadets are training on Lake Mellwaine, near Salisbury.

Lukiko Postpones Decision Committee to Review Reforms

THE GREAT LUKIKO OF BUGANDA decided last week neither to accept nor reject the agreed recommendations of the Namirembe Conference, but to appoint a committee of seven members to discuss their implications with two legal experts from outside East Africa. It is understood that Mr. Kenneth Diplock, Q.C., and Mr. Dingle Foot, Q.C., will be invited to assist the committee, whose terms of reference are so wide that almost any suggestions in regard to the constitutional proposals could be submitted. It was Dr. Kabba, himself a member of the Hancock committee, who proposed the appointment of this new body.

Delay Unexpected

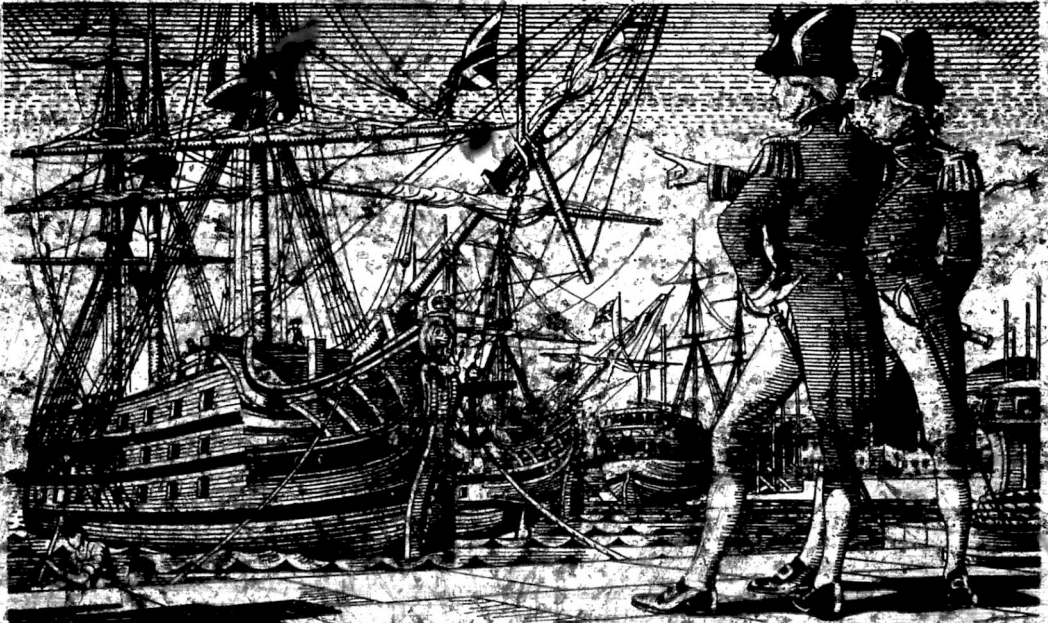
This turn of events had not been expected. Indeed, almost all the members of the former committee appointed by the Lukiko are understood to have expected, especially after the return of their visit to London of Mr. Kironde and Mr. Mulira, that the Hancock recommendations would be accepted.

It is also understood that the members are that the recommendations should leave wide powers to the Governor and that they affect the established customs of the Baganda, including those touching the kabakaship.

Serious Dock Accident

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT £250,000 was caused last week by the collapse of piling at one of the new berths in Mombasa harbour. An inquiry is being held into the causes of the accident, which involved 137 casualties and partly completed. There was no loss of life.





ENGLISH HARBOUR: English Harbour, Antigua, lies in the south-western corner of this beautiful island. Sheltered from storms by high hills and a narrow entrance, which makes it almost invisible from the open sea, this admirable harbour gave safe anchorage to the ships of the British Navy for over 150 years.

It was originally conceived as a suitable centre for refitting warships of the West Indies Fleet which would otherwise have had to make the long trip to the North American Colonies. Construction was begun in 1722 and throughout the next century the harbour witnessed the arrival and departure of many famous English admirals. It is, however, with the name of Nelson that English Harbour will always be associated for it was here that he served from 1784 to 1787. Nelson arrived at English Harbour in command of H.M.S. "Boreas" in 1784 and quickly incurred local displeasure by seizing four American ships off Nevis, thereby entering the Navigation Act which at the time forbade trading with the United States. For this action he was unsuccessfully sued in the colonial courts for damages amounting to £40,000.

Nelson again visited Antigua in 1805 when in pursuit of the French admiral Villeneuve—a pursuit which was to end at Trafalgar. Tradition has it that he refitted his ships at English Harbour before continuing the chase. The harbour was finally abandoned by the Admiralty in 1889.

As the only British bank with branches in the Leeward Islands we are particularly well placed to assist those who may be considering a visit to Antigua, either for business or pleasure. Enquiries are welcomed by our Intelligence Department at 21 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.



BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Israeli community in Kisumu, Kenya, has adopted English as the medium of instruction in its schools.

A 20-foot Christmas tree was erected in City Square, Nairobi, for a party given by the mayor for children of all races.

Two Africans have been sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment each for killing another during a beer party in Uanda.

The Bishops of Matabeleland, Mashonaland, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are to meet in Nyasaland in January.

A new general hospital of 189 beds has been opened at Harare by Mr. T. O. Pike, Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate.

Seventy elephants were recently shot in the upper and middle areas of the Tana River, Kenya, to reduce the menace to crops.

There are now 22 European students at the University of Toronto, Canada. Seven are studying law, two commerce, and two medicine.

The helicopter now in service in Kenya has been fitted with medical equipment which will enable blood transfusions to be given in mid-air.

Nearly 11 inches of rain fell in a recent storm over the Taita Hills, Kenya. A 30m. gallon dam was saved from destruction by sandbagging.

A standard system of spelling Shona has been accepted by the Government of Southern Rhodesia. Complete introduction in African schools will take five years.

The "Educational Review," published at 1s. by the Education Department in Central Africa, describes its educational work and invites educators to offer their services for the dioceses in East and Central Africa.

Mozambique Visas

British subjects or British protected persons resident in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland may not stay in Mozambique up to two months or pass through that territory without a visa. Reciprocal concessions apply.

Contributions towards a home for mentally deficient children in Bulawayo have been made by the Anglo-American Corporation and Rhodesian Selection Trust groups (£4,500 each) and the British South Africa Company (£1,000).

Chief Inspector R. C. Kerry and Inspector H. Lewis of the Kenya Police, have been charged with assault and causing bodily harm to Sir Henry Dalrymple-White. They were released on bail after the surrender of their passports. Hearing of the case has been fixed for January 10.

An African motor-boat driver fought his way through flames to reach the fire extinguisher and put out the blaze when his boat caught fire during a trip between Kisumu and Kusa Bay on Lake Victoria. There were 40 passengers on board.

A memorandum on tuberculosis in Colonial territories has been presented to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by a delegation from the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, headed by its chairman, the Duke of Portland.

Greater Salisbury (including the city, outer suburbs, and town management areas) now has a total multi-racial population estimated at 175,000. Europeans number 52,000, Africans 120,000, and Coloured persons and Asians about 3,500. In the city proper are some 38,000 Europeans, 85,500 Africans, and 3,500 Coloured persons and Asians.

T.V. for Rhodesia?

Technical proposals for television in Rhodesia have been sent to the Federal Government by Mr. H. Wasserberger, proprietor of an Ukus radio business. Very high frequency links should, he suggests, be used to overcome dissemination problems. He feels that a commercially sponsored programme could be run from Harare and link Salisbury, Lusaka, Bulawayo, and the Copperbelt. He hopes for a committee of inquiry.

Plans to introduce a "second stream" of education for boys of the Prince of Wales and Duke of York schools in Nairobi who are not fitted for a purely academic training have been announced by Mr. W. J. D. Wadley, Director of Education in Kenya. Emphasis will be on the practical side, with the addition of English and arithmetic. European primary schools are to be built in Machakos, Thika, and possibly Kisumu.

An East African branch of the National Union of Journalists has been formed, with Mr. Kenneth Meadows as the first chairman, Mr. George E. Yeaman as vice-chairman, Mr. Ralph Draper as Secretary, and Mr. Larry Heine as treasurer. All are on the staff of the Nairobi *Standard*. So are two of the four other members of its committee, Mr. B. D. Goshave and Mr. John Neil. Their colleagues are Mr. Alistair Mackenzie, Press officer to the Government, and Mr. Ronald Kelly. (*Sunday Post*).

Queen's Commendation

MR. DAVID EDWARD JOHN HODDINOT, ranger, of Eusaka, Northern Rhodesia, dived to the rescue of a man who had fallen into the Kafue River and remained there half-an-hour before he succeeded in bringing the victim to the bank, where he was found to be dead. The river was infested with crocodiles and hippopotami. Mr. Hoddinot has received the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct.

THE MANICA
TRADING COMPANY
LIMITED

**STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS,
SHIPPING, FORWARDING
AND INSURANCE AGENTS**

LONDON OFFICE: 41-43, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3

BEIRA P.O. Box 14

SALISBURY P.O. Box 776

BULAWAYO P.O. Box 310

GWELO P.O. Box 487

BLANTYRE P.O. Box 460

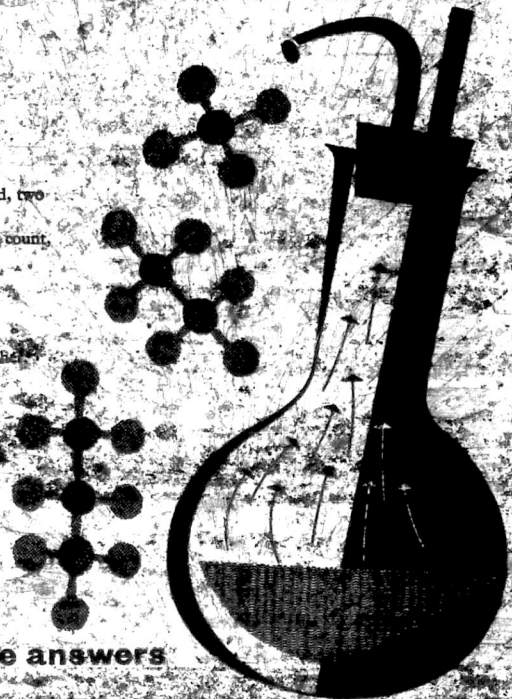
Oil means brainwork

Shell Research is one of the big brains-trusts of the world. You could call it a Graduate University of Applied Science with ten specialist colleges.

There are seven major Shell research laboratories: two in Holland, two in England, three in North America; and three agricultural research stations: one in England, two in North America. At last count, the total staff of those ten establishments was nearly 5,000.

The main perpetual task is to improve fuels and lubricants. But Shell Research has also been tackling some of the big special problems of the twentieth century. Malaria control was one such problem. The jet turbine was another. The war against rust, the development of selective weedkillers, the quantity manufacture of sulphur, the production of glycerine, alcohol and acetone from new sources, so as to leave all edible fats available for the world's food supplies, the development of plastics and synthetic textiles.

Today, Shell Research is promoting the development of the brave new world of petroleum chemicals. These are helping to feed and clothe the world, and to cure its sick.



Shell research is finding the answers

For power, capacity and strength

THE A.E.C. "MAMMOTH MAJOR" LEADS THE FIELD



However rough the going, however tough the job, the A.E.C. "Mammoth Major" dumper has the power and the capacity to handle the heavier loads in all conditions — and discharge them in double quick time. It's fast on the road as well and so transports the heaviest loads in the shortest time. Remember, too, that A.E.C. world-wide spares and maintenance service — the best in the world — enables operators everywhere to keep this dumper at the peak of its performance. There is no better working investment. You can depend on A.E.C.!



— THE A.E.C. "MAMMOTH MAJOR" DUMPER



- 10 cu. yard capacity — 75 tons
- Fully articulated, double-drive, safety suspension, rear-end, variable
- 350 D.P.S. diesel engine gives high power to weight ratio
- High-angle, high-speed bin gives fast discharge

Write to the nearest distributor or to:
A.E.C. SALES LTD., EXPORT DIVISION, 70 BARKLEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1, ENGLAND
 Johannesburg 204, Durban 2, Rhodesia; Rhodesian Development Motors Ltd., St. Patrick's Road, P.O. Box 104, Ndaba, Rhodesia; Rhodesian Development Corporation Ltd., P.O. Box 279, Bellairs, Uganda; The Uganda Co. Africa Ltd., P.O. Box 1, Kampala, Uganda

Of Commercial Concern

Messrs. Edm. Schluter & Co. state in their current market letter that they expect the current crop of Kenya coffee to be the best in quality for many years. It is still too early to determine the general quality of the different Tanganyika coffees, but some fancy prices have already been paid. The auctions in Kampala for Uganda coffees are considered to have established themselves already; prices have declined under a greater volume of offerings, but robusta coffees of other origins have likewise fallen in price.

Sisal output in Tanganyika in the first 10 months of this year increased by 9,331 tons over the corresponding total for 1953, but in Kenya in the first nine months there was a comparative decrease of 2,354. Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., who therefore expect a net increase for East Africa this year of about 10,000 tons, report that prices are rather sensitive to supply and demand and that spinners are mainly interested in current shipments, though some lots have been sold for five or six months ahead.

Another paragraph stated that the general manager of the East African Railways and Harbours had described the new aluminium first-class coaches as being one-fourth of the weight of the former units. What Mr. Kirby said was: "We have saved over five tons in the weight of each coach." That saving is approximately one-quarter of the weight of the former units.

The Rhodesian Printing & Publishing Company, Cent African Press, Cent African Publications, and the Rhodesian Farmer are founder members of the Rhodesian Publishers' Association, and other publishers in the Federation have been invited to join. A Rhodesian Advertising Agents' Association is also in course of formation.

The pilot sugar scheme in the Gwembe Valley of Northern Rhodesia has been abandoned. The Director of Agriculture has said that "tremendous tonnages" of sugar per acre were obtained, but only from small, uneconomic pockets of land. Another trial may be made after an aerial survey of surrounding country.

The latest census gives 3,806 wheeled tractors and 1,080 crawler tractors on private European farms in the Kenya Highlands, and 333 self-propelled and 674 other combine harvesters.

From January 1 the *Uganda Herald* is to be published daily at 10 cents, being thus the cheapest newspaper in East Africa. A new press, costing £11,000, is being installed.

The Sudan Gezira Board announces that when 14,288 bales of Gezira and Gash cotton were offered at auction, only 517 bales were sold.

A year ago 251 Africans were known to be growing coffee in the Northern Province of Nyasaland. Now the number is 540.

Retail coffee prices in the United Kingdom are expected to rise by from 6d. to 1s. per lb. in the New Year.

The outlook for timber in the State Province of Tanganyika remains serious.

Dividends

Rhodesia Cement Co., Ltd., report a profit of £273,480, after tax of £78,172 and providing £40,000 for future taxation, against £190,787 in the previous year. The dividend is maintained at 20%. A fourth kiln is to be installed to increase annual output to 320,000 tons. Sales totalled 131,978 tons of cement and 12,981 tons of slaker.

Stewarts and Lloyds of South Africa, Ltd.—15% (the same). Group profits after taxation were £693,704 (£865,345).

FLY C.A.A.

ZAMBEZI
SERVICE

A COLONIAL COACH
CLASS AIR SERVICE

LONDON RHODESIA—£115

New **LOW Fares**

From LONDON to		Single	Return
MOGELA		£111	£198 10s.
LUSAKA BLANTYRE		£112 10s.	£202 10s.
SALISBURY MILKWAYO LYNNSTONE		£115	£207

FREQUENT SCHEDULED FLIGHTS

Every **THURSDAY** and
alternate **SUNDAYS** from **LONDON**

Every **SATURDAY** and
alternate **TUESDAYS** from **SALISBURY**

Full details from YOUR TRAVEL AGENT or any office of C.A.A.

CENTRAL AFRICAN AIRWAYS



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

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



HEAD-OFFICE: AFRIKANUM
SPUI 10A, AMSTERDAM

BRANCH OFFICES IN AFRICA AT
PORT-SAÏD, SUEZ, ADEN, SOERABAYA,
BANGALORE, PORT-ELIZABETH
AND CAPE TOWN



COASTAL
SERVICES
IN
BRITISH AND
DUTCH EAST AFRICA

SOLE AGENTS: HOLLAND-INDIA CO. LTD.

HOLLAND-AFRIKA LIJN

AMSTERDAM

BELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Sudan), Ltd.

Shipping Agents, General Imports and Export Merchants

Khartoum, Port-Saïden, Wad Medani, Wadi Hoffa,
El Obeid, Suakin and Tokar, Hoodaidah (Yemen),
Massawa, Assab and Assora (Eritrea), Jibuti
(French Somaliland), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia),
Cairo (Egypt)

Agents in Saudi Arabia:

BELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Saudi Arabia), Ltd.
JEDDAH YEMBO

Agents in the United Kingdom:

BELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., Ltd.
LONDON-LIVERPOOL-MANCHESTER-GLASGOW

Highest Quality Products

CABLES
V.I.R. Taped and
Braided, Lead
Alloy and Tough
Rubber
Sheathed



FLEXIBLES
Silk and Cotton
Braided Tough
Rubber
Sheathed

WANDLESIDE CABLE WORKS LTD.
104 GARRATT LANE WANDSWORTH
LONDON, S.W.13

Telephone: 1
Battersea 2227/4

Telephone:
Wandsworth London

Agents: Messrs. LOCKHEAD, SMYKE & ROY

**91,000,000,000
not out...**



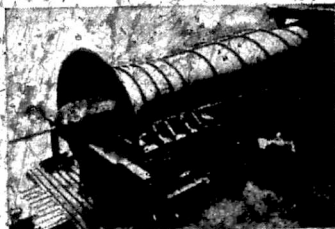
for reliability

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 after such a long and useful life these fans merited a complete overhaul, even in the absence of any visible signs of deterioration.

The size of each fan is 250,000 c.f.m. at 10.5 inches and 750 r.p.m. with a tip speed of 311 feet per second. The estimated number of suction strokes received by this blade during its working life total 91,000 millions, which we admit is rather an unusual way of saying "good" more.

YOU CAN DEPEND ON "SIROCCO" PRODUCTS

Photo of original blade as received from South Africa.



One of the fans mentioned under original text in our Works.

Fully-illustrated sectional catalogues available on request from:

MESSRS. AGNERT & LENZ (RHODESIA) LTD.

Blawieye, Salisbury, One Mile N. of

DAVIDSON & CO., LTD.

Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast, N. Ireland

Coffee Yields Should Be Trebled

IN AN ARTICLE in the *Commonwealth Producer*, Mr. A. E. Haarer, who was at one time in the Colonial Agricultural Service in Tanganyika Territory, advises the planting of Kent's variety of coffee. He writes:

Planters should also provide areas of tall grasses, which may be treated with artificial manures to provide a continual supply of mulch sufficient to cover the soil in their coffee orchards. Yields are considerably increased by mulching, but for some reason, as yet unexplained, alternate row mulching is better than mulching every row at the same time.

Modern knowledge makes it possible to reconsider the cultivation of African coffee in regions which have hitherto proved unfavourable. In regions suited to coffee, a steady production of 10-15 cwt. of clear coffee per acre per annum, in place of the 2-5 cwt. average of the past, is now possible when the trees are 10 years old.

It has been clearly shown on East African experiment stations that the first bumper crop is not the biggest that the tree can be expected to yield. Also variations according to the season and on and off years, the average yield of a well-managed single-stemmed tree increases with age from 2 cwt. a year of clean coffee per acre at five years old up to 10 cwt. at 10 and 12 years time. Heavy pruning has depressed yields and light pruning gives the best returns.

S. Rhodesian Incomes

TWO BACHELORS in Southern Rhodesia had incomes exceeding £20,000 in the tax year ended March 31, 1954, and 10 married men had incomes of over £30,000 a year. The largest group of married men are in the £1,200-£1,500 group, numbering 5,386 out of 18,011. Most single taxpayers earn between £500 and £800. Total taxable incomes in the Colony were £45,117,000, and the sum levied totaled nearly £47m.

Mining

Rhodesian Selection Trust

Mr. R. L. PRAIN To Be President

MR. R. L. PRAIN, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, will on January 1 assume the further role of president of the Rhodesian Selection Trust, Roan, Mutema, Mutema, and Chibulama companies.

Sir Harold Carmel Robinson will on the same day become deputy chairman of the Roan, Mutema and Rhodesian Selection companies, and Mr. J. H. L. Latchesby, deputy chairman of Chibulama. He is now executive director of the four companies, and will become their executive vice-president.

Mr. R. M. Peterston, technical director of the four companies, is to become technical vice-president. Mr. H. R. Finn will become administrative vice-president and Mr. A. M. Vere has been appointed vice-president in charge of sales for the Roan, Mutema and Chibulama companies.

Galun Coalfield

Section No. 25 of the Tanganyika Geological Survey Department is entitled "Geology of the Galun Coalfield, Africa". This report, which is published by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, at 5s. in hard cover, is the work of the author, Mr. J. H. L. Latchesby. The coal of the Galun coalfield could not be worked profitably under present conditions. A large initial outlay would be necessary before coal could be produced. A railway would have to be built and a crushing, screening, and washing plant would almost certainly be necessary. A large production of coal for many years would be required to recover the outlay. There is not enough coal to justify this outlay, and even if there were, only a small proportion of the coal would be needed near the coalfield.

Diamonds Dearer

A recent increase of about 25% in the price of rough gem diamonds has been announced by the central selling organization, which controls more than 90% of the world's output.



THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

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

1922		1938		1953	
Underlings operated	13	Underlings operated	41	Underlings operated	18
Number of Consumers	1,704	Number of Consumers	11,093	Number of Consumers	52,219
Annual consumption	15 million units	Annual consumption	216 million units	Annual consumption	187 million units
Capital	£70,000	Capital	£845,000	Capital	£6,951,110

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD. Electricity House, Harding Street, Nairobi, S.O. Box 491. Telegrams: "Electric", Kenya. Address: Nairobi, District, Kenya, Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: 215-220.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. TANZANIA, S.O. Box 48. Telegrams: "Telsun", Nyasa. District, Nyasa, P. P. Zanzibar. Telephone: 200-203.

DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. Dar es Salaam, P. O. Box 224. Telegrams: "Dar Electric", Dar es Salaam. Telephone: 200-203. District, Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam, Kenya. Telephone: 200-203.

LONDON OFFICE: 62 Queen Street, E.C.4. Tel. City 2046. Tel. 626. BUROPLAS, LONDON.

Company Report

Turner and Newall, Limited

Export Business Particularly Gratifying

Two Rhodesian Enterprises Now Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries

MR. W. W. F. SHEPHERD'S REVIEW OF THE PAST YEAR

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TURNER AND NEWALL, LIMITED, will be held on January 11, 1955, at the Chartered Accountants' Hall, Manchester, when it is expected that Mr. W. W. F. Shepherd, the chairman of the company will preside.

Mr. Shepherd's statement to the stockholders has been circulated to them with the report and accounts and, after dealing with the accounts of the company, it contains a detailed review of the company's operations during the year to September 30, 1954, both at home and abroad.

The following are extracts from the statement:

Good Trading Conditions

The principal operations of the company in the asbestos textile field, together with others, as Messrs. C. W. Ltd., has enjoyed good trading conditions throughout the year, in both home and export markets. The demand for asbestos textile products has increased steadily, but only towards the end of the period has this outrun production capacity, partly owing to local and possibly temporary difficulties of labour recruitment.

Some ease will be afforded progressively as more manufacturing capacity is brought into use at the Rochdale factory under the long-term modernisation scheme, which is proceeding satisfactorily, but greater relief is essentially expected from the additional asbestos textile factory under construction at Hindley Green. This is also making good progress. The anticipated resurgence of demand for belting products, particularly conveyor belting for the coal mining industry, has enabled the recently completed factory for these products at Hindley Green to operate at a high level of activity.

Good progress was made during the year with the development of fire-resisting conveyor belting based on the use of polyvinyl chloride instead of rubber, and with the necessary plant modifications for its large-scale manufacture as an alternative to rubber conveyor belting. The installation of plant for the production of belting ducts in premises acquired for the purpose near Hindley Green has gone forward satisfactorily, and by the end of the year a significant proportion of the company's requirements was being met in this way.

Asbestos Textile Products

The Leeds factory of L. W. Roberts Ltd. has also been affected by the increased demand for asbestos textile products, and has operated to the effective limit of its capacity for most of the year. Further progress has been made with the development of Sprayed Linpac Asbestos, notably in overseas markets. Plans are in hand to expand this company's sphere of opera-

tions, after its transfer to a new location in Lancashire.

In the course of the year a controlling interest has been acquired in Glass Fabrics Ltd., a small company manufacturing glass textile products at Dungannon, in Northern Ireland. It is hoped that this will serve as a basis for the expansion of production of glass and asbestos textiles as complementary products, but much research and exploratory work will be needed before this is achieved.

Revival of Export Business

The year has been one of increased demand, both at home and abroad, not only for "Ferodo" brake and clutch linings, but also for "Ferodo" staintreads, "Ferogrip" fan belts and "Ferobestos" technical plastics. The revival of export business after the somewhat lower figures experienced last year, has been especially marked, and there has been an intensification of the programme of overseas visits by directors and senior officials. In anticipation of the expansion of the motor car industry in this country, a substantial addition to the Chapel-en-le-Frith factory is in progress, and the resulting increased capacity will become available in 1955.

Motor racing has always been regarded as one of the growing markets for the company's products, and an additional mobile workshop has been brought into commission in order to provide adequate service to entrants in the increasing number of important motor racing events both at home and abroad.

Intensive research and development activities during the year have extended significantly the company's knowledge of friction and wear in both the technological and the fundamental fields. Indeed, the gain in fundamental knowledge is now beginning to see the development of friction materials from the empirical approach that has been common to all researches concerned with surface phenomena.

Record Output

It is very gratifying to be able to record once again that Turners Asbestos Cement Co. Ltd. has achieved record figures over the past year both as regards the scale of production and the value of turnover. This has been accomplished almost entirely by means of increased efficiency on existing machines rather than by the introduction of new plant. Whilst there was no check to the Government programme of housing construction there was during the year an easing of the position in regard to building licences for industrial work, the result of which has been felt as an increased demand for this company's products. This is likely to be sustained in the coming year, the prospects for which are most encouraging.

Increased difficulties were met in the export field, arising out of keener competition from overseas manufacturers, which, together with import restrictions into many countries and an increasing number of instances of local production, made the overall position a difficult one. In spite of the unfavourable factors mentioned the export figure was within two or three per cent of the previous year.

There was no lessening of the demand for "Everite" asbestos cement pressure pipes either from the home or overseas markets, particularly in regard to the medium and larger diameter pipes. The additional plant to which I made reference a year ago came into operation a little later than anticipated and did not have any real effect on the figures for the past year. The plant is now running satisfactorily and will enable the demand for the larger pipes to be met more fully in 1955.

Progress in Research

Working from work carried out on small scale machines in the Research Department during the year it has been possible to translate the various improvements in technique to the full-scale production units, as a result of which very considerable economies in production have been effected. The most important of these is in relation to the better and more economic use of asbestos fibres of various grades. The Research Department continues to give thought, not only to improved techniques, but also to the development of new products some of which are most promising.

The increase in demand for the products of The Washington Chemical Co. Ltd., to which I referred last year, was well maintained during the period under review. As a result the volume of sales both at home and abroad reached levels well above those of recent years. The position was aided by the installation of new plant which was completed during recent months.

Shipping Contracts

The insulation contracts carried out by Newalls Insulation Co., Ltd., covered important work for the Admiralty and the leading shipowners on such ships as H.M.S. BRITANNIA, H.M.S. ARK ROYAL, R.M.S. SAKONIA, T.S.S. INDIRA, T.S.S. ORSONA, T.S.S. SOUTHERN CROSS, and M.S. CITY OF DURBAN. The outstanding feature of the industrial work carried out was that comprising a number of important power stations, including those at Bankside, North Tees and Braehead. In addition to contract work the volume of direct sales by this company of magnesite and asbestos products also attained record figures.

A year ago I expressed the hope that the large-scale supply of insulation for important capital projects overseas would become a continuing feature of Newalls' business, and it is pleasing to be able to report that during the year the company's exports have outstripped previous years.

Export Problems

The total volume of our export business from United Kingdom factories during the year has been particularly gratifying. In some cases volume has remained relatively static, in others it has increased, but in no case is there any significant reduction in comparison with recent years. Difficulties in respect of import restrictions and exchange problems, to which I have made reference in former years, are still with us, so that a net improvement in our export volume is very satisfactory.

This year your board recommend a final dividend of

17½% on the ordinary stock, making, with the interim dividend of 5% already paid, a total distribution of 22½% for the year. This compares with last year's total distribution of 17½%, and your directors are glad to be able again to recommend an increased distribution. In so doing they have naturally given consideration to the somewhat reduced incidence of taxation, resulting from the cessation of the excess profits levy for, as will be observed from the accounts, trading profits are very similar to those of the previous year.

Since my statement of last year was issued, our current earning capacity has not changed significantly in total, but, as was indicated as probable when the interim dividend was announced, our experience at home has been better and our overseas experience less favourable than was the case a year ago. Demand in the home market remains strong, but overseas difficulties continue without any present indications of a change from "buyers' market" conditions.

Future Outlook

The results of our current year's activities will therefore, as far as we can see now, depend largely on the fortunes of the home economies and should not vary very much from the figures now before you. We have hopes of a prosperous year, but at present they can be no more than hopes, and of course we cannot expect continuously to be able to report increasing profits.

We are, however, well equipped to take our full share of whatever business is available at home or overseas, but we are basically suppliers to other industries, and prosperity for us is always contingent on a reasonable measure of prosperity in industry in general.

**OUR
TECHNICAL
SERVICE**

...is available to all
users of
EXPLOSIVES



If you have
any blasting
problem you
are invited
to consult us

**AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
(EAST AFRICA) LIMITED, P.O. BOX 6480, NAIROBI**
Or our Distributors: SMITH MACKENZIE & CO. LTD. ALL BRANDINGS



The Offices of the Company's East African Headquarters at Mombasa

Branches:

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu,
Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar,
Bukoba, Mikindani, Mbale, Lindi, Mwanza

Importers of all classes of merchandise
including Building Materials, Hardware,
Gunnies, Piece Goods, Wines and Spirits etc.

Steamship Agents

The African Mercantile Co., Ltd.

Switzerland House, 15, Rue de Suisse, Lausanne, Switzerland

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- TANGANYIKA
- UGANDA
- ZANZIBAR

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

The Commissioner,

East African Office,

Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2

Telephone: Whitehall 5701213

Telegrams: Eastafr, East Afr, East Afr Office, East Afr Office

Cables: Eastafr, East Afr

LOBITO

THE WEST COAST PORT FOR
NORTHERN RHODESIA

The direct route for traffic
to the Copperbelt

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

THROUGH RAIL RATES NOW IN
FORCE LOBITO — RHODESIAN
BORDER

Through Bills of Lading
Issued

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY

Benignia Railway
Company,
Pillars House,
95, Gresham Street,
LONDON, E.C.2

General Traffic Agents,
Leopold Walford
Shipping Ltd.,
48, 50, 52, Mary Axe,
LONDON, E.C.3

LYKES LINES

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

	Leading South Africa	Landing East Africa
s.s. Mayo Lykes	mid December/ early January	—
s.s. Lucie Lykes	end December/ early January	mid/late January
s.s. Charlotte Lykes	mid/late January	—
s.s. Velma Lykes	late January/ early February	mid/late February
s.s. Kenneth McKay	mid/late February	—
s.s. Harry Culbreth	late February/ early March	mid/late March

If sufficient inducement offers these
vessels will load at East African Ports

For further particulars apply

LYKES LINES AGENCY, INC. DURBAN,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LTD.
MOMBASA, NAIROBI, DAR ES SALAAM,
NAIROBI, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR.
THE STEAMERS TRADING CO. LTD. ZANZIBAR.
SMITH MACKENZIE & CO. LTD. LINDI.

THE NAME

ALLIANCE

ASSURANCE CO. LTD

MEANS

The finest service
for the following classes of insurance:

Fire — including loss of profits
Houseowners' and Householders
Comprehensive, Personal Accident,
Motor, Burglary, Public
Liability, Marine.

AND

THE UGANDA COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD

FULL FACILITIES FOR ALL MOTOR PRODUCTS

KAMPALA: P.O. BOX No. 1 (Tel: 2821); NIMA: P.O. BOX No. 79 (Tel: 453); FORT PORTAL: Private Bag (Tel: 21)

NABALE: P.O. BOX No. 79 (Tel: 157)

London Agents:

THE UGANDA COMPANY (LONDON) LTD, 16, Broad Street, London, W.C.2. (Tel. ROYAL 4486-7-8)



for

good

CONCRETE

use **ROCK BRAND**
PORTLAND CEMENT

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

MADE IN UGANDA TO B.S. 12: 1952 BY UGANDA CEMENT INDUSTRY LTD

LEAFLET ON REQUEST TO DEPT. EAR, P.O. BOX 74, TORORO, UGANDA.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Vol. 37 No. 1928

30s. yearly post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Mining Machinery?



For ask **SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.**
P. O. Box 590, Nairobi, and throughout East Africa

Suppliers of

Compressors — Rock Drills — Diamond Drills — Conveyor Systems —
Surface and Underground Locomotives — Excavators — Generating
Plant — Electric Motors — Underground Lighting Systems — Welding
Equipment — Diamond Drill Crowds — Concentrating
Plant — Concrete Mixers

Explosives — Heavy Chemicals — Cyanide

Diluted Christianity No Solution of Mau Mau

THE BANK LINE LTD.

ANDREW WEIR SHIPPING & TRADING CO. LTD.

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



OPERATING

THE INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

EMPLOYING FAST TWIN-SCREW MOTOR LINERS WITH EXCELLENT PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION
DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS CARRIED

between

RANGOON, CHITTAGONG, CHALNA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO
and **SOUTH and EAST AFRICAN PORTS**

Details of Freight, Passage, etc. from **ANDREW WEIR SHIPPING & TRADING CO., LTD., 21 BURY ST., LONDON, E.C.3**
or from any Travel Agent in the Colonies

TRANS ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

• Provide the link between
Beira and Nyasaland
(with connexions at *Dona Ana* for *Tete*)

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

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

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

Trains from Limbe and Blantyre for Chipaka
Harbour, connect with m.v. "Lake III" for all Lake
Nyasa Ports to Mwaya (M. Mboya), Tanganyika

Head Office in Nyasaland: **London**
London Office: **City Wall House**
129/139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

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

Telegrams: **NORRHODCOM** (ESQUARE LONDON)
Telephone: **Wiltshire 2040** Cable: **NORRHODCOM LONDON**

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular Sailings
between **NORWAY**
SWEDEN, DENMARK
FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS:
MADAGASCAR,
REUNION and
MAURITIUS

KELLER, BRYANT and CO.
22, BIRD & BUILDERS
London, E.C.3

Agents in East Africa
THE AFRICAN MERCHANDISE CO. LTD.

LESLIE & ANDERSON LIMITED

LONDON
Established 1843

IMPORTS

Cotton, Oilseeds, Coffee, Spices,
General Produce

EXPORTS

Textiles Hardware

LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LTD.

MOMBASA

BRANCHES

Nairobi, Kampala,
Zanzibar, Tanga,
Dar es Salaam

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

CHIEF AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA FOR
QUEENSLAND WOODMANCE CO. LTD.
MILNER & STEADMAN CO. INC.

BOVILL, MATHESON & CO., LIMITED

Head Office:
QUEENSWAY HOUSE, YORK STREET
P.O. Box 1651, NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:

KENYA
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
MOMBASA
KAMPALA
ARUSHA
TANGA

MANAGING AGENTS

The Company offers Managing and Visiting Agency,
Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services to the
Promoters of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining
Undertakings

Associated Companies:

W. W. MURPHY & CO., LIMITED

Merchants and Estate Agents
NAIROBI ARUSHA KAMPALA TANGA

J. SUTHERLAND & CO., LIMITED

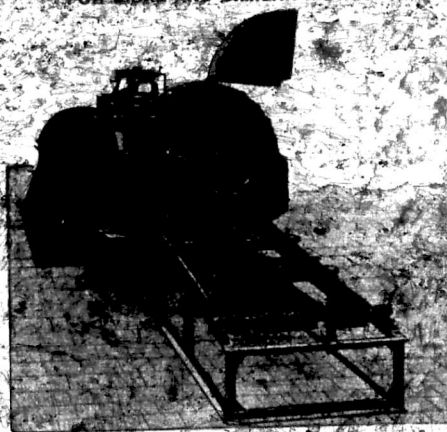
Clearing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents
MOMBASA NAIROBI ARUSHA TANGA

TREATT, BOVILL & CO., LIMITED

London Correspondents:
19, Warburg Street, London, E.C.4
Tel. City 4351

"BIJOLI" FIBRE DECORTICATOR

ALL ELECTRIC OR BELT DRIVE
FOR RISAL AND SIMILAR FIBRES



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

SHIRTLIFF BROS., LTD.

ENGINEERS LETCHWORTH

Works: SHIRTLIFF, LETCHWORTH ENGLAND



Represented in
TANGANYIKA - KENYA - PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

By
WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (Africa), Limited
DAR ES SALAAM TANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA

London Associates:
WIGGLESWORTH & Co. Limited,
Port of London Bldg., London, E.O.1

CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW, and BIRKENHEAD
to MOMBASA, TANZA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI, & MWARA

also by arrangement

RED SEA PORTS

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, ADEN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI & BERBERA

For particulars of rates, rates of steam, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
MOMBASA

Loading Brokers:
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.
LIVERPOOL 2

London Agents:
TEMPERLEY, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.
LONDON, E.C.2

Ship via London



THE PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

A Self-Governing Public Trust for Public Service



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

For all enquiries write

W. H. A. WEAVER, G.P.O. BOX 2044, EAST LONDON

The Pioneer Bankers in Rhodesia and Nyasaland



A Bank in a Bell Tent!

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



PRESENT BULAWAYO OFFICE

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd

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

10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET
and 77 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, EC4

OVER 500 OFFICES THROUGHOUT SOUTH EAST and CENTRAL AFRICA
and AGENTS and CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

LYKES LINES



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

	Leaving South Africa	Leaving East Africa
S.S. Louise Lykes	late November / early December	late December / early January
S.S. Diana Lykes	mid December / early January	—
S.S. Leslie Lykes	end December / early January	mid/late January
S.S. Charlotte Lykes	mid/late January	—
S.S. Velma Lykes	early/mid February	mid/late February
S.S. Kenneth McKay	mid/late February	—
S.S. F. Harry Cudbreath	late February / early March	mid/march
S.S. Mary Lykes	mid/late March	—
S.S. James McKay	late March	early/mid April

* If sufficient inducement offered, these vessels will head of East African Ports.

For further particulars apply—

LYKES LINES AGENCY INC. DURBAN, LONDON, AND LIVERPOOL.
 LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LTD. MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM, NAIROBI, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR.
 THE BERKEA COATING CO. INC. BERKEA, CALIF. U.S.A.
 SALES & MARKETING CO. LTD. LONDON.

TO COMBAT CLIMATIC CONDITIONS FOR PROTECTION & DECORATION EMPLOY



AGENTS— SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., LTD. DAR ES SALAAM, KAMPALA, MOMBASA, NAIROBI, TANGA, ZANZIBAR.

MANUFACTURED BY THE RED HAND COMPANY LTD. 15 CLIFFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

To South and East Africa

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

	From Southampton
"Albion Castle"	Jan. 13
"Carnarvon Castle"	Jan. 20
"Edinburgh Castle"	Jan. 27
"Winchester Castle"	Feb. 3
"Capetown Castle"	Feb. 10
"Stirling Castle"	Feb. 17
"Pretoria Castle"	Feb. 24
"Krugell Castle"	Mar. 3

* Via Madeira. * Via Las Palmas.



INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES
 from LONDON and CONTINENT

	Leaving London	Returning Southampton
"Warwick Castle"	Jan. 13	—
"Durban Castle"	Jan. 20	Jan. 21
"Kenya Castle"	Feb. 10	—
"Rhodesia Castle"	Feb. 17	Feb. 18
"Bloubaan Castle"	Mar. 2	Mar. 3

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

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 15 CLIFFORD STREET, LONDON, E.C.4 Tel. MAN 2500
 Durban: LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LTD.
 Mombasa: LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LTD.
 Tanga: LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LTD.
 Nairobi: LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LTD.
 Kampala: LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LTD.
 Zanzibar: LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LTD.
 All sailing dates are approximate and subject to change without notice.

Always Building a greater East Africa

The history of East Africa began with the building of the railways and harbours, and the country developed as the railroad spread. Today, despite difficulties and uncertainties, the Railways and Harbours are undertaking many new and important projects. They are building for the future because they are confident that greatness and prosperity lie ahead for East Africa.



Medical services and welfare facilities play their part in developing the railway system.



The training of apprentices is essential in building up the services of the railways and harbours of East Africa. More and more skilled men of all races are required to cope with the development of traffic and the expansion of the transport system. Training has to keep pace with the demand for skilled men. In Nairobi the construction of a new residential Railway training school for over 300 students, is well under way.

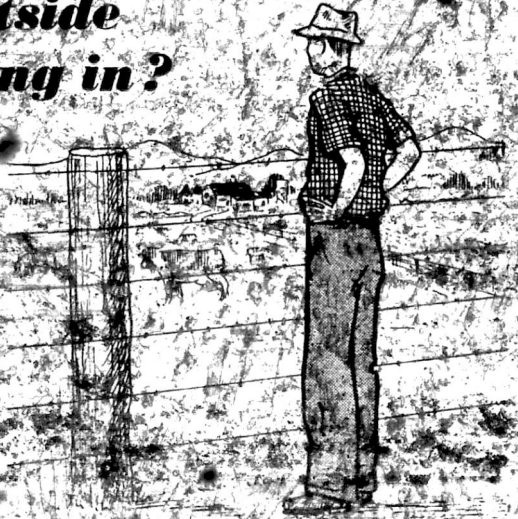
The largest number of trainees are Africans, and they are being given courses to fit them as Station Masters, Guards, Clerks, Telegraphists, Engine Drivers and Fircmen, Bus and Lorry Drivers, Lake Steamer Pilots, Masters and Mates and Engine room Assistants and as Apprentices in the various workshops. The African is being trained to do all manner of skilled jobs in the railway, harbour, road and inland waterway services. He is being trained to build for the future prosperity of his country.

East African Railways & Harbours

PART OF THE EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION SERVICES

Why be on the Outside Looking in?

Last year we paid a
bonus on all purchases
to members.



STRENGTH

THE KENYA FARMERS ASSOCIATION (CO-OP) LTD.

NAKURU

Branches at

Eldoret, Kitale, Nanyuki, Nairobi, Mombasa, Thompson's Falls, Meru, Kericho, Hobe's Bridge, Lumati, Moshi, T.L. Arusha, T. T. T. T. T.



H&W

industrial

OIL ENGINES

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

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

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

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



HARLAND & WOLFF

LIMITED

English Office: Queens' Island, Belfast; London Office: 9, Whitehall, S.W.

BELFAST GLASGOW LONDON LIVERPOOL SOUTHAMPTON

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

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

Telephone: HOLBORN 22248

Island Telephone:
KASBAERIC, Walsby, London

Cable:
EASTAFRIC, London

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Page	Page
Matters of Moment ... 575	New Year Honours ... 581
Notes By The Way ... 576	Broadcast on R.A. Problems ... 585
British Officials in the Sudan ... 578	Luckie's Decision ... 589
Kenya Government and Colonel Young ... 579	Latest Mining News ... 602
	Company Reports ... 604

Founder and Editor

F. S. JOELSON

THURSDAY JANUARY 6, 1955

Vol. 31

No. 1576

Subscription price 10/-

MATTERS OF MOMENT

IN WELL-INFORMED QUARTERS there are still great differences of opinion about many features of the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya. Indeed, there is perhaps one aspect only on which senior and junior officials, the military, the police, settlers and business men, missionaries and agnostics, Europeans and Africans, are agreed—namely, that Christian Kikuyu have from the start provided the most self-resistance to a movement one of the chief aims of which was to destroy Christianity within the tribe as an essential stage in the plan to compel conformity with the intentions of the little group of ruthless and self-seeking conspirators for power. Hundreds of Kikuyu—nobody will ever know even the approximate number—have been martyred, preferring death by stabbing, strangling, and more hideous methods to a betrayal of the faith which meant more to them than life. Many Europeans who had had no real contact previously with the work of the Christian missions have been immensely impressed by the incontrovertible evidence of the staunchness of such men and women when nine out of ten of their tribe had, admittedly under pressure, taken one or more of the Mau Mau oaths; they have been equally impressed by the serenity, day-to-day devotion, and happiness of this dauntless minority in the midst of calamity. Some close observers have been greatly struck by their "other-worldliness," declaring it to have had no parallel in their experience. Many have found the only comparison in first-century Christianity.

A recognized authority on the Kikuyu, Dr. I. S. B. Leakey, having admitted in his latest book, "Defeating Mau Mau," that, by far

the greatest number of Kikuyu loyalists are other Christians, went on to make the astonishing assertion: "out believers in the old religion of the Kikuyu," proceeds to make the astonishing assertion that the future can best be secured by the acceptance of a diluted Christianity, which would recognize polygamy and other tribal practices which no mission can countenance—recognition not being denied, as he suggests, because the Church is made up of servants, not of the Master. Because Dr. Leakey was brought up among the Kikuyu, speaks their language fluently, and knows their customs as well as any European, some people may be tempted to accept uncritically a proposal which we consider absolutely unacceptable. It demands examination.

He writes that the Kikuyu "need a simple, deep-rooted faith, a religion that is alive and real." Yet for the live, deep-rooted faith which has sustained a minority of them in a time of fierce spiritual, social, political, and physical conflict he would substitute an adaptation which would deny the experience of twenty centuries. Dr. Leakey recommends compromise. Does he not realize that those Kikuyu Christians who have stood firm when nothing about them was dependable have rejected the easy way of compromise? They were determined to profess the highest principles they knew, whatever the risk entailed. Any pseudo-Christian movement of the type which Dr. Leakey postulates would earn their contempt, not attract their adherence. How could anything founded on compromise, not conviction, possibly evoke and hold this loyalty? And

cans, who resent the idea of education less good than that found necessary by Europeans, would quite rightly, still more resent a debased form of Christianity. Its challenge is such that millions of men, white and black, humbly recognize their inability to fulfil its obligations. Better than surely that the presence which Dr. Leakey proposes.

Making the fantastic accusation that Church leaders in East Africa are loyal only to the doctrine of their Churches and the teachings of the "Fathy Fathers," and not solely to the teachings of Christ and the New Testament, he argues that Africans who continue polygamy or who, though already married, cohabit with the widow or widows of a deceased brother or brothers, should be admitted to the Church, because, he alleges, monogamy is not one of Christ's fundamental teachings. Though there may be no recorded saying of Christ which specifically enjoins monogamy — for the obvious reason that He was addressing a monogamous people — His view allows of no misunderstanding. When speaking of husband and wife, Christ spoke of "they twain," which clearly shows that one man and one woman only were meant; and when referring to the relationship between Himself and His Church, he likened it to that of husband and wife. It is, then, manifestly misleading to suggest, as Dr. Leakey does, that it is merely a rule of the churches, not of the Bible, that makes polygamy and adultery (even if in

accord with tribal custom) incompatible with Christianity. If readers of the book who have little or no knowledge of African affairs find the proposal plausible, that will not be the reaction of African Christians, of European mission workers, or, assuredly, of the general body of the laity.

The impression is given that the problem of polygamy is a product of Mau Mau. It is nothing of the kind. It has faced missionary workers in South, Central, East and West Africa from the earliest days of Christian Recommendation. In some areas devoted men and women spent a lifetime in seemingly vain effort, because they would not come to terms with practices which could not be reconciled with the Gospel which they taught. But they often gave their death, their comfort, their fruit. The problems of Kenya today, of Africa in general, and indeed of the whole world, are largely the result of man's stubborn refusal to live by the highest principles ever set before him by any religious leader; and all experience testifies that man's attempt to adjust the teachings to meet his own convenience will be of no avail. Christ never makes no offer to go half-way with such ideas, and a Christian State, to say nothing of the Christian Church, could not possibly act on this man's recommendation of an author who is himself the son of missionary parents. Its adoption, far from defeating Mau Mau, would undermine the faith of those Kikuyu who are the solid bulwark against the Mau Mau flood.

Notes By The Way

Mr. Blundell's Leadership

THE LETTER FROM COLONEL GROGAN which is quoted on another page is as important as it is forthright. He declares in so many words that Mr. Blundell accepted the leadership of the European elected members of the Legislature in Kenya on the explicit condition that that office "did not empower him to instigate policy." It is astonishing that any man should have agreed to hold the office on such ignominious terms. If the ostensible leader was not to have the customary responsibility and privilege of initiating proposals — for discussion by his colleagues, of course, not for imposition upon them or anyone else — upon whom was the duty supposed to rest? Were all 14 members to be equally responsible or irresponsible? Did all concerned understand that the title of leader was being given and accepted as something meaningless? — for that is the only interpretation which can be put upon Colonel Grogan's words. If Mr. Blundell agrees that they accurately represent the intention and the facts, they explain the mystery of

the surprising ineffectiveness, politically, of a man of whose good intentions there was never any question. But they do not absolve any of the elected members from the charge of evading the clear duty of choosing a real leader. They owed that obligation to the electors, whose interests could not otherwise be adequately served.

Humbling Conditions

WHY DID MR. BLUNDELL ACCEPT the office under such a humiliating restriction? He had been in public life only a very short time. It is true, but it is also true that, as he and everyone else knew, his colleagues could not agree upon any other leader. That so strengthened his hands that he could have said, and should have said: "If you want me as leader, I must enjoy your confidence in the conventional manner. If you are not ready to repose that normal confidence in me, find someone else as leader-in-string. I am not prepared to be a marionette." According to Colonel Grogan,

however, he was quite willing to be a marionette. If that was the case, he had little right to expect much more loyalty than any other member of the team, and none to count upon the adoption of the policy he had envisaged in public. Later on he was being told by unanimous implication of his colleagues in the cabinet proposed to put the brake on him. Yet he submitted. Having compromised himself from the outset in that astonishing fashion, how could he hope to gain strength later? That initial weakness was bound to encourage the dissidence and disruption which were the natural result, and now all Kenya knows that there has been more dissidence and disharmony among her European politicians in the past thirty months than at any time in the previous thirty years. If Colonel Griekus's suggestion is dependable, — and he has said very much the same thing in Kenya without being contradicted, — Mrs. Bjundell invited the frustration which he, the elected members as a group, the settler community, and all Kenya have since suffered.

Abrogating Trusteeship

AFRICANS IN UGANDA will be as free as Europeans to go to buy whisky, brandy, gin, or other spirits if a Bill published by the Government of the Protectorate a few days ago is passed by the Legislative Council, as it presumably will be. Though an official statement has emphasized that many Africans die from drinking illicitly distilled spirits, the real reason for the introduction of this legislation is presumably to remove the racial discrimination against the sale of imported spirits to Africans. There are people, of course, who consider any distinctions of that kind as an infringement of elementary justice and, therefore, even if designed simply to benefit the Africans. The many more who think it a wise procedure will probably regard its removal as unnecessary and undesirable. Is this not a case of political convenience being given precedence over better motives? A very small number of Uganda Africans have acquired a taste for European spirits in England, on the Continent, or elsewhere, but that scarcely justifies the plan to make it easy for the mass of Africans to buy hard liquor.

Appeasing a Tiny Minority

AN ANOMALY which has caused some embarrassment in recent years is that most territories which have forbidden the consumption of spirits by Africans have few African members of their Legislatures who attend functions, including some at Government House, at which such drinks are served, and when they come to England, as many do, they are offered cocktails and similar refreshment at parties arranged by H.M. Government — which has been adamant in prohibiting the supply of liquor to Africans in Africa. There is a good case for ending the hypocrisy involved in this difference between precept and practice, but it would surely be better to provide for the few exceptional instances where readily to abandon all control. Is British trusteeship to be impulsively withdrawn at this early stage, for the sake of appeasing a tiny minority of touchy, politically-minded individuals?

Slightly Less Nomadic

UNDER THE HEADING "NOMADS" I called attention recently to a statement of the chairman of the Municipal Board of Mombasa that there had been five changes within a year in the holder of the post of Municipal African Affairs Officer in that town, and I commented that "the hierarchy in Nairobi is treating unfairly its own civil servants, the Africans, whom they are supposed to deal, and the local authority." The facts, bad as they are, are not quite so bad as the Mombasa criticism suggested. I have official authority for the statement that there have been seven substantive

holders of the post, not five, since it was first created in 1945, and that the average tenure was 16 months. The first M.A.A.O. served for seven months, the next for 15, the third for 26, the fourth for 12, the fifth for 28, and the sixth for 18 months. The seventh was appointed last April, was sent to the United Kingdom on leave on medical grounds four months later, and is expected to return to Mombasa next March.

What M.C.s. Should Do

A SUBSTITUTE is acting for him during his absence on leave, and in the above list there was a two-month gap during which a district officer performed the duties of the post. Taking those two factors into account, nine men have been engaged in the work in the five years and eight months since April, 1945. That justifies my earlier assertion that "since the post was created ten years ago it has had nine occupants." I added the suggestion — by no means for the first time — that each elected member of the Legislature should keep himself informed of all transfers within his own constituency, and make a practice of promptly drawing public attention to every case for which there is not a sound explanation. Every member should take the simplest action on every appropriate occasion, have no doubt that the Government of Kenya would stand its ways. It is, of course, not the only Colonial Government which is gravely at fault in the mismanagement of official manpower, but its record has been strikingly bad for a very long period. The recent disclosures in the Legislature about the misuse of men in the emergency services ought to have earned dismissal for some people, but there was, of course, no such suggestion. Incompetence of this kind is inexorable after more than two years of rebellion — which would have been promptly crushed at normal capabilities had been shown.

Serious Misunderstanding

A VERY STRANGE STATEMENT is attributed by the official organ of the National Guidance Office of the Ministry of Social Affairs in the Sudan to its own Minister, Sayid Yahya El Fadli. He is recorded as having told a Press conference in Khartoum that the Prime Minister was assured in London by Sir Anthony Eden that "the appointment of retiring expatriates in areas adjacent to the Sudan borders will cease." The reference is presumably to the appointment to the Colonial Service in Uganda and Kenya of men displaced from the Sudan Civil Service by the policy of Sudanization. It would be astonishing if the Foreign Secretary gave the alleged assurance, for Colonial affairs are not his concern, and, secondly, Colonial territories could scarcely be forbidden by H.M. Government to accept the services of men retrenched from the Sudan.

Need for Clarification

INDEED, A MORAL OBLIGATION rests upon H.M. Government to facilitate such recruitment, for the sake of the Colonial Empire and of the individuals concerned. Even if there were not that moral obligation, it is inconceivable that the Secretary of State for the Colonies would refuse to sanction such an appointment if, for instance, the Council of Ministers in Kenya decided in favour of it. For these reasons it seems to me certain that the Foreign Secretary could not give such an undertaking as the Sudanese Minister's claim. There is, evidently an unfortunate and important misunderstanding, which ought not to remain to be clarified by a Parliamentary question and answer, as soon as the House of Commons re-assembles, but might well be desirable for the misconception to be removed at once. If that is not done, I hope that an M.P. will put a question to Sir Anthony Eden.

Scores of British Officials in the Sudan Resign

Prime Minister of the Sudan Outlines His Ideas of Union with Egypt

ON JANUARY 1, about 800 British technicians in the employment of the Sudan Government came into the night to give six months' notice of their intention to resign and receive compensation for interruption of their careers on an agreed scale.

Seventy-one in Khartoum alone gave notice of resignation in the terms of the Compensation Ordinance, and it is expected that many in the provinces will have taken or will take the same course.

The Government gave notice of release to 15 technical officials.

When the present Sudanese Government attained office there were 1,344 Britons in its services. The policy of Sudanization has already caused the departure of all the administrative officials, police, and military, together numbering 104, and another 21 have received notice "because their presence might affect the free and neutral atmosphere requisite for full determination. They will soon leave the country."

It has been widely said that the Sudanization Committee has scheduled between 80% and 90% of the posts now held by British subjects for early occupation by Sudanese. Consequently some 80% to 90% of the Britons still left may resign instead of waiting to be dismissed.

The three Ministers whom Sayed Ismael El Azhari recently removed were understood to have vainly urged him to reduce the pace of Sudanization. They are believed to have feared that it was prejudicial to the interests of the country.

Fair Treatment for Expatriates

The Prime Minister said in Khartoum at the beginning of this week: "Technical expatriates whose posts do not rest on self-determination and cannot be replaced by Sudanese have nothing to fear. I am determined to allow no discrimination in the public service. Every expatriate will get fair and equitable treatment." He has applied to the co-dominion (Great Britain and Egypt) for permission to recruit expatriates from outside Britain and Egypt should he be forced to do so by mass resignations of Britons.

One cause of the heavy list of resignations is that the Finance Department has been entirely Sudanized much more quickly than had been expected.

The Council of Ministers has decided that all veterinary officers in the provinces and districts and all other field officers in the Ministry of Animal Resources shall be immediately Sudanized, and that the appointments of director, deputy director, and assistant director of the department and of chief research officer shall all be Sudanized as soon as possible. It is also intended to appoint Sudanese to the posts of Director and Assistant Director of Game and Fisheries, and as fisheries officers.

The Prime Minister has explained to a Khartoum Arabic newspaper, *El Asyam*, his concepts of the form which union of the Sudan and Egypt should take. The statement given by the newspaper is evidently to be regarded as entirely authentic, for it has been reproduced and distributed by the National Guidance Office of the Government. It reads thus:

English: "Is it possible for me to know your own concept of union?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "My personal view, which I have now formed and propose to present to the N.U.P. executive for discussion along with other ideas with the object of ratification, modification or submission,

and which the executive committee will have to put before the N.U.P. Parliamentary body, is—

- (a) that the Sudan should be a Republic with its own President, Council of Ministers, and Parliament in the same way as Egypt is a Republic.
- (b) that the union of the Sudan and Egypt in their union should be a top-level Council comprising the Sudanese and Egyptian Councils of Ministers meeting together once or twice annually for the discussion of common affairs such as defence, foreign policy, and Nile waters.
- (c) that the decisions taken by this Council should be brought before Parliament for ratification, rejection, or modification.

EDITOR: "When do you think that this proposal will be presented to the N.U.P. committees?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "This will be done at the first opportunity."

The Umma Party welcomed the statement, though demanding that the decision should be made by the Constituent Assembly, and not by the present Government of the Sudan.

The newspaper *Alizam* commented: "The council should not comprise the Cabinet. It should comprise parliamentarians or a few Ministers, so that its decisions should be binding on the parliamentary majority. Foreign affairs and defence should not be the subject of joint Sudanese-Egyptian discussions. No State can be sovereign and independent which cannot decide its own foreign and defence policy in the light of its own national interests. The matters to be discussed by the council should be cultural relations, commerce, and the Nile waters."

Other newspapers made similar criticisms. The three dismissed Ministers asked for compensation by various associations of persons which they belonged to in principle. They are now considering whether to form a separate party.

The full statement about the differences among Ministers in the Sudan made by the Prime Minister was in the following terms:—

On my return from Europe on December 23, Sayed Mubarak Zarouk, who had been officiating for me in the Cabinet, told me that one of the Ministers had given him a message for me to the effect that he and some of his ministerial colleagues insisted on me to remove certain Ministers, otherwise I would know that they along with some members of Parliament, were in agreement with the Umma Party to endeavour to overthrow the present Government and form a new Cabinet under the premiership of one of them.

Acceleration of Sudanization

"I considered the matter to be of the utmost gravity, but deferred decision on it because I was pre-occupied with something more serious and bigger—namely the speeding up of the implementation of the Sudanization schemes and their proclamation before January 1, 1955. Therefore, I hastened to hold an extraordinary session on Sunday, December 12, at which I spoke to my colleagues about the necessity of finishing with Sudanization schemes and the announcement of results by January 1, 1955, since that date was the beginning of a new phase according to the Compensation Ordinance."

"It was incumbent that on the advent of that date every official affected by the Sudanization decision would have been served with a notice. Moreover, this is looked upon as one of our prime and sacred national functions and of the most significant responsibilities of the existing interim Government."

"The pushing off of the execution of resolutions adopted by the Sudanization Committee and postponement thereof constitute a threat to Government machinery, thereby adversely affecting the smooth conduct of business and causing nagging among able Sudanese who look forward to occupying positions rendered vacant. It creates doubts in the minds of expatriate civil servants who are entitled to know their destiny. In order that they may shape their future accordingly:

"I felt profoundly sorry when the Government General spoke to me on December 21, alluding to the doubts felt by certain British officials who were affected by the Sudanization Committee's decisions, but whose cases had not been taken upon by the Ministers concerned. I conveyed all that to my colleagues at the Council's extraordinary meeting which I called."

"I then asked Sayed Mubarak Zarouk to carry on with Council sessions, which should be confined to this issue during

my absence on tour of Dar Rizegat to attend their tribal gathering, whose significance everybody realized. There can be no doubt that the people appreciate the necessity of attending these tribal meetings at the outset of the new order. I was taken back, when, on the eve of my departure, one of the Ministers sent me the following message:—

"Dear Mr. Prime Minister: It has now become abundantly clear to me, after having been in doubt, that the set-up at the Council of Ministers in your absence is not in order, and that it places me in a position incompatible with my prestige. For this reason I would like you to know that I shall not attend the sittings of the Council in your absence under this arrangement pending the rectification of the position."

As I was aware that there would be a quorum even if that Minister called out what he stated in his message, I thought

that the Council would undoubtedly continue its sittings with the object of finishing with the Subdivision issues.

I returned yesterday, and was extremely perturbed to find that two Ministers had persisted in their refusal to attend the Council sittings knowing, as they did, that a quorum depended on the presence of at least one of them. This was hampered the smooth running of the important task on which depended the liberation of the country to enable it to exercise self-determination at the appointed time. The result has been a position of uncertainty and in the interest of the country in the least.

This precisely is what I wished to address to public opinion at present. It is my hope that all may appreciate the risks and dangers to the country if things continue in their current perspective."

Differences Between Kenya Government and Colonel Young

Conflicting Views about the Status of the Police

THE MAIN DIFFERENCES between the Government of Kenya and the late Commissioner of Police, Colonel Arthur Young, are set forth in the Sessional Paper No. 24 of 1954 (Government Printer, Nairobi, 1s.) which deals with the status of the police. It was on that issue that Colonel Young resigned.

The report of the Kenya Police Commission, published last February, recommended that every police officer should be accorded the powers of a constable in common law, and that the declaration made by each recruit on joining the force should be altered. The Sessional Paper states in that connexion:—

"The Government has given the recommendation that every police officer should be accorded the powers of a constable in common law, as in the United Kingdom, careful consideration. It has also sought the advice of the Commissioner of Police that this proposed constable status should at present be accorded only to police officers of the rank of inspector and above.

The Government recognizes the fundamental principle that the police must be kept free from any partisan influence or control. But Government recognizes that there can be no exact comparison between the United Kingdom and countries such as Kenya administered through a system of provincial and district administrations directed by the Governor.

The question has been considered under two heads—the one the position of the police in relation to the enforcement of the criminal law, and the other the general policy regarding the preservation of law and order.

Police and Administration

"The Government's view is that the independence and impartiality of the police when exercising their function of detecting crime and bringing offenders to justice must be affirmed. But it does not consider that it would assist in establishing this independence in the eyes of the public if the expression 'constable in common law' were introduced into the law of Kenya. This expression may be appropriate in England where the common law is old-established and widely accepted, but would not be understood by the people of this Colony.

The Government is of opinion that the right method in this Colony is to make a suitable declaration and to issue appropriate instructions to those Government departments likely to be concerned. These instructions will make it clear that the police must maintain the closest possible liaison with the administration.

Accordingly it is not proposed to introduce legislation on the lines suggested in paragraph 51 of the report to provide that the police in Kenya should have the same status as a constable in the common law of England. It is, however, considered desirable to make

an amendment to section 14 of the Police Ordinance to ensure that the form of oath is in conformity with the obligation of the police to act with impartiality in bringing offenders to justice.

The Government recognizes that the fundamental responsibility for good government and preservation of order clearly lies with the provincial and district commissioners who represent the Government in their areas. These officers are entitled to give general directions concerning the preservation of peace and good order. In all such matters the police force is subordinate to Government.

"With regard to the relations between the police and the public, the Government is strongly of the opinion that it is more important now than at any time in its history for Kenya to have a police force which commands the confidence of law-abiding citizens. The Government appreciates that the police have exceptionally onerous duties to perform, and in order to discharge them efficiently they must be men of the highest standards of integrity and physique.

Efforts to Secure Recruits

"Recognizing these facts, the Government will do everything possible to secure the best candidates for all ranks and to ensure to them a satisfactory career. A police force possessing these standards and manifesting their impartiality in the performance of their duties will be best able to achieve the most desirable of all police attainments, namely the respect and esteem of the public.

From the Sessional Paper the following further passages are quoted:—

"The police force has doubled in size since January, 1952. This large and sudden expansion has created a great problem, of which probably the hardest to solve is that of training and experience. New officers, inspectors, N.C.Os, and constables can be obtained by promotion or recruitment. They all require either initial training or courses for promotion, but, however carefully their courses are planned, and however efficient their instruction may be, such training does not provide experience, and experience is essential in order to become a competent policeman.

"This sudden and large increase of a self-contained force is not to be regarded as a mere expansion of numbers but also as a situation of quality. Under pressure of events and the urgent need to provide more police, standards have inevitably suffered.

"The employment of police in combat and armed protection duties turns their attention from their normal role, and the use of necessary force and the restrictions imposed by emergency legislation tend to impair their relations with the public, upon the cordiality of which the strength of the police depends.

"It follows from these considerations that the present policy must be one of consolidation rather than expansion of the police. The Government, therefore, does not intend to make any change to the establishment of the force. There are, however, gaps to be filled, and supplementary estimates will be laid before the Legislative Council to provide for an additional 13 officers and 100 inspectors. In addition, the Treasury

GIBBS, HON. GEOFFREY, C.M.G., Chairman, Advisory Council, Export Credits Guarantee Department.

Chairman, Barclays Overseas Development Corporation and Bank of Australia and New Zealand. Chairman, Imperial Relations Trust; chairman, managing trustees, Nuffield Foundation and of the governing trustees, Nuffield Provincial Hospital.

NASMITH, ADMIRAL SIR MARTIN ERIC DUNBAR, V.C., K.C.M.S., lately Vice-Chairman, Imperial War Graves Commission.

Awarded V.C. for destroying 96 Turkish vessels while in command of submarine E11 in the 1914-18 war. Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station, 1932-34; a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Chief of Naval Personnel, 1935-38; Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth and Western Approaches, 1938-41. Flag Officer-in-Charge, London, 1942-46.

TREDEGOLD, SIR ROBERT CLARKSON, C.M.G., Q.C., Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia since 1950, and Acting Governor of the Colony on several occasions.

Writter, 1928, Court of Northern Rhodesia, 1923-36; W.P. Southern Rhodesia, 1934; re-elected 1939; Minister of Justice and Defence, 1936-43; in Native Affairs, 1942-43. Appointed Judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia, 1944. Trustee of the Southern Rhodesian National Museum.

C.M.G.

BENNETT, JOHN SELMAN, Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office, since 1946.

Entered Colonial Office, 1936; principal, 1940. With U.K. Delegation, League of Nations, 1937, and 48 United Nations, 1946. Seconded to Office of the Resident Minister in the Middle East, 1941-45.

CUSACK, HENRY VERNON, C.B.E., Deputy Director of Colonial Audit since 1946.

Appointed to Colonial Audit Service, Sierra Leone, 1920; Nigeria, 1922; Nyasaland, 1928; assistant director, Central Office, G.A.D., London, 1933; auditor, Gold Coast, 1938.

DEVERELL, COLVILLE MONTGOMERY, C.V.O., O.B.E., since 1952, Colonial Secretary, Jamaica.

Political Officer, Mauritius, 1931; Clerk to Executive Council, East Africa, 1932-33; Surveyor, Civil Affairs, British East Africa Commissions, 1941-46; in Somalia and Somaliland Protectorate; in Ethiopia succeeded 1946; Office in connexion with Italian Peace Treaty; Secretary, Development and Reconstruction Authority, Kenya, 1946; acted as Financial Secretary and Chief Native Commissioner in 1949. Administrative Secretary in Kenya until present appointment.

DORMAN, MAURICE HENRY, Colonial Secretary, Trinidad, since 1952.

Administrative officer, Tanganyika, 1935; clerk to Legislative and Executive Councils, 1940; assistant to Lieut. Governor of Malaya, 1947; principal assistant secretary, Palestine, 1947; Director of Social Welfare and Community Development in the Gold Coast until 1952.

HILL, JOHN FREDERICK ROWLANDS, Member for Communications, Works, and Development, Manning, Tanganyika, since 1952.

Joined Colonial Service in Tanganyika, 1938; provincial commissioner, 1948; Acting Deputy Chief Secretary, 1950-52; senior provincial commissioner, 1952. Chairman of the Harbours Committee, Transport Advisory Council.

LEWIS-MAITE, DR. RAYMOND, D.B.E., Director of Colonial Medical Research.

MACKENZIE, WILLIAM FORBES, C.B.E., since 1953 Resident Commissioner, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Clerk, Native Affairs Department, Southern Rhodesia, 1927; district officer, 1931; assistant chief secretary to High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, 1938; Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, Swaziland, 1949, and Bechuanaland, 1953.

MAX, JOHN IVO CECIL, O.B.E., Director of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

Assistant resident, Blantyre, Nyasaland, 1914. Served with Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve and K.A.R. in 1914-18 war. Occupied enemy territory administration, German East Africa, 1916-20. In following years joined Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

NIGHTINGALE, EDWARD HUMPHREY, Governor, Equatoria Province, Sudan, 1952-54.

Joined Sudan Political Service, 1926; Acting Governor, Darfur Province, 1946-48; Assistant Civil Secretary, 1946-48; Deputy Civil Secretary, 1951.

PETRIE, EDWARD JAMES, Secretary to the Treasury, Kenya, since 1953.

Joined Colonial Service, Kenya, as assistant revenue officer, 1932; assistant treasurer, Accountant-General's Department,

1934; Assistant Financial Secretary, 1946; Financial Secretary, Barbados, 1948; Accountant-General, Kenya, from 1951 until present appointment.

SMITH, GEOFFREY ELLINGTON FANE, senior provincial commissioner, Northern Rhodesia.

Administrative officer, Northern Rhodesia, 1926; district officer, 1929. Appointed provincial commissioner in 1947.

STUBBS, WILLIAM FREDERICK, C.B.E., Secretary for Native Affairs, Northern Rhodesia.

Served with British South Africa Police, 1920-24, and with Northern Rhodesian Police, 1934-36. Joined Provincial Administration, 1926; district commissioner, Chibhoi, 1927-31; Kawambwa, 1934-37; and Mululira, 1938-40. Labour commissioner, 1944-48. On secondment to Secretariat since 1949.

WATSON, THOMAS HERBERT, M.B.E., Secretary for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Uganda, since 1954. Agricultural officer, Kenya, 1931; senior agricultural officer, 1938. Three years later transferred to Uganda as Deputy Director of Agriculture, appointed Director, 1954.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

K.B.E. (Military Division)

SCOOLES, MAJOR-GENERAL LAURENCE, C.B., D.S.O., C.B.E., G.C. C., Troops Sudan and Commandant, Sudan Defence Force, 1950-54.

Commissioned into Royal Fusiliers, transferred to Royal Tank Corps, 1921; seconded to Sudan Defence Force, 1922; transferred to Grenadier Guards, 1924. Served in Middle East, North Africa, and Burma in 1914-18 war.

K.B.E. (Civil Division)

CARMICHAEL, JOHN, since 1953, Permanent Under-Secretary, Sudan Government.

C.B.E. (Civil Division)

BELL, GAWAIN WESTRAY, M.B.E., lately Permanent Under-Secretary, Ministry of the Interior, Sudan Government.

FRASER, CHARLES EDWARD JAMES, since 1953, Director of Agriculture and Livestock, and Acting Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, 1950-53.

Joined Colonial Agricultural Service in Uganda in 1924, transferring to Tanganyika as Deputy Director, 18 years later. President of the East African Musical Society.

BERD, CARIL HANDLEY, for services in Uganda.

Member of the Legislative Council, since 1948; President of Uganda Chamber of Commerce, 1942-45; non-member of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of East Africa. Joined British East Africa Corporation, 1928. Former director of Kellies-Roy & Tyson (Mombasa), Ltd., and a director of Costain (East Africa), Ltd.

GREY, THOMAS HENRY, member of the Rhodesia Railways Board.

General secretary, Rhodesia Railways Workers' Union, 1945-50. Joined Rhodesia Railways as locomotive driver, 1920. Life vice-pres., Rhodesia Labour Party. Has served on a number of Government committees. Chairman, Rhodesian board; South African Trade Union Assistance Society, Ltd. National president, British Empire Service League, 1950.

HAYWARD, CHARLES WILLIAM, Commissioner of Customs and Excise, East Africa.

Assistant accountant, Marine Department, Nigeria, 1927; chief inspector of customs, 1949; commissioner of customs, Gold Coast, 1946.

JOYCE, MAJOR FRANK HORATIO DE VERE, M.C., for public services in Kenya.

Has farmed in Kenya since 1912. Served in East Africa and France in the 1914-18 war. Member of the Legislative and Executive Councils, Kenya, 1943-47; member, African Settlement Board; Central Exemptions Tribunal for Compulsory National Service. Reported on agricultural conditions in Ethiopia, 1942.

MODERA, COLONEL FREDERICK STEWART, D.S.O., M.C., for public services in Kenya.

Barrister, South Eastern Circuit, 1909-14. Served with infantry regiments in the First World War. Regular Army, 1917-29. Advocate, Supreme Court, Kenya, 1930-36 and 1945-47; puisne judge, 1946, until retirement three years later. Past president, Kenya branch of British Lawyers.

PAKENHAM, RICHARD HERSCHEL WOODS, School Commissioner, Zanzibar.

Joined Zanzibar Administrative Service, 1920; in various times private secretary to H.M. the Sultan and the British Resident. Senior Administrative Officer, Pemba, 1946-48.

(Continued on page 590)

develop their type of Government in the light of their own knowledge and indeed in their own desires. But in the second half of the 20th Century one cannot exclude the representation of coloured people in these Governments."

JOELSON: "I agree entirely. The point I should have made — and it is one I made public long before the Lyttelton plan was introduced — was that because this was inevitable it was highly desirable that the initiative should have been taken by the political leaders in Kenya itself, not left to a Secretary of State to impose from outside. That is the pity I believe that Mr. Cartwright did the right thing when he did because there could be no further waiting. But the pity is that it was not done in advance. Now the mention of multi-racial government brings us to the adjacent territories. We shall meet tomorrow about Uganda."

HOBSON: "Yes, we must. Uganda is a very, very prosperous country. It is essentially a European country. There are very few whites there. It has a very satisfactory trade position — from surplus to a surplus — and there is no doubt at the back of your mind there is this problem of the Kabaka. As I see it, we have to be a little careful here. I think in view of the Hanscock report I see an objection to the Kabaka being provided as a constitutional monarch, and provided the Lukiko fulfil the terms of the agreement, I think probably that a going on, a very happy solution to the problem."

"I think that back of all this and I ought to have said something on — you know, the fact, based on the fact that the constitutional rights of millions of people will be at stake in the appointed caucus. That is the root of the matter and I think that now, with the Hanscock proposals, Uganda, too, indeed, the Baganda in particular, will settle down to continued peace and prosperity in this beautiful and successful African Protectorate."

Are We Doing Too Much Too Quickly?

JOELSON: "What about the other half of the settlement? Don't you think it is premature to give 30 of the 60 seats in the Legislative Council of Uganda to Africans who have now got 20 and a couple of years ago had only eight? Don't you think that we are doing too much too quickly?"

HOBSON: "I think probably we have put it in a way to make a mistake, but I don't see it in the reverse sense. If we will not have adequate representation in Africa, we are open to be attacked not only at home by people who are given licence to do so, but we are also likely to offend world opinion, and we certainly would offend Commonwealth opinion. In particular, I'm thinking of course of India."

JOELSON: "I'm all in favour of giving them adequate representation. The point that I particularly had in mind was the change it seems to me that to give half the seats in Uganda to Africans will have unfortunate repercussions in Tanganyika where we have not yet even introduced the parity that has been promised."

HOBSON: "That may be so that may be so. But it is, as you think it is a mistake, I think it is better to make a mistake, on those lines that not to go forward quickly. In point of fact, what we must do is to ensure that we are in step with world opinion on these problems."

JOELSON: "But aren't we thinking too much in terms of quantity and too little in terms of quality? Take this question in Tanganyika. When we started talking about parity there were to be seven Europeans, seven Asians, and seven Africans on the non-official benches. Then it was to be nine. Now it's to be 10 each, making 30 in a council of 61. Is this passion for numbers an advantage? Wouldn't it be far better to develop local government from the district and provincial level upwards, and so build a body of experienced men of all races for service in the Legislature?"

HOBSON: "I think in Tanganyika you have got something there. I'm all for a rapid development of district councils as a preliminary to representative government. I think probably what we ought to do now, Joelson, in this short talk is to wish them all well, and a very, very happy and prosperous new year."

JOELSON: "Nobody could agree more warmly with you in those good wishes, Hobson, than I do."

Polio in Southern Rhodesia

SOUTHERN AFRICA is suffering one of its worst outbreaks of poliomyelitis. In Southern Rhodesia 130 cases have been reported since September. Health authorities hope that this will be the last large outbreak, since South Africa's polio research foundation plans to vaccinate 24m. children later this year, when ample supplies of vaccine should be available for all Southern Africa. The authorities have appealed to all trained nurses to offer their services.

Mr. Blundell's Leadership Colonel Grogan's Comments

COLONEL EWART GROGAN writes in a letter to the *Economist* —

"When the present Legislative Council came into being the European elected members appointed Mr. Blundell as leader, and it was made clear to him and accepted by him that the term 'leader' did not connote 'Fuehrer' or 'Duce', but merely entrusted him with the formal functions of leading in the chamber and day-to-day contacts with the Government and did not empower him to instigate policy or indulge in any constitutional negotiations without the full knowledge and consent of all the members of the European Elected Members' Organization."

It was the discovery that recently there had been a clandestine breach of this understanding which disrupted us as a coherent team. We had had the most solemn assurance that there would be no constitutional changes during the emergency or without a round-table conference and adequate time for the electorate to consider any proposed proposals.

Backstairs Intrigue

"As a result of what can only be described as backstairs intrigue, these assurances were ignored, and I and others of my colleagues were summoned to Government House, presented with a long and complicated document, and brusquely informed by the then Secretary of State, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton (now Lord Chandos), that we had four hours in which to agree to support or otherwise."

It appears to have been forgotten that Kenya is a British Colony and Empire, and entrusted to British administrators and a constitution written by the British and the Nandi tribes (vide Lord Salisbury's Laws of England). None of us are in favour of a multi-racial Government in so far as it means the incorporation of Arabs and Africans in the machinery of government. This is a moral obligation, even though it is a practical, largely symbolic and educational, because of their vast unmet experience and grasp of the moral, social and complex problems of today's world affairs. There is a general agreement that the Indians should have adequate representation in the Legislative Council.

The basic objection to the Lyttelton set-up is the inclusion of Indians in the executive class of Government, and its future implications. The Imperial Government refuses to transfer the rule of the High Commission Territories in South Africa without the consent of the African inhabitants to a European Government, and we resent the blatant inconsistency of imposing part Indian rule over us and our Africans without their consent.

"If the straight issue 'Are you willing to be ruled by Indians?' could be put to the Arabs and the Africans, there is no question but that the answer would be a universal and emphatic 'No'."

[Comment appears in Notes By The Way]

Screening Camp Inquiry

THE TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE INQUIRY into the general control of the provincial administration screening camps in Kenya, which is to be conducted by Sir Vincent Glanday, have particular application to — (a) the selection and appointment of the European staff; (b) the selection and appointment of the African staff; (c) the length of time suspects are held for screening purposes and the legal authority for so holding them; (d) measures taken to ensure that camps are run in accordance with accepted standards of hygiene and discipline, including the arrangements for inspection and supervision; (e) measures taken to guard against irregularities and abuse of office; and (f) to examine any particular case of irregularity or malpractice which may be reported; and to make such recommendations as are thought fit.

Lukiko's Surprising Decision Muganda Minister's Criticism

THE GREAT LUKIKO OF BUGANDA, instead of accepting or rejecting the agreed recommendations of the Namirembe Conference — to which its own committee was a party — has appointed another committee to study the recommendations in consultation with legal advisers, who will, it is hoped, be Mr. Kenneth Diplock, Q.C., and Mr. Dingle Foot, Q.C., who appeared in the so-called "Kabaka case."

The new committee has been specifically charged to consider whether any of the recommendations conflict with the system of the 1894 and 1900 agreements between H.M. Government and the Buganda Government.

The Chief Minister, or Katiro, Mr. Paul Kavuma, one of his colleagues, the Omulamuzi, Mr. Matayo Mugwanya, and one of the Namirembe Constitutional Committee, Mr. E. M. Mulira (who recently visited London for consultations), tried to dissuade the Lukiko from its decision, which appears to have been, at least in part, the advocacy of Dr. E. Kalibala, another member of the former committee.

When a saza chief asked why transfer of Uganda from the Colonial Office to the Foreign Office had not been demanded, Dr. Kalibala replied: "Over 9,000 square miles styled as Crown land were taken from us while we were under the Foreign Office; we didn't want to return here to lose the other 8,000."

Later he said: "We are pursuing democracy. This has meant no power to the Lukiko. If you don't want this, you better go back and surrender your seats back to the Lukiko."

The notion that a committee of seven members, with two lawyers, should be appointed to examine the agreed recommendations was moved by Mr. Mikaeli Kintu, saza chief of Singo.

Mr. Mugwanya's Comments

Mr. Mugwanya, the Omulamuzi, has criticized that decision in the *Uganda Mail* saying that he deeply regretted the deviation from urgent attention to the question of constitutional reform and the early return of the Kabaka. The creation of another committee, he emphasized, prolongs the exile of Mutesa II. From a three-column report of the interview we quote the following passages:—

"Mr. Mugwanya said that he was sorry to find that many members of the Lukiko had not made an effort to see reasons. The Constitutional Committee's members had tried to explain at length the implications of the recommendations, but some of the members had persisted in refusing to change their attitude. The two representatives of the Constitutional Committee, who had gone to England to consult with lawyers had been advised to ask the Lukiko to accept the recommendations in principle and then leave it to the lawyers to draw up a legal instrument which the Lukiko would ratify.

"This and other matters of great importance were the subjects which we wanted to put before a private session of the Great Lukiko which was summoned last week," revealed Mr. Mugwanya. He added: "We felt that the members must know the circumstances which made it possible for the Constitutional Committee members to reach agreement with Professor Hancock and the Governor.

"To my great sorrow, the Lukiko refused to listen to what we had to say. Mr. Mugwanya added that he tried his best to request the members of the Constitutional Committee to change to state their case, but some of the members had made up their mind not to allow them this opportunity.

"Mr. Mugwanya regretted to observe that there were some members in the country who accused the members of the Constitutional Committee of working against the interest of Buganda.

"All those who were chosen on the committee are men of character and integrity, and they are devoted to the cause of the Buganda. It is therefore regrettable that accusations are now being levelled against these men which could only mean that the people are uncertain of what they want.

"Mr. Mugwanya said that the recommendations offered a chance to the country of achieving independence gradually.

The very fact that these recommendations had been widely criticized in quarters which are not happy at the idea of the Buganda achieving freedom proved their merits.

"European leaders in Kenya like Sir Alfred Vincent, who are working for the idea of federation of East Africa have been most critical of the recommendations," said Mr. Mugwanya. "Some people do not like to see the African progress, and the Lukiko, by refusing to see this side of the problem, was playing right into their hands." Mr. Mugwanya added that he was sorry to find that the decision of the Lukiko had given immense satisfaction to the enemies of the Buganda.

"Continuing, he said that some of the so-called leaders of the people had not the slightest idea as to what they were after. There was a general demand for reform and democracy, but at the same time some of the Lukiko members had got up and said that they did not want the Kabaka to lose his absolute powers.

Misguiding the People

"These people are not worried about whether the Kabaka loses his powers or not. What they are concerned about is that they will lose their absolute powers under the new constitutions," said Mr. Mugwanya. "These people did not want the country to progress and were now misguiding the Lukiko.

"Mr. Mugwanya said that Kabaka Mutesa I had started the movement for democracy in 1875 when he wrote to a London paper asking for missionaries to come and bring the country to progress. Since then the country has continued to advance through its political and constitutional reforms.

"We are all working for our independence," said Mr. Mugwanya. "It is necessary that the country's Parliament is democratically constituted, so that the political parties can succeed in exerting their influence for the benefit of the people. The refusal of the Lukiko even to consider the constitutional reforms can mean only that the people will not make any advance which they desire to do through their political parties."

"Quoting the proverb, 'Opportunity knocks on the door once,' Mr. Mugwanya said that he was not losing the confidence which he had in the strength of his people for an independent Buganda. Throughout his career, and specially in the last 10 months, he has continuously kept before his eyes the objects to which he has decided to devote his life—the independence of Uganda and the return of Mutesa II. He would do all he can to help the new committee in its work, and is sure that these people who now have the destiny of our country in their hands will not fail the people."

E. A. & R.

A Power in Africa

SCARCELY a week passes without testimony from well-known men in East and Central Africa to the influence of *East Africa and Rhodesia*. One wrote recently:—

"East Africa and Rhodesia is better than ever. We value its strict impartiality in presenting news, its constructive criticism, its good sense and good taste. Arrival of the 4th Edition within 4 or 5 days brings us much news which we can get in no other paper, and the best comment published anywhere on African affairs."

If that is broadly your opinion, make sure that you read the paper regularly. To do so in an office, club, or mess is better than not to see it—but it is far better to study it uninterrupted in your own home. That makes it available to your family and friends also.

A line to 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1, will bring specimens or copies for a year for 70s. by the air edition to East and Central Africa. The air edition is available to any address over the world.

E. A. & R.

Tributes to Colonel Ewart Grogan

"Elephant with a Big Hoof"

WARM TRIBUTES were paid in the Legislative Council of Kenya to Colonel Ewart Grogan on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, Minister for Agriculture, said that their distinguished colleague had had a proud career as explorer, as economist, and as one who had always sought to create something where nothing was in various parts of Africa. Members of that Legislature had always regarded him with respect, esteem, and affection.

Mr. Humphrey Slade, speaking for the European non-official members, described Colonel Grogan as a true fighter, brave and gentle, bold and wise, who could combine relentless attack on enemies or hostile conditions with an equally relentless love of little children. His spirit and enterprise, his wisdom and humanity, his ever-present humour, and his personal love of Kenya were woven into the stuff of other men's lives. What he had done was remarkable, not only with all other members of public bodies, the value of what he had done increased on the value of what he was and did outside the Council.

Praise from Asians and Africans

Mr. Madan said that even those who disagreed must admire Colonel Grogan, whose steadfastness and courage had made a great success of life in conditions which would have discouraged most men. He was one of the builders of East Africa.

Dr. Hassan, who said that he had known "this great personality" since 1906, testified that all Kenya, and especially the European settlers, owed him a great debt of gratitude.

Sheikh Mohammed Ali was recalled as the member for Nairobi, West, who had been a very great friend to the Arab community.

Mr. E. W. Mathu, senior African member, said Colonel Grogan is like an elephant that has a big hoof. Wherever he goes he makes an impression, whether in the dry country of Taveta or in the forests of Eltama Ravine. Wherever he moves he leaves an impression that is always to the benefit of his country.

Colonel Grogan said in reply that he found it difficult to find words to express his appreciation of an entirely unexpected and exceptional compliment. Perhaps it was the bang associated with the crash through the barrier of age.

"I have had the privilege of being associated with this Parliamentary forum ever since its inception. What form of platitudinal monster will eventually emerge is hidden as a secret in the womb of time, but no doubt the normal capacity of the British people and their association with other races will solve that problem. Though many times I have been a nuisance in this Assembly, the slings and arrows of my outrageous interventions have never been barbed or pointed with venom."

"From Governors to Engine Drivers"

"So far as the Civil Service is concerned, my long association with them has left a profound respect for their steadfastness, sense of honour, sense of this, that, and the other. I have made very many great intimate personal friends among them, from Governors down to engine drivers."

"As far as the Arabs are concerned, there has always been understanding between us, right back to the days when they paid me the great compliment of appointing me their mouthpiece in this Assembly on such a complicated issue as income tax."

"As far as my African friends are concerned, I have been so closely associated with them for over half a century that I see a fellow African with them in all that long period. I have never had any serious disagreement with any of them, in news or in detail, except in the very early beginnings, when I did have one or two minor altercations with certain members of that war on the far borders of the Colony. It is the days of the great famine, when they quite naturally regarded me as a heavenly opportunity of a delicious-looking nutritious morsel. That was long ago and there was no ill-will — largely because they were not even alive after the results. From that time to this I have never had any disagreement with them. I believe that the majority of them look upon me as a fellow African with themselves."

"As for the other people emanating from the East, there has always been quite openly and frankly a fundamental basic difference of opinion between me and them on certain constitutional principles; but if I had been one of them, I should have followed precisely the same beliefs and tried exactly the same methods. However profound those differences, there has always been the common bond of common humans in the tortuous world, and I have always been treated by them with that inevitable courtesy which is one of the characteristics of the East; and I hope that I have reciprocated in true Hibernian manner."

Governor-General of the Sudan

Sir Knox Helm to Succeed Sir Robert Howe

SIR ROBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan since 1947, recently informed the British and Egyptian Governments that he wished to retire early this year, and it is now announced that Sir Knox Helm, whose name had been proposed by H.M. Government, has been appointed by the Government of Egypt to succeed Sir Robert Howe.

Sir Knox Helm, who is 61, was British Ambassador to Kenya until he retired from the Foreign Service two years ago. He held appointments in Grenada and Antigua from 1921 to 1923, when he returned to the Foreign Office. In 1937 he was British Consul-General at H.M. Consulate in Washington. A little later he went back to Ankara, and in 1945 became political representative, and later Minister, in Hungary. In 1947 he became the first British Minister in Israel, and in 1951 he went back to Turkey, for the third time, as Ambassador.

Sir Robert Howe entered the Foreign Service in 1919 and held appointments in Copenhagen, Belgrade, Rio de Janeiro, Bucharest, and Peking before joining the staff of the Foreign Office in 1933. Four years later, soon after the Emperor of Ethiopia had been rejected to his throne, he became Minister in Addis Ababa. In 1943 he came back to the Foreign Office as deputy secretary in charge of Middle Eastern Affairs, and two years later went to the Sudan as Governor-General.

He was closely concerned in the negotiations leading to the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement on the Sudan of February, 1952, and has had to deal with all the subsequent difficulties, including those of the introduction of the electoral system, the establishment of the first Sudanese Ministry, and the development of the policy of Sudanization.

The Prime Minister of the Sudan, said in Khartoum at the beginning of this week that Sir Robert had done everything possible to help that country during the past eight years, and that the Sudan would be very sorry to lose him. "He has done so much to implement the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement on the Sudan. We wished to keep him with us during the remainder of the transition period to help us lay the foundations of the new Sudan."

Archbishop of Canterbury's African Visit

DETAILS of the Archbishop of Canterbury's visit to Africa this year are now available. On May 8 Dr. Fisher will inaugurate the new Province of Central Africa at a Salisbury ceremony.

A week later the Archbishop will visit Uganda on his way home, and in St. Paul's Cathedral, Kampala, consecrate Canon Daniel Atong, of All Saints' Cathedral, Khartoum, as Assistant Bishop in the Sudan, and the Rev. Obadiah Kariuki, rural dean of Fort Hall, and the Rev. Festo Olang, rural dean of Central Nyanza, as the first two African Assistant Bishops of Mombasa.

Mr. Kariuki, 47, educated at the Alliance High School, Nairobi, has taught at the Divinity School, Camero. Mr. Olang, has taught at Maseno, Kaurondo, was a schoolmaster before entering the ministry; in 1948 he went up to Oxford for a post-graduate course at Wycliffe Hall.

Canon Atong was one of the first two Sudanese ordinands. He was educated at Juba High (now Mugent) School, later joining its teaching staff, and in 1943 became pastor in charge of Malak. He took a year's course at Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, in 1947.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's New Year Message Importance of Unselfish Leadership

Mr. A. J. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, broadcast the following message to the Colonial Empire on the last day of last year:

"It was at the end of July last that I was entrusted by Her Majesty the Queen with the seals of office as Secretary of State for the Colonies. This was the greatest honour that I had ever been paid, or, indeed, could ever be given, for to my mind the responsibility and the opportunities of my office make it the best job in the world.

It is certainly a formidable one, with the welfare of over 70 million people involved, and a wide variety of problems of very differing kinds. It is what has been made a great deal easier by the zeal and devotion of many thousands of people of all races who are doing the most responsible work in the Colonial territories.

Courage, Self-reliance and Tolerance

It is their task to give their fellow men and women one of the best of all gifts — informed and unselfish leadership. Some are giving this in the administration; others in the armed forces or the police; others in agriculture or industrial development; others in hospitals and schools and many other ways.

They are showing qualities of courage and self-reliance and tolerance, respect for minorities, and other people's points of view. They have sometimes to do unpopular things, but they know this is one of the duties of leadership, and the results will be the best reward — the progress towards self-government within the framework of law, based on fair dealings to all and on that economic development and strength

which are essential for a safe and prosperous life in modern times.

"I want, while I am Secretary of State, to see as much as possible on the spot of the work that you are doing. The trouble about my job is that there is always a danger of getting tied by the mass of work there is to do to my desk in London. I don't intend to let this happen. I have been already, since my appointment, to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika; later I went to Malta, and I am going, I hope, in two weeks' time to Nigeria — where lives half the population of the Colonial territories. As soon as possible after I mean to make as many other visits as I can; and, of course, there are always, I am glad to say, streams of visitors who come and see me and others in the Colonial Office.

Loyalty to the British Crown

"I say on my visits and to my visitors what I can promise you is true — that the British Government and people deeply value the honourable ties that unite us all above all in loyalty to the British Crown. And especially at this time of the year you are all very much in all our thoughts.

"Especially when, as in Malaya and Kenya, where you are still undergoing the stress and danger brought on your lovely countries by terrorist gangs, I hope you know our admiration for your fortitude, our determination to help you in every way, and our prayers that this coming year may bring the end of, or at least a marked decline in, your grievous ordeal.

"And to all of you in every Colonial territory I give you greetings, and may the New Year bring you happiness and prosperity.

"In the first two years of my life in East Africa I did more work than I can remember doing at any time. Dr. S. O. Oduor, addressing the Legislative Council

Bigger than it looks

THE NEW

Frigidaire

POWERED BY THE NEW "METER-MISER"
Such a neat and compact exterior that it takes up so little of your precious kitchen space, yet open it up and its huge storage capacity will amaze you — 7.4 cu. ft. Ample room to store all your perishable foodstuffs; large ice-making capacity and a Vegetable Hydrator to keep fruit and vegetables dewy-fresh for days. Powered by the exclusive "Meter-Miser" — quiet, sealed in steel, oiled for life — uses less current than the ordinary light bulb and backed by a 5-YEAR WARRANTY. Also available in 9.2 cu. ft. capacity.



See these and other models at:

THE MOTOR MART & EXCHANGE LTD.

Branches: NAIROBI, DAR-ES-SALAAM, IRINGA, MBEYA, TANGA, ARUSHA, MOMBASA, NAKURU, ELDORET, KISUMU, KAMPALA, KERICHO

PERSONALIA

MR. FIN WRIGHT has joined the board of Ocean Development Co. Ltd.

MRS. G. P. SABEN has been reappointed a councillor of Kampala municipality.

MR. DEWIS GORLOW is in East Africa to make a film to be called "Dangerous Safari."

MAJOR R. A. R. B. PEARSON is the new commanding officer of the East African Artillery.

MR. EDWARD and LADY WILBERSON have returned from the West Indies and South America.

DR. A. J. HADDOY has been appointed to the board of trustees of the Uganda National Parks.

VISCOUNT and VISCOUNTESS BLEDSOPE are to spend January and February in Menton on medical advice.

MR. D. R. N. CLARKE and MR. G. F. GELSTORP have been elected directors of British American Tobacco Ltd.

MR. HENRY HOPKINSON, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, is to pay a week's visit to Aden between January 10 and 14.

MRS. FRETWAL and LADY LIESCHING are to be the guests of the Royal Empire Society at luncheon on January 28.

MR. and MRS. C. HANDLEY BIRD will arrive in England by air from Uganda about January 18 for two months' leave.

SIR DOUGAL MALCOLM and MR. C. D. HELY-HUTCHINSON have resigned from the board of the South West Africa Co., Ltd.

SIR WILLIAM and LADY HALGROW are passengers in the PRETORIA CASTLE on their way to revisit Rhodesia and perhaps Nyasaland.

COLONEL DAVID WALLING is in hospital in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, suffering from poliomyelitis, which his sister has also contracted.

MR. KENDALL WARD is to talk on "The Challenge of Mau Mau" to Companions of the Royal Empire Society at an evening meeting on January 12.

SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE arrived in London on Monday for a visit of about 10 days on behalf of the Uganda Electricity Board, of which he is chairman.

MR. WILLIAM DAVIDSON, a Southern Rhodesian regional controller of postal personnel, has been appointed Assistant Postmaster-General for the Federation.

M. ETIENNE HARFORD, the new Belgian Consul-General to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has served his country's embassies in London and Washington.

MR. G. B. CARLAND is at present acting as Chief Secretary in Uganda, while continuing to perform his duties as Secretary for Social Services and Local Government.

MR. R. M. TAYLOR, Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Transport, has been appointed Secretary to the Federal Treasury. Mr. H. MCL. MCDOWELL succeeds him at the Ministry of Transport.

DR. A. ZAAL has been appointed Consul-General of the Netherlands for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He was formerly First Commercial Secretary at the Netherlands Embassy in Washington.

MISS JUDITH WHITE, youngest daughter of the High Commissioner for Australia, who recently visited Rhodesia, and Lady White, was married in Westminster Abbey last week to MR. G. W. HARLEY, an Australian.

MR. R. M. BEAN, Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province of Uganda, who is to retire from the Colonial Service in March, will then become director and chief warden of the Uganda National Parks. The vacancy was created by the recent death of Major Kenneth Beaton.

MR. GEORGE HUNTLEY KNAGGS, only son of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. C. F. Knaggs, of Mau Summit, and MISS PETRONELLA ROSEMARY FRIESELICH, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Frieslich, of Nairobi, were recently married in Molo, Kenya.

A Legislative Council Club is to be opened in Kampala. MR. G. WOODGATE has been appointed manager and MR. J. SHUVA assistant manager. Mr. Woodgate has served in the Uganda Police for 18 years, and previously for seven years in Kenya.

After 40 years' service with the bank and its predecessor, MR. I. RAMLOT, has retired from the board of the Banque Belge pour l'Europe (Overseas). MR. H. CROMBE has joined the board, and MR. J. G. JASSON has been appointed deputy manager.

MR. W. D. D. FENTON, secretary and commercial engineer of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, who was recently appointed chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, will leave London on January 20 for Kampala to assume his new duties.

DR. A. H. MARSHALL, city treasurer of Governors, who advised on the reorganization of local government in the Sudan in 1948, is to undertake a similar investigation in British Guiana. Dr. Marshall is a member of the Colonial Local Government Advisory Panel.

MR. KENNETH R. MCKILLIAM, who has been appointed Assistant Chief Commissioner of Boy Scouts in Uganda, is an Australian, and is on the staff of the Department of Community Development. The Chief Commissioner in Uganda is MR. A. I. STEPHENS.

COMMANDER F. T. HARE has become chairman of W. Frost & Co., Ltd., publishers of the Dorset County series of newspapers. MR. R. B. BROWN, who has been closely connected with East African motor transport affairs, has joined the board of the company.

MR. J. BUCKINGHAM and MR. CECIL PAY are the new president and vice-president of the Lusaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The other members of the executive committee are MR. ST. JOHN CHESSE, MR. J. J. LINDGEGGER, MR. O. E. PEEL, MR. F. W. PHILLIPS, MR. BRUCE RITCHIE, and MR. J. ROSE.

MR. DONALD KEMSLEY has resigned the chairmanship of Tozer Kemsley & Millbourn (Holdings) Ltd., but remains a director. The new chairman is MR. JOSEPH R. MILLBOURN. Four new directors have been appointed, MESSRS. K. G. BUTCHER, J. M. STONE, R. A. C. THOROGOOD, and A. E. WORTLEY.

Promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include: MESSRS. A. M. GUENNEL, Assistant Director of Geological Survey, to be Deputy Director, Tanganyika; G. H. ROBINS, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Tanganyika, to be Commissioner of Police, Cyprus; E. P. WITHERS, executive engineer, Kenya, to be Director of Public Works, Somaliland Protectorate; and B. C. WILLS, agricultural officer, Northern Rhodesia, to be Assistant Director of Agriculture (Field Service), Kenya.

THE EARL OF HALIFAX, who for the past seven years has been president of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, has resigned because he must reduce his commitments. The General Council of the mission has recorded "deep gratitude for the service Lord Halifax has rendered to the mission by his interest in its affairs, his ready help and advice, and by the charm and wisdom with which he has presided over its deliberations." Lord Halifax has accepted an invitation to become one of the patrons of the U.M.C.A., sharing that honour with the Archbishop of Canterbury.

BOARDING SCHOOLS

ABOUT BOARDING SCHOOLS, TUTORS, etc., in England, free up-to-date advice given by oldest scholastic agency. Est. 1873. Please write, Gabbitts, Thring (1951) Ltd., 6, 7 & 8 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

Obituary**Mr. John Grenfell Williams
Services to Colonial Broadcasting**

MR. JOHN GRENFELL WILLIAMS, director of the Colonial Service of the British Broadcasting Corporation, who died at his home in London last week at the age of 52, had for many years been deeply interested in the problems of Africa, in which he had travelled widely.

Born and educated in the Union of South Africa, he practised as a solicitor in Johannesburg from 1923 to 1927, and later came to London. Soon after the outbreak of war in 1939 he became adviser on South African affairs to the Ministry of Information, and in the following year joined the B.B.C. as director of its African Service. In the latter part of the war he acted as assistant controller of the Overseas Services, and in 1946 was made director of the newly established Colonial Service.

In that capacity he was consulted by the Colonial and Colonial Governments, many of which he visited in connexion with broadcasting matters. He had a number of visits to East, Central, West and South Africa, and only a few months ago spent several weeks in Kenya as chairman of a commission appointed to make recommendations in regard to broadcasting matters. In the previous year he had headed a similar commission in the Gold Coast.

Authorship

Grenfell Williams was the author in collaboration with the novelist Agatha Christie, who dealt with the impact of civilization from the African point of view in the novel, "The Man on the Mountain," "Radio in Fundamental Education," and (in collaboration) "A History of South Africa." He read widely, thought seriously about African affairs, and was a valued vice-president and member of the executive committee of the Royal African Society.

His friendliness and practical encouragement had helped many a visitor to London from East and Central Africa, and he was always eager to have candid comments on the services for which he was responsible. He urged broadcasters to Colonial audiences to say what they really felt, and he made a special point of finding places in his programmes for those who could be relied upon for frank and constructive talks. All who knew the integrity of the man recognized that he was constantly striving in the interests of the Colonial Empire, which has lost in him a good, trusted, and experienced friend.

There will be widespread sympathy with Mrs. Williams and their daughter.

MRS. L. M. ARNOTT (who arrived in Rhodesia with the Mobbie Trek, has died in Salisbury, aged 89. She acted as schoolteacher on the pioneer venture, and her mother started Salisbury's first boarding house. The Southern Rhodesian town of Mielsetter was named after an Orkneys estate owned by a great-grandfather of Mrs. Arnott. She farmed for many years, continuing after her husband's death.

MR. HOWARD WRIGHT, of Newtown, Connecticut, U.S.A., whose death is reported, had been an ardent collector of books about Southern Africa, in which he had been interested since his undergraduate days at Yale University. He gave his great collection to that university.

MISS ETHEL MARY PRATT, whose death is mentioned at the age of 67 is reported, was at one time patron of the European Hospital, Kampala. She was in Uganda from 1914 to 1929.

Quaker Team Leaves for Kenya**1 Work Among the Kikuyu**

FOUR MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS sailed for Kenya last week to undertake rehabilitation work among Kikuyu, Embu and Meru Africans in detention camps and in Native areas.

Miss Marjory E. Reid, of Harpenden, who between 1935 and 1932 was closely associated with the Children's Play Centre Committee, which was taken over by the E.C.C. in 1941, has been released for that purpose from her post of local government officer in the Islington Divisional Education Office.

Mr. D. John Starks, of Headcorn, near Ashford, Kent, for the past 11 years a probation officer, and secretary of the Penal Reform Committee of the Society of Friends, has left his wife and two children in this country for his two years' term in Kenya.

Mr. Norman D. Boyes, of Finsbury Park, London, a qualified crafts teacher, served with the Friends Ambulance Unit in Ethiopia for four years during the war.

Mr. P. Derek Lawrence, of York, a teacher who has been released from his duties as school officer with the Royal Regiment from 1945 to 1947, for part of the time in Kenya.

During the past three months the team have taken an intensive course in the Kikuyu language at the School of Oriental and African Studies of London University.

Another Quaker family, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Goom and their three young daughters, sailed in the same ship, Mr. Goom, who has been senior lecturer at Derby Training College since 1947, as to take up their post as educational supervisor to the American Friends Africa Mission in North Uganda.

Mr. J. S. Moffat

MR. J. S. MOFFAT, who has been appointed by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia to be European member of the Federal Assembly to represent the interests of Africans, was born in Northern Rhodesia in 1905, the son of the Rev. Malcolm Moffat, a pioneer missionary in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. After being educated in the Union of South Africa and at Glasgow University, Mr. Moffat joined the Administrative Service of Northern Rhodesia, in many areas of which he served as a district officer until he became Commissioner for Native Development in 1945. Soon after his retirement from the Colonial Service at the end of 1951 he was appointed Member for African Interests in the Legislative Council, in which he has continued to sit. He farms in the Mkushi district.

Mr. E. T. Jones

MR. E. T. JONES, for the last five years general manager of the Shell Company of East Africa, Ltd., and B.P. (East Africa), Ltd., retired at the end of last week after 33 years in the service of the Shell Company. He will remain in Kenya to farm in the Limuru district. He is a member of Nairobi City Council, and has recently been appointed chairman of the Industrial Management Corporation of Kenya and a director of Cooper Motor Corporation, Ltd. The new general manager is Mr. T. A. D. Hewan, who after serving in Malaya and Brazil, was sales director of Shell Mex and B.P. Ltd., in the United Kingdom before leaving recently for East Africa.

For the last 50 years Kenya has benefited very greatly in every way by the very devoted services of officers of the Colonial Service. I say that having for 35 years been in close contact with them practically every week. — Mr. E. W. Mathu, senior African member of the Legislative Council of Kenya.

New Year Honours

(Continued from page 582)

RICHARDS, DR. AUDREY J., M.A., Ph.D., Director, East African Institute of Social Research, Makerere College, Uganda.

After graduating at Newnham College, Cambridge, undertook new work in Anthropology in E. Rhodesia, 1931-31, and as a Rockefeller Research Fellow, 1935-35. Lecturer in Anthropology, London School of Economics, 1935-38; and at the University of the Witwatersrand, 1938-39. Principal, Colonial Office, 1941-44. Member, Colonial Research Committee, 1947-48. Member of Colonial Social Science Research Council. Reader in Anthropology, London University, from 1945-50, when appointed to present position. Holds the Wellcome Medal for Anthropology and Rivers Medal for Anthropology, 1947-48.

SHIPPON, ERIC EARLE, explorer, warden of Outward Bound Mountain School, Bakdale, since 1953.

Member of five expeditions to the mountains of British Central Africa, 1929-32, and of Mount Everest Expedition, 1933-34, 38, 51, 52.

TODDLINGTON, RICHARD BARRAM BOYD, O.B.E., Colonel-General in Leopold's Army, since 1952.

WEICHEL, LEWIS CHARLES, Principal, Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, since 1954.

Trinity College, Melbourne, 1934-36. Lecturer in modern history at Melbourne University, 1936-41. Served with Australian Military Forces in last war.

For Gallant and Distinguished Service in Kenya during the Period April 21, to October 20, 1954.

ORDER OF THE BATH C.B. (Military Division)

HEYMAN, MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE DOUGLAS, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., C.I.F., East Africa, since 1953.

Commissioned in 25th (Essex) Regiment, 1927. Staff College, Camberley, 1937-38. Served in Middle East, North Africa, France and Germany during last war. Chief of the Nazareth Control Commission, Germany, 1945-47. Chief of Staff, British Mission, Washington, 1947-49. Before present appointment was D.A.A. and O.M.S., 1 Comp. Infantry. Played cricket, hockey, and Rugby football for the Army.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE O.B.E. (Military Division)

QUANVILLE, LIEUT. COLONEL ROBERT GARDNER, M.C., Duff of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

HOSKIN, MAJOR FRANK BRADSHAW, Royal Air Force, and Fusiliers.

M.B.E. (Military Division)

SQUIRE, CAPTAIN STUART JOHN, Royal East Kent Regiment.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER

HASTINGS, MAJOR MARTIN COSMO, The Devonshire Regiment.

MILITARY CROSS

BRENNAN, LIEUT. CLIVE MARSH, Royal Westssex Regiment.

ESKING, CAPTAIN FRANCIS DAVID MONTGOMERY, Kenya Regiment.

KITSON, CAPTAIN FRANK EDWARD, Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).

LEGG, CAPTAIN FREDERICK, Devonshire Regiment.
SWAIN, 2ND LIEUT. VICTOR ANTHONY NANCY, Kenya Regiment.

WOODLEY, CAPTAIN FRANK WILLIAM DE MEEUSE, Kenya Regiment.

MILITARY MEDAL

ANANIA, CAPTAIN ISMAEL DOWARD, King's African Rifles.
EPURUN, PTE. LOUCHELIL, King's African Rifles.

HOLYOAKE, WARRANT OFFICER CLASS 2 ERIC HANBURY, Kenya Regiment.

LANGOVA, WARRANT OFFICER, PLATOON COMMANDER LUIE, King's African Rifles.

MCMULKEN, CAPT. JOSEPH, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
OMOYA, SGT. SAMWIRE, S.O., East Africa.

Mentioned in Recognition of Distinguished Services in Kenya during the period April 21 to October 20, 1954.

COMMODORS AND STAFF

LENDE, MAJOR GEN. W. R. N., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
THURLOW, DR. THE LORD, D.S.O., O.B.E.

CHIEF BRIG. R. H. O.B.E.
MOUNTAIN, CORONEL P. A. M.S.G.

BRADSHAW, MAJOR J. H.
WELBY, CAPTAIN D. H.

Royal Artillery Corps — **HUGHES, MAJOR J. H.**, M.C.
8th Hussars; KENNEDY, SQUADRON P., 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Royal Regiment of Artillery — **LANGFORD, MAJOR P. E.**
HUGHES, WARRANT OFFICER, I.C.M.

Corps of Royal Engineers — **REDDALL, MAJOR B. S., M.C.**
THORPE, LIEUT. R. D.

Infantry — **WELLS, 2ND LIEUT. J. V.**
R.N.E. — WINN, MAJOR H. J., D.S.O., M.C.

Devon — WINDEATT, LT. COL. J. K., O.B.E., NEPEAN, MAJOR
P. V. M.C., BARRINGTON, C.I.F., R.V.

West Yorkshire Regiment — **CALVERT, MAJOR R. G.**
MAJOR R. G. STEWART, MAJOR R.

MAJOR H. G. — AMBER, MAJOR C. W., BARBER, 2ND LIEUT.
R. W. K. — RUSSELL, MAJOR H. E., MAJOR D. M. C. I.C.M.

LAN, 2ND LIEUT.

Middlesex — **HALL, 2ND LIEUT. G. E.**
O.A.R.A.N.C. — NEWRIGHT, MAJOR M.

M.A.P. — ALLEN, PTE. S. M. M.C.
M.T.B.A.S. MALOGO, LIEUTENANT S. G. SAGATE, LIEUT. S. H. K.

MAJOR S. O. M. M. W. O. P. C. CHAICH, WELBY, LT. COL.
REGIMENT

Kenya Regiment — **NIGHTINGALE, MAJOR A. C. W., VEITCH**
MAJOR I. E. G. BECK, CAPTAIN, C. P. DUCHORE, LIEUT. J. H.

MAJ. LAYIA, C. S. M. KAGWA, MILLER, SGT. J. A. BRANFORD,
SGT. W. W. S. OWEN, LIEUT. MAS. PTE. P. D.

(The remainder of the New Year Honours will appear next week.)

Passengers for East Africa

AMONG PASSENGERS for East Africa in the S.S. **UGANDA**, which sailed from the Royal Albert Dock, London, on December 31, are:

Mombasa — **Comander H. W. Barry, Mr. & Mrs. P. Bishop, Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Black, Mr. & Mrs. P. W. J. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. V. Dawes, Mr. & Mrs. J. Douglas, Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Emson, Mr. & Mrs. P. H. Gayer, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. R. Hammonds, Mr. J. B. Heppes, Mr. K. S. Hill, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Howard, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Jenkins, Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Kent, Mr. G. M. Minderley, Mr. & Mrs. R. A. M. Knox, Captain H. W. Lance, Major & Mrs. E. W. Long, Mr. D. L. Mansfield, Mr. J. R. P. McCrindle, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Miles, Mr. T. G. Minney, the Rev. & Mrs. S. Moore, Captain & Mrs. R. E. Nunn, Mr. & Mrs. L. E. Parks, Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. E. Quin, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. K. Russell, Dr. & Mrs. H. O. Squires, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Southern, Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Tomes, and Mr. & Mrs. P. H. Williams.**

Tanganyika — **Mr. M. I. Lynch, Mr. & Mrs. H. R. C. Surtess, Mr. D. C. Tedge, and Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Widen.**

Zanzibar — **Mr. & Mrs. Gammidge, and Mr. J. Kealey.**

East Kilmer — **Major & Mrs. G. Bennett, Captain & Mrs. G. E. Chidgey, Mr. & Mrs. B. C. Richards, and Mr. N. J. Sampson.**

Baira — **Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. L. Cooke, Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Cookley, Mr. & Mrs. E. Dawson, Mr. V. F. Gaby, Mr. P. B. Gilchrist, Mr. & Mrs. G. McMeakin, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Morgan, Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Nutt, Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Parsons, Mr. & Mrs. J. Y. Walsh, Mr. C. V. West, and Mr. & Mrs. J. Woodhead-Smith.**

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA
65 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1

PLEASE
SEND
ME

For One Year, and until countermanded
AIR EDITION (70s. per annum)

OR

ORDINARY EDITION (30s. per annum)
(Delete as necessary)

Name and Rank.....
(Block Capitals, please)

Full Postal Address.....
(Block Capitals, please)

Signature.....

Terrorists Spare European Family

Mr. H. C. Shotton Kill Near Nairobi

A MAU MAU LEADER calling himself "General Ngombe" spared the lives of Mrs. Annie Carmelley and her two young children when a gang of some 50 terrorists attacked and burnt her home in North Kinangop, Kenya last week. During Mr. Carmelley's absence at about 5 p.m. Mrs. Carmelley was warned by a Kikuyu domestic servant of the approach of the gang. She fired her pistol, it jammed, and, realising that the gang was too large for her to tackle, she picked up her two and a half-year-old son and 18-month-old daughter and ran into the bush to hide, being fired at on the way.

Owing to the crying of the children the terrorists soon found her and threatened her with a carving knife and guns. She argued for half an hour with "General Ngombe", who had taken command and presented the other gangsters from harming her on the promise he told her to leave the Colony by the first aircraft. Deprived of her shoes, she was allowed to go, carrying the children, next neighbours and relatives.

Not Quitting Kenya

The gang, who burned out the homestead, took Mrs. Carmelley's pistol, a shot-gun and a Very pistol. A rifle was destroyed in the fire. When security forces arrived they gave chase and wounded seven of the terrorists. Darkness hampered operations, and the rest escaped in two parties. Spotter aircraft assisting in the operation swooped down on the retreating Africans.

Mrs. Carmelley thought she recognized some of the gangsters who were reported on these farms. After the incident she said she had no intention of leaving Kenya.

The labour lines of the Carmelley's farm were raided, and one African was killed.

Mr. Harold Gillespie Shotton, who went to Kenya 30 years ago and recently retired to a small coffee farm in the Foch Smith district, near Nairobi, was fatally wounded when three armed terrorists came to his door and demanded his revolver. Told that he had deposited it with the police, they shot him in the chest at close range. He died the following day in hospital. Mr. Shotton, a Quaker, had been friendly with the Kikuyu and often tended their sick. He was 60.

When a Black Watch patrol approached a cattle enclosure on a farm in the North Kinangop district on Monday African farm guards opened fire and killed Private James Graham, aged 21, and wounded Private T. M. Connor, aged 22.

Two Mau Mau terrorists were killed and three captured when police and Kikuyu Home Guards trapped a gang on an island in the Tank River, 50 miles north of Nairobi.

Lukonia Camp Again

Prompt action by armed wardens at Lukonia prison camp in Kenya last week prevented a mass escape of about 100 prisoners from a working party outside the camp perimeter. Only five men got away, of whom two were recaptured.

Mr. Blundell, Minister without Portfolio, and a member of the War Council, said in Nairobi last week that the Mau Mau were now trying to set up new committees in Nairobi, which, however, were of lower quality than those which had been destroyed. He added: "To bring the Kikuyu back to our side we must prove that the reign of terrorism is over, and that fear need not condition their actions."

At the inquest in Nairobi on Monday on an African police informer killed during the police raid on premises in Nairobi last November, the magistrate, Mr. H. C. Lanning, ordered that Senior Reserve Police Officer Walter Y. Wilkins should be summoned to answer a charge of manslaughter.

A conference in Durban of some 300 delegates of the African National Congress passed a resolution urging the Government to end the emergency in Kenya by releasing Kenyatta and all other persons charged with political offences, removing the ban on the Kenya African Union, ceasing all military measures, withdrawing unnecessary troops, and con-

vening a round-table conference to arrange the transfer of power to "a democratic Government in which the mass of the people of Kenya will have genuine confidence."

A proposal to the Kiambu African District Council by Chief Joseph that a grant of £300 be made to Kikuyu guards and tribal police in the district for the purchase of meat for Christmas was passed unanimously.

In addition to 108 large food hampers for British troops serving in Kenya, and cheques ranging from £27 to £100 for extra Christmas food and beer for African units, 7,500 personal gifts were dispatched to British troops in the Colony by the Emergency Welfare Committee. In Nyeri Mr. Derek Richardson packed 150 hampers for distribution to units on detachment in forest areas. Nearly £1,500 was collected in the Colony for Christmas comforts for the security forces.

In response to a Kenya Tea Growers Association appeal for Christmas comforts the Kenya Tea Growers Association gave £200, which at cost price provided 41,363 two-pence packets of tea for distribution.

Reorganization of Farm Guard Force

At a cost of £300,000 a year the Kenya Government is enlarging and reorganizing the farm guard force in order to give better protection to farmers, intensify the denial of food to the terrorists, and assist in the destruction of splinter groups which may attempt to live on farms. For operators of reconnaissance parties for the main areas in the Central Province the Government asked the farmers to deal with terrorists who may be liable on farms and to temporarily suspend operations.

In the Central Province they will come under the police, by enlistment as full-time part members of the police reserve. Administered by European and African supervisory police personnel, they will be increased from 328 to 500.

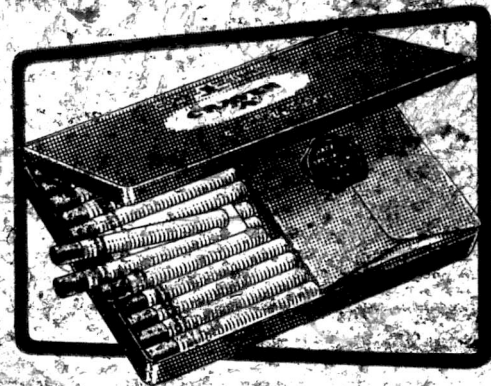
In the Rift Valley Province, where farm guards perform a protective role on individual farms, they will continue to be administered by the provincial administration but under the personal control of the farmer. They will be attested as special police and paid, partly by the farmers and partly by Government, at the rate of 30s. a month. Their strength will be raised from 800 to 1,500 and they will receive a grant of £100,000 from the Government.

The target date for the completion of the reorganization is February 28 in the Rift Valley Province and March 31 in the Central Province.

Those who smoke

Craven 'A'

seldom care for other cigarettes



IMPORTED FROM LONDON, ENGLAND
GARRERAS LONDON - 150 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

Parliament

Cover for Colonial Currencies Investment in Local Securities

COLONEL O. F. CROSTHWAITE-EXYR (Cons.) asked if H.M. Government would lower from 100% the cover in sterling demanded for local currency issued by Colonies and to what extent regulations permitted Colonies to invest in local issues as against U.K. securities in order to cover local currency issues made by them.

MR. LENOX BOYD: "At present Colonial currency authorities are normally required to invest their funds in sterling securities issued by any of H.M. Governments except those of the territories in which the currency circulates. But I have recently told Colonial Governments that subject to a review of the individual circumstances of each territory, I would agree in principle to the investment of a small part of the cover for Colonial currencies in locally issued securities. The currencies would still be fully backed and automatically redeemable for sterling. It is not the intention to go beyond this."

MR. ERNEST WHITE asked why Paramount Chief Mpezeni and Senior Chief Nsefu of Northern Rhodesia had been threatened with deposition.

MR. LENOX BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied: "The administrative record and general conduct of Paramount Chief Mpezeni have recently made it necessary for the provincial commissioner to warn him that unless he improves it will become necessary to recommend his deposition to the Governor. Senior Chief Nsefu has not been threatened with deposition."

MR. ERNEST WHITE asked why Paramount Chief Mpezeni had been sentenced to 15 months imprisonment last year on charges of doing an act with seditious intent with defaming words, and with attempting to undermine the lawful power and authority of a Native authority. The court recommended that a restriction order be made, which came into operation on his release from prison on July 12, 1954.

African Education

The Secretary of State told MR. M. MURPHY (Lab.) that responsibility for prisons and higher education, including technical courses, had been assumed by the Federal Government, but that technical education for Africans at lower levels remained a territorial responsibility in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

MR. PENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked what steps were being taken towards educational, health, social, economic and political progress in Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland.

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "I would refer the hon. member to the three Colonial Reports. A programme for substantial further development is under consideration. We are seeking to develop instruments of local government based on indigenous institutions, and steady progress is being made."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Will the Minister proceed with the utmost vigour with these reforms? Are they not the most effective way to influence the position in the Union, where the African population are denied so many of these rights?"

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "My duties have nothing to do with what happens in the Union. I will try to carry out my duties with regard to the territories to the best of my ability."

MR. C. ALPERT (Cons.): "Is the Minister aware of the very great satisfaction at the progress which has been made in the social and economic government of these three territories, which stands out in remarkable contrast to the neglect which they suffered when in the hands of the Union in office?"

MR. THOMPSON (Lab.): "The Minister says that the more we do—and goodness knows there is a lot to be done—in these territories, the less cause there is for people like Maitland his successors to clamour for annexation to the Union?"

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "What H.M. Government will do will have regard to the merits of the case without reference to anything else."

MR. PAGE asked whether the Commonwealth Relations Office had accepted the recommendations of the Bechuanaland Pro-

vincial Government to meet the cost of erection of the education block of the Bamangwato College.

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "A proposal to build a technical education block with assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare funds is under discussion with the Native authority of the tribe to which the Bamangwato College belongs."

MR. PAGE asked whether the principle would be accepted of H.M. Government meeting the cost of all secondary education in the Bechuanaland Protectorate and meeting the cost of all primary education there to be met by the local benefits of tribal administration.

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "No, sir. H.M. Government do not accept as a matter of principle that the whole cost of secondary education should be borne by the Protectorate Administration, which does, however, bear a substantial part of the cost. The cost of primary education in tribal areas is already being borne by Native trustees."

MR. T. REID THORP asked in which Colonial territories a system of teaching based on control to the people has been established.

MR. LENOX BOYD: "Safaraj J. Kway, no Colonial Government has established any such system, but voluntary organizations are at work in some territories."

Replies in Brief

MR. LENOX BOYD: "Chief Mumba is the only Northern Bechuanaland chief from whose territory a large number of his own subjects have been deported."

A number of other small sections of the Matsi tribe in Kenya showed an incidence of general disease of about 20% in males and 5% in females.

The number of chimneys in South East Africa, Kenya, is: 1,620; Mariga, 1,425; Maitso, 1,570; Narok, 415; Athi River, 1,620; Merckinson Road, 7,283; Manyani, 1,120; Kamiti, 1,139 (women); Aguti, 445; Mweru, 466; Laikipia, 251; Kandari, 758; Tarwa, 200; Kilimo, 967; Mwea, 382; Tebere, 887; Isara, 908; Kiambere, 204; Lihava, 283.

MR. HENRY HOPKINS: "Kenya has 274 registered cooperative organizations, 104 in Northern Rhodesia, 105, Nyasaland and 164 in the 498 islands of the East African Archipelago."

Kariba Kafue Decision Delayed Prime Minister's Statement

SIR GODFREY HUGHES, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, announced at the beginning of this week that the Federal Government could not yet decide whether to proceed with the Kariba or the Kafue hydro electric power project.

The reports of the French consultants, M. Tisme and M. Missen, gave the approximate costs for both schemes but a decision could not be based solely on those documents. "It is also necessary to take into account such vital factors as the rate of economic development of the country and the availability of finance," said Sir Godfrey. "Careful study is required to relate the reports to the availability of money and the demands of general development within the Federation."

"A wrong decision could have the gravest repercussions on the economic development of the Federal area, and the Government must therefore continue its examination until such time as it can reach a conclusion. No decision can be announced until there is a clear picture of the method of financing either scheme."

"We consider that, whatever small delay may be involved in arriving at a decision, this will not prejudice the question of satisfying the anticipated power shortfall on the Copperbelt in a few years."

The Prime Minister also said significantly: "We are still awaiting a mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development."

Royal Technical College

ASIANS IN NORTHERN RHODESIA have been asked to contribute £25,000 to the Royal Technical College in East Africa, of which the Gandhi Memorial Academy forms a part. Dr. R. K. Jainik, who went from Kenya to Northern Rhodesia in connexion with the appeal, said that Asians in East Africa had already subscribed £300,000, that £100,000 was to be given by the Gandhi Memorial Fund in India, and that a further £100,000 had still to be collected.

Importance of Educated Women

Governor's Address to Africans

THE MOST IMPORTANT thing for the African people of Northern Rhodesia today is to see that its women are educated, Sir Arthur Benson, the Governor, told the African Representative Council at his recent meeting. He said:—

Why is it that Europeans can produce brilliant scientists, businessmen, financiers, commercial magnates, clerks, servants, administrators, and so on, and that up to now very few Africans have managed to reach the same standards? I firmly believe the reason is that European women are so very much more highly educated than African women.

It is not the men who are important in that respect, it is the women. All children are brought up in their early years by their mothers. It is the mother who is always with the child.

Education Begins at Home

Since the European mother is herself educated, she starts educating the child from the age of two or three. You know how a child, as soon as it begins to talk, is always asking questions. Well, if the mother is educated and can answer the questions fully and properly, the child learns a tremendous amount, even at the age of two or three. Similarly, if the mother is educated, she can start to teach the child to read and count. European mothers do.

At that age, or a very little later, she can teach it to write and a bit of geography and a bit of history. After all, what is history but true stories about the past? And she can teach the child to do all sorts of things with its fingers, long before it first goes to school.

For the child goes to school with no basic education at all, and the European mother in Africa, who usually has to do so, is never going to be able to make up for the years during which the European child knew before it went to school. This means that the European child has a very great start in the educational race, and it is obviously most difficult therefore for the African child ever to catch up.

The more highly educated the mother, the more the child will know long before it goes to school. I say, therefore, that the most important thing for the African people of Northern Rhodesia is to see that its women are educated. We have to start by educating the young girls, so that when they become mothers they can do what the European mother does.

Sir Roy Welensky on Dominion Status

African Opinion Not Deciding Factor

"I DON'T ATTACH the same significance to Dominion status that some people do," declared Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Minister of Transport, when addressing a recent Federal Party meeting in Lusaka. Dominion status had lost its former meaning of an autonomous State within the Empire, he went on, and indicated a co-equal partner within the Commonwealth rather than the Dominion of any country.

"With me it is not a question of status but of stature," continued Sir Roy Welensky. "I believe that once we have the stature the formal grant of autonomy could not be refused. I appreciate any suggestion being implanted in the minds of Africans by responsible people that there is going to be the deciding say as to whether we obtain autonomy or not."

Some amendments to the constitution were necessary, and in time more would emerge. "But I refuse to believe that we have anything like a case if, after a short run of nine or ten months, we who were responsible for treating the Federation and for persuading Southern Rhodesia to accept it at the referendum should now say without trial that we want to destroy what we have created."

Federal Minister Condemns van Eeden Plan

Sir Malcolm Barrow, Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Mr. R. C. Bucquet, one of Nyasaland's Federal M.P.s, have denounced Mr. G. E. M.

van Eeden's plan for partition of the federal State. They agreed with Sir Roy Welensky's description of the proposal as a policy of despair.

Anachronistic Legislation


Sir Malcolm said: "If we were to accept Mr. van Eeden's proposals, we should be damned in the eyes of the world as people who cynically disregard the fundamental of a constitution, to which we were not prepared to give a fair trial."

Mr. Bucquet suggested that a considerable saving could be made by amalgamating the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and allowing the Federal Government to absorb the Southern Rhodesian Government. "If Nyasaland did amalgamate with Northern Rhodesia, it would have a legislature much more in keeping with what we regard as a democratic process than the anachronism we now have."

Textiles By Air

THREE ASIAN MERCHANT HOUSES in Uganda which combined as recently as December 3 to form a private limited company known as Bestex, Ltd., for the purpose of marketing textiles made by Messrs. Tootal Brothers & Co., Ltd., have already received by air a large consignment of such goods as well as orders on the same. The idea of importing by air was first mooted to their London representatives, Messrs. Tracey Blagden & Co., Ltd., but, despite the Christmas holiday period, an aircraft of Maxx Air Line Manchester for Entebbe with the requisite goods on December 28; and because the carriers were able to arrange for a return cargo from the Middle East, their rate of freight was half that quoted by other air transporters. The directors of Bestex are Mr. Bhagwan K. Nagji, Mr. Chusala Dhananji and Mr. M. P. Patel (of Bombay Trading Houses), all of Kampala.

Only a cost of £2 which the Government of Northern Rhodesia receives in revenue, £3 is being spent on the education of Africans. — Sir Arthur Benson, Governor of the Protectorate.



EDM. SCHLUTER & CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1856

LONDON LIVERPOOL

Coffee

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN

EAST AFRICA AND COSTA RICA

Copperbelt Labour Problem Africa Needs High Wage Economy

TWO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, Mr. C. J. M. Alport and the Rt. Hon. C. P. Gordon Walker, discussed African labour problems, especially those of the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, in a recent broadcast to East Africa.

Mr. Gordon Walker said that, on the whole, he sided with the copper mining companies in their dispute with the trade union on the subject of the advancement of Africans. He continued:

"But there is something to be said for the case of the white trade unions. It is quite reasonable and proper that they should want security of job. After all, they are not, or many of them are not, people who have come from outside and need incentives; they are people living in the territory as permanent residents.

"Mr. ALPORT: "I'm not certain that that is the case. Figures given me in respect of the European mine workers on the Copperbelt show that the average period within the mine worker serves the copper companies is only six and a half years. I am told also that of the total European labour force of the copper companies only about 500 are permanent residents in Northern Rhodesia and have a permanent stake in the country. That is an important consideration when we regard the case put forward by the trade union for security of employment."

GORDON WALKER: "Those are surprising figures. I did not know them, and I think they are very gratifying. They make the problem appear much more intricate than one normally would think it is. It may not be too difficult to find a way of getting security of job for all people, people who will have very high living standards, so as to be an impossible problem to get that security and also to achieve the advance of Black African workers."

Industry's Importance in Federal Economy

ALPORT: "Those 500 are the Northern Rhodesian citizens in the rather strict sense of the term. If the companies, as they will wish to do, want to bring in skilled European employees from outside, well, then, in addition to the basic wage which they may offer to everybody, they will have to give very special incentives. The really important consideration is the contribution which the copper industry makes to the economy of the whole Federation. If the copper mines are prosperous, then automatically the chances of alternative employment for the European workers there will be greatly increased."

GORDON WALKER: "That brings me to another point which we never should leave out of account. I am a firm believer in a high-wage economy in Africa, rather than the low-wage economy policy pursued in the past in Africa, of paying the African only just what he is worth and giving him a good deal of his wage in kind. A high-wage economy is the only way of expanding, and it has the great advantage that it does automatically create a whole lot of new jobs of skill, professional and other jobs which, of course, would provide openings for the white miners, and certainly their sons, if they found the Copperbelt going over their heads and more to Black African labour."

ALPORT: "I think we can take it that the majority of the next generation of Northern Rhodesian European mine workers—their sons, in fact—will not go into the mines, the majority of the permanent employees' sons will go into other forms of economic activity in the Federation, into the Civil Service of wherever it may be. I think that is automatic, and I entirely agree with it. It is most important for the economic health of Africa, not only Rhodesia, but East Africa, that wages, basic wages, African wages in particular, should be increased in order to increase the demand and the standard of living, which in turn will ensure greater prospects of em-

ployment and prosperity within each territory and in the trade connections with the outside world."

GORDON WALKER: "Yes, we are agreed on that. But what ought to happen if the African and the white union do not agree? And it looks to me very probable that they will not come to an agreement. Ought the Government to intervene in any way? They cannot afford to wait for a whole generation for a higher wage economy to work itself out."

ALPORT: "It has been a principle that in these questions of great union controversy and where the Government tries to avoid intervention until it is forced by circumstances which have by that time got out of control."

Voluntary Solution

GORDON WALKER: "I agree. I am very doubtful whether a Government in a democracy has any right or duty to intervene in what is at root an industrial problem, because the two independence and rights of trade unions are fundamental to a really efficient and working democracy. And what can the Government do if it intervenes? It is no good a Government intervening unless it has power to enforce its decisions. And it cannot force people to work, and it certainly cannot put its own clerks and other people into the mines to produce the copper."

"I think the Government has been wise and right to delay. It is important that a solution should be found to this problem because it is a very grave problem and the Government ought to look for a peaceful solution. But I think that both sides should consider the question which can be put to British Africa, really the same if it is not solved. And I think a lot of other things arise out of it. I would say the Government has the duty to bring the maximum pressure to bear, though not actually to go in and use the powers of Government."

Collapse of Mombasa's New Quay Loss of At Least £500,000

A NEW DEEP-WATER BERTH in the port of Mombasa, No. 9, has collapsed owing to the level of the sea, which has now reached a height of 12 ft. The quay, which had cost about £250,000, has been lost. Reconstruction is expected to cost a somewhat larger sum, so that the accident has involved a loss of at least £500,000.

Fortunately there was no loss of life and very little of plant and equipment. First indications of serious trouble appearing at lunch time (on December 1st) when an engineer of the constructors, Messrs. Branthwaite & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., noticed that bracing attached to a pile suddenly tightened and snapped. Then other piles started to move, and it was clear that the quay party reached shore along a temporary wooden gangway it became evident in the words of a report issued by East African Railways and Harbours, that "a major disaster was occurring."

Within two hours about 100 piles for the new wharf had disappeared beneath the sea, and by next morning all of them, 137 in number, had been affected. 92 had been filled with reinforced concrete, the rest being still empty casings. The lost piles were from 75 to 120 ft. high. The cost of one of the longer piles filled with concrete was about £3,000.

The investigations which were immediately undertaken showed that there had been considerable movement of the sea bed and that a large volume of silt and earth had moved seawards. In one place the sea bed had dropped 40 ft.

The adjacent moor berth, No. 8, has not been affected. The position there is being very closely watched and check measurements are being constantly made. Survey parties are taking soundings in the vicinity of the two berths, where divers are exploring the sea bed. "Asdic" equipment lent by the Royal Navy is also to be used.

In order to provide alternative facilities until the new quay can be completed, the Railways and Harbours Administration will make intensified use of lighterage and will provide further shed accommodation. The disaster will involve a delay of at least six months in the completion of the berth affected.

Critic of Kenya's Leadership

SIR CHARLES BELCHER, who has lived in Kenya since his retirement from the Colonial Legal Service 20 years ago, and who is now in his 79th year, is leaving the Colony because he considers the European political leadership to be "bent on communalism." In a public statement which he issued before his departure referred to, Mr. Blundell as "leader of a faction" who speaks of himself in terms of the very highest praise, who knows that there cannot be multi-racial Government without the basis of common roll, but who has dodged the issue every time I have heard him speak."

A. Baumann & Company, Limited

(INCORPORATED IN KENYA)

GENERAL MERCHANTS

Established 1894

AUTHORISED CAPITAL: £1,000,000.

ISSUED CAPITAL AND RESERVES: £1,000,000.

Exporters

COFFEE (AFRICA & ROYALTY) & SUGAR

BUYING, BLENDING AND BULKING BY QUALIFIED EUROPEAN LIQUORERS

GENERAL PRODUCE

OILSEEDS, OILCAKES, PULSES, GRAMS, SPICES, TANNING EXTRACT, WATTLEBARK, BEESWAX, COTTON, ETC.

Importers

GENERAL IMPORTS DEPARTMENT
EAST AFRICAN AGENTS, DISTRIBUTORS AND CONCESSIONAIRES FOR LEADING BRITISH MANUFACTURERS

SPECIALISTS IN BUILDING MATERIALS
DISTRIBUTORS FOR:-

"London" Brand British Cement
"Blue Triangle" Nairobi Cement
"Red" Brand Fozzors Cement
"Baobab" Brand Bambar Cement
The Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (S.A.) Ltd. (LONDON) & Co.

Engineers

QUALIFIED ENGINEERING STAFF AVAILABLE TO ADVISE ON NEW MANUFACTURING PROJECTS AND ARRANGE SUPPLY OF MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT.

WE HOLD THE AGENCIES OF MANY WORLD RENOWNED MANUFACTURERS OF CAPITAL EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING:-

British Thomson-Houston Co. Ltd.
British Insulated Callenders Cable Ltd.
Harland & Wolff Ltd.
Christy & Norris Ltd.
Wadkins Ltd.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

A. BAUMANN & CO. (UGANDA COFFEE MILLS) LTD.
Coffee Curing Factories at Kampala and Masaka.

A. BAUMANN & CO. (COTTON) LTD. Cotton Merchants.

A.B.C. FOODS, NAKURU.
Balanced Feeds for Cattle, Pigs, and Poultry.

STEAMSHIP & GENERAL AGENCIES LTD. Steamship Agents, Clearing & Forwarding.

A. BAUMANN & CO. (LONDON) LTD., 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

STEEL BROTHERS & CO. (TANZANIA) LTD.
Rice, Gum, and all other Produce and Manufactures of the East.

STEEL BROTHERS (TANZANIA FORESTS) LTD. East African Timbers.

BUNYORO AGRICULTURAL CO. LTD.

BUNYORO AGRICULTURAL CO. (MANAGING AGENCY) LTD.

PIERCE BAUMANN & CO. LTD. LINDI.

A. BAUMANN & CO., LTD.

P.O. Box 538
NAIROBI

P.O. Box 323
NOMBASA

P.O. Box 335
KAMPALA

P.O. Box 28
MASAKA

P.O. Box 277
DAR ES SALAAM

P.O. Box 14
LINDI

THE COMPANY IS OPEN TO CONSIDER ALL PROPOSALS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SECONDARY INDUSTRIES IN THE EAST AFRICAN TERRITORIES

Outlook for Kenya Coffee

Mr. G. E. Schluter's Visit

MR. G. E. SCHLUTER *inter alia*, in the bulletin of the Coffee Board of Kenya.

"The salient factors in the current situation are an increasingly pressing need in Brazil for foreign exchange, which means stepping up coffee sales, in which Colombia will not be far behind, and a general re-orientation that shortage prospects are a thing of the past. Prices advanced strongly when supply and demand were evenly balanced and stocks were low, but now that the situation looks easier, small stocks of coffee have piled up in unexpected quantities and places. Differing imponderables, such as revolutions, frosts, or other vagaries of nature, we should have 1m. or 2m. bags more produced during 1954-5 crop year than is consumed.

"Higher crops cast their shadows before them, and by this next year levels may be lower. This is necessarily guess work, but Government revenue officers look at the figures and it may be well to encourage them to look forward instead of only back.

"The market's feelings on this subject is illustrated by the fact that you can buy — or sell — Santos fours in New York today at 528s. per cwt. ex dock for December, 1954, delivery, against 400s. for September, 1955, delivery.

"In the longer term, and taking into account a wage index in Kenya which looks like climbing gradually but steadily I see no reason to believe that the prosperity of the industry need suffer from a slightly lower level of prices. True, the 900s. per cwt. price is over, but at half that figure most planters can get by, and have something to plough back.

"Something will have to be done about the 12½% tax, the 5% sales tax, and the 10% tax on clearly identifiable big one bag lots, which are a principle of the industry making its proper contribution to the revenue of the colony. The question is what is proper.

"There is an interesting analogy here with Malaya's rubber industry which was severely taxed at a time of inflated prices and simultaneous local terrorism. Things became so bad that they had to have a public inquiry, the recent report of which recommends drastic revisions in taxation to encourage replanting and modernization of plantations, implicitly admitting the need for a prosperous rubber industry to the economy of Malaya.

Need for an Intelligent Tax

"The reason to me an ideal opportunity for Kenya Government and planter representatives to meet round a table and figure out an intelligent tax — (or taxes can be the instruments of stimulus, provided they are not over severe. The tax might well be made applicable only to production above a certain minimum tonnage, and somewhat differently imposed — for instance, the proceeds paid into a Coffee Fund, to be repaid in some measure to those planters who can evidence expenditure on improvement and extensions.

"The Colonial Secretary has said that European settlement in Kenya is to be encouraged, very well let us have some evidence of it. African planters are also affected in different ways; with them lies one of the main hopes of increased crops. Let us see everyone stimulated to beat the average

of 5 cwt. per acre instead of the present 3½. All cannot be well with a production which has declined over the past 20 years.

"The survival of our industry depends on an improvement in the quality and quantity of its production. We can, and will, contribute a good slice of the revenue of the Colony in the years ahead, for our costs of production can double and still bear favourable comparison with those elsewhere; but we need sympathetic encouragement.

"So long as there are roasters in Europe prepared to pay good premiums for fine coffee — and there is no sign of this habit discontinuing yet — so long will it pay Kenya planters to produce the finest in quality that they can. This means utilizing the natural advantages of growing conditions and individual picking to the maximum in order to maintain the reputation of a speciality growth. For Kenya has not the advantage of big exports which ensure continuing interest by big roasters who come to depend on it for continuity in their blends. The economics of this crop tie it primarily to the European trade, to which it is providentially ideally suited.

"Sale by sausage-machine — as we term the auction system — may not be ideally suited to the whole crop in times of unscientific production to which we are returning, for it effectively anonymizes a product the essence of whose production and future lies in the retention at all costs of multiple characteristics. I should like to see the same realization here as elsewhere of the importance of increasing production standards, each for which the professional function which stands the support of the other.

Afro-Asian Conference Convened

Racialism and Colonialism To Be Studied

FIVE AFRICAN STATES, the Central African Federation, Ethiopia, the Gold Coast, Liberia, and the Sudan, have been invited by the Prime Ministers of India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, and Indonesia, to send representatives to an Afro-Asian Conference to be held at the end of April in Indonesia, probably in Bandung.

At the end of last week's Conference of African Prime Ministers in Bogor, near Jakarta, a long statement was issued. It said, *inter alia*—

"The Prime Ministers agreed that an Afro-Asian Conference will be held under their sponsorship, and have reached agreement on all consequent matters.

"The purposes of the Afro-Asian Conference would be—

(a) To promote good will and co-operation among the nations of Asia and Africa; to explore and advance their mutual as well as common interests, and to establish and further friendly and neighbourly relations.

(b) To consider social, economic, and cultural problems and relations of the countries represented.

(c) To consider problems of special interest to Asian and African peoples — for example, problems affecting national sovereignty and of racialism and colonialism.

(d) To view the position of Asia and Africa and their peoples in the world of today and the contribution they can make to the promotion of world peace and co-operation.

"The conference will meet in Indonesia in the last week of April, 1955. The Government of Indonesia have agreed to make the necessary arrangements for this conference on behalf of the sponsoring countries. A conference secretariat representing the sponsoring countries will be set up in Indonesia.

"The Prime Ministers agreed that the conference will have a broad and geographical basis. All countries in Asia which have independent Governments will be invited, and with minor variations and modifications of its basic principle they decided to invite the following 25 countries: Afghanistan, Cambodia, the Central African Federation, People's Republic of China, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gold Coast, Persia, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Nepal, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Syria, Siam, Turkey, north and south Viet Nam, and the Yemen.

"Representation at the conference will be at ministerial level, and it is hoped that each country invited will be represented by the Prime Minister and/or Foreign Minister, together with such other representatives as each Government might wish to include in its delegation.

"Acceptance of the invitation by any country would in no way involve or even imply any change in its view of the status of any other country. It would imply only that the country invited was in general agreement with the purpose of the conference.

"The basic purpose of the conference is that the countries concerned should become better acquainted with one another's point of view."

SPECIAL WINTER RATES FROM £36 FOR 4 WEEKS



DRIVE YOURSELF



NO
MILEAGE
CHARGE



NO
MILEAGE
LIMIT

HASLEMERE HIRE CARS

MORRIS HOUSE (DEPT. M.37) - ALDERSHOT - ENGLAND

Telephone: Aldershot 581

Telegram: Motservice, Aldershot

No Customs Duty Deposit

Continental-based Cars for Foreign Tourists



Colonial Shopkeeper

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



Requirements are so varied, and tastes so fastidious in

West Africa, that in order to satisfy all wholesale demands,

The United Africa Company deals in over 20,000 lines.

THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LTD

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

A MANY SIDED ENTERPRISE IN AFRICA
AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



Of Commercial Concern

Importers in the Central African Federation will be allowed to spend £10.5m. in scarce currencies during the first half of this year. The dollar allocation is increased by £1m., but the non-dollar non-sterling currency allocations are down by £250,000. The Federation bought £40m. worth of goods from Britain during the first nine months of 1954, during which U.K. imports from the Federation, chiefly copper, and tobacco, cost over £10m. British countries took 80% of the Federation's external trade. While the U.S.A. took nearly £7m. worth of the Federation's products, she sold it more than £4m.

Spraying Machinery

A pool of spraying and dusting machinery which will contain equipment suitable or potentially suitable for use in the Colonial territories is being established at the Imperial College of Science and Technology Field Station, Silwood Park, Slough, Berkshire, by the Colonial Office in co-operation with the Imperial College of Science and Technology and the machinery manufacturers.

A transport pool of lorries is to be established for the Kisumu (South Nyanza) African Farmers' Union, Kenya, which has bought two new 1-ton diesel trucks at about £2,250 each. Three new cotton factories have been built during the past year, and it is planned to build four annually.

Imports into Tanganyika of a very limited number of heavy motor vehicles from the American countries is to be permitted. The imports will be strictly confined to police and military use.

There are about 3,800 wheeled and 1,080 crawler tractors on private farms in the Kenya Highlands, and some 400 self-propelled and 700 trailer and auxiliary-engined combine harvesters.

Southern Rhodesia produced 120,251,036 lb. of tobacco in 1954, more than 15m. lb. above the record 1953 figures. Britain imported 69,652,641 lb., about 10m. lb. more than in 1953. The outstanding feature of the crop was the considerable improvement in quality.

Uganda's consumption of sugar, which has risen from 12,720 tons in 1945 to about 55,000 tons in 1954, is computed at 60,000 tons for 1955. Local production is now approximately 35,000 tons a year.

Revaluation of the city of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has shown the total value of land and buildings in the rateable area to be about £70m. In 1947 it was computed at £18m.

The Safari air services of Airwork, Ltd., will henceforth be operated to East and Central Africa from London Airport, and no longer from Blackbushe, near Camberley.

Messrs. Hecht Levis and Kahn, Ltd., report gross current assets at £5,575,844 (£5,590,244) and current liabilities and provisions at £3,860,646 (£3,746,646).

Proposals to pay interim dividends has been presented to the board of the British East Africa Co., Ltd., by an extraordinary meeting held in London.

The manufacture of Meerchaun pipes from material found in the Taveta area is one of East Africa's newest industries.

Mombasa is now linked by radio telephone with Dar es Salaam and Tanga. It is proposed to extend the link to Mtwara.

During the past year membership of the League of Chambers of Commerce and Industry has risen from 103 to 105.

Dividends

Rhodesian Timber Holdings, Ltd.—7½% (the same). Net profits for the year to June 30, 1954, was £89,166 (£98,323) after tax at £20,546 (£18,610).

Oil means brainwork

SHELL RESEARCH is one of the big brains-trusts of the world. You could call it a Graduate University of Applied Science, with ten specialist colleges.

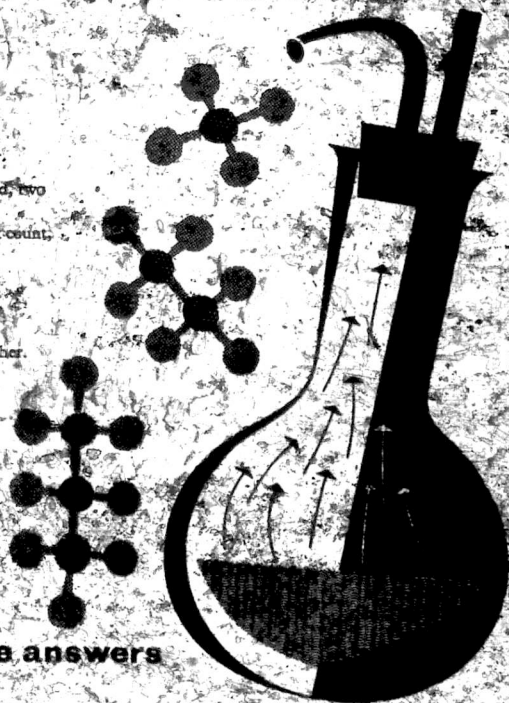
There are seven major Shell research laboratories: two in Holland, two in England, three in North America, and three agricultural research stations: one in England, two in North America. At last count, the total staff of these ten establishments was nearly 5,000.

The main, perpetual task is to improve fuels and lubricants. But Shell Research has also been tackling some of the big general problems of the twentieth century. Malaria control was one such problem. The jet turbine was another. The war against rust, the development of selective weedkillers, the quantum manufacture of sulphur, the production of glycerine, alcohol and detergents from new sources, so as to leave all edible fats available for the world's food supplies, the development of plastics and synthetic textiles.

Today, Shell Research is promoting the development of the brand new world of petroleum products. These are helping to feed and clothe the world, and to cure its sick.



research is finding the answers





DEADLY DAISY

THE daisy-like Pyrethrum flower certainly looks innocent enough, but it is the deadliest knock-down insecticide in existence. An important branch of the many activities of the Mitchell Cotts Group of Companies is the marketing throughout the world of all exports of East African Pyrethrum on behalf of the Kenya Farmers' Association. Much of the crop is sold in the United States of America.

MITCHELL COTTS

& Company Limited

WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2



Thatcher Hobson & Company, Ltd.

Largest Transport Operator in the Federation

CONTROL OF THATCHER HOBSON & CO., LTD., has been acquired by United Transport Ltd., of Chesham and British Electric Traction Ltd., of London. The authorized capital has been increased to £2m. The company has been made a public company, and the name has been changed to Central African Road Services Ltd.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia, owners of the equity, have agreed to convert their holding into 5% redeemable preference shares.

The annual report for the year ended September 30, 1954, shows a marked improvement in the position. Traffic revenue which had been £321,572 in 1952 rose by 38% to £444,474 in 1954, and by a further 38% to £613,187 in 1954, when the operating surplus after charging all current expenditure on fuel, maintenance, and depreciation of assets was £22,925, an improvement of no less than £1,387 on the result of the previous year.

After allowing £10,000 for vehicle maintenance and £5,000 for depreciation, the net profit was £60,379, compared with £24,631 in 1953, and a loss of £55,952 in 1952. In the past year the company drew £247,333 on fixed assets, all but £50,000 of which was found from its own resources. The book value of fixed assets increased by £1,149 to £686,911 at the end of the financial year.

Balance Sheet

Passenger vehicles appear in the balance sheet at £256,762, freight vehicles at £123,824, depots, workshops, and offices at £163,287, and sundry assets at £13,397, less £28,084, trade debtors, and sundry liabilities, £24,000, general liabilities of £56,421, and sundry liabilities of £2,000, to give ordinary shares of £1,126,400, less £1,000,000 in ordinary shares of £1,000,000 by the British South Africa Company, and £2,000 by the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

Passengers carried on normal services numbered 464,451, a great increase on the total of 346,797 in the previous year.

and there was also a sharp rise in the number of school children and passengers by local service (from 590,145 to 817,383). The weight of freight carried rose from 21,122 tons to 26,623 tons, and of mail from 945 to 1,624 tons.

Traffic Revenue

Vehicles operated over routes totalling 3,379 miles from Salisbury and Livingstone to the south to Mpetia (in Tanganyika Territory) and Mpulungu to the north. Revenue miles covered rose from 2,692,346 to 3,486,007. Traffic revenue has risen in the past three years from £4,070,000 in 1951, and in the same period the operating expenditure per mile has fallen from 1953d to 32,590 and 31,252d. The operating surplus per mile last year was 277d, compared with 313d in 1953, and an operating deficit in 1952 of 17d.

The directors are Mr. H. S. E. Grenfell (Chairman), Mr. C. Wallingall (Deputy Financial Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia), Mr. H. R. Finn, and Major H. J. McKee, with Mr. A. J. Austin (Accountant General) and Mr. W. C. Krogh as alternate directors. The general manager is Mr. J. E. Blappe, the secretary-chief accountant is Mr. H. Berry, and the chief engineer Mr. H. M. Tourney.

A. Baumann & Co. Higher Trading and Net Profits

A. BAUMANN & CO., LTD., a company registered in Kenya, reports that trading profits for the year ended June 30 last, after charging directors and audit fees and depreciation, totalled £96,394, compared with £71,647 in the previous year. Gross dividends from subsidiary companies added £128,952 (£125,318) and taxation in East Africa and the United Kingdom amounted to £67,644 (£52,236). Profit after taxation was £126,694 (£143,705) and after other adjustments the amount available for appropriation was £159,138 (£132,827).

The gross proposed dividend required £12,164, and the distribution of the ordinary shares £56,410. The general reserve was increased by £50,000, and £10,000 retained unappropriated (£168,086).

The subsidiary companies are A. Baumann & Co. (London), Ltd., A. Baumann & Co. (Uganda Coffee Mills), Ltd., A. Baumann & Co. (Cotton), Ltd., A. Baumann & Co. (East Africa), Ltd., and Steamship & General Agencies, Ltd.

Trading profits of the group were up from £220,389 to £260,582 (net, including any contribution from the Cotton company since its first financial year did not end until December 31, 1954). Taxation in East Africa and the United Kingdom took £126,694 (£58,927), and after various other charges and adjustments the consolidated profit available for appropriation came to £195,343 (£153,760).

Capital and Reserves

The issued capital of the parent company is £225,052 in ordinary shares of 5s and £282,052 in 6% redeemable cumulative preference shares of £1 each. General reserve stands at £300,600, there is an internal insurance reserve of £26,000 (£8,787), and capital and revenue reserves amount to £1,017,865 (£904,688). A debt to a subsidiary company stands at £305,195 (£216,077), and the par value of shares in such companies and trade investments at cost, less amounts written off, total £351,900 (£218,779). Current liabilities, including provision for income tax and dividends, amount to £466,694 (£576,360), fixed assets to £221,128 (£197,043), and current assets to £1,217,426 (£1,178,702).

The consolidated balance sheet shows current assets at £1,595,146 (£1,519,481), fixed assets at £412,272 (£361,549), trade investments at £21,854, and current liabilities and provisions at £662,358 (£694,703). Revenue reserve and unappropriated profit in the parent company amount to £552,810 (£471,966).

The directors of A. Baumann & Co., Ltd., are Messrs. E. Baumann (Chairman and managing director), R. P. Archer (deputy chairman and managing director), C. E. Collierville and J. H. Gann, managing directors, and R. H. Frost and J. K. Michie.

Mr. Michie, chairman of the National Board of India and of Steel Brothers & Co. Ltd., accepted nomination to the board last May, and confirmation of his appointment is to be sought at the annual meeting in Nairobi, on January 11.

The name of Pest Control Ltd., which has East and Central African subsidiaries, has been changed to Fisons Pest Control Ltd. The headquarters are at Bourn, Cambridge.



Service for Visitors

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

DAR ES SALAAM

Main Street (opposite the harbour)

MOBASA

Kilindini Rd. (Entrance to Dock Gates)

KAMPALA

Shimoni Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)

NAIROBI

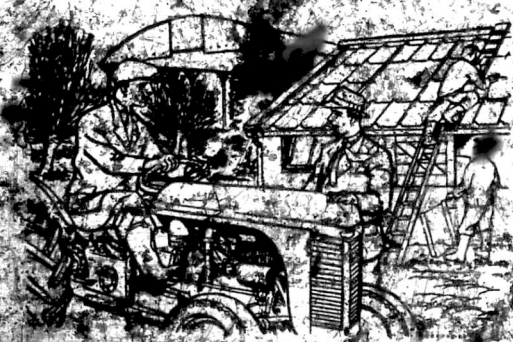
Hardinge St. (opposite bus terminus)

Written enquiries should be addressed to:
THE INFORMATION OFFICER, E.A.T.T.A.,
P.O. Box 1013, 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, 217 Market House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.



Use daylight through
Corrugated **PERPLEX**

"You're putting corrugated Perplex sheets on the cow-
shed."
"Yes, I tried Perplex in the barn and it brightened up the
place so much I decided to use it to light all the buildings."
"It seems simple enough to fix."
"It certainly is. And it saves fuel bills. Besides, a man works
better when he can see what he's doing—in daylight."

Perplex is the registered trade mark of this world's most manufactured by I.C.I.

PERPLEX SHEETS AND CORRUGATED INDUSTRIES
LIMITED, 100, QUEEN STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2

SOLE AGENTS: SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD., ALL BRANCHES



EXPORTS
COTTON - SISAL
AND
GENERAL PRODUCE

TANGANYIKA COTTON CO. (HOLDING) LTD.
P.O. Box 410, Mandao House, Nairobi

Subsidiary Company Offices:
NAIROBI, MOMBASA, KAMPALA,
JINJA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, MOROGORO,
and **MWANZA**

U.K. Correspondence:
Messrs. Glyn & Gibbon,
30, Exchange Street East,
Liverpool.

Ask for—
MUSTAD KEY BRAND FISH HOOKS

The East African Standard Hook



MUSTAD
Key Brand
FISH HOOKS
Manufactured by
O. MUSTAD & SON
Established 1832
OSLO, NORWAY

'Desco' dairy appliances
Makers of utensils and machinery for the
Dairy and Dairy Farm for over 70 years.



everything for the Dairy
Orders supplied through your usual Merchants.
Illustrated catalogue Ref. E.A. free on request to the
DAIRY SUPPLY CO. LTD., 1, PARK SQUARE, LONDON, N.W. 10

Staying in London

ST. JAMES' COURT

This well-known block of furnished and
unfurnished Service Flats lies at the hub of
London's social and business centre. It is within
200 yards of Buckingham Palace and Whitehall,
and gives easy access to travelling facilities to
all parts of London.

St. James' Court is run on the lines of a first-
class Hotel, with the additional comfort to be
gained from the occupation of a private Suite.
Meals are served either in the Flats or in a fully
licensed Restaurant, and charges are reasonable,
having regard to the facilities provided.

Mr. C. LAURENCE HOLBECH, C.V.O.,
D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., wife of Southern Rhodesia,
will be pleased to give his personal attention to
inquiries, which should be addressed to him at:

**ST. JAMES' COURT, BUCKINGHAM GATE,
LONDON, S.W. 1**

Telephone
VICtoria 2546

Teletype
COURTLIER, LONDON

Mining

Africans Strike Copperbelt Increase of 10s. 8d. per Shift Demanded

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA AFRICAN MINE WORKERS' UNION officially notified the Chamber of Mines on December 29 that a strike to enforce its demand for a wage increase of 10s. 8d. per shift would start at 2 a.m. on Monday, January 3, when practically all African labour withdrew from work. Telegrams reaching London on Tuesday described the strike as 95% effective.

There has been serious opposition to strike action by many Africans, especially those from Tanganyika, and about half the African labour force are not members of the union, which has lost strength in recent months. When a ballot in regard to the strike was taken, 18,000 voted in favour and 365 against, but the African labour strength on the mines is approximately 40,000.

Response to the strike has been strongest at the New Clonville and Bantrott mines. According to a statement issued on Monday by the Chamber of Mines, hospital, power, sanitation and pumping services are inadequately maintained in some of the properties, although an agreement between the companies and the union had provided for these essential services to be maintained in case of disaster.

Many Africans Not Supporting the Strike

The statement adds: "As is usual at the beginning of a strike of this nature, it is not easy to review the Copperbelt situation as a whole, but it is already apparent that many Africans are not supporting the strike. It is the firm intention of the companies to provide work for all Africans who present themselves for work."

Memoranda to British and other consular officials were circulated by the Chamber of Mines during the week ending 22nd January, advising workers that on account of the impending strike the earlier offer to go to arbitration on the union-claim for a wage increase for its members had been withdrawn. The document stated that the companies had told the leaders of the union that there would be no increase in wages for union members only, because the wage paid to all Africans was for the work done, irrespective of whether they joined a union.

The European Mine Workers' Union decided on Monday that during the strike none of its members should do any work normally done by Africans. On the previous day members of the Nchanga branch of the union had decided that members should do any work which the companies wished so long as it was not directly productive.

Some Africans have reported for work at the Roan Antelope, Nyara, Mufutha, and Nchanga mines. At Roan Antelope tramming and hoisting have continued, and four mills were still working on Monday.

Members of the African Staff Association continue at work.

At the Broken Hill mine all Africans reported for work in the usual manner.

Kansanshi Mine To Work Again

SHAREHOLDERS OF RHODESIA KATANGA CO. LTD. have just been informed that the consulting engineer, Anglo-African Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., advised the opinion that the Kansanshi mine in Northern Rhodesia should be equipped to mine and concentrate 12,000 tons of ore monthly, at a rate sufficiently high to produce reasonable working costs, and at the same time keeping capital expenditure as low as possible.

The estimate of the necessary capital is £1m. It is proposed that the concentrate should be sent by road to a smelter on the Copperbelt for refining, preferably electrolytically, in order to recover the gold content.

Kansanshi Copper Mine Co., Ltd., decided recently to exercise its option to purchase the property from the Rhodesia-Katanga Company and Macananga Mines, Ltd.

Kansanshi's capital is to be increased to £1,551,250 in 49 shares, of which 250,000 and 64,750 will be allotted to the vendor companies. Original subscribers to Kansanshi will subscribe for 64,750 shares in par, out of the proceeds of which £250,000 will go to Rhodesia-Katanga; this sum will be used in taking up 200,000 out of 781,250 shares in Kansanshi to be offered to shareholders at par. Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Tanganyika Holdings, and Rhodesia-Katanga will subscribe for or find subscribers for any shares not taken up.

Rosterman Gold Mines

CAPTAIN A. H. MORTON sold the annual meeting of Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., that assets standing in the books at the written-down value of £27,418 had reached 60,000. The bank overdraft had been repaid and cash in hand was now about £50,000. It would not be in the interests of the shareholders to liquidate the company until the examination of the woman's property by the Geological Survey of Uganda had been completed. Though the graphite property in Kenya was an attractive one, it had not been possible to find buyers for a sufficient quantity to justify developing and equipping the mine.

Anglo-American Investment Trust

ANGLO-AMERICAN INVESTMENT TRUST, LTD., will hold an extraordinary general meeting in Johannesburg on January 25 to consider resolutions to increase the capital from £25m. to £50m. by the creation of £25m. of 6% cumulative preference shares of £1 each, and, if passed, to apply to the allotment to shareholders of one 6% cumulative preference share for every ordinary share held on February 11 next.

Mining Personalia

MR. ROGER F. POWELL, ASSISTANT MANAGER, Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., has been appointed on an appointment as consulting metallurgist to Anglo-American Products, Ltd., Transvaal.

MR. W. H. A. LAWRENCE has resigned his directorship of General Mining, and Finance Corporation, Ltd., and P. H. Anderson has been elected to fill the vacancy.

No Oil in S. Rhodesia

IT IS VERY UNLIKELY that oil exists in Southern Rhodesia in commercial quantities, said the Minister of Mines, Mr. G. A. Davener, recently. This had been shown by geological work and drilling. There had been an approach by an oil company interested in the country's possibilities, but the geological features were unfavorable.

Enterprising African

AN ENTERPRISING RHODESIAN AFRICAN, Mr. Jack Douglas, has produced more than 40,000 oz. of beryllium. He owns a block of claims known as Tenewa, near Mafikeng, the mine being one of the districts leading beryllium production. He intends to extend his prospecting to Northern Rhodesia.

S. Rhodesia's Mineral Output

MINERAL OUTPUT in Southern Rhodesia for the first nine months of last year was valued at £11,899,503, a drop of £918,327 compared with the same period of 1953. The decline in base minerals production amounted to more than £1m. Gold output rose by £159,506 to nearly £5m.

Bechuanaland Exploration

BECHUANALAND EXPLORATION CO., LTD., announced that the offer of Glazer Brothers, of Johannesburg, to acquire the whole of the £300,886 of issued share capital at £1 for each 10s. share has been accepted by 98.14% of the holders.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS FROM TANGANYIKA in the first nine months of last year were valued at £8,278,387, compared with £2,531,990 in the corresponding period of the previous year. September exports were £368,346 (£293,004).

- SEAL & SUGAR CANE CASES
- MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES
- TRAILS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.
- STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



HUDSON
THE ENGINEERS' TOOLBOX

ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

SELTRUX HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LINDSAY, ENGLAND
London 1 & 2, Victoria Street, E.C.1. Tel. 484, 712-4
Tanganyika: Lubumbashi, Mine Office Ltd., P.O. 143, Dar es Salaam
Gorea: Gully & Roberts, Ltd., P.O. Box 60, Nairobi
N. Rhodesia: T. Wilford, Wagon Works, G.C. 200, Mafikeng

Company Report

Thatcher Hobson and Company, Limited

Encouraging Results of Standardizing Fleet of Vehicles

Year's Profit Raised from £15,655 to £75,379 after Meeting All Charges

MR. HARRY ST. L. GREENELL'S ANNUAL STATEMENT

MR. H. ST. L. GREENELL, C.B.E., M.C., Chairman of Thatcher Hobson and Company Limited, Northern Rhodesia, has circulated the following statement with the directors' report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1954:—

Last year I was able to report that, despite a year of rather heavy losses, the company had carried on well and was operating again at a profit. It is with pleasure that I can report that that improvement has been continued. In the financial year ending September 30, 1954, the company made a profit after all charges but before appropriations, of £75,379 compared with £15,655 in the previous year.

Standardization To Be Completed This Year

These encouraging results have been brought about by persisting the sound programme of modernization reported in my statement of last year. Standardization will be substantially complete in the coming year.

The company had more units in operation during the past year, and was thereby able to reduce costs by spreading its overheads over a larger area. Traffic revenue increased again by 38%. It is now in reasonable proportion to the capital invested in the business. But, as further heavy capital expenditure is essential over the next few years, it is no less important to increase traffic revenue in the future.

Arrangements were made with the Northern Rhodesian Government to provide for development during 1954 and 1955 up to £300,000 by way of unsecured loans bearing interest at 5% per annum. At September 30, 1954, only £50,000 had been drawn, despite a total expenditure on capital account during the year of £277,332. The balance was found from depreciation charges, reduction in the cost of stores held, and earnings retained in the business. It is unlikely that the amount of capital locked up in stores can be further reduced, as the figure of £48,084 represents a reduction of approximately 20% compared with the figure two years ago.

Workshops and Maintenance

I must repeat again, what I emphasized in my report last year, that this projected capital expenditure of £300,000, for which financial provision has been made, does not cover the cost of rebuilding the company's head offices or main workshops. The need for main workshops is evidenced by the board's decision to appropriate £10,000 in each of the last two years for vehicle maintenance. This is not a reserve in the ordinary sense. It is a provision made partly because the board is aware that, owing to lack of facilities at the main workshops, less has been spent on vehicle maintenance than would have been spent had the facilities existed, and partly because the large number of new units purchased in the last two years will be due for major overhaul in the third year of their life.

Owing to the initial allowances during this period of heavy expenditure on the purchase of new vehicles, the charges permissible under the Federal Income Tax

as a deduction from earnings are considerably greater than normal depreciation charges charged in the company's operating accounts. Thus it is that, whereas the company shows in its accounts a substantial operating profit, it has simultaneously accumulated a large income tax loss. There is no liability for income tax in the current period, but the profit shown for the year does not will be offset in either of the next two years unless profits increase above those shown in these accounts.

Taxation

This has assisted, and will in the future further assist, the company to pay for development out of its own resources. But such advantages will be limited in point of time, and any assessment of future earnings on the capital invested in the business must take into consideration that income tax will soon be repayable at a rate which is not likely to be less than 15% of the profits.

Central and local government duties are payable on the profits shown in these accounts at 25%, 5% and 1% on the profits paid respectively, the surplus available for the reward of capital, as well as for developing the business out of earnings, would have been reduced under 6% on the capital invested in the business. Any business which wishes to improve the standard of its services to its public must plough back into the business a considerable proportion of its net profits after tax. Unless road transport operators can both do that and provide a reward sufficient to attract capital for development, the public cannot expect the benefits of more numerous and better services.

Fares and Traffic

It is clear from the above that, if the present level of rates and fares are to remain, the volume of traffic must increase to provide for these two purposes. It is only in the belief that, as the territory develops, so will the volume of road traffic increase, that one is justified in advocating the investment of further large sums of capital in this business.

During the past year the company has increased the route mileage, the total mileage run, the number of passengers, and the volume of mail and freight carried, and has reduced the accident rate. It can thus claim to have given the public better service in every respect. The standard of comfort in the company's buses has been considerably improved. The increase in passenger revenue is proof that the African travelling public appreciates these improvements.

Much remains to be done. A new depot at Ndola is urgently required. And by the end of the current financial year it is hoped that a decision will be taken regarding the rebuilding of the company's head offices and main workshops.

Improved Staff Conditions

With the greater prosperity which the company is enjoying, it has been able to improve conditions for both its European and African employees. Revised

European salary scales, incorporating the major part of cost-of-living allowances, were reduced during the year. And partly as a result of law changes affecting the investment of pension funds, and partly by making a high contribution itself, pension benefits as from April 1, 1955, will be improved by approximately one-third. With most European housing constructed, the problem of accommodating staff has eased and the turnover of staff has decreased.

African employees have been given more generous bonus allowances, and an improved non-contributory pension and gratuity scheme has been introduced.

Negotiations have been carried on for some months for the formation of an African Thatcher-Hobson-employees trade union. No labour trouble has been experienced, and it is hoped that by providing machinery for the hearing of complaints it may be avoided in the future.

African Drivers

An African drivers' school has been revived. A firm of it they wish to earn higher monetary rewards, must recognize that a driver of a public service vehicle must display character and responsibility as well as the ability to drive his vehicle.

In conclusion, I wish to pay tribute to the management for the results achieved in the past year. And I would draw your attention in particular to the remarkable achievement of the secretary-chief accountant in having the accounts of this scattered organization ready for audit within one month of the end of the financial year. But the thanks of the Board go out to the whole staff. For it was their team, for good work throughout the year.

O.K. Bazaars (1929), Limited Distribution 60%

O.K. BAZAARS (1929) LTD., which has branches in Salisbury and Bulawayo, after providing £42,406 for taxation earned a consolidated profit of £934,879 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £905,490 in the previous year. Deducting profit attributable to outside shareholders of subsidiary companies and debenture issue expenses of a subsidiary, and adding £3,255,842 of unappropriated profits, the sum for appropriation is £4,080,527. Capital reserve receives £1,191,782, and reserves of subsidiaries £15,974. Interest on the preference shares absorbs £7,740 and dividends on the ordinary shares totalling 50% and a cash bonus of 10% require £20,247, leaving a carry-forward of £2,475,449.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £240,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares, £300,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares, £500,000 in 5% cumulative preference shares (all of £1-denomination), £194,595 in ordinary shares, £100,000 in A ordinary shares, and £35,100 in B ordinary shares (all of 5s.). Capital reserve stands at £34m., revenue reserves at £2,134,168, replacement at £137,256, subsidiary companies at £415,494, and deferred liabilities at £27,188. Fixed assets are valued at £1,670,604, and in subsidiary companies at £2,908,772, and current assets at £5,084,363, including £2,475,449 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. Mr. Miller (chairman), Mr. Cohen (deputy chairman), who are joint managing directors, and K. Cranko, J. M. Miller, H. Hartman, S. Cohen, and A. Schwartz. The secretary is Mr. V. J. Hughes.

The 21st annual general meeting was held in Johannesburg on December 31.

Building plans valued at £5,155,149 were submitted to Salisbury City Council during the first half of 1954. Other cities in Southern Africa—Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, and Pretoria, exceed the figure.



THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

ASSOCIATED WITH

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

1922

1938

1953

Underwriting provided
by the Government
General Commission
£200,000

1,904
£70,000

Underwriting provided
by the Government
General Commission
£200,000

11,093
£845,000

Underwriting provided
by the Government
General Commission
£2,100,000

82,219
£6,951,110

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD. Registered Office: 491, Tel Aviv Road, Harare, Rhodesia. Telephone: 491. Telegrams: "E.A.P.L." (E.A.P.L. 491).

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. Registered Office: 257, 48, Victoria Road, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika. Telephone: 400-230. Telegrams: "T.E.S.C." (T.E.S.C. 400-230).

DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. Registered Office: 257, 48, Victoria Road, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika. Telephone: 400-230. Telegrams: "D.E.S.C." (D.E.S.C. 400-230).

LONDON OFFICE

68, Queen Street, E.C.4. Tel. 248. CROFLAN LONDON



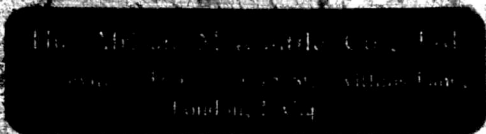
The Office of the Company's East Africa Headquarters in Mombasa

Branches

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar, Nakobs, Mikindani, Mbale, Lindi, Mwanza

Importers of all classes of merchandise including Building Materials, Hardware, Gunies, Piece Goods, Wines and Spirits etc.

Steamship Agents



EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- TANGANYIKA
- UGANDA
- ZANZIBAR

For information regarding
*Trade, Commerce, Settlement,
Travel and General Conditions*
apply to

The Commissioner,
East African Office,

Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2

Telephone: 970726

Cable: 20000, 20000, 20000

Cable: 20000, 20000, 20000

LOBITO

THE WEST COAST PORT FOR
NORTHERN RHODESIA

The direct route for traffic
to the Copperbelt

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

THROUGH RAIL RATES NOW IN
FORCE LOBITO — RHODESIAN
BORDER

Through Bills of Lading
Issued

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY

Bequaert Railway
Company,
Princes House,
25, Broad Street,
LONDON, E.C.2

General Traffic Agents
Leopold Walter
Shipping, Ltd.,
48-50, St. Mark Lane,
LONDON, E.C.3

from EAST AFRICA to

INDIA, PAKISTAN

with connections for

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

TWO COMBINED LUXURY AND
TOURIST SERVICES BY CON-
STELLATION EVERY WEEK FROM
NAIROBI



AIR-INDIA

INTERNATIONAL

P.O. Box 3504, Nairobi, Kenya

London Office

35 CURSON STREET, LONDON, W.1

THE NAME



in UGANDA

MEANS CARS
TRUCKS
TRACTORS
AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS



THE UGANDA COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR THE UGANDA TERRITORIES
KAMPALA, P.O. BOX 305, Tel. 240/2. HULME, P.O. BOX No. 29 (Tel. 38) MBELE, P.O. BOX No. 17
PO BOX 100, Arusha Reg. (Tel. 21)

THE UGANDA COMPANY (RHODESIA) LTD, 11 BRINDLEY STREET, NORTON, LEICESTER, ENGLAND



for

good

CONCRETE

use ROCK BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Specimens of Rock Brand Cement have already been used in construction of 110,000 v.a. O.S. 110 v.a. Hydro-Electric Scheme, where only a cement capable of meeting the toughest general requirements for such construction is specified.

MADE IN UGANDA TO B.S. 12, 1932 BY UGANDA CEMENT INDUSTRY, LTD.

LEAFLET ON REQUEST TO DEPT. EAR, P.O. BOX 24, TORORO, UGANDA