

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 26, 1955

Vol. 48 No. 1596

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

Mining Machinery?



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

P. O. Box 598, Nairobi, and throughout East Africa

Supplies

Compressors — Rock Drills — Diamond Drills — Conveyor Systems —
Surface and Underground Locomotives — Excavators — Generating
Plant — Electric Motors — Underground Lighting Systems — Welding
Equipment — Diamond Drill Crowns — Concentrating
Plant — Concrete Mixers — Electrical Switchgear and Motor
Control Gear.

Explosives — Heavy Chemicals — Cyanide

Negotiations with Mau Mau Murderers

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, CHENNA, 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 Agent or Shipowner

TRANS ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between
Beira and Nyasaland
(with connexions on Donat for Tete)

A daylight service between Beira and Nyasaland is operated weekly by Diesel Rail Cars with buffet, leaving Limbe on Sundays and returning from Beira on Mondays. A weekly train also operates an overnight service with Restaurant and Sleeping Cars.

Diesel Rail Cars with buffet from Limbe and Blantyre to Salima (on Lake Nyasa Road) connect at Chipoka Harbour with the Railways. M.V. "Mala II" for all Lake Nyasa Ports to Mwaya (for Mbeya), Tanganyika.

Return first-class ticket either from Beira to Nyasaland or available for three months for the whole of the single fare, for passengers staying by ship, of from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

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

Telegram: "NORHODCOM" (RODESE) LONDON
Telephone: Whitehall, 2040. Cable: "NORHODCOM" LONDON

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular Sailings
between NORWAY,
SWEDEN, DENMARK,
FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS
MADAGASCAR,
SEYCHelles and
MAURITIUS

KELLER, BRYANT and CO.
22, Billiter Building,
London, E.C.3.

Agents for Africa,
THE AMERICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.



EDM. SCHLUTER & CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1858

LONDON

LIVERPOOL

Coffee

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN

EAST AFRICA AND COSTA RICA

BOVILL, MATHESON

& CO., LIMITED

Head Office

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

Branches

KENYA
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

MOBASA
KAMPALA
ARUSHA
TANZANIA

MANAGING AGENES

and

COFFEE AND GENERAL
PRODUCE BROKERS

Associated Companies

W. MURPHY & CO. LIMITED

MERCHANTS AND EXPORT AGENTS
NAIROBI ARUSHA KAMPALA LANGA IMOMBEA

J. SUTHERLAND & CO. LIMITED

Clearing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents
MOBASA DUNDON ARUSHA LANGA KAMPALA

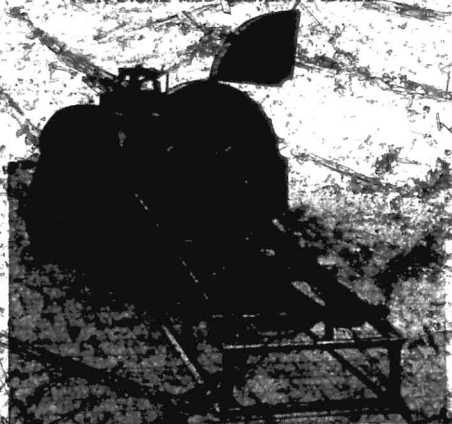
London Correspondents

TRETT, BOVILL & CO. LIMITED

19 Watling Street, London, E.C.4
Tel. 3471

"BIJOLE" FIBRE DECORTICATOR

ALL ELECTRIC OR BELT DRIVE
FOR SISAL AND SHREVEAS FIBRES



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

SHIRTLEIFF BROS. LTD.

ENGINEERS

Cables: SHIRTLEIFF, LONDON NORTH

cotasco

the emulsion paint

for direct application to
new work and
re-decoration

Cotasco gives a one-hour anti-rust
treatment to steelwork, scrubs
brilliantly and cleans up as oil paint

SHEPHERD WOODS

PAINTS LTD

Sole distribution through the following agents in East Africa

WIGGLESWORTH

100, MARKET STREET, NAIROBI, KENYA
London Agents: Wigglesworth & Co. Ltd., 100, Market Street, London, E.C.3

CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW, and BIRKENHEAD
MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI, & MTWARA
and by arrangement
RED SEA PORTS

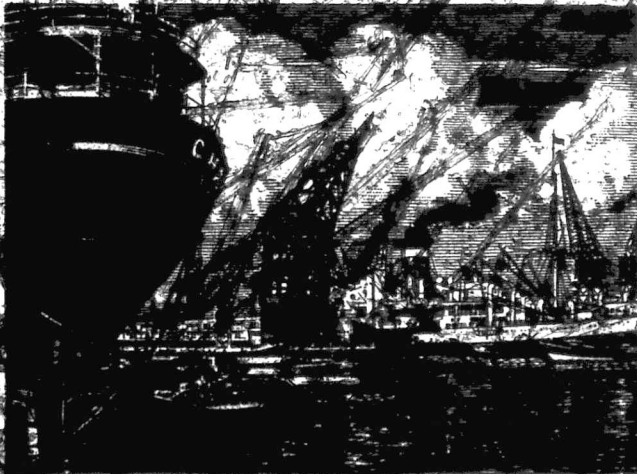
PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, ADEN, MARSAWA, PASSAR, DJIBOUTI, & BERBERA

For particulars of sailing rates, etc., apply to
THE OWNERS

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.,
MOMBASA

Local Brokers
STAVELY & TAYLOR & CO.,
LIVERPOOL

London Agents
TRENLEYS, HORNHURST & CO., LTD.
LONDON, E.C.3



SHIP VIA **LONDON**

the Premier Port of the
World is equipped for all
types of ships and cargo

THE PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

A Self-governing Public Trust for Public Service

For all particulars apply to **GENERAL MANAGER, PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY, LONDON, E.C.3**

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 economic and prosperity lie ahead for East Africa.



One of the new '50' class locomotives makes light work of the heavy load on a gradient.

The heaviest and most powerful locomotive in the world for metric gauge (5 ft. 6 in. gauge) is now hauling trains in East Africa. It is the first of 34 of the new '50' class locomotives built in Britain for East African Railways at a cost of £1,200,000.

Employing new techniques of locomotive design, the '50' class has greatly increased pulling power over engines previously used in East Africa. These new locomotives will be used on the 140-mile section between Mombasa and Malindi, East African Railways' busiest line, linking the inland areas of the interior with the coast.

These fine new locomotives typify the way in which East African Railways and Harbours are constantly modernizing their facilities and improving the transport system, so that the prosperity of agriculture in the

East African Railways & Harbours

PART OF THE EAST AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION SERVICE

LYKES LINES

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

Ship	South Africa	East Africa	U.S. Gulf Ports
SS "Lucie Lykes"	early/mid May	late May/ mid June	
SS "William Lykes"	mid May		
SS "Elizabeth Lykes"	early June		
SS "Lykes"	early/mid July		
SS "Lykes"	mid July	late June/ mid July	
SS "Lykes"	mid August		
SS "Lykes"	late July/ mid August	mid August/ early September	

For further particulars apply to the following representative agencies (agents will forward East African Ports)

LYKES LINES AGENCY, INC., OUREAN, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

OSIN & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LTD. NOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM, NAIROBI, SAMBALA, ZAMBIA.

THE BRERA SHIPING CO. LTD., BRERA, SMITH MAGUIRE & CO. LTD., LONDON.



Manufactured by THE RED HAND COMPOSITIONS CO. 15 CLIFFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1.

To South and East Africa

WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE TO CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON AND DURBAN

Ship	South Africa
"Cape Town Castle"	June 8
"Browne Castle"	June 9
"Pryor Castle"	June 16
"Arden Castle"	June 23
"Ashmore Castle"	June 30
"Cathlamet Castle"	July 7
"Edinburgh Castle"	July 14
"Windsor Castle"	July 21



INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES from LONDON and CONTINENT

Ship	South Africa	East Africa
"Dunlop Castle"	June 2	
"Warrack Castle"	June 2	
"Dorset Castle"	July 7	July 8
"Kerr Castle"	July 28	
"Blenheim Castle"	Aug. 4	Aug. 5

YOM East Coast, leaving West Coast. OAF West Coast, leaving East Coast.

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 15, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3. Telephone: 2281
 Cable Office: 127, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3. Cable: UNICASTE
 Agents: Messrs. G. & J. COOPER, 10, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.
 All services subject to change without notice.

The Pioneer Bankers in Rhodesia and Nyasaland



When they shopped with Rubber Money in Nyasaland!

Until the coming of the Standard Bank to Nyasaland in 1901, there was much the same shortage of cash as had been experienced in the early days in Rhodesia. In 1895, however, one enterprising trader decided to meet his cash requirements by issuing his own currency. These coins — illustrated above — were minted in vulcanite and exchangeable for goods at his store. To-day, through its comprehensive branch system, the Standard Bank continues to meet the needs of Nyasaland's expanding economy.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd

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

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

OVER 650 OFFICES THROUGHOUT SOUTH, EAST and CENTRAL AFRICA
and AGENTS and CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Just to remind you...

That last year we paid
a bonus on members' purchases of £4,250,000.

That our passage department can give
expert advice on booking by air and sea.

QUALITY IS THE STRENGTH



THE KENYA FARMERS ASSOCIATION (CO-OP) LTD.

NAHURU

Branches at:

Eldoret, Kitale, Narok, Nairobi, Mombasa, Thomson's Falls, Molo, Kericho, Moy's Bridge, Lugari,
Mochi T.T., Arusha T.T., Iringa T.T.

*Loans for
Homes*

*Safety for
Savings*

Generous advances granted
to Home buyers on most
favourable terms



Investments received on
Share of deposit at direct
five per cent of interest

**FIRST RHODESIAN
PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY**

100, GARDEN PERMANENT HOUSE, Box 400, LUSAKA, N. RHODESIA

Other Offices in Tanganyika and Nyasaland

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

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

Telephone: BOLLERS 2213 (5)
 EASTERN, Western, London

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1303	African Councils in N. Rhodesia	1374
Notes By The Way	1304	Imperial Institute Report	1318
Arbithison of Canterbury	1306	Government Statement on Buganda	1319
Mau Mau	1308	Chief Waruhiu, Member of the War Council	1320
Mr. Koinange's Book	1309	Latest Mining News	1332
Trade Unions and the Colonies	1310		
Nairobi Enquiry	1314		

Founder and Editor:
F. S. JOELSON

MATTERS OF MOMENT

EXTENSIVE MILITARY OPERATIONS began again in Kenya last Friday, when the Government announced that weeks of negotiations with the Mau Mau murderers for mass surrender had come to naught. When that Government made known on January 18 that the death penalty would not be imposed on any gangsters who surrendered, however heinous their past crimes, European opinion was shocked, and many settlers predicted that such an attempt to end the fighting would fail. This newspaper described the new surrender terms as an abject abandonment of moral principle, naked expediency and an abhorrent transaction. We pointed out that Mr. Blundell, who made the first speech in support of the new terms, had expressed completely contrary views a few months earlier, when he bitterly criticised the Government's willingness to negotiate a Mau Mau surrender through the self-styled "General China." He had then declared indignantly: "It is utterly wrong to treat with criminals. The ordinary citizen of this country, of any colour, will become inevitably convinced by this action that Government has become a party to these brutalities, to these murders, and to these filthy oaths."

Translation from the non-official to the official benches changed his advocacy. He had found it unprincipled to seek the surrender of the Mau Mau gangsters on condition that only those who could be proved guilty of murder would be hanged, but he warmly supported terms which omitted even that proviso. So much for principle! Had Mr. Blundell adhered in the latter part of last year to the attitude he had publicly professed a few months earlier Kenya would have been spared the offer which promised immunity

from prosecution to those who had committed and incited the most savage killings for the Government. The Commander-in-Chief would certainly not have taken that step if they had known that the leading non-official spokesman (assuredly accompanied by his ministerial colleagues) would have resigned in protest. In that sense a special share of the blame has rested upon Mr. Blundell, the only member of the War Council.

It is admitted in the Legislative Council a few days ago that in the ten weeks before the new terms were offered in January 920 gangsters had surrendered, bringing with them eight home-made guns, one revolver, one pistol and one shot-gun.

Terms Reduced following the issue of the new terms the number of surrenders dropped to 56, with only four home-made guns. Few from being the success claimed for them, the new terms have thus reduced the rate of surrender of men and weapons. In the last four months the number of surrenders has been 525 — and some at any rate must have been of men who decided to give themselves up when the only alternative was death in action. The attempt to compound with murderers has clearly been a gross miscalculation and it was unjust even from the Mau Mau standpoint. Some 500 of their camp-followers had quite deservedly been hanged for carrying arms, aiding the gangsters, and consorting with terrorists when the new terms promised that those whose iniquity was far greater should suffer nothing worse than detention if they surrendered. That folly was aggravated by the failure to provide at that time for any stay in the legal proceedings started against Kikuyu loyalists whose anger had impelled them to deal harshly with captured gangsters, whereas a man perhaps known to have

raped and killed the wife of such a loyalist was assured that he would not be brought to trial, he gave himself up. For this legalistic eccentricity, this denial of commonsense and justice, Mr. Blunden made himself the spokesman.

We wrote on January 17: "The reasons which suggest themselves for this regrettable, reprehensible action are five, basically four, but the most important is the harvest of the Harvest of Past—the irresolution, procrastination, muddled-thinking, half-measure, and general feebleness in the direction of civil and military affairs in Kenya which for years combined to express themselves as a unique lack of the will to discharge the first of all duties of a Government, namely, so to govern in respect for law and order that the great mass of the people may enjoy their essential freedoms. The Government of Kenya lacked the decisiveness and robustness to do that immediately there was evidence of insurrection. It fussed and fumbled when the need was to strike once and strike hard. It dabbled with legal processes when they could contribute nothing to crush rebellion. It left the loyal Kikuyu so ill protected that many of the best leaders were killed in broad daylight, and (wairabi) mismanaged the highly skilled and trained European man-power available that nothing like wise use has been made of it, and I must consequently share in the re-

sponsibility for the excesses committed by the Kikuyu Guard and some other elements of the security forces.

"To pretend that there is nothing to choose between a guard-post leader who under great provocation takes the law into his own rough hands and a Mau Mau gangster steeped in the most revolting crimes and practices is to deprive thought and language of all meaning. We do not denounce deliberate breaches of the law by those who should uphold it; we are saying that standards of judgment proper in rural Surrey could not be expected to prevail in every unit of the Kikuyu Guard, and that the Government of Kenya seems to have been more successful in eliminating such practices among the resisters of Mau Mau pressure than among those who have aided the movement in the same localities. Thanks to that ineptitude, it is now being said that if clemency was to be shown to offenders in the Kikuyu Guard it had also to be offered simultaneously to the Mau Mau. So, because a few loyalists need to be pardoned, thousands of unspeakably bad conspirators must be similarly treated. To such a pass has British logic and British rule in Kenya come." Having first abandoned principle for expediency, the Government has now had to suspend its reliance on that frail and ignoble makeshift. No wonder there is small respect for such an Administration. What a travesty of leadership it presents to Africa!

Notes By The Way

Mr. Dingle Foot's Statement

Mr. Dingle Foot, who was a Liberal M.P. for 15 years and was and vice-president of the Liberal Party until he resigned a year ago, has announced that at today's general election he will vote Labour for the first time. According to his statement in the *News Chronicle*, his decision rests largely upon African affairs (and he recently visited East Africa). His reasons were thus stated: "(1) On July 2, 1954, Mr. Planner Brockway introduced a Bill to provide that no British subject or protected person should be deported without trial from any British Colony or Protectorate. The Labour and Liberal parties voted solidly in his support; the Conservatives solidly against. (2) Since October, 1952, many thousands of Her Majesty's subjects in Kenya have been detained without trial, many of them for many months or years. (3) The greatest question of principle that arose in the last Parliament was undoubtedly Central African federation. The issue was clear: were we justified in handing over political power to 200,000 Europeans against the sustained and passionate opposition of the representatives of six mil-

lion Africans? Admittedly the Labour and Liberal parties were not unanimous; they contained a few supporters of federation. But there was no division among the Tories; they were united in overruling the Africans.

Misled by Propaganda

THE CHAIRMAN of the *Observer* Trust—for Mr. Foot occupies that position—must be expected to hold views which differ from those of this newspaper, which very seldom agrees with that Sunday journal in regard to East or Central Africa. The ex-Liberal ex-leader seems to have been misled by the propaganda of the newspaper of his choice. Why did the Conservatives vote solidly against the Brockway Bill? Because the whole subject has been under close examination by the Colonial Office and Colonial Governments, which are certainly more likely to reach wise decisions than a Socialist extremist briefed by a small number of malcontents, almost all of them without experience of administration. The Governments, on the other hand, have the advice of their Legislative Councils, which include Africans, Asians, and Europeans.

Enemies of the State

MR. FOOT'S SECOND POINT suggests a doubt whether the Government of Kenya should have detained thousands of Kikuyu who were conspiring against that very liberty which he wishes to uphold. The Government of the Colony allowed six months to pass (in my view most culpably) before it set about arresting the thousands of Mau Mau sympathizers in Nairobi and elsewhere who were supplying the rebels with arms, ammunition, intelligence, food and money. That procrastination scarcely indicates any eagerness to detain them without trial. Indeed, had action been taken earlier, many lives might have been saved and "millions of pounds of expenditure avoided. It would have been fairer if he had explained that Mau Mau has threatened the very existence of the country, and that thousands of those who were eventually arrested have been released. There were certainly many cases of murder, as a result of which some Africans who deserved immediate release were kept in camps for months; but many who should have been held were also set free (to be detained again in many cases). But Mr. Foot's point is not that of racial inefficiency, he denounces the general principle of detaining enemies of the State.

Minister's Blunder

WHAT THE "PASSIONATE DEPOSITION" of a few African politicians really meant in the campaign for Central African federation has been proved by the ready acceptance by Africans in general of the arrangements made between the Governments of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland on the one hand and H.M. Government on the other. To claim, as Mr. Foot does, that the few dozen African leaders (I prefer the term "missionaries" who thrust themselves forward at that time were "representatives of six million Africans" is a shocking misrepresentation. Senior officials and missionaries have told me that it could quite safely be estimated that fewer than 1,000 Africans in the three territories could have given an intelligent definition of the plan against which bitter opposition was organized. The temporary success of the provocateurs was largely due to the blunder of the then Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths, who insisted, despite repeated warning, that the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland must adopt an attitude which African inevitably interpreted as meaning that those to whom they had always looked for guidance did not favour federation.

Lamentably Flabby

AS SOON AS A CONSERVATIVE MINISTER came into office and removed a restriction which had encouraged incitement to violence, Sir Gilbert Rennie quickly restored normality in Northern Rhodesia. If agitation and hostility continued in Nyasaland until there was bloodshed, it was because the Government of that Protectorate was so lamentably flabby. The African National Congress in both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland has now lost a great deal of support, because large numbers of Africans already see some of the advantages of federation and realize that they were misled. Mr. Foot is less perceptive.

Three Professions

DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT, the only Independent member of the Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who is paying his first visit to this country for 17 years, is probably the only man to have practised three professions in Northern Rhodesia — those of doctor, barrister, and journalist. That fact is proof enough of his ability, versatility, and wide interests. After qualifying in medicine at the University of Glasgow he joined

the Royal Navy as a surgeon in 1909; went to France with the Royal Naval Air Service in 1914, but was soon transferred to the R.A.M.C. In 1919 he was demobilized and went into private practice, but he began to read law in 1923 and three years later was called to the Bar of the Middle Temple. He went to Southern Rhodesia in 1927 and two years later to Northern Rhodesia. He was medical officer to Rhodesia Railways in Ndola in its pioneer days, then a Government medical officer in Hartleyburg and Abercorn, and later medical officer to Rhodesia Railways in Broken Hill and Livingstone.

From Medicine to Journalism

EIGHT YEARS ago he took to journalism as a barrister and shortly afterwards decided to publish and edit the town's first newspaper. If, as he confesses, he knew nothing about publishing, there was no one in Northern Rhodesia that he did not know. Moreover, the venture was undertaken with a strong sense of mission, for its origin was the conviction that there was a real need for an independent publication which would say precisely what it thought, without regard for popularity or acceptance of the views of any particular group. It was not a matter of mere numbers and no tolerance for the kind of "man-of-the-moment" journalism that has in which he must have copied himself. Only the most important news items on all sorts of topics quickly commanded attention, and within two or three years the *Central African Post* was not merely established but making a modest profit.

Bonny Fighter

WHEN CAME THE STRUGGLE for federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Though a supporter of the principle of federation, Dr. Scott lost no opportunity of emphasizing that it must involve thorough partnership in day-to-day affairs, and not merely lip-service to the ideal of inter-racial harmony. Feeling that some of the Federal Party candidates would be hawkwarm in this matter, he resolved to contest Lusaka as an Independent, and he won easily against Federal and Confederate opponents although Sir Godfrey Huggins and Sir Roy Welensky, the stalwart, hard-hitting leaders of the Federal Party, visited the constituency to speak against his candidature. Many residents of Lusaka were so certain that he would romp home that the Federal Party was known advised not to oppose a man with such strong local backing (who had been chairman of the Municipal Board in the previous year). The party was proved wrong and Dr. Scott's supporters might have been told that he can almost certainly hold the seat for as long as he wishes, whoever may stand against him, first because there is widespread respect for his liberal convictions, judgment, courage, and knowledge, and secondly, because he has shown himself so bonny a fighter for Northern Rhodesia.

Two Visits in 28 Years

The Government of Northern Rhodesia nominated him as one of its two members on the inaugural board of the University College of Rhodesia and as chairman of the First Rhodesian Permanent Building Society (in which at that time there was a considerable public investment). When the loan was repaid (years before it need have been) and the other Government directors withdrew, the business interests concerned prevailed upon Dr. Scott to continue in the chair. So the doctor-barrister-editor is now also a practising financier and an M.P. It would be more accurate to write "ex-editor", for when he embarked upon a political career he sold a substantial interest in his publishing company and vacated the editorial chair. Now he is on his way to the land of his birth, which he is revisiting for only the second time in 28 years.

Archbishop Impressed by East and Central Africa

"Those who Believe in True Partnership are Leading the Way"

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, Dr.

Geoffrey Fisher, said on his arrival at London Airport on Saturday from his visit to Central and East Africa.

"My whole impression is one of hope. Wherever I have gone, including Kenya, there is every hope that the thing will work if only people who want to go fast do for it and people who do not want to go fast consent to move a little."

"Co-operation is essential. On all sides there is agreement that the essential thing is for every single European to treat every African with whom he comes into contact with respect, courtesy and the natural good will that goes between ordinary men. If they do that, the problem will resolve itself."

On leaving Nairobi he had said in a message broadcast far broadcasting to Africans:

Great Hope

"The general feeling is one of great hope as a result of all I have seen. There are plenty of people, of course, who by their opinions or their behaviour make things more and not less difficult. There are Europeans and Asians who are poor examples of the civilization which they bring here; there are Africans who betray that instinctive generosity of spirit and eagerness to learn which are so evident in most of them. But everywhere I have been it has seemed to me that those who believe in true partnership, those who have faith in and friendship for one another, are leading the way."

"I have seen enough in six weeks to convince me that the deepest divisions are not those between Africans, Europeans, and Asians, but those between men and women, whatever their race, with co-operative spirit and creative good will on the one side and those on the other side who distrust, charge, distrust the future, and hinder their qualities to unconstructive ends."

"In a short space of time Kenya has to race through the stages of cultural and social development which in England proved troublesome enough over 200 years. Because Europeans are contributing most, their responsibility is the greater."

Equal in the Love of God

Dr. Fisher met representatives of the Press in London on Monday evening and answered many questions.

Asked to clarify his statement that all men were equal in the love of God, but not in the sight of God, the Archbishop replied:

"People are obviously not equal in our sight. They differ in good looks, education, physical skills, the power to hit a ball, the power to make money and in many other ways. To say that they are equal in God's sight would mean that God does not observe the differences which we see. Therefore I think it misleading to use the phrase."

"But men are equal in the love of God. Take the simple case of a family of six children, one permanently crippled or slightly deficient mentally. The mother often cheerfully devotes more of her life to the deficient one. They are all equal in her love."

"To make the distinction because there is real danger of people thinking of equality in mathematical terms. To say that one man's vote means equality is a wrong use of the word. It is important to realize that there is inequality between men. For instance, there is manifest inequality between Europeans and Africans in all kinds of ways; but they are all equal in the love of God."

Would the Archbishop explain his statement that if Christ came to Northern Rhodesia today he would almost certainly

say nothing about politics or social questions?

"On fundamentals Christ would speak, but not on particular problems. If He were here now and you asked Him about the fights of today's dock strike, you would get the direct answer, but such statements as: 'Beware of covetousness' or 'Do to others as they should do to you. Christ set forth principles and left Christian communities to work out their application."

Regards on African State

The Archbishop was asked to comment on the fact that when addressing the Lukiko of Buganda he had referred to Uganda as an African State, although the Government of Uganda and the Governor made a point of referring to a primarily African State.

"I left out primarily because I did not see any point in the qualification. What does primarily mean? If it means that others besides Africans will be there, then that applies to every country in the world. I did not say 'primarily'; and I did not say 'exclusively'."

The questioner asked if the Archbishop was aware that some vernacular newspapers were making capital of the definition of the word 'primarily'.

"The great thing is for the vernacular Press to be fair. It was the reply. 'I neither said 'primarily' nor 'exclusively'."

Then His Grace dealt with reports of comments on the Press which he was said to have made in Africa.

One occasion was at a little country church in Nyasaland where he gave a short address when celebrating Holy Communion at 6.30 a.m. with 40 or 50 people present, taking the text "Whose service is perfect freedom."

"One would have thought that if at any time one was at peace in a domestic circle and troubled by reporters, it was then I said there were a good many threats to freedom in modern life. I mentioned Communism and other things which tend to limit freedom, and I said that some newspapers which speak loudly about freedom of the Press were themselves the enemies of freedom."

"If you mention say that among 50 people without being attacked by the Press here, you're freedom is being limited? It means that one cannot say anything like that for fear that it will be hounded round the world as an attack on the Press. Countless people do not say a thing because they know it will be picked up and reported. That limits freedom."

Duty of the Press

"Had I been a reporter in that little church in Nyasaland I should have felt: 'This is not meant for public consumption. I will not report it.' It is important for the Press to think out carefully exactly what restraints they ought to impose on themselves in order not to threaten the natural freedom and privacy of ordinary people. Whenever anyone abuses freedom by going farther than natural restraints permit, he is injuring freedom. The Press must have a real conscience and never infringe the natural restraints of ordinary human society. I am not carping at the Press — but some sections of it need to think more carefully about natural restraints."

Asked about recruitment and inter-racial relations in the Church in East and Central Africa, the Archbishop said that he had met perfectly splendid Europeans in all walks of life, and that the situation depended upon enough Europeans with the right attitude being in contact with enough Africans to get things moving satisfactorily.

When he had last celebrated Communion in Nairobi Cathedral, for instance, two African bishops had read the Scriptures. The congregation was mainly European, but contained many African. Bishop Karuki, whom he had consecrated, would work chiefly among Kikuyu, but would also deal with the Europeans in his own area and in Nairobi do whatever he had to do from time to time.

As to distinction in some places at some times, it was wise to think back over our own history. A century ago in most village churches there were reserved seats and free seats, not a good system, but one about which nobody worried because the social consciences had not yet been aroused. If somebody had proposed a law to abolish that relic of feudalism, there would have been a frightful row; but when it began to be noticed it began to fade out.

"That was the right way — and the right way was with the colour bar today. In many places Africans preferred to worship by themselves because they used a language which few Europeans understood. That was not *apartheid*; it was a matter of convenience. Equally, Europeans had their churches; but such things disappeared as the need arose, and very often Europeans and Africans sat and sang side by side. As more

Africans understood English, the missionaries would disappear.

Why did Africans mix more freely in Roman Catholic than in Anglican churches in Africa?

"Because the services are in Latin. The question of racial discrimination does not then arise."

The Archbishop said at a civic banquet in Nairobi last week that he could not spend even a day and a half in the city without being deeply impressed, for what had been achieved there in 50 years testified to the power, energy and enterprise.

"I regard urbanization as one of the necessary evils of modern life. I do not know why that mankind has to build up these great cities, with their traffic, their noise and work, their dirt, their air contamination, which would be much more happily dealt with if they were dealt with in smaller communities. You can't remove it unfortunately. Indeed, one lesson of life is that if you are going to have these big developments, the challenge to man is to control them into good. It is not the evil that contains one of the things for which I am grateful as that I have never lived in any of them."

"In this very rapid development Central and East Africa have met all kinds of people — not only members of his own church or other churches, but people engaged in administration, education, industry, and all the other aspects of modern life. I cannot tell you how deeply I have thanked God for the work which they have done."

Division Run Horizontally

One of the most misleading things one can do — and it is very easy to do this — is to talk about the Africans, the European, or the settler, as though they are all the same, undifferentiated masses of goodness or of terrible evil, according to your point of view. I have discovered that the division runs horizontally through them all, and that whether a be settler or farmer, European or African, among them you can find precisely the same categories of character. The only hope is to differentiate between character, and not by vertical division between groups.

"Is it true to say that if sometimes people have been very rash and over-zealous that they have laid out some people in Kenya, here in Africa, the individual European counts for more for good or for evil than the mass of individual in England, and that that is not nearly where your trouble lies? You may have a bad man in England, and the whole tradition of character of the place and the multitude of people, and of good people, mean that he only a poor wouldn't make a headline of it no harm would be done. But in a country like this every European carries a tremendously greater responsibility, and whether he defends or denies European civilization matters profoundly to the whole country."

"European civilization, if you really mean European civilization, is profoundly Christian, and was bred by the Christian faith, and these people — and were are some in this country — who call themselves Europeans who break down the tradition of civilization which Europe has treasured through centuries, are the people who do the damage. It is the people of mankind that they take the bad example generalized from that and forget the good examples of whom there is a glorious and most inspiring list."

"It is for all of us in these days to have a particular care to do what English and British people don't like to do — to state quite frankly when some of our own people let the side down."

Plan for Family Opposed to Divorce

"May I very daringly give one instance? Since I left England there was a particular example of what I call a particular beautiful series of divorces and remarriages. We have divorces in England, terribly many, and there is always up there, thank God, a public opinion that is anti-social, as well as being anti-religious; that if this goes on it will really destroy the moral fibre on which the British people have grown."

"Somewhere you put here must make it clear, as we are now at last beginning to make it clear to people in England, that if they choose to follow their own stupidities, blindness, false desires, and social instincts, they damage not only their own immortal souls but the civilization that you are trying to build up here; that you would not have it, and that if they choose to do that, nobody will speak to them."

"In England I see our civilization wrestling with this particular problem. I know that the same problem is here — and more obvious because here every European carries a deeper responsibility. Elsewhere on this journey I found a case in which two men having had children by their first marriage, had swapped wives legally, were having further children by their second wives, and were living together in the same community. That is just as beastly as the Mau Mau in its way."

"Here, as throughout the tour, I have seen grand people, Europeans and Africans, and Asians (although I haven't had the opportunity of seeing them so much), grand people really setting their hand to a terrific task. We Europeans really the task. If we had never interfered, there would not have been any task. We are meeting it, and Africans with us are meeting it, and the Asians, with a real knowledge that there must be a solution of true trust, true co-operation, true fellowship, bringing together the inequalities of culture into a partnership, which is full of the equality of the love of God."

"I go back humbled before the terrible difficulties among mankind, here as everywhere else, but greatly exalted by the courage of sufferers of people I have found who display a true spirit of deep devotion to God, to duty, and to their fellow race."

Address to Bishop, Lukiko

While he was in Uganda a special meeting of the British Lukiko of Buganda was held, the Archbishop, who was accompanied by Mrs. Fisher and the Rev. Leslie Brown, Bishop of Uganda.

Mr. Paulo Kagame, the Katiko, expressed gratitude for all done for the country by the missions, saying:

"But for the efforts of Bishop Tucker this country might have passed into the hands of another European Power. I will not pause to guess how we should have fared. He remained on the spot."

"If His Grace will turn his eyes to that which we see, the machine through is empty. It does not see. I use words too light to give you the realization of the depth of our sorrow. Your Grace has remained a source of encouragement to us in all our efforts to lift the shadow of misery in which our country is still engulfed. In the dark hour of our distress the Buganda delegation, on their first arrival in Britain, sought your help, which you gave readily and unreservedly. We are greatly indebted to you."

Dr. Fisher said in reply that as a boy of six he had seen Bishop Tucker, and had ever after felt a special interest in Uganda. "So when difficulties came to Buganda he wanted to do what he could to help."

"Let us always remember," he said, "that Great Britain has, by the providence of God, been able to bring you many blessings. The very fact that you meet here to discuss your common concerns is a result of the British parliamentary system — a gift we have given to the world. It is not an easy system, so great things are done, but it means that representatives of the people shall always discuss their problems face to face in mutual trust and help by the slow method of parliamentary discussion. In England and Uganda, problems are solved as best they can be."

"Be Patient?"

"I know how greatly distressed you and your people have been in these last months of disturbances. What I have said is what my Master would say: 'Be patient.' I sincerely believe that our people in England and you in the Lukiko and in Uganda are all seeking the same goal. The whole of Uganda is by joint agreement to be always an African State, and in that we can be utterly and wholly trustful of one another."

"In all human affairs mistakes are made now on one side or on the other, for no body of people were ever altogether right. My experience is that people who get too excited are the enemies of wisdom. Wisdom demands patience and quietness. Impatience never heals anything. Looking back over these troublesome months through which you have been, I would say that it is patience that has brought progress, where impatience would have ruined everything. So my prayer is that we may all go on patiently meeting our mutual and disputes."

"I have often to meet troublesome situations. Nobody gets more excited than members of the Church. (Laughter). Often I have found myself saying to them: 'Take one thing at a time.' If people muddle all their problems together, none is ever settled. When your trouble began you found beneath it a constitutional confusion. Like wise people you said: 'The first thing to get right is the constitutional confusion so that we can know where we stand.' I rejoice to hear that, by patient examination, agreement on a constitutional basis is within reach."

"May God keep us all in that trust between Great Britain and Uganda which has done so much in the last 30 years. May it lead us on together to the days to come, in which, in full power, you here in Uganda shall show the world the beauties and glories of an African State."

(Continued on Page 1322)

Negotiations For Mass Mau Mau Surrenders Break Down

Kenya War Council Orders Intensive Military Operations Against Terrorists

PROTRACTED NEGOTIATIONS with Mau Mau leaders for mass surrenders ended last week in failure.

Mr. Michael Blundell, European Minister without Portfolio, told the Legislative Council on Wednesday that terrorist leaders from a secret area stretching from Narek in Masai land to the Rift Valley and extending to the coast, the Aberdares mountains in the north, were to end fighting. He said that the Government had made contact with the terrorists and that there had been a series of meetings. The talks were strictly based on the surrender offer announced on January 18.

"The operation will reach an important stage in the next few days," he said. "It is impossible to say whether it will be successful or not, but we have made it clear to the terrorists that we are not prepared to accept further delays in coming to a decision. Unless favorable conditions are given to us for the genuine intention of the terrorists to make a mass surrender, we shall continue our military operations."

315 Surrenders in Four Months

Since January 18 there had, he said, been 315 surrenders, including two complete gangs of more than 50 in each case. Some of the men had volunteered to go back to the forests to report to the gangs on the treatment they had received. Every one of them had subsequently returned.

The terrorists, he said, were extremely anxious to come in, but they were afraid that they would be executed despite the Government's clear undertaking to the contrary. Some declared that Mau Mau leaders were using all in their power to prevent their followers from surrendering.

Mr. Blundell revealed that before the Government made its amended offer on January 18 it had been received from important gang leaders, including Dedan Kimathi, reputedly the commander-in-chief, indicating that they wanted to end the fighting. That had had some bearing on the timing of the offer.

The Government had granted certain temporary facilities to the terrorists, including some assistance with transport and the closing of some small areas to military operations.

On Friday the Kenya War Council announced: "The talks have broken down. Intensive military operations have now begun."

Hit Them Hard

Lieut. General Lathbury, the new G.O.C. in E., issued an order of the day saying: "We now know just where we stand. This is the moment to hit the enemy whenever and wherever we can. There is no doubt that many terrorists are sick of fighting and would willingly surrender if it were not for their leaders. If we hit them hard enough they will be forced to make up their minds."

The terrorists had been given until noon that day to prove their genuine intentions by a token surrender of 50 men, with a proviso that a further delay of 24 hours would be granted if fewer than 50 presented themselves. One messenger only reported at the forest rendezvous, saying, as had been said again and again: "Give us more time. We want further talks."

It became known that Mau Mau leaders had been brought to Nairobi by secret and motor vehicles for discussions, and that they had admitted that there were two opposing parties among the terrorists, one bitterly against surrender and the other in favor of it. Negotiations have been conducted with representatives from the Aberdares "front" only, disorganization of the gangs on Mount Kenya making it more difficult to treat with them.

Mr. Ian Henderson and Mr. Bernard Ruck, two superintendents in the Special Branch of the Kenya Police, who were both awarded the C.M.G. for their services during the "General China" surrender negotiations, last week understood to have been in the terrorist areas again.

At the end of last week it was reported that 525 surrenders had been received since January 18.

Five terrorists were killed in the Fort Hall area on Thursday. Two days earlier a British police officer who was being watched by an ambush of Mau Mau terrorists had been killed by a hand grenade.

Two More "Generals" Killed

Some 15 miles to the west of Nairobi a patrol killed a terrorist believed to be "General" Nanga, and wounded another. Two of his gang of about 30. One of the "Generals" mentioned, believed to have been involved in the mass murder of Mr. A. G. Leakey, who was burned alive last October.

The new attacks were led by four battalions of the King's African Rifles, the Kikuyu Guards and Bombers of the R.A.F. Attrition and loudspeaker was used to the effect that surrenders would still be accepted.

It is expected that a number of withdrawals of the surrender terms will be given shortly. Though Mr. Blundell said in the Legislative Council last week that the Government had not withdrawn any terms, it is believed that it has.

Two parcels of land in Kenya, of 23 and 11 acres, belonging to two terrorists now undergoing sentences of imprisonment, have been confiscated.

Chief Mzimoni Masuka, of the Gwanda district of Southern Rhodesia, recently collected 550 sheep of his own from his people, sold them for £724, and sent the money to "the soldiers of the Queen fighting the Mau Mau in Kenya." Now the chief has received a shield bearing the badge of all national servicemen serving in the Commonwealth, and a certificate of appreciation.

Some 15 miles from Nairobi a patrol of British and Mau Mau gang leader known as "General" Kungu, during the first 24 hours of their regional forest campaign against the Mau Mau following the breakdown of the mass surrenders.

A spontaneous grenade, home-made guns and ammunition were seized by G.O.C. police who killed four terrorists in another forest action. Security forces carried out a surprise raid at Nyeri and detained 110 suspects for examination. "Flooded men" — Mau Mau warriors — picked off during the crossing of 45 Nyeri bridges as active terrorists or members of a passive supply line.

Enemy's Casualties

The following casualties had been suffered by British battalions in action against Mau Mau terrorists to the end of February:

1st Bn. Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, two killed, one died from wounds, two wounded; 1st Bn. Devonshire Regiment, two killed, three died from wounds, eight wounded; 1st Bn. Black Watch, two killed, two died from wounds, four wounded; 1st Bn. Rifle Brigade, two killed, two wounded; 1st Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers, one killed; Light Air Detachment, R.E.M.E., one killed; 89th Field Survey Squadron, R.E., one killed; 1st Bn. The Buffs, two died from wounds, eight wounded; 1st Bn. Royal Tunniers Fusiliers, one died from wounds, three wounded; 1st Bn. King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, one wounded; 39th Corps Engineer Regiment, three wounded.

Two tablets, in memory of Field Marshal Wavell, the first Earl, whose command in the Middle East embraced East Africa during the last war, and of his son, Major Archibald John Arthur Wavell, the second Earl, who was killed in action against Mau Mau terrorists in Kenya, were unveiled and dedicated in Winchester Cathedral last Sunday.

Memorial to Kikuyu Martyrs

THE MEMORIAL CHURCH to be built in Fort Hall, in commemoration of the faith of the many Kikuyu Christians who boldly opposed the Mau Mau terror, and in many cases gave their lives as martyrs, will cost about £10,000, and donations may be sent to the District Commissioner, Fort Hall, or to the Diocesan Accountant, Box 360, Nairobi.

Mbiyu Koinange Speaks For Himself

Despicable Diatribes of Kikuyu Extremist

MR. MBIYU KOINANGE, a Kikuyu educated in the United States, has packed the 76 small pages of his book entitled "The People of Kenya Speak for Themselves" (published in Detroit, Michigan, by the Kenya Publication Fund at 25 cents) with malevolent misrepresentation. Its characteristics, indeed, are *supercilio et animum vitio lectum*. Take, for instance, this description of Mau Mau:

All the talk about Mau Mau boils down then to this: From the moment the Kenya people in Africa began to make their case known to the people of Britain and the world, through the constitutional changes taken for granted in Europe, the European settlers became terrified. They recognized that the British people as a whole, whether Conservative, Labour or Liberal, had absolutely nothing to gain from a scandal in Kenya protecting the privileges of a few thousand settlers. Realizing that they would be isolated from world public opinion, the European settlers agitated for organization of the Emergency to wipe out the African popular movement and to thrust Kenya back into subordination and acceptance of European domination.

A few pages later the writer declares: "The truth is that the resistance is not restricted to the Agrikuyu but is common to all the African people of Kenya who have come to understand each other in their collective resistance."

That is absolutely false; the rebellion, not resistance, has been confined to the Kikuyu group of white-crook and a few other individuals, including some Kamba, have been seduced from their loyalty. But the Kamba generally, and all the other tribes, have refused to listen to the blarneyings of the threats of the Mau Mau.

Violence Disregarded

In what purports to be a description of that movement there is not a word, it will be seen, about the conspiracy of a small number of Kikuyu to use violence in pursuit of their political aims; not a word about the murders, the maimings, and the arson by which they intimidated other Kikuyu, and which compelled the Government of Kenya to declare a state of emergency; not a word about the thousands of Kikuyu who have been killed and abducted by the Mau Mau gangsters; not a word about so disgraceful an incident as the Lamu massacre, when the Kikuyu perpetrators of civil war (whom the author presents as a resistance movement to European rule) wiped out a whole Kikuyu village, killing every man, woman, and child; not a word to suggest that in the past three years of anarchy, dozens of Kikuyu tribesmen have been the main target of the tyrannical terrorists for whom Koinange is an apologist; and not a word of recognition, let alone praise, for the members of the tribe, chiefs and peasants, Christians and pagans, who, as first armed only with spears and bows and arrows, formed their own groups for defence and then for offensive action against those whom they knew to be enemies of their own society.

Everyone who knows anything about Kenya today is aware that the Kikuyu Home Guard embraces the best elements in the tribe, among them being many Kikuyu Christians who have held to their faith at the risk of their lives. The truth, however, does not suit Koinange, who, disregarding the facts, declares: "Today the Home Guard is made up of the habitual criminals and the corrupt elements who are willing to denounce their neighbours for the reward of their property." These are

the only elements in Kenya the Government can rely upon.

That is an outrageous falsehood. Some of these elements, on the side of law and order were doubtless attracted by the prospect of avenging the wrongs done to their families by the Mau Mau, and vengeance was doubtless, and understandably so, won with a few unscrupulous and degenerate tribesmen. But the habitual criminals and corrupt elements, of course struck by Nazism and Communism in the opponents of which they have denounced themselves, would soon after the reference to the Kikuyu Guard come as passive which almost implies approval of murder, it is in these words:

Indifferent to the Truth

"All the talk of a state of emergency, of a state of war, as well as of a state of law and order, is a mere disguise for the truth. The truth is that the British people as a whole, whether Conservative, Labour or Liberal, had absolutely nothing to gain from a scandal in Kenya protecting the privileges of a few thousand settlers. Realizing that they would be isolated from world public opinion, the European settlers agitated for organization of the Emergency to wipe out the African popular movement and to thrust Kenya back into subordination and acceptance of European domination."

That paragraph is immediately followed by the scurrilous assertion that "some of the European Police Reserve suggested that African women should be used openly in front of their children, as well as in front of their husbands, while the husbands were tied and beaten at the point of a revolver." No reader of this newspaper, of whatever race, is likely to believe that allegation, but there is plenty of evidence of rape by Mau Mau terrorists as a means of compelling obedience to their orders by the wives and husbands.

On almost every subject Mbiyu Koinange is indifferent to the truth. His first page, for instance, thus apologizes the life of the African as being:

"The Africans go to work on the European farms at 6 in the morning, returning sometimes at 4 or 6 o'clock and at times at 8 o'clock in the evening, spending on the top of this, The Africans work for a salary of 10 shillings a day, which has since been increased to half a guinea a day."

According to the latest report of the Labour Department, the signing-on rates for hocket contract labour on farms were of the order of 30s. per ticket for 30 days, exclusive of full rations and housing supplied. So the starting rate was twice the sum stated by the author, who failed to explain that full rations, housing, medical treatment, and often bonuses, are also provided.

More Misrepresentation

The hours of work, instead of being 12 to 14 a day, as alleged by Koinange, are recorded by the latest Colonial Office Report on Kenya as 65 hours monthly below 40 per week, but liable to extend to 50 or 60 at times of harvest, when overtime of special bonus payments are made. On many Kenya farms, good labour often finish their day's work by noon.

The education of Africans is declared by the author to be discouraged in Kenya. That allegation is doubtless to be accepted by many readers who know nothing about British policy in Colonial Africa. Yet, according to the latest report of the Kenya Education Department, 334,835 African scholars were enrolled on July 31, 1953, in 3,375 schools, which cost the country £1,489,732. The 10-year development plan of 1948 aimed at doubling the number of Africans in schools from 2,000 that year to 330,800 by 1957. As will be seen that target was

broken by the press. Does this look like discouraging the education of Africans in Kenya?
 The primary schools alone the objective was to increase the annual expenditure from £100,000 in 1948 to £2,000,000 a decade later. That is clear evidence of the desire to promote education. It is the fact that the educational work of a school in Kenya from £1,892,118 in 1952 to £2,385,806 in 1954 which is the year.

Expatriate Charge

When referring very briefly to the provision made for Africans to study in the United Kingdom, Koinange says that the great lady school African students in Britain are being abused and that the reason they have not become informers against their own people. Will he produce evidence for this fantastic charge?

The truth, of course, is that any of these students can attack him at a political rally or in his home; that many of them are Left Wing Socialists; and more than a few have been and are in open contact with Communist agents at all times well-known to the Colonial Office and the British Government which spends large sums of public money on their study. Let us forget Britain; and that of all circles could not possibly have shown the least of indifference, to the the army which has no public employ.

The author expects his readers to believe almost anything. Take this passage: "When the British asked the Kenya Africans to join the Europeans, they were not allowed to bear arms but they drove lorries and ambulances, acted as porters and as hospital aides."

In Kenya Africans were not allowed to bear arms, how did the British manage to raise the many new battalions of the King's African Rifles which distinguished themselves in the campaigns in Ethiopia, Burma, and Malaya?

Temple was not to read the reports that were sent across the country "if an African is seen carrying African costume he is arrested under the emergency powers. Hours' women allow their hair to grow longer they are arrested." Many readers of the United States — and special effect have doubtless been made up will be made to secure wide distribution of this book among American Negroes — and many others who here may believe such nonsense, and the fabrication of this when the emergency started the first act of the Government was to close down all African shops, confiscate books, and close all African economic.

And what is to be thought of this fiction?

Enlightened by the appointment of the European Commission to investigate the European settlers stated agitation in Kenya, the Government would not permit the European Commission to go to investigate the problem of land. It is stated that the Africans would take the land in their own hands and start to kill the Europeans who were in possession of the land.

Contemptible Abuse

For that crazy invention there is, of course, a title of injustice, for the alienation of the land. It is stated that today the African is found in Kenya in the presence of Mr. Fergusson Huxford and the African Union leader. He is a contemptible means of imprisonment.

Such is the nature of a wholly contemptible book which is likely to do great damage because most of those who read it will know nothing about Kenya. Some of them may even accept the author's own fantastic evidence of himself. How will he likely to ask why he declines to return from London to Kenya, and if they do they will find no more of the real reason in this contemptible diatribe.

F.S.I.

International Trade Unions and The Colonies

Factual Survey by Overseas Employers' Federation

ANTI-COLONIALISM is a characteristic of both the Communist and the anti-Communist federations of trade unions. That is made clear in an interesting survey published in its review by the Overseas Employers' Federation which writes, *inter alia*:

"By the end of 1954 there were in British Colonial territories over 1,450 registered trade unions, including 210 employer associations, with a membership of just under one million out of a total wage-earning population of some four and a half millions."

Through Unrest to Political Power

"Results have been mixed. In many places trade unions became a vehicle by which politicians expelled themselves into power, with scant thought to the needs of their constituent members, politicians moreover in the main concerned with securing for themselves a place on the band-wagon of self-government. Again and again leaders attempted to rise to power through the promotion of industrial unrest."

"In Africa development has been very ragged. In East Africa experience gained in other territories is being made responsible to move in the direction of self-governance by statutory means and joint consultation arrangements. However, an introduction to the chapter on Kenya, which deals with the development of the Kenya-based unions, with a membership of 200,000, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Nyasaland has a membership of 200,000 each, with a membership of under 100,000."

"In Northern Rhodesia 11 unions have 20,000 members, of whom half or more are in the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union, which has grown to include the European miners. One of the main reasons for an absence of political activities in the African union has existed to represent the interests of its members in a well-defined relationship with their mining employers."

"No survey, however, would be complete without reference to the external influences which are brought to bear on Colonial trade unions. Apart from the United Kingdom Government and the British T.U.C., the most powerful is that of the international trade unions and the International Labour Organization."

Both Federations Active

"Both the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions and the anti-Communist International Confederation of Free Trade Unions are exceedingly active in the Colonies. The former is active in promoting industrial unrest and the latter encourages the movement towards self-determination. The former is basically disruptive and the latter is a constructive force. Both are a platform in the I.L.O."

"In the U.K. a trade union is by and large a negotiating body which can usually speak for the interests of the workers engaged in that particular industry in a system in which both parties, employers and workers, are homogeneous and come together for the purpose of negotiating. In many Colonial territories the employers are an expatriate and workers and their leaders independent and subjected to the heat of nationalistic and racialism, stimulated sometimes from within and sometimes from without, and

sometimes from both Leaders. It is also seen reflected by the hope of pecuniary rewards, and many unions tend to become dominated by the all-purpose secretary whose livelihood depends upon the promotion of some sort of annual strike in order to earn the promised support of his members.

"There appear to be few alternative means by which Colonial organizations can become profitable and constructive organs of workers instead of mere trade unions."

First, there should be a well-defined pattern of industrial relations in which trade unions and employers' organizations participate and are developed only to the extent that there is a need, as well as an appropriate piece of industrial machinery related to local circumstances into which they fit.

"Second, the development of employment by Government officers of the territories concerning trade union finances and of all the other important factors of the economy, in which democratic principles are applied, so that the members have a definite and returning policy. It is hard to be left in the hands of a central committee, or as a more likely to happen, of some overburdened and overbearing individual.

Third, the possible influence which can be exerted by employers and their organizations dealing with unions should be recognized. It may be so that the responsibility of union officials and members, until they are fully equipped, should have more to lose than to gain by the possible acceptance of their proposals.

The heavy responsibility falls upon employers. The standard of living that employers set is the criterion of the political for all. Employers need to take a positive line, a negative attitude should be the possibility of political intervention. On the other hand, employers can have no objection if the appropriate trade union is able to treat with the firm, possibly. If the firm is not prepared to make it impossible that unions should be for only a part of a properly planned industrial pattern and should not have just "crowd" like a Popsy.

Agents of Soviet Imperialism

The World Federation of Trade Unions continues to function as one of the main agents of Soviet imperialism and concerning its efforts to secure the affiliation of trade unions in the British dependent territories. Its fortnightly review, *World Trade Union Movement*, invariably contains one or more violently anti-British articles. A recent issue contained a page.

The *World Trade Union Movement* claims a membership of over 16m outside the Soviet bloc countries. There it has 64m members.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions — the anti-Communist International — suggests that the claim of 16m should be cut by half.

and estimates the following distribution: Europe, 3,12m; Asia and Far East, 2,5m; Latin America and West Indies, 200,000; North America, 250,000; Near and Middle East, 100,000; Africa, 100,000; estimated total, 7,270,000.

Although the international Confederation of Free Trade Unions is strongly anti-Communist, there is increasing evidence that its activities are anti-Colonial. This attitude is summarized in resolutions adopted by its General Council in 1952 and 1953 in the following terms:

Colonialism Condemned

"The free trade union movement is essentially opposed to any form of colonialism, if it endures, it will be replaced by a free world of free trade unions."

"The I.C.F.T.U. fully recognizes that the free trade union movement is a majority force in the countries as a whole. It thinks that it is in a minority in the colonies."

"The Third World Congress of the I.C.F.T.U. true to the principles set out in the Preamble to its constitution, considering that Colonialism is a system which prevents the peoples from achieving a free development and expression of their political, economic and social interests, and that the political, economic and social interests of the peoples of non-free governing countries are being neglected by the governments of these countries, and that the free trade union movement is adding to a world situation, which is the full of suffering and distress, and that the free trade union movement is to be a force for the advancement of the free trade union movement in governing countries, in their economic interests, on behalf of the workers, and to help organize free trade unions where they do not yet exist."

"It follows that any of its agents appointed to British dependent territories can solely be blamed for pre-empting this philosophy as widely as possible. Indeed, if he did not do so he could properly be regarded as disloyal to the organization which employs him. The Overseas Employers' Federation must therefore as a matter of principle oppose the presence of members of this organization in the British dependent territories, who are pre-empting their anti-Communist activities in Europe and elsewhere."

"At the moment the I.C.F.T.U. has branches in Malaya, East Africa, West Africa, the West Indies, India, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Republic of South Africa. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has recently received a visit from a representative of the union."

Nairobi City Council Rebuked by Board of Inquiry

Objections to Trade Union Not Considered Serious or Genuine

NAIROBI CITY COUNCIL has not been justified in its refusal to recognize the Kenya Local Government Workers' Union, says the board of inquiry appointed by the Government of the Colony to inquire into a dispute which has lasted two years.

Mr. Justice R. Wingham was chairman of the board, and his two colleagues were Mr. P. H. Quickfall and Mr. Chester C. Field.

Their findings are thus summarized:

"The working of the negotiating machinery of the Staff Council at Nairobi has for nearly two years failed to function."

"The main reason for its having failed to function is that Nairobi City Council has refused to recognize the Nairobi branch of the Staff Government Workers' Union as having the right in the shoes of the Staff Association or to accept proposals for the representation of employees for the purposes of negotiations."

"The Nairobi branch of the union for the purposes of negotiations is the only way to negotiate machinery for the employees, while not even non-union employees have ever objected to being represented by an union, if it is the policy of the Government of Kenya to continue to do so."

"The Nairobi branch of the union has a new constitution which is reasonable and responsible, and the interests of its members to the Staff Council. There is no serious evidence to suggest that its recognition is accorded."

"Non-union employees will not, in our view, suffer or be victimized in any way if the union is recognized, but will on the other hand reap the benefit of any advantages gained by the union through negotiation with regard to wages and other conditions of service."

"The example of the recognition of the Mombasa and Kisumu branches of the union in circumstances similar in essentials is encouraging, and the Nairobi branch seeks no more than a Staff Council constitution and machinery identical (save as to the number of representatives from each side) with that which has been operating in Mombasa since last August with harmony and efficiency."

The board points out that the lack of any negotiating machinery for two years has not meant that the City Council did not wish to revise the wages and conditions of service of its African employees from time to time. "Under any circumstances, the inquiries state: "Indeed we are satisfied that the revision of salaries at 10% from 1951 is under active consideration by the Council."

From 1949 until August, 1953, wage problems were handled by a committee of a Joint Staff Council consisting of seven representatives of the employees and seven of the employers, the latter being elected by the various unions of workers. Four of these seven employees representatives had been elected as an African Local Government Workers' Association, which came to be known as the African Staff Association.

That they dissolve itself in 1955 and constituted itself the Nairobi branch of the Kenya Local Government Workers' Union (which had not previously existed anywhere in the Colony). It was registered as a trade union by the seven employees who had been members of the Joint Staff Council then declined to sit unless they were recognized as representatives of the union. Besides the City Council would not concede the right of the union to elect representatives to the Staff Council dead-end reached.

Membership

The City Council argued that not more than 20% of its employees were members of the union. The board of municipal employees about 40% of its employees were members of the union at the time of its formation and that the number had increased to 1,321 when "Co-operation Day" was launched in Nairobi in April of last year. This reduced the number of union members among the employees to 700 in May and 500 by July. Now it has risen to 467, the present total of African employees being 2,700.

The Hon. Wadhvani and his colleagues do not consider the proportion too low for the union to be recognized as a negotiating body. They consider that the main object of the City Council was mainly to prevent the union from becoming or might shortly become the union concerned with political activities, which might eventually harm the African employees.

The report stated:

"We repeat our belief that the city council's objection to the union on the grounds of its percentage of membership being only about 20% is not genuine or even genuine. This belief is supported by the fact that the council recognized the staff association as the negotiating body when its proportion of membership was only 15% whereas in April, 1954 it refused to recognize the union when the proportion was about 40%. Membership figures since the same time July have steadily rising and granted recognition, we feel sure that it will be even more rapidly.

It is not to be suggested on behalf of the union that the city council is in principle opposed to trade unions. It is not. We would not say that. But we do think that the council maintains a genuine conviction that this union, or perhaps the trade union movement generally in Kenya, is being abused, and will increasingly be used as a political weapon, to the ultimate detriment of the employees, at least of the misguided African employees, whose needs to be protected in their own interests, by a wise and benevolent city council, are becoming entangled in the snare of trade unionism of this kind.

Political Interest Not Genuine

"Now we have no doubt whatever that these apprehensions and sentiments which were expressed to us by more than 500 spokesmen of experience on the ground, are sincerely felt by them. Moreover, we have no doubt that the Kenya Local Government Workers' Union has no political interest. In fact, there are few if any trade unions in the world which have not, and it would in fact be nearly impossible, and has certainly no proved in the United Kingdom, or indeed some degree of political interest from the main and strictly legitimate function of a trade union, namely that of protecting and bettering the terms and conditions of employment of its members. But we do have good grounds for thinking that this political interest is likely to prove harmful to the general community in Kenya.

To the extent that it is general to the public, our inquiries have indicated to us with the reasonable and prudent attitude adopted by the Nairobi branch of the union over the question of its recognition since it was founded, with the efficiency of its organization (including the issuing of its books), and with its reasonable and progressive manner in which it has presented its case to us.

"All these factors lead us to believe that by recognizing the Nairobi branch of the union as their employers' chosen channel of communication with their staff and with the delay Nairobi City Council will stand a great chance, rather than that it will stand with further procrastination, of establishing harmonious and constructive relations with the vital years that are ahead. The present attitude of the city council, though well-intentioned, its amount, in our view, to a refusal to face facts, and is unrealistic and unwise.

One final matter we would mention before submitting our general conclusions and recommendations, and that is the

existing recognition of the Mombasa and Kisumu branches of the union by the municipal councils of Mombasa and Kisumu. When the Mombasa branch was recognized in August there were 650 African members out of a total of 1,600 African municipal employees; that is to say about 40%, and in Kisumu there were about 400 out of 800, or 50%.

"Is Mombasa there had previously been a staff association which was dissolved and replaced by the Mombasa branch of the union, exactly as in the case of Nairobi. But when the union was recognized immediately (though not without some preliminary negotiations) and the shoes of the past service and negotiation were watered down other conditions were arrived with the employees' representatives on the staff councils elected in the Mombasa branch of the union had operated and is still operating in the city."

Mayor's Response

Mr. S. Alexander, Mayor of Nairobi, in a preliminary statement to the meeting which decided to dissolve the African association, was attended by only 15% of the staff and that body and less than 3% of the total African staff of the city council at the time. Since today only 7% of 2,700 African employees have joined the union, nearly 2,000 seem not to want that body to represent them.

On February 9 last the union circulated to African employees a letter which said: "This union is not for the city are the union. My brothers, remember we are in this order to limit the employees' political activities. The employers' be considered an pillar of trade unionism?"

As to the finding that there was no ground for thinking that the political interest of the union harmed the general community in Kenya, the Mayor said:

"The report was dated April 23. Within two weeks the Minister for Labour Mr. Harwell, appealed to African trade unions to concentrate on improving working conditions, wage rates, and standards of life. It was discussing their views towards the Colonial political problems. Hardly had the Minister spoken when the conference of the representatives of Registered Trade Unions at a time Mr. Harwell was speaking raised questions concerning the emergency forced labour in Kenya, detention without trial, the 90-year lease system on the White Highlands, colonial law in force, and African representation in Legislative Council. I have to public to decide whether such political issues are likely to prove harmful to the general community in Kenya.

Finally, Mr. Alexander pointed out that the city council had itself taken the initiative in forming an African staff negotiating body as far back as 1949.

E.A.R. and H. Development Plans Two Missions to Visit East Africa

WHEN MR. A. F. KIRBY, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, was recently in England, he arranged for an electrical mission to visit East Africa to report on the practicability and cost of introducing electric or diesel traction between Mombasa and Nakuru, and also for a mission from the Economic Intelligence Unit to examine the development plans of the Railways and Harbours and report upon them in the light of probable traffic trends during the next 15 or 20 years.

Capital requirements of the system after 1956 were discussed with representatives of the Colonial Office and the Treasury. Apart from costs involved in the possible adoption of electric or diesel traction, E.A.R. & H. estimate that at least £33 1/2 of capital will be required in 1958-61 to finance projects which are either a carry-over from the £60 million programme already in hand or essential to carry out in a balanced and progressive programme of development.

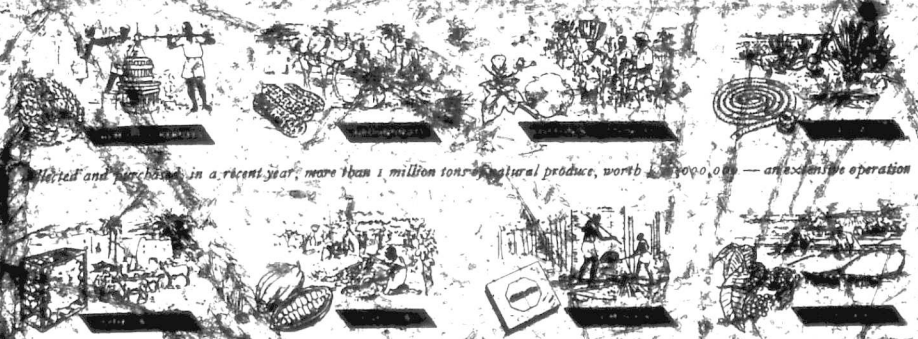
A pamphlet describing the development plans of the Railways and Harbours is to be published shortly. Two new diesel water-borne units are planned at Mombasa, but they cannot come into use for at least three years.

Colonial Harvester

In his eyes he is a man not without vision. He sees in the future the fulfilment of wants beyond his own capacity to supply. He sees his cocoa beans and palm fruit, his hides and skins, groundnuts, dates and other products transformed into the machinery, the enamelware and textiles he desires. The service The United Africa Company does for him in British, West and East Africa, the Belgian Congo and also in parts of the Middle East, at points easily accessible to his limited transport, the Company collects his crops at a price (frequently controlled by Government) which meets world demand, and arranges that the goods he wants are available when and where he can buy them. Of further assistance to him is the crop-processing undertaken by the Company in certain cases. By matching the volume of goods to the requirements of the harvester, the Company also does much to stabilise the economy of the colonial harvester.



* From over 2,000 centres, The United Africa Company



collected and purchased in a recent year, more than 1 million tons of natural produce, worth £20,000,000 — an extensive operation

when much of the total comes from small producers, frequently offering lots of no more than thirty pounds weight of their

THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LTD

UNILEVER HOUSE, BLACKBURN
LONDON, E.C. Telephone: Central 474

MANY SIDED ENTERPRISE IN AFRICA
AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



Disturbances Caused by Agitators

Politics Seen as Way to Easy Money

POLITICAL AGITATORS were denounced by Mr. W. F. Stubbs, Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, when he attended a meeting in Lusaka of the Northern Province African Provincial Council.

The Northern Province, he said, used to be notable for the good manners and cheerfulness of the people, and an area in which the chiefs governed well and were respected. There had not of late been any such respect shown by the chiefs and agitators in two districts. An appointed senior chief had been insulted and customarily had long been respected had been ignored. At Lusaka people had behaved deliberately insulting to the chiefs and others in authority.

African provincial councils provided a way for the people to express their views direct to the central Government, but some people instead of taking their troubles to their representatives on the Council, or to their chiefs or district commissioners, were listening to agitators who were often men who had failed in some other way of life and saw in politics a way of making easy money.

anxious to Delegate Power

Members of African provincial councils should realize that the central Government was anxious to delegate more power to Native authorities, and that such actions as had occurred recently suggested that the Government had gone too far in delegating that authority.

Referring to those who sang anti-European songs calling for self-government by Africans, Mr. Stubbs recalled that the Governor had said when he addressed the African Representative Council in Lusaka last October that there would never come a time at which all the members of the Legislative Council would be Africans unless the Europeans and the Africans together put them there.

The Secretary for Native Affairs added that those who said that the time would come when there would be no white district commissioners or other Government officials were confusing the people and stirring up trouble.

Deposed Chiefs

Speaking in the debate on a motion proposed by Mr. Mwaifi Yamba, M.P., that the Government should reconsider the position of the deposed chiefs, Mr. Stubbs declared that Government was not prepared to reconsider the position. It did not lightly disregard Native custom, but it must rule. The chiefs who had been deposed had disregarded the law on many occasions and had ignored warnings. Each case had been dealt with separately and carefully considered by the Government, whose decision was final. The chiefs would not be restored, but whether they might be allowed to return to live in their land was a matter for further review.

To reconsider their case would give encouragement to the belief that anyone could defy the Government and then after a short time be forgiven. In the past when the people deposed a chief he was killed. That could not be done now, and the present method was no more in line with Native custom than the old method.

Mr. Mwaifi Yamba proposed that the word "consultation" should be removed from all documents affecting African interests and substituted by the word "agreement". He considered that the Government should not make any law or a decision if the Native authority when consulted did not agree with the proposal, for if things were to be done for the benefit of the people, they must agree with their chiefs or their representatives.

The Secretary for Native Affairs and the Acting Provincial Commissioner, Mr. C. M. Heathcote, pointed out that the motion meant not only that the Government could not make a decision affecting Africans unless they agreed to it, but that Native authorities could not make any law without the permission of the people. No Government or Native

Authority could operate under such conditions, which would be tantamount to an abrogation of government. A Government must be in a position to govern, just as a father must control his son. The principle proposed would mean that no father could make a rule without his child's consent.

But the motion was carried by 27 votes to nil, with three abstentions.

Another motion asked that orphanages should be set up at mission hospitals and that the Government and Native authorities should pay grants towards their maintenance.

The Secretary for Native Affairs said that that request implied a great change in the ideal of Africans, for he had thought that there were always relatives who wanted to look after an orphan child. He supported the motion, but suggested that a child placed in an orphanage as a baby should be welcomed in the relative's home and given the ordinary food which was habitually served, but no orphan should be kept at an orphanage with the approval of the Government.

Council unanimously accepted a motion which proposed that the *African Digest* should be printed in Lusaka. Mr. Salisbury, Mr. Franklin, Minister for African Affairs, said that the Government sympathized with the motion, and hoped to be able to bring pressure on the printer to start in Lusaka. It appears that *Mutende* to be started again, as Mr. Mwaifi had suggested, they found say so, they had not opposed the motion of publication.

Somaliland Protectorate Council

Disadvantages of Completely Fair Trial

WHEN OPENING THE 16TH SESSION of the Somaliland Protectorate Advisory Council in Hargeisa, the Governor, Mr. T. O. Pike, said in a reference to the Haud:

"We had all hoped that this Government would have been given political control over an area so vital to our people and where they had immense rights, but our hopes were disappointed. However, the Ethiopian Government has confirmed the existence of these rights and has allowed us certain concessions, and it is in the interests of our people to make the most of these concessions."

Expressing his determination to deal resolutely with tribal fighting, Mr. Pike blamed tribal leaders who sat in towns instead of moving among their people. The root cause of recent incidents had been the large number of young men in the country who had too much spare time on their hands. The most suitable areas were in the west, where the people were kept busy with agriculture.

The tax imposed on business profits, he said, would primarily affect the large import and export companies, and the generous limit of exemption could exclude most Somali traders.

Customs Revenue

An Order-in-Council which provided for a Legislative Council in the Protectorate had been signed by the Queen, but financial experts had not yet decided how much control the council would have over the finances of the country. When that point had been settled, the Council would be established.

Reviewing the work of the departments, the Governor disclosed that customs revenue had exceeded £500,000 for the first time. It was intended to create a special branch of the P.W.D. to deal solely with water development, which would be financed by C.D. & W. grants.

Unduly high hopes should be built on mineral production, but it was expected that exports of gypsum would start soon, and considerable interest was being taken in oil prospecting.

It was satisfactory that the Somali National League and the Somali Youth League had come closer together, for a development of that nature, in which political parties did not divide the people by strife and bitterness, would bring benefit to the country.

The Financial Secretary said that any one of the 19 development schemes had failed — that for grazing control. No comprehensive scheme could succeed until the people were prepared to co-operate with Government.

In a discussion on tribal fighting, a Somali member said that it was getting worse. It was a danger to the country that nearly 300 people lost their lives annually from that cause.

Another Somali member suggested that, since the High Court had come to the Protectorate and everyone was given a completely fair trial, bloodshed had increased because often a man got out because the evidence was not sufficient. He suggested that less money in England for the English were no good for the Protectorate, particularly for people of the interior.

Gallantry in East and Central Africa

George Medal and Other Awards

THE GEORGE MEDAL has been awarded to First Grade Warden Paskali Banda for his gallantry in recovering an escaped convict in Tanganyika. The citation says that while off duty in January last he recognized an escaped convict and chased him on to the roof of a house and back to street level. The convict carried a large open knife and Paskali, who was unarmed, grabbed a stick from a passer-by. During a struggle he was wounded five times, before the convict was recaptured.

M.B.E. for District Officer

Mr. Neville Alastair Powell, a 23-year-old district officer in the Embu Guard, who is awarded the M.B.E. took part in a patrol in pursuit of a gang of Mau Mau. Several terrorists were seen taking cover behind a fallen tree from which they directed fire on the patrol in a small clearing. The man in command was wounded and Mr. Powell attacked the terrorists from the flank and killed two. The rest then fled. Those killed were recognized as leading terrorists. By his action Mr. Powell was also responsible for recovering two precision rifles, two home-made guns, and ammunition.

Queen's Commendation

Mrs. Winifred Enid Blunt has received the Queen's Commendation for brave conduct. She was accompanying her husband, Commander David Sanderby Blunt, over a wild game in Kenya in February, 1954, when he was knocked down and gored by a wounded buffalo. Mrs. Blunt seized a shotgun from a nearby Indian, fired it at the buffalo from short range, and, as the animal moved back into the bush, dragged her husband to safety.

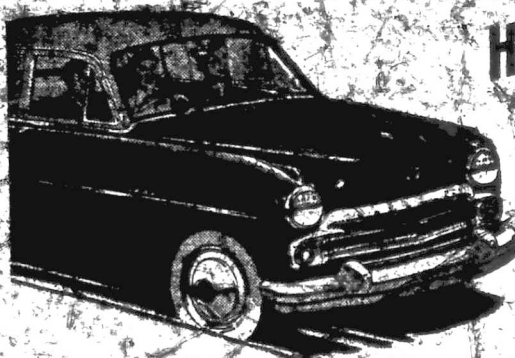
Karuki's 100 lb. bomb was thrown at the Mbarua location, Kenya, who has received the Queen's Commendation. He went with his Embu guard and a police party to follow a gang of between 20 and 30 terrorists. The Embu guard eventually decided that they could not continue the chase, but Headman Karuki and a police constable agreed to continue alone. They soon sighted the terrorists resting in a village and, taking up advantageous positions, separated six of the gang from the remainder. Then, following the six into a swamp up to their chests in water, they killed them.

British Empire Medal

Mikaeli Tebulu, an African employed under contract by Rhokana Corporation Ltd., at the Akaka mine, who has received the B.E.M., was assisting the blastmen in blasting a shaft. After lighting the fuse, his companion could not get the safety chain. Tebulu tried unsuccessfully to help him, and was then ordered to return to the mine. He refused to do so, save the man's life, he returned, and again tried to unhook the safety chain. Although once he was instructed to return, he refused to leave. The charge exploded and Tebulu received superficial injuries, but his companion was unharmed. Mikaeli Tebulu, says the citation, "showed bravery of an exceptionally high order. Both men might have been killed or seriously injured by a heavy fall of rock."

Sir Alexander Clutterbuck

SIR ALEXANDER CLUTTERBUCK, since 1953 Commissioner for the United Kingdom in India, who has retired owing to ill-health, was appointed in the Colonial Office in 1922, and became an additional private secretary to the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies two years later. In 1928 he was private secretary to the Permanent Under-Secretary of the Dominions Office, in which he was promoted a principal in the following year. He was a member of the U.K. delegation to the League of Nations in 1929, 1930, and 1931. Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in South Africa from 1937 to 1940, and Assistant Under-Secretary in the Dominions Office from 1942 to 1946.



Here are
the brilliant
New Vauxhalls!

- Now colour schemes!
- Now de-luxe interiors!
- Now styling!
- Now Vauxal!

The sparkling New Viva. The new Vauxhall four-door. All the new and outstanding mechanical features of the Viva. Plus added luxury in styling and appointments.

The 6-cylinder Velox. Outstanding performance with unusually good economy.

The 4-cylinder Viva. Outstanding economy with unusual good performance.

The new Vauxhalls are lovelier to look at; more delightful to drive; better than ever in performance, comfort and value.

Come and see them in our showrooms. Judge for yourself the new styling, inside and out, the new instrument panel, the new ventilating system, the radiant new colours.

On view in our showrooms

PERSONALIA

DR. and MRS. KALIBBALA have left Uganda for the United States.

MR. and MRS. R. W. FOOT and Miss FOOT have left for South Africa.

MR. SYDNEY BOLGER has been elected to the board of the Uganda C. of C. Ltd.

SIR ERNEST OGBURNER was 75 and SIR PERCY SYLVESTER 67 last Sunday.

MR. DONALD ANDERSON has been re-elected chairman of the Uganda C. of C. Ltd.

MR. JAMES M. GIBSON, former manager of the Eastern Ford to be held in Bulawayo in June.

SIR JEROME LEITCH addressed the Institute of Bankers last week on "Finance for Industry."

MR. SPANBY MCKENNON, of Nairobi, is making a good recovery from his recent serious illness.

PETER BELL, the Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia, arrived here on Tuesday.

LADY BELL, the new Chief Secretary of the smalland Protectorate, has arrived in Harare.

MR. RICHARD GODDIN, treasurer of All Saints Cathedral for some years, has left Nairobi for Kenya.

MR. ARTHUR KENZ, city treasurer of Nairobi, flew back to Kenya on Monday after a visit of about three weeks.

MR. A. C. W. BRADY, a non-official member in the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, is on leave in this country.

WIFE in Uganda the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY visited H.H. THE NABAGERRKA, wife of the Kabaka of Buganda.

MR. MAYR HARTING, Austrian Consul in Johannesburg, has visited East Africa in order to appoint an honorary consul.

MR. P. L. SMITH, C.M.G., has been re-elected deputy chairman of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. Ltd.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, leader of the non-officials in the Northern Rhodesia Legislature, is visiting this country for about a month.

MR. J. G. STEPHEN, chairman of the African Lakes Corporation, Ltd., and Miss STEPHEN have returned from their visit to Central Africa.

DR. F. G. COCKBILL has been appointed secretary to the commission of inquiry into human and animal trypanosomiasis in Southern Rhodesia.

LADY BENNETT has opened at Rongai, Kenya, a new dispensary which SIR EDWARD BENNETT and she have given to Africans of the Nakuru country area.

SIR EDWARD and LADY TWINING arrived in London by air a few days ago from Tanganyika Territory. They expect to leave for the Continent in a few days.

MR. I. SOMMER, Deputy Mayor of Nairobi, will leave London today for the Continent, and will sail from Genoa for Mombasa in the DUNNOTAR CASTLE.

MR. DAVID UNWIN has received from the Authors Club a silver quill for what the committee considered the best first novel of the year, "The Governor's Wife."

MR. JOHN HATCH, Commonwealth officer of the Labour Party, left London on Tuesday for Bechuanaland to report on local opinion concerning Seretse Khama.

MR. G. W. BAKER, of the provincial administration in Tanganyika Territory, will sail from Venice this week in the EUROPA for Dar es Salaam on his way back to Mtwar.

MR. J. C. W. BAYLON has been elected leader of the Contingency Representatives in the reconstituted Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory. He has sat in the Legislature since 1949. He farms in the Mbeya district.

MR. JUSTICE CHARLES RUSSELL STUART, who has been appointed a judge of the High Court of the Western Region of Nigeria, was at one time a resident magistrate in Uganda.

DR. E. B. HONEY, 41, lecturer in zoology at Birmingham University, has been appointed Professor of Physics in the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

THE RT. REV. F. O. THORNE, Bishop of Nyasaland since 1936, has been appointed Dean of the new Province of Central Africa. His new duties do not affect his present office.

MR. CHARLES H. McGRATH has been appointed vice-chairman and traffic manager of Northern Line Sea Shipping Co., Inc. in the place of the late Mr. JAMES L. MADDOCK.

MR. KENNETH E. ROBINSON, Hertford College, fellow of St. Hilda's College, has been re-elected Reader in Government in the University of Oxford for seven years from October 1.

SAYED MEKRI ABAS, managing director of the Gezira Board, and SAYED BESHIR EL BEKRI, senior inspector of factories, will represent the Sudan at an international cotton conference to be held in Paris in July.

GENERAL SIR BEAUFORT KEESOMING, who served in East Africa during the last war, and was a member of the British Transport Commission, has been elected a director of the Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits.

MR. W. L. CHERRY, MR. DEREK GRAHAM, DR. D. J. HARMAN, MR. C. F. T. INGHAM, MR. & MRS. GORDON JONES, MR. J. D. WAGNER, MR. R. D. MCM. WILLIAMS, and MR. T. WILLIAMS are recent arrivals from Northern Rhodesia.

MISS JEANE MARSHALL, a Salisbury teacher, and MISS AVRIE BISHOP, a Bulawayo nurse, have been selected to tour Britain this year under the auspices of the Princess Elizabeth Birthday Fund. They left Salisbury by air on Tuesday.

SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, will leave London Airport tomorrow for Entebbe. Four months hence he will return from Uganda and return to England to take up a number of directorships.

MR. R. A. ILLINGWORTH and MR. G. MCKOWN, both accountants, have been selected by the Southern Rhodesia Treasury to reorganise accounting and costing methods and to install new systems in various Government departments.

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, has back from London on Saturday to spend about a week in the Protectorate in order to inform himself of current developments, prior to the constitutional discussions which are shortly to be held in London between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and representatives of the Great Luleiko of Buganda.

MR. C. L. MADAN, since 1952 chairman of the Central (Asian) Exemptions Tribunal in Kenya, has resigned owing to his appointment as Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Commerce and Industry in accordance with Government's policy of closer association between the directorates of European and Asian manpower, his place will be taken by SIR OWEN CORRIE, who is also chairman of the Central (European) Exemptions Tribunal.

GIRLS' SCHOOL

JORDANS SCHOOL, Ilminster, Somerset, welcomes daughters of Rhodesians and East Africans on leave in U.K.

ESTATE AGENTS

S.E. SUSSEX — A favoured locality for leave or retirement. For properties of all descriptions, for sale or lease, coast or country areas consult C. S. Parker and Co., Cooden Beach, Bexhill-on-sea.

Mr. A. E. SPENCE, deputy secretary of the Uganda Electricity Board, has expressed a wish to retire in order to make room for a younger man. Going to Uganda in 1920 as a Government surveyor, he joined the staff in 1949.

Dr. E. W. RUSSELL, B.Sc., in Soil Science in the Department of Agriculture, Oxford University, has been appointed Director of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization. He will take up his new duties in December.

Mr. R. J. BROMAN, assistant general manager of the Union-Castle Line, and Mrs. W. HAM have returned in the *SHIRAZ* from CASTLE. Mr. J. E. GIBSON, Secretary of the Central African Union, and the Hon. Mrs. GIBSON were fellow passengers.

Colonial officials on leave in this country include Messrs. T. S. BELL, Development Secretary, and M. B. LAWRENCE, Deputy Commissioner of Police, from Nyasaland; C. E. BRISSET, Director of Surveys, from Tanganyika; and J. W. GILDER, Deputy Director of Education, from Uganda.

Dr. H. B. LLOYD, a distinguished scholar, who is to be installed as Chancellor of the University of London in November, 25, has selected for the honour of honoris causa for that occasion Viscountess MILDRETH, Prime Minister of the Federation of Southern Rhodesia, and the MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, one of the Ministers in this country who gave most powerful support to Sir Godfrey Huggins (as he then was) in the federation. Both are to be made Doctors of Laws.

Mr. Kenneth Courtenay, Attorney-General in the Bahamas, and a former Crown Counsel in Tanganyika, has been appointed an assistant judge in Nyasaland. Born 25 years ago in Blackburn, Lancashire, he was educated at the local grammar school and at Exeter College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1936. Commissioned three years later, he was posted to the Judge Advocate General's Department in 1942.

Mr. W. N. DOWDY, chairman of the committee appointed in Kenya some months ago to investigate the question of racial security, and particularly the practicability of introducing an old age pension scheme for persons of all races, will fly back to Nairobi next week from a visit to this country for consultations. He has been in Kenya in 1928 as an inspector of schools, transferred to the Secretariat in 1942, and later became chairman of the Central Commodity Distribution Board and controller of the Supplies Control Office.

Southern Rhodesian Visitors.

Recent arrivals in this country from Southern Rhodesia include Mr. H. K. BAKER, Mr. H. F. BERTON, Mr. L. D. BELL, Mr. E. H. F. BURROTT, Mr. H. M. CADMAN, Mr. R. H. CHAPPEL, Mr. J. H. COVTS, Mr. J. M. CRAWFORD, Mr. L. S. DAVIES, Mr. J. G. FORBES, Mr. & Mrs. TWIDIE H. HOWARD, Mr. J. L. HEDD, Mr. T. G. KEARNS, Dr. DENNIS KNIGHT, Mr. E. A. KNOPPING, Mr. F. A. KNOWLES, Mr. & Mrs. E. B. LASSING, Mr. D. M. COMBIE, Dr. W. F. MCGILVER, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. NORTH, Mr. W. A. RAMSEY, Mr. & Mrs. I. SAGAR, Mr. C. A. SAVORY, the Rev. B. J. SELLS, and Mr. & Mrs. E. W. TEAGUE.

The Rev. J. K. Russell

THE REV. JOHN KEITH RUSSELL is to be consecrated as Assistant Bishop on the Upper Nile in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, at 10.30 a.m. on Saturday, June 11. After the service a reception will be held at Church Missionary House, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.4, by the Upper Nile Diocesan Association. All friends of the diocese will be welcome. Prior notice of intention to attend should be sent to Mr. W. C. Bond, 6 St. George's Mansions, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.

Obituary

**Mr. Algernon G. Doyle
Prospecting in Tanganyika**

MR. ALGERNON GORDON DOYLE, M.C., A.C.S.M., Assoc. Inst. M.E.T., F.G.S., who died at the London home of his brother last week at the age of 63, was very well known throughout Tanganyika Territory, in which he had lived and travelled widely for 35 years.

Born in Sydenham, London, the younger son of the late Arthur and Selma Doyle, he was educated at the City of London School and the Lamborne School of Mines. In 1912 he obtained a job in South Africa at the Combehead Main Reef gold mine, which he left on the outbreak of war in order to come to England to join up. Enlisting in the Artists' Rifles, he was commissioned in 1915 in the Royal Engineers (Field Company), and served in France throughout the war, being awarded the Military Cross and twice mentioned in despatches.

On demobilization he returned to the Royal School of Mines for a refresher course and then to Tanganyika. He was an original discoverer of East African Engineering and Tinplate Co., Ltd., and with his close friend Andrew Massie, of Stewart's Stores, Ltd., Dar es Salaam. Later he became a director of the Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Associated Insulated Products (East Africa), Ltd., and New Africa Hotel, Ltd., Dar es Salaam.

He was always happiest in the bush, and perhaps a qualified mining engineer had prospected more widely and more pertinaciously in the Denieryokhan. "Algie" Doyle was one of the earliest arrivals on the Tanganyika goldfields, and with the late P. E. Williams he discovered the Geita gold mine in 1922, that being the most important result of his many years. They included many minerals in many areas, among them coal, mica, gold, ironstone, and tin.

On the outbreak of war in 1939 he rejoined the Royal Engineers, but in 1941, when it had become highly important to stimulate mica production in East Africa, he was released for that purpose. He was appointed to the Inter-Territorial Mining Committee in 1933, and later to the East African Industrial Research Board. A young man he had been a keen player of cricket, football, and tennis, and he was a great walker. For years he was one of Tanganyika's best cricketers.

Mr. ALGERNON NELSON ROBINSON has died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, aged 57. An American by birth, he came to Salisbury with his parents in 1910. He was educated at St. George's College, and afterwards went into the wholesale business in Salisbury. In 1931 he helped to found and later became managing director of Radio Ltd. He was also connected with several other companies. During the 1914-18 War he served with the B.S.A. 4000 Unit and was heavily wounded, being a champion of the Rhodesian forces.

THE REV. FATHER JOHN KELLY, S.J., chaplain of the Borrowdale Convent, near Salisbury, has died there, aged 52. Father Kelly was born and educated in Scotland. He went to Southern Rhodesia as a priest in 1935, working at the Mambie mission in the Chishawa Reserve and then at the seminary at the Chishawa mission, where he was Superior.

BRIGADIER GENERAL L. J. WYATT, D.S.O., who has died at the age of 64, served in the Dongola expedition in the Sudan in 1895. He was Colonel of the North Staffordshire Regiment from 1936 to 1945, and High Sheriff of Westmorland in 1948.

Dr. H. O. W. GROSVENOR has died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, after a short illness.

Expanding Work of Imperial Institute Emphasis on Educational Services

THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1954 of the Imperial Institute gives evidence of its increasing work for the Commonwealth and Empire. More than 450,000 people visited the exhibition galleries, an increase of rather more than 10%, and attendances in the cinema rose by more than 20% to 253,000.

The Somaliland Protectorate court was entirely reconstructed, and preparations are being made for a court for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Mr. Kenneth Bradley, the director, writes:—

"The exhibition has always, since a museum was first concerned in the galleries, with teaching by constantly unfolding stories of many countries which are changing and developing all the time, and in that we are concerned with the present and the future and not very much with the past. The display techniques which our task dictates in reconstructing our exhibitions are somewhat different from those used in museums, and it is to enable the teacher or the student to see in the proper continuity of the essential facts and characteristics of the country concerned, and to give the teacher and especially the child, a vivid impression of the life and the environment in which they live.

It is the policy of the board of governors to extend the benefits of the Institute as widely as possible throughout the country, and to make travelling exhibitions in this development programme.

Travelling Exhibitions

The main reason for the first of these exhibitions was the exhibition of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and it was planned to be held by ourselves and in co-operation with the Commonwealth, as a series of 95 panels of photographs and films, supplemented by a few simple exhibits and a map. The aim was to provide the fullest possible information about the Federation in a form that was easy to transport and erect at a minimum cost. As a prototype it was found quite satisfactory, and it will form a useful model for future travelling exhibitions.

The exhibition was successfully tried out in Peterborough in conjunction with a sixth-form conference on the Federation and a daily programme of documentary films about the country. After being on display at the Institute for a short time it went to Brighton for a week, and was accompanied not only by films but also by a speaker, who gave two well-attended public lectures and another at Marlborough College.

This operation was organized in support of a local agency by the Round Table Association in aid of a fund to endow a Chair of Rhodesia at the new University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It is hoped that during 1955 the exhibition can be sent on tour, again accompanied by lecturers and films, in association with the campaign which Round Table proposes to organize through its branches all over the United Kingdom.

Schools Conference

"We are particularly glad to have been able not only to arrange the first exhibition and the first schools conference on the Federation since it was founded, but also to be able to combine the spreading of badly-needed information about the Federation with assisting by the appeal for funds for its new university college."

Programmes in the cinema consist of documentary films about the Commonwealth. They last 45 minutes and are changed each week. Admission is free. The lunch-time performances are especially popular, and the capacity of the auditorium (360 seats) proves inadequate on Saturdays and Sundays, when visitors to the galleries now average about 1,500 and 1,800 respectively.

Mr. Bradley writes: "There has been little improvement in the supply of films about the Colonies, the number of which being made available to the Institute is quite inadequate, but the number and quality of those coming from the rest of the Commonwealth are rising all the time."

No fewer than 6,460 lectures were given last year to audiences totalling 630,000 persons. There has been a large expansion in this work in the past four years, and since 1952 there has been an increase of 43% in the number of talks, largely as a result of special grants from Commonwealth Governments and the Colonial Office.

The number of lectures on the panel averaged 15, and 26 were fully employed during school hours. All have personal experience of the countries about which they speak, and are kept up to date by a steady supply of information, and an annual annual conference.

H.M. Government increased its grant-in-aid from £16,000 to £24,000, and most Commonwealth and Colonial Governments followed with their contributions totalling £11,884. Considerable development of the educational work of the Institute was thus made possible.

The chairman of the board of governors is Viscount Hudson, and the vice-chairman, Sir Griffith Williams. The High Commissioner in London for each Commonwealth Government is a member of the board, which has 11 other members appointed by the Minister of Education, and four elected by the board itself.

One of the 10 elected members, Sir Donald Anderson, and two of the appointed members, Sir G. Harcourt and Mr. P. E. Joosten, are especially concerned with Eastern Africa.

Charles Jellicoe and Mr. J. E. Gibson represent the Colonial and Commonwealth Relations Office.

Sir James and Lady Robertson

Guests of Joint Empire Societies

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, Governor-General of Nigeria, and Lady Robertson were the guests of the Joint Empire Societies at luncheon on Tuesday at the Grosvenor House, St. James's, London. Sir Angus Ogden presided.

Among those present were Lord Fairfax, Sir Henry Starbuck, Doreen Lady Brabour, Mr. P. E. Broadbent, Mr. A. E. Cheale, Mr. Philip Crawshaw, Colonel Archer, Mr. Percy Cunningham, Mr. C. G. Dixon, Misses Lady Mayson, Sir William Fitzgibbon, Lady Gillis, Sir John Hanbury, Admiral Sir Cecil Harcourt, Air Vice-Marshal Malcolm Henderson, Major-General Sir Ralph Holde, Colonel F. M. Hume, Mr. E. H. Jackson, Miss Kelliam, Sir Eric Maclean, Major-General Sir John Martlett, Sir Shenton Thomas, and Mr. L. J. Willett.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club

THE RHODESIA AND NYASALAND CLUB held a dinner at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday. Sir Gordon Munro, the chairman of the Club, presided, and in the absence through illness of Sir Robert Dedman, the chairman of the Federation, and Lady Dedman, the guests of honour were Mr. Justice R. J. Clayton, of the Federal Supreme Court, and Mr. Clarendon.

Guests from the Federation included Mr. A. S. W. Dixon, senior, non-official member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council, Mr. J. G. Garborne, Federal Secretary for External Affairs, Mr. Fred Payne, Mr. H. J. Roberts, senior, non-official member of the Northern Rhodesia Legislature, their ladies and Dr. Alexander Scott, Federal M.P. for Lusaka. A fuller report and a list of guests will appear next week.

East Africa Dinner

THE EAST AFRICA DINNER will be held in the Connaught rooms, London, W.C.2, on Wednesday, June 22. Tickets may be obtained from Miss P. C. Young, the secretary, c/o East Africa Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2, the price being 25s. 6d. each to members of the Dinner Club for themselves, their wives, families and guests, and 30s. to non-members. Sir John Hall will preside.

Corona Dinner

MR. A. T. LENNIX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is expected to preside at this year's annual dinner of the Corona Club, which is to be held on Thursday, June 16, at the Connaught Rooms, London, W.C.2. This will be the 45th in the series of annual dinners.

Talks About Buganda's Future

Mr. Lennox-Boyd Will Receive Delegations

THE FOLLOWING OFFICIAL STATEMENT WAS ISSUED IN Uganda last week:—

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, has today made a series of important announcements affecting the future of Buganda.

"He has indicated his acceptance of most of the modifications in the Namiembo Agreement suggested by the report of a sub-committee of the Great Lukiko of Buganda. He has welcomed the opportunity for early discussions of the agreement to enable that report to be considered in detail. He has also indicated his willingness to receive a delegation of six persons to monitor a frank discussion of constitutional questions.

"He has said that he will be ready to be in full contact with the general election) to receive the delegation nominated by the Lukiko to press for the immediate return of the Kabaka.

Letter to Kaduha

The Secretary of State's announcement was contained in a letter handed today to the Kaduha, Mr. Paulo Kaviyana. The letter said that the Acting Governor, Mr. Thornley, had, in consultation with the Secretary of State, considered the three resolutions passed by the Lukiko last week.

The first resolution strongly opposed multi-racial government and declared that Uganda should be developed purely and exclusively as an African country. Mr. Thornley's reply to this is—

The Secretary of State has noted that it is specified in this resolution that the Great Lukiko is seriously perturbed about one aspect of the general government reforms. Having regard to the fact that these reforms involve a great advance for Africans in Uganda, he does not consider this perturbation to be justified.

The Secretary of State is sure, however, that much would be gained by a frank discussion on this matter at which a delegation representative of the Lukiko would explain their point of view and hear what H.M. Government have to say. An opportunity for this will be provided when the representatives whom the Lukiko propose to send to London are in the United Kingdom. The Secretary of State would be prepared to discuss this matter with either set of representatives. The constitutional drafting committee of the delegates who are to press for the Kabaka's return) or with a combination of both delegations. He suggests that the discussion should take place at the beginning of the second week of June and has asked the Governor to be present.

On the second resolution the Lukiko accepted its sub-committee's report on the Great Re-commissioning of the Namiembo Conference and appointed a committee to draft the necessary legal document. The Acting Governor's reply to this resolution reads:—

Most of the Recommendations Accepted

"The Acting Secretary of State has noted that the Great Lukiko has accepted the report of its sub-committee on the Namiembo Recommendations and has appointed a drafting committee to take part with Mr. Kenneth Diplock, and the Secretary of State's legal advisers in the preparation of the constitutional instruments for Buganda. Although the Secretary of State must not be taken as agreeing to all the modifications suggested by the sub-committee, most of them are acceptable to him.

"He welcomes the opportunity provided by the preparation of the necessary legal instruments by the legal advisers and the drafting committee for the settlement of any outstanding points. He is very grateful, for his part, that there should be early discussions in London between representatives of H.M. Government, the Protectorate Government and the Lukiko.

"The last resolution appointed a delegation to go to London to press for the immediate return of the Kabaka. The reply to this is—

"The Secretary of State has asked the Acting Governor to inform the Great Lukiko that he will be ready to receive a delegation of the six persons appointed by the Lukiko to present a letter to him concerning the return of the Kabaka. If provided that he, the Secretary of State, will release his present responsibilities. The Secretary of State's reference to his present responsibilities is written in the light of the forthcoming general election.

The representatives of the Lukiko elected to negotiate a new agreement with H.M. Government are Mr. Michael Kintu, Sesa Chief of Singo, who was chairman of the Lukiko Committee, which studied the Namiembo Recommendations (74 votes), Mr. Rafael Kasule, one of the Kabaka's nominees in

the Lukiko (54 votes), Mr. Joshua Luvumazi, a Kampala teacher (47 votes), Father Masagazi, editor of the White Fathers' newspaper *Munno*, and a member both of the Hancock Committee and the Lukiko Committee (42 votes), and Mr. A. K. Sempa, secretary of the Lukiko, a member of the committee, and one of the delegates sent to England originally to work for the Kabaka's return (38 votes). They are to work with Mr. Kenneth Diplock, legal adviser to the Lukiko.

New Agreement With Buryoro

Proposals for a Constitutional Monarchy

A DRAFT TEXT of a new agreement between the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of Buryoro, drawn up and agreed by the Mukama and a constitutional committee of the Kukuruto, the Native Council of the country, has been published for discussion by the colonial office in submission to the Protectorate Government and H.M. Government. It is designed to replace an agreement of 1932. While preserving the dignity and position of the Mukama, it would remove him from the sphere of politics and entrust the local government of the Kingdom to the Rukhatato. The Mukama would rule through Ministers.

There are four main points:—

(a) It is proposed that the district of Buryoro should be the Kingdom of Buryoro.

(b) The Rukhatato should have 52 elected members out of a total of 74, compared with 21 out of 74 at present.

(c) The Kukuruto should have a reserve responsibility through Ministers, instead of acting in an advisory capacity.

(d) The chief minister should be elected by the Rukhatato and subsequently appointed by the Mukama. Other Ministers, executive officers, and other officials should be appointed by the Mukama in conformity with the Rukhatato's recommendations, while the judges should be appointed by the Mukama.

The agreement also provides that, so long as elephants are not wholly depleted, the Mukama should have the right to shoot three elephants a year, instead of two at present.

Nehru Asked to Intervene

Africans Object to Asian Minister

MR. J. W. KIVANUKA, who was recently re-admitted to the Uganda (African) National Congress, and who now describes himself as assistant president-general of that body, has telegraphed from London to Mr. Nehru:—

"The African people of Uganda are distressed by the imposition of communal representation in the Legislative Council and in the establishment of ministerial posts. Africans want to see equality of rights for Indians and Africans, but not representation by race. Request your urgent consideration of this grave action against African and Indian interests and, if possible, mediation."

A few days later African Representative Members of the Legislative Council of Uganda told the Acting Governor that they objected to the plan to appoint an Asian Minister when constitutional changes were introduced on July 1. Protest was made in the Lukiko of Buganda a fortnight earlier.

It has been generally known for some weeks that Mr. A. N. Maini, a member of the Legislature since 1944, and for the past five years mayor of Kampala, had been invited to become a Minister without Portfolio, and that he has accepted the invitation.

Dr. E. A. Trim

DR. EDWARD ALFRED TRIM, since 1950 Deputy Director of Medical Services in Kenya, has been appointed Director of Health following the retirement of Dr. R. S. Hennessy. Mrs. Trim was awarded the O.B.E. for her services as Deputy Director of Woman-Power in Kenya during the war.

Sudan Prime Minister's Unfairness Real Facts about Civil Service

MR. J. S. OWEN, lately of the Sudan Civil Service, has replied to the statement in Lahore by the Prime Minister of the Sudan that the British members of the Sudan Service had preferred to accept attractive terms of compensation rather than continue to serve the Sudan Government.

"That statement does less than justice to the Sudan Service," he wrote in a letter to *The Times*, continuing:

"In February, 1954, when the Sudanese Government took office, there were 1,200 British officials. Next July it is estimated that there will be (at the rate of) 175 still in the Sudan, and the 1,025 officials who will have left by that date will have been given no option but to go, either because the Government has Sudanized their posts or because they have reached the end of their contracts and have not been given the opportunity of renewal.

"Only 190 officials have resigned from posts not to be Sudanized — this is less than one-sixth of the total. The Government did not attempt to induce any class of these officials to stay, but rather made plain its desire to replace them by Sudanese as soon as this was possible, and indeed enacted legislation to remove altogether the possibility of renewing long-term contracts once concluded.

Heavy breeding of locusts in East Africa during the long rains is expected by the Anti-Locust Research Centre, and young swarms may appear from June onwards. In June/July the adults may be seriously invaded from north and west. Many mature swarms appeared in Eastern Africa during April, and there has been widespread living in eastern and northern Kenya parts of Ethiopia, Somalia, and British Somaliland.

Chief Waruhiu Memorial Fund

Governor's Tribute to a Great Christian Chief

A MEMORIAL FUND is being raised in Kenya to commemorate Senior Chief Waruhiu, a Kikuyu chief for more than 30 years who was ambushed and murdered by Mau Mau gangsters in October 1952. He had repeatedly warned his people against Mau Mau, and enjoined them to follow the Christian faith which the movement sought to destroy. A fortnight after his death a state of emergency was declared in the Colony.

Africans, Europeans, and Asians are members of the memorial committee, which comprises chiefs and African farmers from Kikuyu and Embu, European coffee growers and Asian business men from Nairobi. Two of the sons of the murdered man, Chief Simon Waruhiu and Mr. David Waruhiu, a district officer, are advising the committee.

Two acres of land have been given by the family for the memorial, which is to take the form of a training and trading centre for Africans, with special emphasis on cultivating smallholdings on an economic basis. The land also will provide homes for the trustees, offices, classrooms, etc., but a further 100 acres are required and African farmers in the neighbourhood have already offered to donate them.

Urgent Needs

For the purpose, buildings, the provision of sufficient capital equipment for the institute, and to provide sufficient funds until the farm becomes self-supporting, about £15,000 will be needed. Donations should be sent to Box 1014, Nairobi.

Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, said in the course of a broadcast appeal:

"Many of us were personal friends of Chief Waruhiu. The news of his savage murder shocked the world. He was murdered for his loyalty.

"This great chief has left his ideals behind him. His spirit was an example of Christian sacrifice. He set his heart on his example, to improve African agriculture, and to work for the fullest co-operation between the people of all races.

"On the anniversary of his tragic death some of his European, Asian, and African friends meet to decide upon a memorial fitting this great Christian gentleman. No immediate plan could be made in the Kikuyu Reserve, as associated the name of Waruhiu with the people with whom he lived and whom he advised. The Mau Mau struggle was at its worst. Now, two and a half years later, hundreds of Kikuyu have come to realize the folly of their ways and are willing to co-operate for the good of themselves and their own good."

World-Wide Appeal

"This appeal is to be world-wide. Senior Chief Waruhiu had friends everywhere. I am appealing only to Kenya, and to those of us who have had to face Mau Mau for over two years, with all its cruelty and barbarism. Remember that there was once an African amongst you who realized the evil in his tribe and who spent his last days in trying to persuade his people not to listen to the leaders of this Mau Mau society, but instead to follow the Christian faith which Mau Mau had come to destroy. Remember, too, the loyalists, Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru, many of whom have fought Mau Mau from the very start. Without these people there might be a very different story to tell tonight.

"It is on behalf of these loyalists, who have stood steadfast throughout, and who have proved their loyalty in the face of torture and death, that I make this appeal. Every possible help must be given to assist them in the future. I ask Kenya people, European, Asian, and African, to give some contribution towards this £15,000 in the memory of Senior Chief Waruhiu who lived for ideas which were right and died because he upheld his belief in the face of the forces of evil."

Faith in Kenya

"TO THOSE OF US who have faith in Kenya, who have confidence in the spirit of its people, who believe that when our present troubles are over we shall settle down in amity to work peacefully together, it is a great encouragement to see these new buildings going ahead and to see these signs of confidence in the future of the Colony." — Sir Charles Mortimer, at the opening of a new seven-storey building in Nairobi.

THE TRIAL OF JOMO KENYATTA by Montagu Slater

Few will quarrel with the author's assertion that Kenyatta and his five companions in the dock will become historical figures.

This book is something more than a mere record of proceedings. Mr. Slater handles his material with skill and presents the complicated issues in their proper settings of colour, prejudice, atrocity and fear.

Times Weekly Review

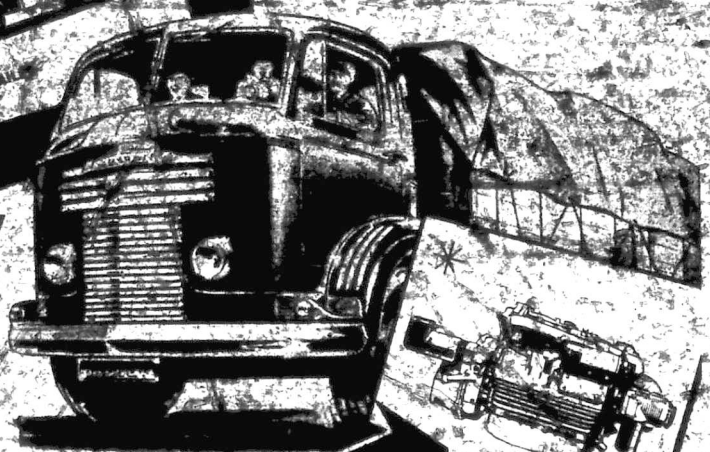
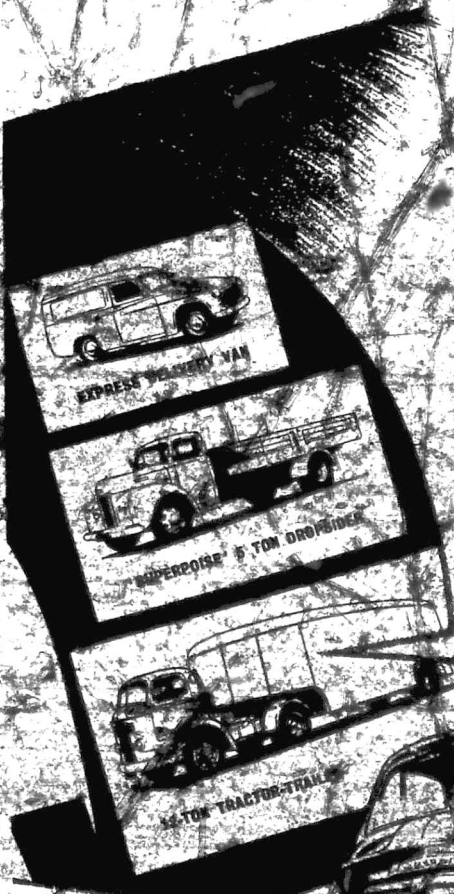
Large Crown 8vo. 18s.

SECKER & WARBURG

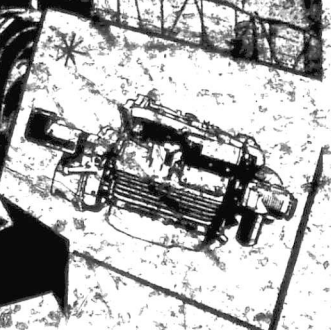
COMMER

VANS AND TRUCKS FOR EVERY PURPOSE UP TO 12 TONS

Whatever you need, Commercials are built from Van Delivery Van to 12 ton tractor trailer. You will depend on their stability, strength and operating economy. Choice of petrol or diesel engines in many models and a wide variety of bodies. Ask us to show you how you can save money with Commer.



the amazingly economical
COMMER 'TS3' DIESEL ENGINE
 A Direct injection two-stroke of amazing economy now available in 5-12 ton forward control models.



ROOTES

EXPORT DIVISION:
DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, PICCADILLY, LONDON W.1
 DISTRIBUTORS:

TANGANYIKA
 The International Motor Merc Ltd.
 P.O. Box 409
 DAR-ES-SALAAM

KENYA
 Devonshire Motors Ltd.
 Box No. 3020
 Gloucester House, Victoria Street,
 NAIROBI

UGANDA
 Hunts Motors Ltd.
 P.O. Box 55
 KAMPALA

The Primate in Africa

(Concluded from Page 1307)

When he laid the foundation stone in Fort Hall of a church to commemorate Kikuyu Christians who had opposed Mau Mau, many losing their lives in consequence, the Archbishop said:

"I have never had to face the kind of decision that some of you have faced, of life and death. It is very humbly that I speak to you, only praying that if such a decision ever came to me I might be as faithful as some of you have been."

He had come to encourage them, but they had given him far more encouragement than he could ever give. In visits to many parts of the world nothing had moved him more than the devotion of the people of Kenya.

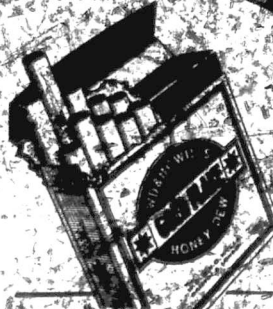
The Archbishop's first speaker in English, who translated in Kikuyu by the Rev. L. J. Beecher, Bishop of Mombasa. By the Archbishop's side was the Rt. Rev. Obediin Karuki, the first Kikuyu to be made an assistant bishop.

On the previous day, before he visited St. Paul's United Theological College in Lamuru, the Archbishop had visited the Rev. Samuel Muboro, who two years ago was beaten and left for dead because he refused to take a Mau Mau oath. The bodies of about 30 men treated his wounds with him.

At Lamuru, the School of which his uncle, the late Anna Fisher, is headmistress. The Archbishop said that the numbers of young people in England today could not be counted. "I never did not know the meaning of Good Friday or Easter Day, and attached no special importance to Christmas Day. He emphasized the need for Christian faith."

Livingstone's Map

The London Missionary Society is to present to the Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Dr. David Livingstone's map of his first great African journey. For many years it hung in the offices of the society in Livingstone House, Westminster, but in an air raid in 1941 it was blown to pieces. It was rescued and put together again.



The Cigarette
97
Good Taste

Nairobi Chamber Criticizes Budget

Strong Fear of Continued Inflation

NAIROBI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has carried unanimously a resolution expressing serious concern at the 1955-56 budget of Kenya on the grounds that it appears to accept inflation as a permanent feature of the country's post-war economy, that taxes introduced to meet emergency conditions are to be incorporated in the permanent tax structure and that expenditure planned accordingly, and that the use for current revenue purposes of arrears of income tax obscures the extent of the gap between requirements of expenditure and income.

While agreeing the need for a national grant, the chamber has asked the Government to take every opportunity to reduce the Government's income tax rates to a level which would be met by equitable contributions from all sections in the country, to remove all emergency taxes as soon as possible, to reduce the rate and to reduce the rate of inflation wherever that can be done without curtailment of essential services, or if substantial reduction cannot be achieved in that way, to modify its policy.

Chief, Emergency Expenditure

Mr. J. G. Gill has pointed out that the 1955-56 revenue of £2.7m. is £1.7m. less than the £4.4m. of 1954-55. He presented a statement of the Government's expenditure of £2.7m. or about £2.7m. in the 1955-56 financial year, before taking any account of £1.5m. of emergency expenditure.

Such a deficit on ordinary account, coupled with the great increase in the number of officials (from 21,500 in 1947 to 45,500 now) was characteristic of an inflationary policy. Government was compelling extensively for more power, thereby seriously affecting non-Government but nevertheless essential services. That problem ought to be tackled with determination at once.

Mr. J. E. Anderson welcomed the decision to invite a report from the United Kingdom Treasury to examine the financial arrangements in Kenya, but argued that satisfactory results could not be obtained unless they were accompanied by a commercial plan with basic lines of the activities of the staff and of the employment which the country requires.

Mr. E. G. Gill said that expenditure would often be reduced by the withdrawal of services. The Government's expenditure which included a grant of £250 a year and was scaled down in the 1955-56 report. The main part of the report was contained in the country's report.

Self-Sufficiency in Tanganyika

Large-Scale African Farmers

ACHIEVEMENT OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY in Tanganyika will supply foodstuffs — maize, sorghum, millet, and rice — is claimed in the annual report of the Agricultural Department for this year. Surpluses of these commodities for export are expected from the present crop.

In some areas which are marginal for maize there has been a change to the cultivation of sorghum, but some difficulty was experienced in disposing of the crop. It was bought at guaranteed prices and a lower support price had to be paid towards the end of the year. The price offered for maize, however, proved so attractive that in some places extensive damage was done to protective forest not covered by reservation.

Wheat Bread in Demand

The wheat position was less satisfactory owing to the rising demand by Africans for white bread in a territory with decidedly limited areas suitable for wheat growing. It will be necessary either to popularize a loaf of mixed flour or to import the grain, which in the past has been imported from Kenya.

The year also saw a further increase in the number of Africans who are farming on a scale greatly in excess of small-holding level, and it has now become impossible to distinguish between peasant and large farms on a racial basis. It was therefore decided that the Crown Land (Leased Production) Ordinances which were designed specifically for non-Native farmers holding rights of occupancy, should now be continued after the end of 1955. One of the main tasks for the coming year is to design a new pattern in which some form of multi-racial committees will play their part.



In Uganda there is absolutely no prospect of commerce. A little cash crop might be obtained but the export trade will mainly be in ivory which is diminishing in quantity every year in consequence of the destruction of the elephants.

Mr. Labouchere, M.P., in the House of Commons, July 31st, 1896, during a debate on the Uganda Railway Bill.

Finance, of course, has proved Mr. Labouchere's prophecy wrong. Uganda has become the largest producer of coffee in the East African continent and the second largest producer of cotton. In 1953, the exports of all 558,000 worth of raw coffee and £16,500,000 worth of raw cotton, apart from £5,018,000 worth of other items. Commercially, indeed, Uganda has become anywhere in the list of Uganda's exports and ivory hardly figures for a start. The National Bank of India Ltd. is proud of its contribution towards founding Mr. Labouchere's prognostications. Opening the first Banking Office in Uganda at Entebbe, on November 1st, 1916, the Bank witnessed the birth and establishment of the Protectorate's cotton and coffee industries. All along, the Bank's services have been at the disposal of the pioneers whose foresight, finance and skill have built Uganda's export trade from nothing to its present level.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Head Office: 25, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2
 West End (London) Branch: 103 St. James's Square, S.W.1

In addition to its branches in KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA and ZANZIBAR the Bank has branches in India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Assam and Somaliland Protectorate.

Kariba Project the Best Choice Power Can Be Delivered in 1960

Mr. ANDREW CORNELL, who is acknowledged to be one of the greatest experts in the world in hydro-electric power installations, said in Salisbury last week that his visit to the Rhodesias had strengthened his conviction that the Federal Government had been right to prefer the Kariba-Cafue scheme to that of the Kafue River.

He has advised the Federal Government to call its members before the end of this year for the main trial of the scheme, and for the supply of mechanical and electrical plant for the first stretch of the Kafue plain. He declares that power can be delivered in 1960.

When the river is caught in the trap set for it—a critical operation which must be carried out successfully in 1957—the rest is merely a matter of routine, said Mr. Cornell. "The final result is a foregone conclusion, without any possibility of error."

The chairman of the Federal Hydro-Electric Power Board, Mr. D. J. Anderson, flew back to Salisbury last week from a short visit to London. He is expected to visit Washington next month.

English Only

The Secretary of State, Minister of the Federation, Sir Roy Welensky, has said that an appeal by Afrikaans-speaking citizens for the language to be made the second official language of the Federation cannot be entertained. "It would be wrong and foolish of us to show any resentment of the use of other languages in homes or other private spheres," he said, "but we must insist with the utmost firmness on the maintenance of English as the language of the Federation. If a second language had to be chosen, what would the position be, having regard to the many Native tongues and dialects spoken in Central Africa?"

Angling in London

ST. JAMES' CLUB

This well-known block of Georgian and ornamental Stove Flats lies at the heart of London's social and business centre. It is within 100 yards of Buckingham Palace and Whitehall, and gives its members the finest facilities to all parts of London.

St. James' Club is run on the lines of a first-class Hotel, with the additional comfort of being free from the occupation of a private Suite. Meals are served either in the Flats or in a fully licensed Restaurant and bar which are reasonable, having regard to the facilities provided.

Mr. C. J. LAURENCE, HOLLIER, C.Y.O., 11, St. James' Place, London, Northern Rhodesia, will be pleased to give his personal attention to enquiries. Enquiries should be addressed to him at:

ST. JAMES' CLUB, BUCKINGHAM PALACE, LONDON, S.W.1

African's Tribute to Government

Fair Consideration for Proposals

Mr. R. M. Mankwato, an African member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, said at a recent meeting of the Western Province that the Government always prepared to listen and support any case if it could be convinced of the rightness of the arguments. He reasonably urged your debaters to counsel and address "as if our affairs were already decided" and we shall be wrong.

Mr. P. Mukanza (Ndebele) proposed and Mr. L. C. Kallikman (Tswana) seconded a motion that the title was an opportunity for an African to speak to the five Council of the Government. In the debate several speakers praised the work done by Mr. Mankwato, John Mofe and Mr. Franklin. Mr. Mankwato said that he would fully appreciate the feelings and emotions of the many people in the African community.

Mr. W. J. Simba, Secretary for Native Affairs, reminded the meeting that only last year the number of African members of the Legislative Council had increased from two to four and that this year two Africans from Northern Rhodesia had been appointed to the Federal Parliament.

A proposal for the establishment of a technical school received unanimous support. Mr. Kallikman said that there was not one African in the whole country who had the technical qualifications and training to fill a highly skilled engineering or other technical job.

Professor Basil Fletcher

PROFESSOR BASIL FLETCHER, D.Sc., Director of the Institute of Education at Bristol University, has been appointed as Professor in Education to the University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Professor Fletcher, who is also the University Professor of Education at Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada, and at Southampton University College, Bristol, has advised on the establishment of institutes of education in the university colleges of the West Indies and East Africa, and was a member of the Binns Mission on Education in East and Central Africa. His appointment is part of a plan to develop an institute of education at the new university college in Salisbury, made possible by a £50,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation.

Too Much Scotland

THE COLLEGE OF ARMS has sent Blantyre Town Council an alternative design for a coat of arms. The original design submitted was considered to be "too much Scotland." The new design shows a shield divided into four quarters, with the thistle of Scotland in a heart taken from the arms of Warwickshire (where Warwick was born) in two of the quarters, and two mission crosses in the other quarters, the whole surrounded by the Nyasaland crest. The coat of arms, which is accepted, will be engraved on the medallion of the Mayoral Chain which will be presented to the Council on its diamond jubilee this year by the British South Africa Company.

Immigration Committee

THE AMBASSADOR, Rhodesia, Government request, the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Industry has formed an advisory committee on immigration. It consists of the president of the chamber, Mr. F. G. Collins, as executive chairman, Mr. B. M. Scouts (Nyasaland Railways), Mr. C. E. Sney (Tea Association), Mr. E. Robins (Tobacco Association), and Messrs. H. G. Ansell and L. A. Little (Employers' Association).



20-kV CIRCUIT-BREAKERS

for the State Electricity Commission
Victoria



Sixteen 20-kV, 5,000-MVA Shuntarc oil circuit-breakers have been ordered by the State Electricity Commission, Victoria, Australia. The illustration shows the installation at Yallourn power station where six of the circuit-breakers are already in commission.

Super-tension BTH Shuntarc circuit-breakers are in service in many parts of the world; a recent order from the British Columbia Electric Company covers 230-kV, 5,500-MVA units.

BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON

THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON COMPANY LIMITED, RUGBY, ENGLAND

Member of the AEE group of companies

A 2974

Representatives

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Messrs. A. Baumann & Co., Ltd.
 NORTHERN COLONY, Nairobi, P.O. Box 538. Mombasa P.O. Box 323.
 TANZANIA: Dar-es-Salaam, P.O. Box 277. Lindi P.O. Box 146.
 UGANDA: Kampala P.O. Box 335. ZANZIBAR: Nairobi P.O. Box 500.

RHODESIA: Messrs. J. & F. Felton, Ltd.
 Bulawayo P.O. Box 324. Gwelo P.O. Box 489. Salisbury P.O. Box 586.
 Gaborone P.O. Box 118. Harare P.O. Box 121. Umtata P.O. Box 128.

And others throughout the world.

Commonwealth Art Exhibition

EAST AFRICA had a bigger showing of pictures outside than inside the "Artists from the Commonwealth" third annual exhibition at the Imperial Institute in South Kensington, which opened on Friday and will close on June 9. The same Negro elongated figures continue to practise the arts of peace and war as energetically as ever in another part of the building, and four attractive oil paintings of Kenya from scenes adorn the staircase up to the art gallery. In the exhibition itself the only works by an African from the host territories are a group of wood carvings of figures by the woman artist Mutasya of Kenya who displays a capacity for variety and originality. The European group containing the artist Francis Irvine of Kenya, whose portrait of a Masai warrior is one of the outstanding pictures in the show, J. Tyndale-Biscoe, a Southern Rhodesian, whose four works included a striking little girl with a head of corn, a group of people in old Kenya, Bromley of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who two beautifully gay street scenes, and G. Boyd, a Rhodesian, who an abstract design entitled "Kenya". The exhibition is not without interest, but it would be an exaggeration to claim that it is representative of Commonwealth artists.

German Scholarships

Applications from Kenya residents for the Alexander von Humboldt scholarships, granted for 10 months' studies at German universities have been invited by the Consulate in Nairobi of the Federal Republic of Germany. Candidates were required to have completed full secondary course and to have a full knowledge of German.

Federation the Key Point

Creating A Multi-Racial Community

THE IMPORTANCE OF DEMONSTRATING somewhere in Africa that it is possible to create a multi-racial community in which there is security for all, and in which man's status and opportunities will depend solely on his character and ability, is emphasized in a leaflet issued by the Universities' Mission to Central Africa which is entitled "Whither Africa? Through Racial Strife to Disaster? Or Through Reconciliation to Peace?"

The leaflet says: —

"South Africa is heading for disaster. This is at least the conviction of many a public opinionist at the permanent subordination of the great non-European majority can hardly produce any other results. Not all but a few of the white South Africans, whether of Dutch or British descent, approve of it at least in principle. They do so because they believe that any other course would bring even greater danger to their civilization.

Race does not know which way to turn. The forcible suppression of Mau Mau terrorism is not enough. Contentment and racial harmony must be created. But there is no kind of agreement as to how this can be done, and widely differing views are expressed about future relationships between the races.

"In both these countries the Gospel is preached with all its implications about the brotherhood of man. Church leaders condemn racial discrimination, both because it is un-Christian in itself and because pride and hatred corrupt men's souls. But what is most needed is the demonstration, somewhere in Africa, of the possibility of a multi-racial community, where there is security for all and a man's status and opportunities depend on his character and ability and not on the colour of his skin.

Kenya's Handicap

It is in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and in Tanganyika Territory that there is the best hope that this may be accomplished. Both countries are firmly committed to the attempt, and they are not so handicapped as South Africa and Kenya by past and present bitterness.

"In Tanganyika there is no colour bar, and there is equal representation for Europeans, Africans and Asians in the non-official membership of the Legislative Council. In the Federation important steps are being taken to draw the non-Europeans into partnership with the whites and to increase their opportunities for advancement in education and industry. The battle is not yet won, and a hard struggle remains, but there is hope.

"The key point is the Federation, where there are many more Europeans, but Tanganyika is important too. These territories have the chance of demonstrating to the whole of Africa, and indeed to the world, that it is possible to create a State in which there are equal rights for all civilized men, and every encouragement for the backward to advance. If they succeed, they will go far to save not only themselves but other parts of Africa as well.

"Whether they can do so depends upon the quality and character of both Europeans and Africans — the one no less than the other.

"African Christians, when asked whether they desired a guaranteed number of seats on the provincial synod, replied that they did not. We trust our European fellow Christians, and we want the best people chosen, whatever their race. In public life there are Christian leaders, European and African, who are guided by Christian principle and whose influence is great. The opportunity is there, if all Christian people will help to bring good will among men."

Service for Visitors

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association, a friendly public service organisation, has set up a local office for advice, information, transport, companies, and also Government of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. The Association wishes to assist visitors to these territories, and to give advice. It has mainly visitors. Information is available in Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Mombasa, and Nairobi. These addresses are:

BEALAM
101, Upper, opposite
the Stadium

ROHESIA
Kilindiya (Entrance
to Docks Gates)

KAMPALA
St. Andrew Rd. (opposite
Imperial Hotel)

NAIROBI
Herdings St. (opposite
bus terminus)

For further enquiries should be addressed to
THE INFORMATION OFFICE, E.A.T.A.
P.O. Box 2073, NAIROBI, KENYA.

IN LONDON, the Association is represented by the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Fenchurch Square, W.C.2.

IN SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be sent to our representative at East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 16-17 Smith Street, Durban.

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

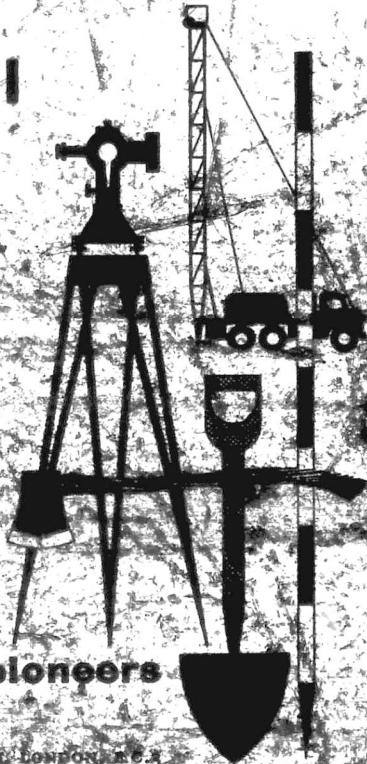
Pioneering for Oil

TO THE OILMEN of the world goes the credit, and the adventure, of opening up many of the waste places of the earth. Under deserts, prairies, marshes and seas, otherwise bleak and unharvested, may lie oil. Oil for lamps, for cooking stoves, for industry, for farming, for the world on wheels, the ships and aircraft of all nations. The oilmen must always go out and find new sources of supply, so great is the demand. They must drill the wasteland to dredge up the hidden treasure that the earth holds imprisoned.

But that treasure has to be located first. More than a million wells have been drilled for oil through the earth's surface during the last ninety years. But only a fraction of these exploratory drillings have found oil.

Shell Research is constantly advancing the science of oil-finding. Today the aeroplane, the helicopter and the seismograph (measuring waves from man-made earthquakes) help the geologist, the geophysicist, the mineralogist and the paleontologist.

The search for oil is still an adventure, still an advance into the unknown. The oilmen are like the migrating cranes in Homer, settling ever onwards.



research backs the pioneers

THE SHELL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED, ST. HELEN'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.3

**Reliability
that
gives
confidence**



The A.E.C. "Regal" Mark IV is still the first choice of operators where unflinching reliability on the longest runs and the steepest roads is essential. This robust and well-proved chassis with its silent, strong-pulling 6 cyl. 11.3 litre underfloor diesel engine, has the power of manoeuvrability and braking capabilities which inspire passenger confidence and adds to these a standard of service and economy of operation that is in the highest A.E.C. tradition.

Operated on long distance service by Greyhound Bus Lines, Johannesburg — a "Regal" Mark IV, 48 seats.

The A.E.C. REGAL (MARK IV)

A.E.C. SALES LTD., EXPORT DIVISION, 49 BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, ENGLAND

Distributors for Uganda & Rhodesia:

NORTHERN RHODESIA Rhodesian Development Motors Ltd., St. Patrick's Road, P.O. Box 179, Ndola.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA Rhodesian Development Corporation Ltd., P.O. Box 1779, Salisbury.

UGANDA The Uganda Co. (Africa) Ltd., P.O. Box 1, Kampala.



NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Muhammadan fasting month of Ramadan has ended this week.

Three Somalis lost their lives and 15 were injured when a lorry overturned near Las Anod in the Somaliland Protectorate.

The Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is to introduce a nomination scheme for immigrants.

A baby boy has been born in the London Zoo, where the East African animal has bred on only two previous occasions in 1931 and 1932.

Two schemes in Blantyre, Malawi, are still suspended on a budget. Now the town council has decided to buy a street, which will have a two-mile radius.

Appointments in H.M. Overseas Civil Service, published by H.M. Stationery Office, 25, describes official appointments in Colonial and other overseas territories.

The cost-of-living indices in the Sudan having dropped 7 points since August, the Council of Ministers has decided to cut cost-of-living allowances to officials by 5% for May, June, and July.

Objective Booklet

"The Story of the Uganda Agreement" (Machmillan, 2s. 8d.) is the title of an objective booklet of more than 100 pages by Mr. J. V. Wild. It carries a foreword by the Kabaka of Buganda. Much of the space is devoted to the reproduction of documents and letters.

The following Northern Rhodesian annual reports for 1954, published by the Government Printer, Lusaka, have been received in London: Department of Geological Survey (2s.); Department of Veterinary Services (1s.); Printing and Stationery Department (7s.).

A new 400-mile railway from Southern Rhodesia to Laurence Maritz, Portuguese East Africa, is a year ahead of schedule. Last week two construction teams, one Rhodesian and one Portuguese, met 19 miles inside Rhodesian territory. The rest of the line is estimated at £53m.

Federal Development

The Federation's development rate is among the fastest in the world, according to Dr. A. M. Karamick, economic adviser to the World Bank, who is visiting the Federation in connection with the Government's request for a loan to help finance the Kariba hydro-electric power scheme.

The shop window of the East African Office in London, which was reported last week to call attention to industries recently established or extended in East Africa, does that for Kenya industries only. The displays are the responsibility of the Kenya public relations officer in London.

East African Airways Crash

A DAKOTA AIRCRAFT of East African Airways Corporation with 16 passengers and five crew crashed high on Kilimanjaro last Wednesday when on the last lap of a journey from Durban to Nairobi.

Wreckage having been seen about 500 feet below the snow-line, two parties of mountaineers set for the peak at the weekend. Many aircraft were engaged for days in the search for the missing air liner, which is believed to have been completely burnt out. At one time 17 aircraft were searching at the same time.

Among the passengers was the wife of one of them, being the wife of Mr. M. M. M., general manager of East African Airways.

Land Compensations

Amendments to the Emergency Regulations regarding compensation payments to the owners of requisitioned land, published in a recent *Kenya Gazette*, lay down that buildings erected by Government on requisitioned land will not normally entitle the landowners to compensation. Under the new regulations compensation will not be paid for any buildings or works erected or carried out at public expense by the Government or any of the United Kingdom if the land on which the work was carried out was in the possession of the Government immediately before it was requisitioned. But the Government pay compensation if the buildings or works were constructed before the date of the land requisition unless they were erected or carried out under an obligation enforceable by the owner of the land.

Uganda's Memorial Windows

UGANDA'S MEMORIAL WINDOWS in King George VI have been dedicated in St. Paul's Cathedral, Kampala, in the centre of a three-light window in the south transept, beneath a cross, the King is depicted kneeling as he dedicated himself after his coronation. Other panels portray scenes from the lives of men who gave themselves to the service of Uganda — the pioneer C.M.S. missionary Alexander Mackinnon, George Pilkington, and Henry Herbert Dutta, the first ordained Muganda, Bishop Tucker, Dr. (later Sir) Albert and Katherine Cook, Canon Apollis Kivebelaya, and Stanley, the man who sent the message which brought the first Christian missionaries. The windows are the work of Miss Joan Howson of Putney, London.

Nyasaland's Migrant Labour

LAST YEAR more than 160,000 Nyasaland Africans were working in the Union of South Africa and in Northern and Southern Rhodesia. They sent back £77,900 in remittances. This is stated in the 1954 report of Nyasaland Labour Department, which points out that most migrant Africans preferred to seek work as free agents rather than by contract with recruiting organizations. Six trade unions were registered in the Protectorate at the end of last year — three African, two European, and one Asian. The Labour Department settled more than 2,000 wage complaints in nine months.

Fight against Leprosy

LORD LOYD, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, said at last week's annual meeting of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association that it was still possible to treat only one case of leprosy in ten. Here and there all known cases in a limited sphere have been reached, and where this has been achieved the cumulative effect has been tremendous over the last five years. But as we reduce leprosy by thousands in one area, wider surveys and closer diagnosis reveal other thousands elsewhere.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

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

PLEASE
SEND
ME

For One Year, and until countermanded

AT £7.00 (70s. per annum)

OR

ORDINARY EDITION (30s. per annum)

(Delete as necessary)

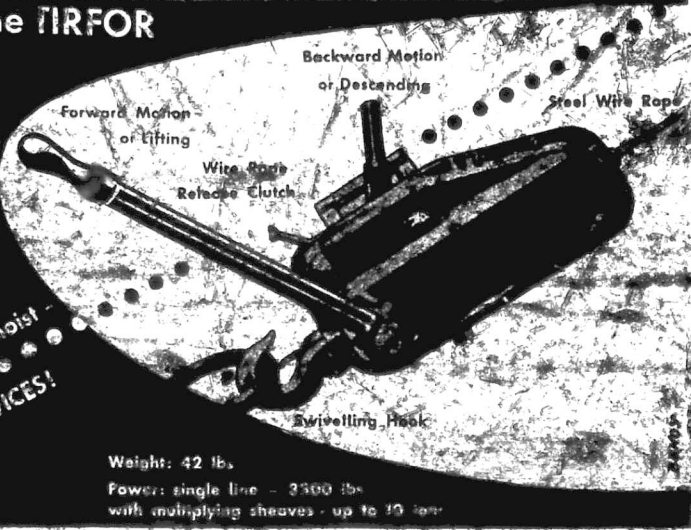
Name and Rank
(Block Capitals, please)

Full Postal Address
(Block Capitals, please)

Signature

The 6 Assets of the TIRFOR

- ➡ 1) Portable
- ➡ 2) Quickly put into operation
- ➡ 3) Unlimited Capacity
- ➡ 4) Operating in any Position
- ➡ 5) Load Movement Controllable to one-thousandth of an inch
- ➡ 6) Safety Features: essential parts doubled



1 TIRFOR
 combining winch and chain hoist
DOES 1000 SERVICES!

Weight: 42 lbs.
 Power: single line - 2300 lbs.
 with multiplying sheaves - up to 10 tons

Exclusive Agents:

SUDAN: Mitchell Coats & Co (SA) Ltd.
 P.O. Box 221, Khartoum.

KENYA: Mechanised Handling Ltd.
 P.O. Box 3882, Nairobi.

UGANDA: Twentsche Overseas Trading Co. Ltd.
 P.O. Box 162, Kampala.

TANGANYIKA: Van Eeghen & Macdaine (EA) Ltd.
 P.O. Private Bag, Dar-Es-Salaam.

*Manufactured by
 Societe SA Luxembourg*

Visiting Africa?



**Will Malaria be
 there to meet you?**

Not if you take your daily tablet of 'Paludrine', the modern anti-malarial.

Paludrine

PALUDRINE is your first safeguard against malaria, and has none of the unpleasant side-effects associated with other antimalarials. It is completely safe, even for babies (in appropriate dosage).

Manufactured by IMPERIAL CHEMICAL (PHARMACEUTICALS) LIMITED, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND. A subsidiary company of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

Representatives in East Africa:
AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES & CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (EAST AFRICA) LTD., Mansions House, Nairobi.

Distributors:
SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD. and all branches.



IMPORTS

**BUILDING EQUIPMENT
 & MATERIALS, HARDWARE**

TANGANYIKA COTTON CO. (HOLDING) LTD.
 P.O. Box 410 - Mansions House - Nairobi

Subsidiary Company Offices

**NAIROBI, MOMBASA, KAMPALA,
 TINJA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, MOROGORO
 and MWANZA**

U.K. Correspondents:
Reynolds and Gibson

30, Exchange Street, East,
 Liverpool 2.

Of Commercial Concern

The South African Minister of Economic Affairs, Dr. A. J. van Rhyen, said in the Assembly last week that his country's really important export markets were in Central and East Africa. He said that competition with the United Kingdom, whose production costs, however, were generally about 20% lower than those of South Africa. He described the trade talks with Ministers of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as a hard but friendly fight.

Sales of Southern Rhodesian fire-cured tobacco at the Salisbury auction have advanced £25m. in 10 weeks to 73,500 tons, developed 42,000 lb. per lb. and some quantities have reached 70d. Buyers from the U.K. market have taken rather more than 20m. lb. Australia following with 2.3m. About 70m. lb. of the crop remain to be sold.

Australian Trade Pact

An Australian delegation to negotiate a trade agreement between the Australian and Federal Governments has arrived in Salisbury. There has been a truce in trade relations between Australia and Southern Rhodesia since 1941. Last year the Federation bought nearly £2m. worth of goods from Australia.

The new cement factory at Bamburi, near Mombasa, is now producing over 200 tons a day. With the installation of a third line, its output is expected to rise to over 300 tons a day.

At last week's London auction, 1,582 packages of African tea were sold for an average of 3s. 7.45d. The highest price reached was 3s. 11.4d. for a consignment from Kenya.

Exports of sugar from Mauritius last year are estimated at 490,000 metric tons, of which 67,824 tons had been exported by April 30.

Anglo-Japanese Trade Pact Markets in East Africa

The SINGLE BRITISH KINGDOM TRADE COMMISSIONER in East Africa, Mr. G. H. Dow Smith, said in Manchester on Monday that the effect of the Anglo-Japanese trade agreement on textile imports into Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika had not yet been felt, although orders for the future had been depressed. The value of British cotton piece goods exports to the territories last year was £3.4m. The territories had imported £2.17m. worth of goods of all kinds from all sources.

Mr. Dow Smith spoke of the increasing purchasing power of Africans. He said the money they had had spent on food last year mainly on their grain, but now they were buying more of their food supplies.

Poor Coffee Yields

APPROXIMATELY 100,000 ACRES, an elected member of the Kenya Legislative Council, 108 coffee estates in the Colony, which together farm 9,468 acres, are at present sub-economic. He stated that the 168 had paid only £61 in income tax between them last year, but that they would have to pay £22,448 in export tax on their shipments. Estates which had averaged less than 2 cwt. of coffee per acre last season had coffee trees worth £873,000, but were liable for income tax on profits aggregating only £13,000.

Opulent Africans

ONE AFRICAN in Uganda is believed to have made a profit of about £15,000 last year from coffee. Several engaged in the fishing industry are known to have earned incomes of between £3,000 and £5,000, and some of the men who transported the coal traded in it made between £600 and £2,000. Hundreds of Africans in Uganda now have incomes of £500 and upwards.



THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

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

1922

1938

1953

Generators operated	1,704	Underlying capital	£7,993	Subscriptions received	19
Number of Consumers	2,000	Number of Consumers	20 million units	Annual consumption	187 million units
Annual consumption	£29,000	Annual consumption	£845,000	Capital	£6,981,100

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD. Electricity Supply
Nairobi, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Narok, Meru, Machakos, Malindi, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Pemba, Lamu, P.O. Box 291, Telegrams: "Electric", Bunch, System, A.C. 215/230 volts 3 phase

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. TANZANIA, P.O. Box 281, Tanga, Telegrams: "Tanesco", Hydro Electric Station at Pangani Falls, System, A.C. 400/200 volts 3 phase

DAE ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 226, Telegrams: "Dardeen", Branches at Arusha, (North), Mwanza, Tabora, Morogoro, Dodoma, Moshi, Lindi, Mtwara, Zanzibar, System, A.C. 400/220 volts 3 phase

LONDON OFFICE
44, Queen Street, E.C. 4, Tel. City 3046, add. 1, BUCKLE, LONDON.



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

Branches:-

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar, Blakoba, Mwanjani, Mbale, Lindi, Mwanza

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

Responsible Agents

The African Mercantile Co., Ltd
 5, Swinburn House, 11-13, St. Swinburn Lane,
 London, E.C.2

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, Finsbury Square, London, W.C.2
 Telephone: Writchall, 3701/2/3
 Telegrams: Eastafrcom, Lond. Cable: Eastafrcom, Lond.

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

Benguela Railway
 Company
 Princes House,
 95 Gresham Street,
 LONDON, E.C.2.

General Traffic Agents:
 Leopold Walford
 Shipping, Ltd.,
 48-50 St. Mary Axe,
 LONDON, E.C.2.

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 COM-
 STELLATION EVERY WEEK FROM
 NAIROBI**



AIR-INDIA

INTERNATIONAL

P.O. Box 3006, Nairobi, Kenya

London Office:

35 CURZON STREET, LONDON, W.1



Yes....

THE UGANDA COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD

for all produce of Uganda:—

TEA · COFFEE · COTTON · OILS

PAPAIN · VANILLA · OILSEEDS

OILCAKES & FEEDING STUFFS

RUBBER · SPICES

KAMPALA P.O. Box No. 1 (Telephone 3274) and at
JINJA, MBALE and FORT PORTAL

London Agents:

THE UGANDA COMPANY (LONDON) LTD
16 Bywood Square, London, E.C.2. Telephone: G.R. (2) 6467/8
Telegrams: Uganda-Britain, London



*For
Lower Building Costs
Easier Workability
and
A Better Finish*

use

“ROCKLIME”

**THE
IDEAL BUILDING LIME**

Manufactured by

Uganda Cement Industry Limited

**TORORO
UGANDA**

Telephone 69

P.O. Box 74

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

July, June 2, 1953
No. 1697

30c yearly post free
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper



July 22
JUNE 22
JULY 7E
SEPT. 9

B.I.

s.s. UGANDA
s.s. KENYA

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
14-16 COVENTRY STREET, SW1 & 122 LEADENHALL STREET, EC3
OR YOUR LOCAL TRAVEL AGENCY

Specially Designed
SHIPS and LAUNCHES

ALDOUS
Successors Ltd.

BRIGHTLINGSEA,
ESSEX, ENGLAND.

ALUMINIUM, STEEL OR WOOD CRAFT
UP TO 160 FEET.

COMPLETE OR FOR EXPORT & RE-ERECTION

BRIGHTLINGSEA
NEWAY, BRIGHTLINGSEA

RATES FROM 150/- FOR 4 WEEKS
(FROM OCTOBER - MARCH 1954)

DRIVE YOURSELF

NO RELEASE CHARGE

HH
HASLEMERE HIRE GARD

NO MILEAGE LIMIT

MORRIS HOUSE (DEPT. M 37) - ALDERSHOT - ENGLAND

Telephone: Aldershot 588 Telegrams: H H Hire, Aldershot

No Outside Day Excursion Continent 1953 Car Hire Warrant Travellers

M.P.s. With East and Central African Interests

ROBIN LINE

Fast Regular Service — Cargo and Passengers

ROBIN HOOD
 Will accept cargo for CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LORENCO MARQUES, BEIRA

ROBIN ELLERRE
 Will accept cargo for CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LORENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM

ROBIN GRAY
 Will accept cargo for CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LORENCO MARQUES, BEIRA

ROBIN DONCASTER
 Will accept cargo for CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LORENCO MARQUES, BEIRA

ROBIN KETTERING
 Will accept cargo for CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LORENCO MARQUES, BEIRA

NEW YORK
 Baltimore and Philadelphia

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA
 Also MADAGASCAR and MAURITIUS

Cargo will be accepted at any ports for ST. JOHN, N.S. (Subject Indorsement).

ROBIN GODFELLOW
 ROBIN HOWARTH
 ROBIN SHEPWOOD
 ROBIN DONCASTER
 ROBIN KETTERING

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LIMITED
 Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2
 Telephone: WIND 6000

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (S.A.) LIMITED
 Johannesburg, Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Laurence Marquis, Beira

W.M. COTTS & COMPANY LIMITED
 Durban

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (E.A.S.) LIMITED
 Mombasa, Zanzibar, Malindi

KANTHUES, JUANITER & CO. LIMITED
 Zanzibar, Tangaz, Ujiji, Mtwara

General Agents: **R. & K. DUNFONSEL & CIA**
 Madagascar, Transilvania and Tandariva

Doha, Madagascari, Forts
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
 and their Agents

HEAD OFFICE: **SEAS SHIPPING CO. INC.** 39, CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK, 7

TRANS ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between Beira and Nyasaland

(with connections at Dora Ana for Tete)

A daylight service between Beira and Nyasaland is operated weekly by Diesel Rail Cars with buffet, leaving Limbe on Sundays and returning from Beira on Mondays. A weekly train also operates an overnight service with Restaurant and Sleeping Cars.

Diesel Rail Cars with buffet from Limbe and Mentyre to Milpa (for Lake Nyasa Hotels) connect at Chipoka Harbour with the Railways M.V. "Hala II" for all Lake Nyasa Ports to Mwanza (for Mbeya), Tanganyika.

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.

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, W.1.

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"
 Telephone: WHITeHALL 2040. Cables: "NORHODCOM 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, Bullfinch Buildings, London, E.C.4.

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

Campling Bros & Vanderwal Ltd.

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

FLYING

Operating Flying Instructors Sales and Service
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPREHENSIVE PRIVATE-FLYING ORGANISATION IN EAST AFRICA

REPAIRS/REVISION

First class repairs and overhauls for all types of Industrial, Commercial, Clinical and Domestic purposes. Expert advice, installation & maintenance. **AIR CONDITIONING PLANT** for all purposes.

REPAIRS

Radio, Gramophones, Hi-Fi, Tape Recorders, Inter-office communications, soundings apparatus, Cinema projectors, etc. Sales and Service.

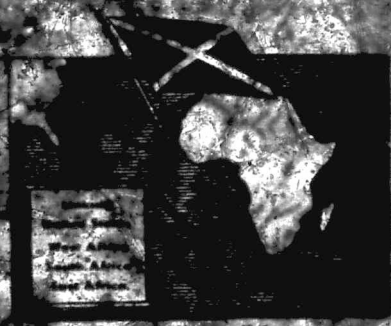
AGENCY ENQUIRIES WELCOMED

Campling Bros & Vanderwal Ltd.

CAPE TOWN	155	Telephone 22425	Cables ATOMIC
HEMPHREYS	120	Telephone 3209	Cables ATOMIC
DAY & TAYLOR	110	Telephone 3300	Cables ATOMIC

UNITED KINGDOM BRANCH & SHIPPING AGENTS

100 MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3. Telephone: RUSSON 7515 Cables: MIERSOO



EAST REGULAR SAILINGS

Between U.S.A. and EAST AFRICA

also between U.S.A. and SOUTH AFRICA

and between AFRICA and WEST AFRICA

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

P.O. Box 320, Mombasa (Tel. 1887)

FARRELL LINES

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

General Managers: JAMES J. SCHNIE, SON & CO., 26 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y. LONDON, E.C.3

To South and East Africa

WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE			INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES				
LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON and DURBAN			LONDON AND CONTINENT				
1 "Braamfontein Castle"	From Southampton June 9	1 "Walmer Castle"	London June 20	2 "Durban Castle"	London July 7	3 "Durban Castle"	London July 8
1 "Pretoria Castle"	June 16	1 "Kenya Castle"	July 22	1 "Rhodesia Castle"	Aug. 4	1 "Rhodesia Castle"	Aug. 5
1 "Durban Castle"	June 23	1 "Edinburgh Castle"	July 7	1 "Bismarck Castle"	Aug. 17	1 "Bismarck Castle"	Aug. 18
1 "Athlone Castle"	June 30	1 "Windsor Castle"	July 14	1 "Ost. East Coast, S. Afr. West Coast"		1 "Ost. West Coast, S. Afr. West Coast"	
1 "Carnarvon Castle"	July 7	1 "Capetown Castle"	July 21	1 "Ost. and Round Africa Coast"			
1 "Edinburgh Castle"	July 14						
1 "Windsor Castle"	July 21						
1 "Capetown Castle"	July 28						

Photo Material 10 in Lits Palace

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 3, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 5. Tel. MAW 3900.
 Passenger Dept. MKH 510.
 Cable: ENGLAND, LONDON, UNION-CASTLE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
 Branch Offices: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow.
 All cables subject to alteration without notice.

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 1828. Head Office: 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W. 1. (Facing Cenotaph)
 Federation Branches: Carolina House, 29 Union Avenue, Salisbury, 66 Seventh Street, Gwelo, and Jotall Building, Main Street, Umtali. Branches in India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon.
 AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Save time and money
with **RAPODEC** products.

Rapodoc plastic emulsion paint

TUNGOLAC

Specially recommended for the wherever
water is cracked by sea air or extremes of
temperature. Tungolac is available in 6,
50 and 100 lb. containers.

HALL'S DISTEMPER

Hall's Distemper is the famous and famous White Paint
obtainable. Being oil based, one of the most durable and
washable covering. Tungolac is made in
standard interior where the fine finish is wanted.



Resistant to water and
salt. Does not dry. High
opacity, which combined
with carefully selected pig-
ments gives a brilliant
finish.

- Easy to apply
- May be re-coated 3 hours
after application
- Excellent covering power
and opacity
- Does not stain
- May be touched up
and left to dry
- No cracking or
peeling

Represented by
GAILEY & ROBERTS LTD HARRISON STREET,
MILBURN, KENYA COLONY.
Agents for Nairobi, Eldoret, Kericho, Kisumu, Malindi, Mombasa, Port of Mombasa, Shikote, Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Zanzibar, Kilindi and Tanga.

CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW, and BIRKENHEAD
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, 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

Loading Brokers:
STANLEY TAYLOR & CO.,
LIVERPOOL, 2

London Agents:
TEMPERLEYS, HASLHURST & CO., LTD.
LONDON, EC2

A. Baumann & Company, Limited

INCORPORATED IN KENYA

GENERAL MERCHANTS

Established 1894

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000.

ISSUED CAPITAL AND RESERVES £200,000

Exporters

COFFEE (ARABICA & ROBUSTA) & B.M.A. MARK
BUYING, BLENDING AND BULKING BY
QUALIFIED EUROPEAN TRADERS

GENERAL PRODUCE

OILSEEDS, OILCAKES, PULSES,
GRAMS, SPICES, TANNING EX-
TRACT, WATTLEBARK, BEES-
WAX, 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
- "Red Triangle" Nairobi Cement
- Rock Brand Pororo Cement
- "Basket" Brand Bambari Cement
- The Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (S.A.) Ltd. Uganda & C.

Engineers

QUALIFIED ENGINEERING STAFF AVAILABLE TO
DESIGN 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 Corp. Ltd.
- British Insulated Callender Cables Ltd.
- Island Screw Co. Ltd.
- Wadkin Ltd.
- Christy & Norris Ltd.
- J. & E. Hall Ltd.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

A. BAUMANN & CO. (UGAN-
DA) COFFEE MILLS LTD.
Coffee Curing Factories at
Kampala and Masaka.

A. BAUMANN & CO. (COT-
TON) LTD. Cotton Merchants

A. & C. FOODS MANUFACTURERS
Balanced Feeds for Cattle, Pigs
and Poultry

STEAMSHIP & GENERAL
AGENCIES LTD. Steamship
Agents, Clearing & Forwarding.

A. BAUMANN & CO. (LON-
DON) LTD. 1, Lloyd's Avenue,
London, E.C.3.

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

STEEL BROTHERS & CO. LTD.
Rice, Gunnies and all other
"Produce" and "Manufactures" of
the East.

BUNYORO AGRICULTURAL
CO. LTD.

BUTIYOBO AGRICULTURAL
CO. (MANAGING AGENCY)
LTD.

PEIRCE BAUMANN & CO.
LTD. MTWARA

STEEL BROTHERS (TAN-
ZANIA FORESTS) LTD. East
African Timbers.

A. BAUMANN & CO., LTD.

P.O. Box 28
NAIROBI

P.O. Box 223
HOMBASA

P.O. Box 216
NAKURU

P.O. Box 218
KAMPALA

P.O. Box
MOMBASA

P.O. Box 277
DAR ES SALAAM

P.O. Box 144
LINDI

P.O. Box 18
MTWARA

THE COMPANY IS OPEN TO CONSIDER ALL PROPOSALS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
SECONDARY INDUSTRIES IN THE EAST AFRICAN TERRITORIES

Just to remind you . . .

That last year we paid
a bonus on members' purchases of £4,250,000

That our passage department can offer
expert advice on booking by air and sea



THE KENYA FARMERS ASSOCIATION (CO-OP) LTD.

NAKURU

Branches at:

Vinduroi, Kiunga, Naivasha, Nairobi, Mombasa, Thomson's Falls, Molo, Kericho, Hoey's Bridge, Lugari,
Moshi T.T., Arusha T.T., Iringa T.T.

*Loans for
Homes*

*Safety for
Savings*

Generous advances granted
to Home buyers on most
favourable terms



Investments received on
Share or deposit at attrac-
tive rates of interest

**FIRST RHODESIAN
PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY**

CHIEF OFFICE: PERMANENT HOUSE, Box 420, LUSAKA, N. RHODESIA

Other Offices in Tanganyika and Nyasaland

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

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

Telephone: HOUSe 2224

Inland Telegrams:

STAFIC; Waverley, London

NEWSPAPER, London

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1341	East Africa Tourist	
Election Who's Who	1341	Travel Association	1354
Belgian Colonial Policy	1345	Letter to the Editor	1356
Kerry's India Congress	1347	Uganda Delegation	1358
Nile Waters Dispute	1348	Leslie Mining News	1367
Sir Philip Mitchell on Matters	1350	Company Report	1368

Founder and Editor:

P. S. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1955

Vol. 31

No. 1999

30s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

BOTH POLITICAL PARTIES gave proof during the general election campaign of their conviction that Colonial affairs have no significant influence upon British public opinion. Mr. James Griffiths, it is true, devoted half of his broadcast on behalf of the Socialists to emotional emphasis on the plight of the peoples of the backward countries of the world, telling his listeners that they must be prepared to "sweat and strive in order to accelerate the development of those under-privileged territories"—but he shrewdly sugared the pill with the promise that that ought in time to place the millions of new customers for United Kingdom exports. There was, however, no noticeable welcome for that type of propaganda in Labour circles, and most Conservative candidates were likewise averse to mention of the Empire. Indeed, a foreigner who knew nothing about our Imperial heritage and responsibilities and judged merely from the election addresses of the candidates of all parties, newspaper reports of their speeches, and such meetings as he managed to attend might easily have been left in ignorance that Her Majesty's Government and the British people have the honourable duty of administering the affairs of vast Colonial Dependencies. In more robust times the Imperial theme was not treated with such timidity. Will this unsatisfactory aspect of the election campaign awaken the small minority of persons in public life who care for the Colonies to the pressing need for far better representation of their interests? If such men and women will not use their influence and their platforms for the purpose, who will? They should have been shocked by the neglected opportunities of the election weeks—and by the fact that the most prominent recent references to the Colonies in London papers (apart from the

few which specialize in Colonial affairs) have been by Mr. Dingle Foot in the *Observer*, and by Mr. Brockway in *Truth*. For seldom does either writer by either paper express a point of view generally acceptable to East or Central Africa.

Probably no House of Commons has ever contained so many members with at least some personal knowledge of East and Central Africa as that which is about to assemble. Not many of its members, however, are required to give even the briefest biographical details of all the MPs who are known to have visited one or other of the territories with which this newspaper is concerned or to have special interests in them. The scores of names there listed are evidence of what could be done to give the British public much needed information about Colonial affairs and requirements. Apart from the tiny, noisy, eccentric clique symbolized by Mr. Fenner Brockway, Mr. John Dugdale, Mr. Leslie Hale, and Sir Leslie Brumner, very few of them are extremists, or even stereotypes. Indeed, we know members of the Opposition who feel much more strongly about wise progress in the Dependent Empire than do some backbenchers on the Government side. *Pro contra*, there are Conservatives who are more sensitive in these matters than some Socialists. In general, there is not that clash of convictions which is ceaselessly alleged from some opinionated quarters. On the contrary, all the material is available for the creation of a bi-parisan policy; and who can doubt that it is as much needed in Colonial as in foreign affairs?

Now that there is a Government with an adequate but not unduly large majority, apparently assured of four or five years in

office and a Secretary of State for the Colonies who is devoted to his duty, unusually well informed about them, personally popular with many members of the Opposition, and with a happy touch when dealing with men of all types, irrespective of class, colour, or creed, it ought to be possible to abandon the unpleasant and party-political manoeuvres so often resorted to during the last Parliament, and so allow the House to act as a Council of State in Colonial matters. Grave issues have to be faced and decided, by no means least in East Africa, and they ought to be considered dispassionately and responsibly. If wise decisions are made this year, these territories may set a pattern of relationships between Europeans, Africans, and Asians which will greatly benefit the whole continent. If unwise decisions are made, the hopes of half a century and more will be doomed — and it will be the Africans who will suffer most. With issues of transcendent importance to be resolved, it is to be hoped that this Parliament will be scrupulous in the discharge of its duties to the Colonial Empire.

THIS NEWSPAPER has more than once drawn attention to the importance of the strict observance in East Africa of the rule, general throughout the Commonwealth, that a Minister must on appointment resign any directorships of public companies. The situation in Kenya has been unsatisfactory in this respect, and the expectation that it was to be regularized has been disappointed. This question was raised when the so-called Lyttell Constitution was introduced, and assurances were then given that every Minister would resign from all boards by the end of 1954. That undertaking has evidently not been fulfilled, for when he was questioned in the Legislature the other day, the Chief Secretary to the Government revealed that exceptions might be permitted at the discretion of the Governor for special reasons where no conflict with official duties or obligations was involved. He refused, however, to give particulars of the exceptions made on the pretext that that was a matter of confidence between the Governor and the Minister concerned. It is astounding that that pretence did not provoke a single supplementary question. Far from being private to a Governor and a Minister, the matter is essentially of public concern. The rule was introduced in the public interest, which demands not merely strict observance of its spirit, but that that strict observance

shall be generally manifest. That requirement will be frustrated if privacy is to be recognized. There can be only one reason for privacy — the convenience of the Minister; and that is the worst of all reasons, for it is wholly wrong that, in anything concerning his public office and his public duties, the private convenience of any Minister should be put first.

In giving his answer, the Chief Secretary remarked that "public duty must prevail over personal and private interest." Precisely; that is the point. But the dictum will lose its validity unless Kenya disregards and until the country is Normal Practice, and which Ministers continue to hold such directorships. Then only will the public be able to form its own opinion on the propriety of the exceptions made, and the public, not the Governor, should be the judge. The financial sacrifice accepted by some Ministers has been very heavy, (as it always is in any part of the Commonwealth), and those who were prompt to resign their commercial directorships have at least as much right as the ordinary selector to insist that some holders of office in the Government should not be given preferential treatment over others. More than a year has passed since three Europeans, two Arabs, and one African left the non-official benches to enter the Council of Ministers, and all knew at the time, as others had done previously, that their acceptance of office involved the obligation to withdraw from all company boards. It is most surprising and disquieting to be told at this late date that, contrary to his earlier intention, the Governor has allowed exemptions from the rule — and, seemingly, a number of them, for the official spokesman said that he could not give a "list" of the exceptions. That is what the Government should be forced to do by the pressure of public opinion. Why the point has not already been driven home in the Legislative Council is difficult to understand. It certainly should be, for in no other way can the country be assured of the strict propriety of the decisions made. The very fact that no departures from normal practice were previously contemplated, but that they have nevertheless occurred, makes can- the only satisfactory course.

Statements Worth Noting

"The policy of repression of African peoples cannot be pursued successfully, for it is costly, unrealistic, dangerous, and utterly futile. *Apartheid* is doomed to failure in the long run." — Sir Roy Welensky.

"The key to survival is revival." — The Rt. Rev. O. C. Allison, Bishop of the Sudan.

Who's Who in The New House of Commons

Members with East and Central African Connexions

CONSERVATIVE

ALLAN ROBERTS, who retained Huntingdon South with a majority of 7,047, was first elected to that seat in 1951, after successfully contesting Walsby, Leicestershire and Durham-Tonbridge in the previous two elections. He is managing director of the *Financial Chronicle* and *The Times*. Born in 1914, he was a member of the *Council of the Conservative Party* and *Young Conservatives*. He was appointed P.P.S. to the Ministry of State at the Colonial Office in 1952, and was an assistant whip from the following year until the dissolution. He served with the R.N.V.R., 1939-46.

ALFRED C. J. M. who increased his majority at Colchester from 3,940 votes in 1951 to 4,898, has represented the division since 1950. He is chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, and a frequent speaker in Colonial debates. During the last war served as a staff officer in East Africa, and, and at one time commanded a company of the R.A.F. He was director of the *Conservative Political Centre* from 1948 to 1950, and wrote "Hope in Africa".

AMELY JUDIAN (Preston North), who increased his majority by 2,190 to 2,805, is a director of the British South Africa Company, and has on several occasions visited Central and East Africa. Son of the Rt. Hon. J. S. Amery. He was a war correspondent in the Spanish Civil War and during the last war organized the first military mission to the Yugoslav resistance movement, and was later Mr. Churchill's personal representative with Chiang Kai-Shek. Has sat for Preston North since 1950.

ARBUCKLE, JOHN S. W. who was re-elected in Dover with a majority of 3,018, has been joint hon. secretary of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and a member of the steering committee of the *East African*. A director of companies growing tea and other tropical products, and generally interested in Imperial affairs. Born in 1912, he was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and served in the Royal Artillery in the last war. Has been Joint P.P.S. to the Minister of Pensions and National Assurance and a member of the Public Accounts Committee.

ROYAL FRAMER

ARMSTRONG, LIEUT. COLONEL C. W. OBE. returned for Arleigh as an Ulster Unionist, farmed in the Oglah district of Kenya for several years. Spoke on the Colony in his recent maiden speech in the House. Served in both wars in the second as a staff officer in the Middle East, Burma, and India. Was at one time general manager of the Burmah Oil Co. and a member of the Burma Legislative Council. Was first returned unopposed for County Armagh at a by-election last November.

BALDWIN, ARCHER, M.C. who held Leominster by 8,747 votes, a decrease of 1,266 from the 1951 figure, has represented the constituency since 1945. Has visited East and Central Africa several times, and is a former chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board. Served with the R.H.A. in the first world war. Farms in Hereford and is chairman of a firm of auctioneers and land agents.

BARLOW, SIR JOHN, Bt. (Middleton and Prestwich, maj. 10,102, up by 357 on 1951), has represented the division since 1951. Has visited East and Central Africa, where he has business interests. Local (Manchester), director of Barclays Bank, Ltd., and a director of Calico Printers' Association, Ltd. (now building a textile mill in Uganda). Chairman of a number of rubber growing companies.

BRAMMER, T. V. H., M.C. whose 12,546 majority at Lewes was down by 4,699, is the nephew of the late H. H. Beaumont, at one time an M.P. in Southampton, Rhodesia. Served in almost every theatre in the last war. Vice-chairman of the British Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and a member of the Church of England Council on Foreign Relations. Delegate to Council of Europe and chairman of the Assembly committee, 1951-54.

BENNETT, DR. R. B. (Gosport and Fareham, maj. 12,486) raised his 1951 majority by 2,062. Served during the last war as a surgeon in armed liners and the Fleet Air Arm in East Africa and the East. P.P.S. to the Home Secretary from 1951 to the dissolution. Co-opted member of executive of Inter-Parliamentary Union (British group).

BRANNE, BERNARD R., who represented Billericay in the last Parliament, had a majority of 6,699 in the new constituency of South-East Essex. He has shown much interest in Imperial affairs, having been vice-chairman of the Conservative Party Commonwealth Affairs Committee, a deputy chairman of the Empire Economic Union, and vice-chairman of the Junior Imperial League. Born in 1914, he served in the army in

Africa, Europe, and South-East Asia. He was P.P.S. to Mr. Lennow Lloyd as Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation.

CAMBELL, SIR DAVID, Bt., C.M.G., held the old seat South Belfast by 25,864 votes in three consecutive fights. Joining the Tanganyika administration in 1919, he was appointed Assistant Chief Secretary in 1922, transferred to Uganda in 1926, to Derby Chief Secretary, and then Colonial Secretary in Gibraltar in 1932. He was a member of the Government from 1932 until 1952, when he retired and stood for South Belfast as an Ulster Unionist.

CURCHILL, THE RT. HON. SIR WINSTON, K.G., G.M., C.B., P.S. returned for Woodford with a lower majority (45,808) compared with 46,779 in 1951. He was British Ambassador 1945-45 and from 1945 until his recent resignation. The holder of more ministerial posts than any other Parliamentarian, he was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1906-08 (during which time he visited East Africa), and Colonial Secretary, 1921-22. A *Times* columnist, he has also been a member present at the Battle of Marston. He was a member of the Government from 1905 to 1964.

In Business or Industry

CRIBBAGE, G. BERTRAND (Spelthorpe) who raised his majority by 4,859 to 5,987, was formerly managing director in Uganda of the Uganda Co., Ltd., an independent of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce. Held executive posts in business in India and U.K. between 1921 and 1939. Served on the Chemical Warfare Staff in the 1914-18 war, and was an assistant director in the Ministry of Supply in the last war. Now a practising barrister. Holds St. Andrew's University degree in Economics and Philosophy and a B.Sc. with first-class honours and special distinction in Chemistry. Visited Kenya, 1938 and 1945; won Spelthorpe, 1930. Always interested in Colonial affairs.

DUNNAGE, SIR WILLIAM, C.B.E., M.C. has represented South Ayrshire since 1953, this time with a majority of 12,887, compared with 16,535 in 1951. Has spoken and written widely on Imperial Affairs. Lord Provost of Edinburgh, 1943-45. Served with infantry regiments in the 1914-18 war in Egypt, Gallipoli, and France. Director, Darling & Co., Ltd., Royal Bank of Scotland, Scottish Union & National Insurance Co., and other companies. Chairman, Bruce Peebles, Ltd., who have representatives in East and Central Africa.

DIGBY, S. W. has held West Dorset since 1941, this time with a majority of 6,763 (666 fewer than in 1951). Visited East Africa with a Parliamentary delegation in 1948. Civil Lord of the Admiralty since 1951 and a former whip. Served in the last war in the army in the U.K. and N.W. Europe. A barrister.

DOBBS-PARKER, A. D., who increased his majority at Banbury by 551 votes, to 4,125, has been Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations since last year. Entered Sudan Political Service, 1930; A.D.C., Kordofan Provinces, 1931-34; assistant private secretary to Governor-General, 1934-35; and subsequently A.D.C., Fung district of Blue Nile Province. Joined Grenadier Guards, 1939, and served in Middle East and North Africa, Italy, and France. Chairman of British Empire Producers' Organization, and of Joint East and Central African Board, 1947-50. Member for Banbury since 1945. Joint Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1949-1953. — Oct., 1954.

Commonwealth Interest

DUGDALE, THE RT. HON. SIR THOMAS, Bt. (Richmond, N. Riding, maj. 16,005), was P.P.S. to Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister when he was Colonial Secretary in 1931-35. Interested in Commonwealth affairs. A former Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and a past chairman of the Conservative Party. Served in both world wars.

DEYLES, THE RT. HON. SIR DAVID, K.C.V.O. (Chippesham, maj. 6,695), was a director of the Central Mining Corporation, Ltd., before the war. Minister of Works during Coronation year. Also Minister of Education.

EDMOND, THE RT. HON. SIR ANTHONY, K.G., M.C. Prime Minister, has sat for Warwick and Leamington for 32 years, this time with a 15,466 majority, an increase of 2,663 over 1951. Served in the 1914-18 war with the infantry and on the staff. His many ministerial posts have included those of Dominions Secretary, 1919 to May, 1940, and Foreign Secretary, 1945-38, 1940-45, and 1951-55, until he succeeded Sir Winston Churchill as P.M. Leader of the House of Commons, 1945-45, and deputy leader of the Opposition, 1945-51.

MILLIOT, THE RT. HON. WALTER, C.M.G., M.C., F.R.S. (Kiln-grove, who held this seat with a 2,888 majority (more than double his previous lead), has visited East and Central Africa on several occasions. Led Parliamentary delegations last year to present notice to new Parliaments of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Formerly Secretary of State for Scotland and Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries. First returned to Parliament, 1918. Rector of Aberdeen University, 1933-36, and Glasgow University, 1944-46. Won M.B.E. and bar in France during the 1914-18 war. Qualified in medicine at Glasgow University, 1919. F.R.C.P., 1940.

DRUMMOND, MRS. EVELYN, M.P. for the Parliament for East Grinstead, 1935-40. Her husband is a sister of Lord Kennell and is a member of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Members of Parliament. Her husband was a member of St. Margaret's School, Bushey, and Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. She was a member of the British Delegation to the United Nations Assembly in 1952 and 1953, a member of London County Council, 1925-34, and of West-Sussex County Council from 1926, becoming an alderman.

Abolished Lord Hailey

HAILEY, F. J., who held Northam and Sale, increased his majority by 1,890 to 18,412. Visited the African Colonies and was assisted in 1930 by the African Colonies and Research survey, 1933-36. Electrical and mechanical engineer, and a director of Enfield Cable, Ltd., Taylor-Woodhouse, Ltd., and other concerns. Was member of Parliamentary delegations to West Africa and Burma.

FRASER, JOHN G., O.C., who held his old seat at Northwich by 6,218 votes, 420 fewer than in 1951, was Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, 1951-52, when he gave great help to the cause of Central African federation. A barrister, and formerly Reader of Oxford, educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. Fellow of All Souls, 1924.

FRASER, SIR IAN, was re-elected for Morecambe and Lunesdale with a majority of 17,701. He had been M.P. for Lunesdale, 1925-33 and for St. Pancras North, 1924-29 and 1931-37, when he resigned on being appointed a governor of the B.B.C. Born in South Africa, in 1897, he is keenly interested in African affairs generally. He was educated at Marlborough and Sandhurst, and held a commission in the 1914-18 war. He is chairman of the executive council of St. Dunstan's and president of the British Legion. In 1952 he was called to the bar.

FRASER, SIR IAN, O.C., who was re-elected for Morecambe and Lunesdale with a majority of 6,656, sat for St. Pancras from 1935 to 1937. Born in 1916, he was educated at Ampleforth

College and Balliol College, Oxford, where he was President of the Union, and at the Sorbonne. From 1951 to 1952, when P.P.S. to Sir Oliver Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, he paid several visits to East and Central Africa. Served with the Lovat Scouts, 1939-45.

GAMMAGE, J. D. (Hornsey, Maj., 1920) has been Assistant Postmaster-General since 1951. A frequent speaker on Commonwealth topics, he was in the Colonial Service in Malaya from 1920-24. Has been a member of Parliamentary delegations to the West Indies, Sarawak, and Ceylon. Served with the artillery in France in the 1914-18 war.

GRANTHAM, WING-COMMANDER RICHARD, who had a majority of 7,366 in Northwich, sat for St. Pancras North from 1927 to 1945 and then showed considerable interest in African affairs. He is a barrister, former Lord of the Admiralty, and was born in 1905.

Tobacco Farming in Rhodesia

GRIMSTON, THE HON. JOHN, returned for St. Albans with a majority of 5,721, an increase of over 1,000, spent two years in tobacco farming in Rhodesia, where he has since been on several occasions. Managing director Enfield Rolling Mills, one of the large consumers of Rhodesian tobacco.

HARRIS, THE HON. JOHN, O.B.E., who held Sudbury and Wood-brook with an increased majority of 10,138, was a member of Lord E. Russell's former Social and Political Studies Commission. Affairs served in both Africa and India. He has been a vice-chairman of the Conservative Party since 1951. Chairman of London Municipal Council, 1947.

HARRIS, W. W. (Croydon, North-West, Maj., 10,000) sat for Croydon North until the dissolution, when the division was split in two. Is managing director of Marshall Food Products Ltd., and a director of a number of companies in East Africa. Owns a farm in Kenya and frequently visits the Colony.

HARVEY-WATTS, BRIGADIER SIR GEORGE, Bt., O.C., who had a 12,955 majority (1,087 fewer than in 1951) at Richmond, Surrey, is managing director of Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd., deputy chairman of Glabe & Phoenix Gold Mining Co., Ltd., and a director of other Rhodesian and East African mining companies. F.P.S. to Sir Winston Churchill, 1941, and Treasurer, U.K. branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Commanded anti-aircraft brigades in the war. A.D.C. to King George VI, 1940-52, and to the Queen since 1952. Sat for Egham, 1941-52, and for Richmond since 1951.

HINCHINBROOK, VISCOUNT, returned for South Down with a 5,417 majority, was a member of the British delegation to Commonwealth Relations Conference, 1943, and is keenly

GENERAL ELECTION SUMMARY

	Seats		Votes Cast		Percentage of Poll	
	New House	Old House	1955	1951	1955	1951
CONSERVATIVE	344	322	13,336,182	13,724,418	49.84	48.0
LABOUR	277	293	12,405,130	13,948,385	46.36	48.2
LIBERAL	6	6	722,400	730,551	2.70	2.5
OTHERS	2	3	295,721	198,969	1.1	0.7

The Conservative majority over all parties is 59 and 68 over Labour alone. In 1951 the Conservatives had an overall majority of 17, and 26 over Labour. The Speaker is non-party, and is therefore not included in this summary of old and new party strengths. The two "Other" members elected were Sinn Féin.

There were 1,409 candidates for 630 seats (the old House had 625). Conservatives and associates had 624 candidates, Labour 620, the Liberals 110, Communists 17, Nationalists 13, Independents and others 25. The Treasury recovered £15,150 from 101 lost deposits, mainly Liberal.

26,759,484 people voted out of a total electorate of 34,852,469 — a percentage poll of 76.78, compared with 82.5 in 1951, when 28,602,323 went to the polls out of an electorate of 34,553,197.

interested in Imperial Affairs. Chairman, Tory Reform Committee, 1943-44.

HOLMES-MARTIN, COLIN, who held Ludlow by 7,879, increased his majority by 402 votes. Was at one time private secretary to the Governor of Kenya and later chairman of the Uganda Cr. Ltd. a director of Nyabaland Railways, Ltd. and Central African Railways, Ltd. Joint hon. treasurer, Conservative Party, since 1947. Has sat for Ludlow since 1931. Has visited East and Central Africa.

Members of State

HUGHES, JOHN, who has been returned for Taunton since 1951, has been in the House since 1931. He has been Minister of State for Colonial Affairs since 1952. He was Honorary Secretary, 1924, served in Washington, London, Cairo, London, and Rome, and as the Foreign Office. He was an enter politician, 1946. Head of Conservative Parliamentary Secretariat, 1946-50. Has represented Taunton since 1950. Secretary for Overseas Trade, 1952-53. Visited East and Central Africa. Born 1902, educated Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge.

HURD, A. R. has represented Northampton since 1945, the seat's majority of 7,141. Visited East Africa on several occasions to study the conditions of agricultural production. President of The Times since 1932. Member of Commonwealth Parliamentary delegation to Australia and New Zealand, both Chairman, Guild of Agricultural Contractors, 1954. Has farmed in Wiltshire since 1926.

HUGHES-YOUNG, MICHAEL H. C. who enters the House for the first time, polled 18,141 in Wandsworth Central against 24,391 cast for the Labour candidate. He has unsuccessfully contested St. Helens in 1951, Basing in 1952. He was educated at Harrow and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, commissioned in the Buffs, and retired in 1948 as a lieutenant-colonel. At the time he served with the King's African Rifles. During the invasion of France he was twice wounded and awarded the M.C. He had been on the staff of the post-war department of the Conservative Central Office.

JONES, JOHN, who has returned for York since 1951, has farmed since 1904, votes, more than doubled his 1951 majority. He represented the Avonion 1874-78. Secretary of State for the Colonies since 1953. Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, 1951-52. Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, 1953-54. Has visited East and Central Africa. During the war served as head, R.N.V.R. Was Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Food, 1940-40; Ministry of Aircraft Production, 1943-45. President of the Oxford Union, 1926.

LINDSEY, MARTIN, who has returned for Southill with a majority of 18,023, has travelled widely in East and Central Africa and the Arctic. Born in 1905, he was educated at Wellington College and Sandhurst. During the war he served in Norway and North-West Europe, being wounded and awarded the D.S.O. while commanding the 1st Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders.

LYONS, THE RT. HON. SIR WALTER, who held Wirral by 17,051, increasing his majority by 1,412. Minister of Supply since October, 1954. Minister of State at Foreign Office, 1951-54, during which time he visited the Sudan. Recorder of Wigan, 1948-51. Served as a staff officer during the war.

Over-Sea League, Vice-Chairman

ROBERTSON, JOSELYN, who has returned for South with a majority of 10,097 by 14,287. A vice-chairman of the Over-Sea League and chairman of the Hospitality Committee since 1938. Attended Commonwealth Conference, Ottawa, 1952. W.O.N. during the war. Was twice wounded as a fireman during the London blitz. Welfare liaison officer for Dominion House, London District, 1940-48.

MACDONALD, SIR PETER, who has returned for Wigan by 12,637. Founded Conservative Parliamentary Imperial Affairs Committee, and frequently participates in Colonial debates. Represented division since 1924.

MORFITT, WELI L. D. who was returned as a by-election last year, held Inverness with a majority of 966 in a three-cornered contest. Born in 1918, he was educated at Eton and Sandhurst, and gazetted to The Royal Scots Greys in 1939. He commanded a battalion of Egyptian volunteers under General Wingate in the campaign in Ethiopia, and holds an Ethiopian Decoration. At a later period of the war he was head of the first Allied military mission for the resistance movement in Albania, a price was put on his head by the Italians and he was condemned to death by the Albanian Communists.

MACMILLAN, HAROLD, who was re-elected for Bromley with a majority of 13,199, became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in April in succession to Sir Anthony Eden. He had been Minister of Defence, Minister of Housing and Local Government, Secretary of State for Air, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Minister Resident in North-West Africa, 1942-43, when he was concerned with East Africa Command. Entered Parliament in 1924 for Stockton-on-Tees; re-elected in 1929; he regained the seat in 1931 and held it until 1945, when he was returned for Bromley. Born 1894, he was a scholar at

Eton and exhibitionist at Balliol College, Oxford. Served in Grenadier Guards in the 14-18 war.

MACPHERSON, NIALL M. B. (National Liberal and Conservative), who entered Parliament in 1947 as a National Liberal, had a majority in Dumfriesshire, 1947. Born in 1908, he was educated at Fettes and Trinity College, Oxford, and after business experience in London, Paris, and Istanbul, served in The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders from 1939 to 1945, being mobilized as a major. Since 1937 he has been chairman of the Commonwealth Producers Organization. He is a member of the general advisory council of the B.C.C. and for the last five years has been Liberal-Unionist Socialist Unionist.

MAYNE, JOHN, who has returned for South Devon since 1951, has been in the House since 1928. He was in the Royal Air Force in South Africa in 1915, and was involved in the Royal Air Force in the Dardanelles, and in the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, during the war. He was a submarine commander in submarines, and was awarded the D.S.O. (and bar) and D.S.C. A secretary of the Conservative Parliamentary Defence Committee.

Migration Board Members

NEIGOLES, HARMAR, who was re-elected for Peterborough with a majority of 12,318. He was a member of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and was Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and was involved in the Royal Air Force, 1939-45.

CHAMBERS, A. C. DAVIS, who was elected for Leicestershire in 1950, had a majority of 14,274. Born in 1886, he was the son and heir of Lord March, he was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. In the last war he served in the Buffs, Yeomanry as an Army pilot, being demobilized as a major. He was P.P.S. to the Ministry of State at the Foreign Office in 1934-54, and U.K. alternate delegate to the Assembly in Paris, 1941-52, and New York, 1951. He has farmed in Leicestershire.

GREENWOOD, SIR JOHN, who has returned for Warrington with a majority of 11,028 by 16,107. He was a member of the Royal Commission to Rhodesia, 1951. Visited East Africa, has been P.P.S. to several Ministers. Served 1914-18 with Scottish regiments.

FANNELL, NORMAN, who has returned for Liverpool with a majority of 11,818. He is the son of a Liverpool shipowner, and seems likely to be interested in African affairs generally. Born in 1901, he was in West Africa in 1920, and was the man of a large merchant company, of which he became coast inspector and then finance manager. He was a member of the Nigerian Legislative Council, 1944-45, and of Liverpool City Council since 1952.

University Don

PICKTHORN, KENNETH, returned for Carlton North, which he has represented since 1952, increased his majority from 3,744 to 6,857. For some years a director of the East Africa Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., Cambridge lecturer in history, and author. Sailed for Cambridge University, 1935-50. Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Education, 1957-54.

PRIMAN, I. J., who held Bath with an increased majority, has visited East Africa with a Parliamentary delegation. Chairman and managing director, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., and director of a number of other companies in the Bank of England, 1941-45, director of Organization and Methods, H.M. Treasury, 1943-45.

BRIOR-PALMER, BRIGADIER O. J., B.E.O. (Wentworth) 21,875, was a member of a Parliamentary Commission to East Africa. Commanded armoured brigade during the last war.

RAIKES, SIR VICTOR, who has represented Devonport since 1950, was elected with a majority of 11,968. He had been M.P. for Devonport since 1944. He was born in 1905. He was a member of the Ministry of Education, and Trinity College, Cambridge, and a chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Textile Industries Association. During the war he was a flight lieutenant in the R.A.F.

RODGERS, JOHN C., re-elected for Southampton with a majority of 11,018, was from 1945 to 1952 a member of the general advisory council of the B.C.C. He was director of the general administrative staff in the Ministry of Education, and in Production and the Foreign Office. He was educated in York, France, and at Oxford University. Was P.P.S. to Sir David Lloyd from 1951 to the dissolution. A director of a London advertising agency. Interested in Imperial Affairs.

ROBERTSON, SIR JOHN, who has returned for Wembley South by 16,224 by 6,431. He was a member of the Commonwealth Year Book and honorary research secretary of Empire Economic Union. P.P.S. to Minister of Housing and Local Government, 1954. Formerly P.P.S. to Minister of Supply. Served in the last war. Author of works on Commonwealth Affairs.

SCHROEDER, THE RT. COLONEL, returned for Rhodesia with a majority of 7,700. He is a member of the executive council of the British Empire Chamber of Commerce, head of the British Committee of International Chamber of Commerce. Born in 1891, served in the Territorial Army for 13 years and commanded a Royal Tank Regiment in the last war.

SCHUBERT, FRANK A. B. O., who represented the Winchester constituency, returned for Rhodesia with a majority of 10,000. He was the Minister of State at the Colonial Office since 1932, and for the last period a member of the Council of Ministers of the Government of the United Kingdom. Born in 1913, he was educated at Harrow and Eton. He served in the Royal Air Force during the war, and in the period 1945-48, was attached to the Washington and London Naval Attache in Central America.

SCHUBERT, FRANK A. B. O., who served in the last war, had a majority of only 167 in Central Rhodesia, where he polled 19,713 votes. Born in 1906, and educated at St. Albans and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, he was a member of the County Council and Cripps' Town Council in 1939. During the war he was commissioned at the Battle of Britain, and was for a time a staff officer in the Middle East. After the war he went to Southern Rhodesia to farm, but returned to his county last year.

Former F.P.S. to Colonial Secretary

THE RT. HON. G. B. HARRIS returned for Hereford with a majority of 1,100. He served as the Assistant Financial Secretary of State since 1951. Was P. S. to Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies between 1932 and 1936, and to Sir Anthony Eden between 1936 and 1939. Secretary of the Finance and Commissions of the Treasury, and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, the Home Office, Conservative Party, 1945-51. Has majority of 1,100 since 1951.

THOMAS, J. D., whose majority at Swerley was over 1,000 more than in 1951, has been F.P.S. to Secretary of State since 1951. Member of Liverpool Stock Exchange, Chairman, Liverpool branch of Royal Empire Society and of New Africa Sub-Committee, Conservative Party's Committee of African Affairs. Served with the artillery in the last war.

THOMAS, J. D., whose majority at Swerley was over 1,000 more than in 1951, has been F.P.S. to Secretary of State since 1951. Member of Liverpool Stock Exchange, Chairman, Liverpool branch of Royal Empire Society and of New Africa Sub-Committee, Conservative Party's Committee of African Affairs. Served with the artillery in the last war.

WATERMAN, EDWARD R., who was re-elected for West Derbyshire with a majority of 1,286, visited Kenya with his party's Parliamentary delegation. He is a brother of Sir W. W. Waterfield. Born in 1893, he was educated at Wellington and Trinity College, Cambridge, and served in the Indian Army for 12 years. An Assistant Whip, 1954-55. Holds bronze medal of Royal Humane Society.

WAKEFIELD, THE RT. HON. returned for St. Marylebone with an increased majority. Was P.S. to the Dominions Under Secretary, 1926-38, and for East Africa and the Rhodesias during that period. P.P.S. to Secretary for Overseas Trade, 1929. Member of Parliamentary Commission for Africa, 1944. Member of Council of Empire Advisory Council on Empire Settlement. Served with the R.A.F. in the last war. Director of a number of companies.

WILSON, THE HON. RICHARD, succeeded his father-in-law with a majority of 15,266. He is the second surviving son of Lord Halifax. He has just become president of the University Mission to Central Africa. Born in 1920, he was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. While serving with the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in the Middle East he took over the duties of the director of the company owning the *Yorkshire Post* and of Mission Press, Ltd.

WILSON, THE HON. RICHARD, succeeded his father-in-law with a majority of 15,266. He is the second surviving son of Lord Halifax. He has just become president of the University Mission to Central Africa. Born in 1920, he was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. While serving with the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in the Middle East he took over the duties of the director of the company owning the *Yorkshire Post* and of Mission Press, Ltd.

WILSON, THE HON. RICHARD, succeeded his father-in-law with a majority of 15,266. He is the second surviving son of Lord Halifax. He has just become president of the University Mission to Central Africa. Born in 1920, he was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. While serving with the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in the Middle East he took over the duties of the director of the company owning the *Yorkshire Post* and of Mission Press, Ltd.

WILSON, THE HON. RICHARD, succeeded his father-in-law with a majority of 15,266. He is the second surviving son of Lord Halifax. He has just become president of the University Mission to Central Africa. Born in 1920, he was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. While serving with the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in the Middle East he took over the duties of the director of the company owning the *Yorkshire Post* and of Mission Press, Ltd.

WILSON, THE HON. RICHARD, succeeded his father-in-law with a majority of 15,266. He is the second surviving son of Lord Halifax. He has just become president of the University Mission to Central Africa. Born in 1920, he was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. While serving with the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in the Middle East he took over the duties of the director of the company owning the *Yorkshire Post* and of Mission Press, Ltd.

WILSON, THE HON. RICHARD, succeeded his father-in-law with a majority of 15,266. He is the second surviving son of Lord Halifax. He has just become president of the University Mission to Central Africa. Born in 1920, he was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. While serving with the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in the Middle East he took over the duties of the director of the company owning the *Yorkshire Post* and of Mission Press, Ltd.

WILSON, THE HON. RICHARD, succeeded his father-in-law with a majority of 15,266. He is the second surviving son of Lord Halifax. He has just become president of the University Mission to Central Africa. Born in 1920, he was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. While serving with the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in the Middle East he took over the duties of the director of the company owning the *Yorkshire Post* and of Mission Press, Ltd.

WILSON, THE HON. RICHARD, succeeded his father-in-law with a majority of 15,266. He is the second surviving son of Lord Halifax. He has just become president of the University Mission to Central Africa. Born in 1920, he was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. While serving with the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in the Middle East he took over the duties of the director of the company owning the *Yorkshire Post* and of Mission Press, Ltd.

WILSON, THE HON. RICHARD, succeeded his father-in-law with a majority of 15,266. He is the second surviving son of Lord Halifax. He has just become president of the University Mission to Central Africa. Born in 1920, he was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. While serving with the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in the Middle East he took over the duties of the director of the company owning the *Yorkshire Post* and of Mission Press, Ltd.

WILSON, THE HON. RICHARD, succeeded his father-in-law with a majority of 15,266. He is the second surviving son of Lord Halifax. He has just become president of the University Mission to Central Africa. Born in 1920, he was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. While serving with the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in the Middle East he took over the duties of the director of the company owning the *Yorkshire Post* and of Mission Press, Ltd.

WILSON, THE HON. RICHARD, succeeded his father-in-law with a majority of 15,266. He is the second surviving son of Lord Halifax. He has just become president of the University Mission to Central Africa. Born in 1920, he was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. While serving with the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in the Middle East he took over the duties of the director of the company owning the *Yorkshire Post* and of Mission Press, Ltd.

WILSON, THE HON. RICHARD, succeeded his father-in-law with a majority of 15,266. He is the second surviving son of Lord Halifax. He has just become president of the University Mission to Central Africa. Born in 1920, he was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. While serving with the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in the Middle East he took over the duties of the director of the company owning the *Yorkshire Post* and of Mission Press, Ltd.

WILSON, THE HON. RICHARD, succeeded his father-in-law with a majority of 15,266. He is the second surviving son of Lord Halifax. He has just become president of the University Mission to Central Africa. Born in 1920, he was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. While serving with the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in the Middle East he took over the duties of the director of the company owning the *Yorkshire Post* and of Mission Press, Ltd.

How Belgium Discharges Her Trusteeship in Africa

Further Points from M. Ryckmans's Address to Fourth Committee of United Nations

M. PIERRE RYCKMANS, a former Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, was very forthright when he spoke in the Fourth Committee of the United Nations in 1957 to criticisms of Belgium's Colonial Policy. His speech was published in the "New York Times".

The representative of Iraq has made a comparison between the indigenous territories and territories ceded or conceded to Europeans, and on the strength of a United Nations document he quotes the figure of 48m hectares for the indigenous territories and 100 hectares for those owned by Europeans. The representatives of Cuba and Mexico, without expressly mentioning the Congo, are concerned about the distribution of land between Europeans and indigenous inhabitants. The representative of the U.S.S.R. has made a comparison of four hectares per indigenous head and two hectares per European.

It is almost made to seem as if there were 50m hectares of vacant lands in the Congo of which Europeans had taken to themselves 5m — the best agricultural. Although there are not a hundred thousand of them, having 48m to the 12m indigenous inhabitants.

Comparison with U.S.A.

"I take the liberty of making a comparison with a country which is so underdeveloped and which nobody would suspect of being governing itself. I hope the representatives of the country will pardon me. The 12m hectares of 120m acres of indigenous lands in the Congo represents per head in the Congo 38% more than is represented per head in America by the area of all the farms in the United States (158,765,000). The Americans are not, as far as I know, in danger of starving to death for lack of land to cultivate, neither are the Congolais.

Nevertheless, if the latter were some day to feel that their 120m acres of land were insufficient, their claims, set in the Congo, despite the grant of 51m acres to Europeans, 200,000 acres of vacant domain land on which the indigenous population can freely settle without seeking permission from the Government, without formalities, and without payment — lands of which they may take inalienable possession by the mere fact of cultivating them.

The largest palm oil company in the Congo, the Huileries du Congo Belge, an associate of the fever enterprises (parentetically, we may mention that we are dealing here with non-Belgian interests) last year produced 36,000 tons of palm oil. It has more than 40,000 hectares of vigorously tending plantations under full yield. It has built modern factories, a network of roads, a flotilla of river boats, port, and warehouse installations. It has provided 22,000 houses built of durable materials for its indigenous employees. It employs 13 doctors, 25 European nurses. At its own exclusive cost it maintains 11 hospitals, eight maternity homes, 95 dispensaries, 75 rural schools, secondary schools, and a school of agriculture.

Does the representative of Iraq maintain that it would have been better to leave these vacant lands in the state of virgin forest rather than grant them on concession upon such strict conditions as to their improvement? Because all these concessions are of actually vacant land over which the indigenous peoples have no rights, and the concession of them is not granted except on the condition of their improvement.

To realize the importance of cattle farming and the risks which entail, it must be remembered that there were 50 cattle at all in the whole Congo with the exception of the mountainous lands in the north-east and the prevalence of the tsetse fly was believed to make any cattle breeding impossible. The visionaries of the times mentioned the impossibility and the inevitable disappointments. In face of repeated efforts of scientific specialists, secondary exertions, intensive cross-breeding, relentless hard work, some of them were all — ended by success.

Ranching on the Congo

Experience has shown that 10 hectares of natural pasturage are needed for each head of cattle. European cattle farmers have brought their farms to 10000 heads. The indigenous would only have 10000 heads on 131m hectares of land. These pastures have been improved by the Belgians, they have been cleared, healthy, cleared of noxious vegetation, and freed from the fatal ravages of the tsetse fly. Nearly 50,000 head of his cattle were available for local consumption (1953).

I had the curiosity to examine the financial history of the four principal cattle-breeding enterprises. One of them issued its first dividend after 10 years, two of them after 12 years, the fourth after 16 years. Today cattle rearing is firmly established as all the pride of the Colony. There is no need to insist on the importance for the future of this fact. Does it representative of Iraq consider that the Government would have done better to refuse the concessions applied for?

Several delegates, notably those of Egypt, Syria, Israel, and Egypt, have very properly insisted on the importance of feminine education. I am in entire agreement with them. I said so in a book published more than 20 years ago in which I wrote something like this:

"Women today represent the half of humanity and it is they who will open the eyes of all. I know of no humanity, no civilization, I have seen Giovanni General of the Congo for many years, and I have not altered that opinion, but have done all in my power for the development of feminine education." But I have learned from experience how difficult it is when one is up against deep-rooted ancient prejudices and has no wish to use methods of force.

Suspicious of Development Plans

A number of delegations regard the development plans drawn up by the Colonial Powers with uneasiness, if not with suspicion. They wonder whether the plans have genuinely been drawn up in the real interests of the territories, whether the indigenous peoples are to profit by them or whether they do not tend to favour the metropolitan country or metropolitan interests in the territory.

How greatly the work of the Colonial administrations would have been facilitated had the Secretariat been able to submit to them a comparative study of the development plans in the Colonies and similar plans drawn up by independent States dealing with the same problems! Sovereign States, being concerned solely with the interests of their own nationals, are not suspected of favouring foreign monopolies; their plans can therefore serve as a yardstick in judging the merits of those drawn up by the Colonial Powers for their dependent territories.

The representative of the Lebanon regrets the emphasis laid in these programmes on interest-bearing economic investments compared with social achieve-

means. How much more to the point his criticism would be were it to be supported by a comparative document of work drawn up by the secretariat and showing that the sovereign States, for example, 60% of their plan to social investment and 40% to economic investment, whereas the Colonial Powers do just the reverse!

Colonial Hoax No. Colours

The Belgian representative's programme for the Congo is to be based on the development of the Congo's natural resources, such as railways, roads, bridges and electricity. It is to be based on colour, it is to be based on the colour of the population. The railway allows the white man to export the product which he buys to the same place where he allows the coloured man to sell the product of his harvest. Such investments are not repatriated in the form of simple capital. They belong to the country and are incorporated permanently in the land of the Congo.

The Polish representative complains that the indigenous inhabitants import goods to the value of only 3% of their local production. He says that the European countries are aiming to bring their standards of living to a level which is much higher than that of the indigenous population; the Europeans for the most part belong to the white population class of the population; and only indigenous inhabitants live on the basis of a subsistence economy. "Now would I stress that in this population all equipment goods have been ordered among the imports by the white population."

A further factor which reduces the volume of the indigenous market is the constant increase in local production owing to ever more rapid industrialization. Emphasis has been laid on the development and the development of domestic products that all that the indigenous inhabitants buy is to buy on the spot is deducted from what they produce. They eat meat from our cattle farms, fish from our fisheries, salt from our salt mines, sugar from our sugar plantations. They drink palm wine, beer, coffee, tea, mineral water, lemons, and even Coca Cola, all locally produced.

The goods which are made for them are made of bricks, lime, cement, all wood of local production, covered with locally produced zinc or enamel. They wear shirts made locally of locally woven fabric from Congolese cotton, their clothes and household fabrics are of local manufacture. They cook with palm oil or margarine produced locally; they wash with soap produced locally. They are shoe-wearers, they use canvas, rubber, leather, by the Congolese. Hats, they use crockery, bottles, tin trunks, produced locally. Their products are packed in bags woven locally from local flax.

The representative of Pakistan told us yesterday that his country next year will be independent of foreign supplies of jute goods. He will learn with pleasure that in the Congo this is already the case at the present day — production being sufficient for the whole consumption of the Congo.

Any Stick to Beat the Dog

Without all this industrialization the indigenous inhabitants would be importing more — and our Polish colleague would have to be content with criticizing the insufficiency of local production instead of criticizing us for the inefficiency of imports.

Any stick will do to beat the dog with. Here are some further examples. The representative of the Soviet Union deplores the insufficiency of equipment in the Colonies. That was also the Englishman's plea, "a most disquieting phenomenon; without capital goods there could be no effective economic development." But at the same time he proposes that colonial Powers — for exempting equipment from the customs duties to which consumer goods are liable.

Our friend, our Ukrainian colleague criticizes the unfavourable trade balance of certain Colonies; they receive, he says, so low a price for their goods that they do not even get enough from it to pay for their imports. He would do well to consult with his colleague of the Soviet Union who last year expressed the opposite view. Happily for the Congo, during the financial year under consideration her trade balance has been very nearly in equilibrium, a fact which has allowed us to bring the contradictory thunders of the Ukraine and the Soviet Union to a peaceful halt.

While I am in complete agreement as to the importance of developing domestic markets, I am unable to express my agreement with the representative of Mexico and the Lebanon who accuse us of favouring export goods and who to concentrate our efforts on producing foodstuffs for local

consumption. It is very possible to produce in one tropical Congo palm oil and coffee kind to buy wheat from Canada than to try to be self-sufficient in wheat and invite Canada to cultivate coffee.

So far as the Congo is concerned, the Mexican representative is making a mistake when he estimates that in the majority of cases wage increases have been out of proportion to price increases. From July, 1950, to December, 1953, wages increased by 77%. Taking into account the movement of the price of goods, wage earners' purchasing power increased in the same period by 65% to 70%. As for the indigenous inhabitants living in tribal areas, the increase in their nominal salaries is 50% at least and in their purchasing power 80% or more.

One index of the improvement in the standard of living is the increase in the number of bicycles which rose from 102,000 in 1949 to 540,000 in 1953. Another is the increase in the number of savings bank accounts from 106,000 in December, 1952, to 183,000 in December, 1953. Individual deposits have risen in one year from 100 to 200 francs, that is, by more than 50%.

The representative of Iraq admitted that in a country which is so only under-developed but which is so rich in minerals it is not possible only with the assistance of foreign technical specialists and a great deal of foreign labour brought in from outside. But he added that exploitation is possible in the Congo. He said that the same was of the profits find their way back to the country to be expended for the general good of the population. The Egyptian slave representative made the same remark. The representative of Ecuador is not so mild; he states categorically that the participation of the indigenous inhabitants is limited to the wages they receive.

Facts About Mining

The shares held by the Colony in mining enterprises in return for its contribution were estimated on December 31, 1953, at 19 thousand million francs, that is, 380m dollars, nearly three times the annual budget for public expenditure. The receipts of this portfolio were 700 million francs or more than 140 million dollars in 1953.

The largest mining company, the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, estimates that 24% of its gross receipts are paid annually into the Congo Treasury by way of taxes, duties, and fees of all kinds and that 17% of its gross receipts are re-invested in the Congo each year, while 15% is paid out in the form of dividend. There is thus the question as to the Egyptian representative thinks there is a need of capital investment chiefly to obtain as rapidly as possible large profits, which are then repatriated.

The capital stay there in the form of installations, factories, roads, electric power stations, and houses — all of them things which remain to enrich the community.

The mining company gives employment to 10,000 workers, 8% of whom live with their families, and who have 31,500 children. The birth-rate among the personnel is 70.91 per thousand; total mortality rate is 6.94 per thousand — a surplus of births of 64.74.

The company supports at its own expense an educational service comprising 42 establishments of different kinds, with a teaching body of 84 Europeans and 427 Native teachers, attended by 17,000 pupils; its medical services comprise 30 doctors of male and female nurses of European race, 244 Native nurses, and eight hospitals for Natives with 1,500 beds.

With regard to the technical assistance granted by Belgium to its Colony, I can make only one comparison. In 1953 the F.A.O. had available a budget of 4,900,000 dollars for its 230 technical assistance projects and its 624 experts. In the same year the Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique du Congo succeeded in a budget of 7,630,000 dollars, with 328 experts in Africa and the Service de l'Agriculture du Gouvernement had 633 technical experts and a budget of over 10 million dollars.

The delegate of Venezuela said a few days ago, and very wisely, that economic, cultural, and social progress necessarily leads eventually to political progress. As you know, the Belgian delegation makes it a rule not to discuss here political questions relating to the Congo. I shall now be infringing this rule if I say that in our view the first step towards political progress is to begin by providing a sound basis for such progress by working for the economic, social and cultural advancement of the people.

I do not know who was the politician who said, with the cynicism of his kind, that a speech ought after an opinion but would never alter a vote. I risk a disappointment, since I expect nothing from this speech. I have made it simply to explain to you how Belgium conceives what it will continue, despite everything, to regard as a sacred trust.

Kenya Indian Congress's Statement of Policy

Equal Representation of Races in Legislature a Matter of Urgency

THE KENYA INDIAN CONGRESS (formerly known as the East Africa Indian National Congress) has issued a statement of policy which it considers likely to be acceptable "to the vast majority of the Africans." From that document the following passages are quoted:

"The ultimate form of society envisaged by Congress will be based on the following principles—

(1) It will enjoy self-government within the Commonwealth and the Government will be composed of Ministers elected on a common roll and responsible to a regularly elected Legislature.

(2) It will have a common roll on the basis of adult franchise.

"(3) There will be no discrimination on the grounds of race or religion.

These should be the ultimate aims. Congress feels, however, it will take time to achieve them. Meanwhile, Congress appeals to the various racial groups to get together and formulate a programme of progress by mutual consultation. Congress will always be willing to co-operate with other groups in this task.

Any proposals for the transition period should have in view the two needs of Kenya: (a) All changes in constitutional and administrative policy must be directed towards the attainment of the ultimate aims stated above; (b) there is need to protect the indigenous population until it is sufficiently strong to protect its own interests.

Congress envisages the disappearance in law and in practice of all forms of discrimination on the grounds of race, religion or sex (except in respect of African land units).

Laws to Protect Africans

"It is necessary by law to protect the economic and political interests of the indigenous people. This protection should continue until the African community reaches a level of progress enjoyed by other races. Congress believes that the interests of the African community should be protected so long as the income of the average African remains below the income of the average non-African, and so long as the educational attainments of the average African remain below those of the non-African.

"Congress thinks that as a first step all ordinances and other laws, so far as they discriminate against any racial group, should be repealed. Steps should be taken to abolish discriminatory laws and practices, except of course those which protect the African.

"Discrimination in all walks of life on the grounds of race, religion or colour, should be abolished by law.

"The present distribution of seats on the Legislative Council is unjust to the non-European communities. The recent statements of policy issued by the European political parties clearly show to the non-European community that the Europeans have no regard for the legitimate aspirations of non-Europeans.

"It has therefore become imperative and a matter of urgency that the three major communities should have equal representation on the Legislative Council. This is the first step which must be taken immediately. We however wish to state that this is only a stepping-stone to the introduction of common roll, which will have to be introduced in stages as follows:—

"Side by side with the existing communal rolls a common roll based on restricted franchise should be introduced. The qualifications for this common roll should be a reasonable standard of education and (in the case of males only) an annual income of £100 or possession of property of the value of £200. It should be compulsory for all persons who have the common roll to register as voters, his name should be deleted from the respective communal roll.

"The need for a common roll can hardly be over-emphasized. So long as elections are based on communal rolls, candidates having a policy to the imagined good of their own race, irrespective of the same policy being prejudicial to the other races, have better chances of being elected than others.

"Representation of the non-European races in the Council of Ministers is wholly inadequate. In addition to the three elected European Ministers, the Minister for Finance and Development and the Minister for Agriculture were both local European elected members up to the time of their appointment as Ministers (then members) in charge of the respective Government departments. Their sympathies and policies are likely to be in favour of the local European community, and at least one of the non-European members of the Proposed Elected Members Association.

"The non-official Ministers are as follows: the Minister for Home Affairs (European); the Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing (European); the Minister without Portfolio (Asian non-Muslim); Minister for Works (Asian Muslim); Minister for Community Development (African); Minister for Forest Development, Game and Fisheries (European).

The Next Step

"The only two Government departments in which non-European hold portfolios are the Public Works department, dealing mainly with roads and public buildings, and the Department of Community Development. Congress believes that as a next step an equal number of Ministers should be appointed from the three main races in the Colony.

"There should not be a too rigid insistence on the type of portfolio to be held by Ministers from racial groups and important portfolios should be equitably distributed among the different races.

"Land is undoubtedly the most important problem in Kenya and on its solution depend good race relations. Indeed, peace in the Colony, Europeans justify the reservation of the White Highlands by their contention that they alone are good farmers. There is ample evidence that this claim is not borne out by facts.

"Even if their claims were justified, they are quite inconsistent in refusing to accept the rights of other races to own or lease land of their own to be as good or better farmers than themselves. The principle of reserving land for the immigrant races must be abandoned. They certainly have none of the disabilities which makes protection of the African land units necessary.

"Congress considers that the reservation of the Highlands is a political and economic anachronism. Land should be an agrarian matter, not a political or racial problem. Congress does not suggest that land owned by Europeans should be appropriated. Land not properly developed should be bought by Government and made available irrespective of race. There should be no restriction on the basis of race on the disposition and occupation of land and on this regard the composition of the Highlands Board should be changed to give effective representation to other races.

"There should be strict supervision over methods of cultivation, with provisions for the reversion of the land to Government if cultivation does not attain a proper standard.

"Government should start common schools and common hospitals, and should increase the number of such common institutions as funds become available. The aim should be to bring nearer the day when all schools and hospitals shall admit persons of all races. On this rests much of the hope for closer understanding between the races in future.

Federation Out of the Question

"Congress is convinced that the absorptive capacity of the Colony has reached somewhere near saturation point. In considering applications for immigration based on permits the needs of the Colony as a whole should be kept in view, and those of the applicant should not be given any weight.

"No political union with other East African territories should be considered until Kenya gets away from the racial basis of politics and until such union is freely accepted by the people of the other territories.

"Federation with Central Africa is out of the question, because Central Africa is already committed to a policy of racial segregation which is not acceptable to the non-European peoples of Eastern Africa.

"Congress urges upon the Government the immediate setting of the bar against the formation of African political parties. Political parties form a legitimate and constitutional channel for the expression of grievances of a people, without the essence of democracy and of free society, without such channels of expression being available to the vast majority of the people of this Colony, their aspirations and grievances may go unnoticed and therefore unredressed.

Dispute About Nile Waters

Statements of the Sudan Case

IN AN AVERAGE YEAR the total flow in the Nile as measured at Aswan is 84 thousand million tons. Of this amount Egypt now uses 48 and the Sudan only 4. In other words, Egypt now uses 12 times as much water as the Sudan does.

The balance of 32,000 million tons passes to the sea. The present dispute is about the allocation between Egypt and the Sudan of this unused balance. The Sudan does not deny that Egypt has acquired a right to 12 times as much water as the Sudan, just as the Sudan has acquired a right to 1.

Both Egypt and the Sudan urgently need more irrigation water from the Nile to provide for their rapidly growing populations. The Sudan has enough good land to use effectively any amount of Nile water which might be made available to her, and the same is true of Egypt. The limiting factor in the Nile Valley is therefore water.

The Sudan has put forward a claim for 25,000 million tons, and has supported this claim with details of the areas to be irrigated. She realizes that it may be difficult for Egypt to agree to such a large Sudanese share in the available water, but she is prepared to negotiate.

The Cory Award

As long ago as 1920 an American expert named Cory recommended to the Egyptian Government that the unused balance of the water in the Nile should be divided equally between Egypt and the Sudan. On the amounts then being used this would have given the Sudan about 23,000 million tons out of the 84 available. Mr. Cory was a member of a body known as the Nile Projects Commission; the other two members declined to make any recommendation on how the waters of the Nile should be divided between Egypt and the Sudan, although they admitted that the Cory award was theoretically correct.

During the last 33 years the Sudan has developed enormously. She is therefore convinced that what was considered by Mr. Cory to be enough in 1920 is no longer sufficient. Nevertheless, the Cory award is in her opinion of the greatest importance, because it was made by an unbiased neutral expert and published by Egypt herself.

In the recent talks Egypt refused to offer the Sudan more than 8,000 million tons. Indeed, she finally said that the time was not yet ripe for dividing the water of the Nile between the two countries. In the opinion of the Sudanese this is a deplorable offer from the very Government that published the Cory award.

Proposed High Dam at Aswan

In any particular year the total flow in the Nile at Aswan may differ greatly from its average value of 84,000 million tons. To even out the various years and to ensure a steady and reliable supply, Egypt proposes to build a very high dam a short distance south of Aswan. The reservoir so formed would render homeless 50,000 Sudanese citizens who would have to be moved to another part of the country, there to make a fresh start in life.

Because they anticipate the urgent need by Egypt for more water, the Sudan Government have said that they will agree to the construction of this high dam provided that the waters of the Nile are first divided fairly between Egypt and the Sudan.

It is of course understood that the Sudan will have the right to develop her allotted share in her own way, and that Egypt will pay for the cost of providing the 50,000 Sudanese whose homes will be flooded with an alternative livelihood.

These conditions are eminently reasonable. If the Sudan were to allow the high dam to be built before her share in the Nile had been determined, the very existence of the high dam would establish a strong claim for Egypt to appropriate the balance of the water available.

In order to use part of her share in the waters of the Nile, the Sudan wishes to build a dam on the Blue Nile at Roseires. It would be a very much smaller and cheaper structure than the high dam near Aswan, but it would enable the Sudan to

The above statement has been issued by the Minister of Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Power in the Sudan.

make effective use of about 15,000 million tons of water every year.

For further developments the Sudan Government has other plans, among them the reconstruction of a dam on the Atbara River at Khassim el Ghiza.

It has sometimes been suggested that the rainfall of the Sudan is heavy enough to make irrigation unnecessary. In fact, however, the only effect of the rain is to reduce somewhat the amount of irrigation water, which is needed to ripen a crop. The reduction is usually small, particularly in those parts of the country where the largest concentrations of population are to be found.

The future prosperity of the Sudan undoubtedly depends upon the expansion of the irrigated area, and that in turn depends upon the construction of the Roseires Dam. The Sudan needs more water for irrigation than as urgently as Egypt does.

In these circumstances the only way in which a deadlock appears to be arbitrable. The Sudan would welcome such a solution, for she is convinced that the justice of her case, supported as it is by facts and figures which cannot be denied, she fully recognizes the vital importance of Nile waters for Egypt, and at the same time she insists that she herself must be allotted the full amount of a fair and just share.

The 1925 Inquiry

MR. HENRY F. AYRES, commenting in a letter to *The Times* on the Egyptian project to build a High Dam at a cost of more than £20 million, recalls that the commission appointed in 1925 to examine the claims which irrigation in the Sudan could be conducted with out detriment to the rights of Egypt, consisted of one delegate from Egypt, one from the Sudan, and an independent chairman.

The agreement then reached worked satisfactorily for more than 20 years, and agreement on the present problem, though more complex, could, he suggested, be reached if the matter were properly handled now, before political considerations unduly confuse the issue.

The fundamental facts are that Egypt's requirements are known with fair accuracy, and these are most urgent, while those of the Sudan are estimated to be about one-tenth of those of Egypt, and are not urgent.

It is most unlikely that agreement will be reached in talks between the two parties and, as a result, much trouble may come about, does it not seem reasonable for suggest that another Nile Commission be appointed without delay?

Words of Warning

Mr. W. Allard, who was secretary of the Nile Waters Commission of 1925, recalled more of its circumstances before it is optimistically treated as an example for future action. He wrote:

The members of the commission and their secretary were all engineers with irrigation and land drainage experience. The Sudan was represented by a Briton. Most of the measurements of Nile flows, in both the Sudan and Egypt, had been made by the Egyptian Government. Both sides readily accepted the records of those measurements from, and the deductions made from them by two British officials of that (Egyptian) Government, a physicist and an engineer. The Egyptian delegate naturally had behind him privately a number of his compatriots with good technical qualifications.

At a time when there was much political tension between Egypt and Great Britain the commission, with a thread of British technical expertise woven into both sides of its fabric, was able to work harmoniously and in a purely objective manner, although at the time of the chairman's death the two delegates were far from seeing eye to eye about a solution of their problem. Eventually agreed conclusions were attained and signed by both.

Nevertheless, it was some years before the recommendations of the report were adopted by the Egyptian and British Governments. That progress occurred then was due, I suggest, not merely to the merits of the commission or its reports but probably much more so to the two Governments at last finding it expedient to move together on several matters, including this one. Evidence of this is provided by the formal agreement between them, which was of wider scope than the commission's report and dealt also with portions of the Upper Nile basin, which lay outside the Sudan.

While agreeing with much that Mr. Ayres says, I would suggest that nothing is likely to emerge from technical, economic and political factors have made independent Egypt and the equally independent Sudan inclined to proceed together with new plans for utilizing the Nile waters. Meanwhile, admittedly, technical exploration of the subject by both countries should naturally proceed."



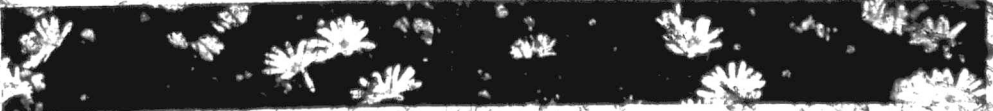
DEADLY DAISY

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



Sir Philip Mitchell on Mau Mau

Justice and Wisdom the remedies

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL pleads in an article in the current issue of the *New Statesman and Nation* for the development in Kenya of long-range policies "which will not only be just and wise but will be seen by all peoples in the Colony, even though so recently deluded, to be just and wise; for justice and wisdom are the remedies for the suffering body politic needs — and reconciliation."

Having described the depravity of Mau Mau, and declared that even today nobody knows what, or why it is, Sir Philip gives his hypothesis in the following terms:

"The white man brought with him a new faith, which called urgently to many, but was soon found very hard to believe. The weaker Christians began to fall away, to turn away with their teachers, and to think once again of the old tribal gods, the efficacy of sacrifice, and the constraints of black magic."

"The idea of association for political purposes was learnt from European and Asian, and new ideas, vague and imperfectly understood, made their appearance, much stimulated by two world wars, and the latter-day ferment, especially in Colonial territories, and by the obvious disparities between rich and poor, land owner and labourer; disparities made the more noticeable in that they so closely corresponded to disparities of race and colour."

"It is at this stage that I believe there appeared a group of ruthless fanatics — or maybe just one fanatic, one Führer — who had tasted the fruits of the West and found them bitter, perhaps because unattainable, and who turned, or drifted, back towards the old gods of darkness, the magic and sorcery and the unquestioned mystery over the lives, the bodies and souls of the mass of the people, which is the outstanding characteristic alike of tribal king-magician and modern Führer."

Corruption of Absolute Power

"Given a setting so recently savage, a new culture which I fully grasped not understood, and the absolute corruption of absolute power, what followed is at least comprehensible."

"It follows — on this hypothesis — that the fight for the destruction of Mau Mau must go on to its end. For there is no other way. Its end, as a fight in the field, is, I believe, at hand. But it will have been fought in vain if the many complex causes which have led to it are not clearly perceived and resolutely tackled."

"The central cause is, perhaps, the distortion of sentiment which so often follows when communities get into the habit of talking and thinking in terms of race and colour, when right and wrong mean different things for different people, and when too many of the people lack the knowledge and the skill to raise themselves at least to a level from which the way of living of the law can be perceived."

"Mau Mau has been an alienation, but not by any means all Kikuyu fell under its sway, and the swiftest courage of those who resisted — Christian, Muslim, and pagan — has been a noble page in the story of these people. Many thousands have recoiled from the wickedness into which they were enticed or compelled, and the process is growing rapidly in a noble fashion."

"But we deceive ourselves if we imagine that these people have no discontent, no frustrations, no aspirations. We should fall into grievous error if we supposed that because some Kikuyu have been wicked, we have no duty to ascertain the wrongs which other Kikuyu believed to be wrong or unjust."

"A Royal Commission on Land and Population was appointed in response to the last important dispatch I had occasion to write in office. Its report is expected shortly. The spirit and determination with which effect is given to the reforms the Commission may be expected to recommend seems to me to be the touchstone for the immediate reconstruction

which is so urgently necessary. In undertaking that we should be able to develop long-range policies which will not only be just and wise, but will be seen by all peoples in the Colony — even those so recently deluded — to be just and wise. For justice and wisdom are the remedies for the suffering body politic needs — and reconciliation. Vengeance is a Mau Mau type of nostrum for the business."

In a note headed "Frustration in Kenya", *Time and Tide* wrote:

"Yet another attempt. At surrender negotiations in Kenya has ended in frustration, and once again the end of the talks has been followed by a vigorous military

"One of the main problems confronting high-level talks with the Mau Mau is the question of the authority of the nominal leaders. It is difficult to say whether any man or group of men in a position of real authority. The Mau Mau is as well known, but it is a highly complex organisation, and really widely-power, even if he is still alive. His notorious letters have often written a number of different hands."

"Intelligence reports indicate that it is increasingly difficult for the Mau Mau to maintain its hold on the forests, while any attempt at a central command has been broken down, and it is one of the main reasons for the and a complete surrender. It seems that there are no other way to the destruction of this foul group."

Malicious Criticisms of Kenya

Reply of Secretary of State

H.M. GOVERNMENT was asked some months ago to consider what action could be taken in the United Kingdom against seditious or similar matter affecting Kenya which was published in Great Britain.

The Minister for Legal Affairs said in the Legislative Council of Kenya a few days ago:

"The Kenya Government has asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any steps could be taken to prevent dissemination in the United Kingdom, mainly through pamphlets published there, of provocative and inflammatory material calculated to impede and discredit the Emergency effort in Kenya."

"The Secretary of State has much sympathy with the indignation expressed in this Council at the circulation of false and malicious documents in the United Kingdom, and he has considered whether there is any useful action which could be taken there."

"He is, however, satisfied that legislation which would enable successful prosecutions to be undertaken in the United Kingdom against publishers of these reports would involve an extension of the existing laws which would be unacceptable in opinion in the United Kingdom, at all events in times of peace."

"Moreover, experience in Kenya and elsewhere has shown that proceedings of this kind are not infrequently used by unscrupulous persons to disseminate falsehoods more widely than ever. There would also be practical difficulties in proving or disproving in the courts of the United Kingdom events and alleged events in Kenya and the effect on affairs in Kenya of provocative publications in the United Kingdom."

Subversive Publications

"The effect of these publications can best be countered (a) in Kenya, by action of this Government (which it has taken and will continue to take whenever necessary) banning the importation of such publications and so denying them circulation locally; and (b) in the United Kingdom, by publishing as widely and vigorously as possible the true facts about the emergency."

"The Secretary of State has expressed his willingness to do that, e.g., by statements in the House of Commons whenever misrepresentation is so serious and provocative as to justify that form of correction. In this connexion there are indications that the efforts which are being made on all fronts to bring the truth about Kenya to the knowledge and understanding of the British public are meeting with increasing success, and that those persons who publish malicious and mendacious reports and commentaries in the United Kingdom about Kenya are becoming more discredited as the true facts become more widely known."

MR. SLADE: "The original question was whether there could not be legislation in the U.K. to make criminal such subversive activities as are criminal in this colony, at extended beyond this question of publication of the right in understanding that H.M. Government are not prepared to entertain any kind of legislation of this kind?"

THE MINISTER FOR LEGAL AFFAIRS: "I take it that the hon. member refers to activities of the nature of sedition, of which would be seditious if perpetrated in this country. As the hon. member is very largely a supporter of publication of subversive matter, and he should take that as being within the compass of the hon. member's views."

MR. SLADE: "I am asking the assistance of the hon. member to propose to raise the matter of the adjournment."

MR. COOKE: "A long box of the first question is the country governed by public opinion in Great Britain?"

Subversive Publications

MR. S. V. COOKE asked in the Legislative Council of Kenya: "Is Government aware that in a leading article in the *Kenya Weekly News*, the late Attorney-General, Mr. Whyatt, who now holds high judicial office, is referred to as a squalid nuisance? If so, what steps do the hon. members propose to take to prevent such mischievous statements in the future? In the same article it is alleged that Mr. Whyatt persistently threw spanners into the works of the G.O.C. Sir George Eastlake. Is this true? If not what steps do Government propose to take to control that?"

THE CHIEF SECRETARY: "The Government is aware that the expression referred to in the first part of the question appeared but not in a leading article. It was an article which, as has frequently been made clear in the past, expresses the personal opinion of the writer whosoever he may be."

"The Government has no power to control the expression of personal opinion in the Press, nor would it wish to see powers which, if applied, would be tantamount to the imposition of a censorship. The words referred to in the second part of the question represented the personal views of the writer

and did not purport to represent the expressed views of General Erskine."

MR. COOKE: "Am I to understand from that reply that Government condones journalistic conduct such as this?"

THE CHIEF SECRETARY: "No, sir. The Government agrees that most regrettable that such a responsible journal should have described an officer of Mr. Whyatt's qualities in such terms as these."

MR. COOKE: "My Deputy Speaker would I be in order in describing the editor of this journal as himself a squalid nuisance?" (Hear, hear.)

Delete "British Empire"

A proposal by the council of the Over-Sea League to substitute the term "Commonwealth of Nations" for "British Empire" in the creed of the league was so firmly resisted last week at the 45th annual meeting in London that it was referred back to the council for further consideration. The royal charter incorporates the creed which is recited at every annual meeting in these words: "Believing the British Empire to stand for justice, freedom, order and good government, we pledge ourselves as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations to maintain the system handed down to us by our fathers. We propose that the creed should henceforth read: "Believing our Commonwealth of Nations to stand for justice, freedom, and good government, we pledge myself as a member of the Commonwealth to uphold these ideals."

Buganda Delegation

PROFESSOR NDAGIRE, a sister of the Kabaka, is a member of the delegation elected by the Lukiko of Buganda to visit London in order to plead with the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the early return of the Kabaka. The delegation consists of Mr. Rafael Kasule (53 votes), Mr. Blasiyo Matanya (42), Professor Ndagire (46), Mr. Lathem Mpati (44), Mrs. Matayi Wamain (29) and Dr. C. Kwevabyanga (24).

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, RAMPALA, KERICHO, MOROGORO

PERSONALIA

SIR ANDREW COHEN has returned to London by air from his week's visit to Uganda.

SIR HUBERT GOUEN has joined the national council of the League of Empire Loyalists.

MR. DONALD ROBERTS, M.L.C., returned to London from Rhodesia last week and has gone to Scotland.

DR. and MRS. JAMES DUNDAS are on the Continent on leave from Kenya on their way to England.

MR. F. LESLIE ORME has been re-elected one of the deputy chairmen of the Royal Insurance Company.

SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK, M.L.C., left London on Monday for Cyprus, on his way back to Tanganyika Territory.

MR. RICHARD WOOD has agreed to follow his father, the LATE DR. HALIFAX, as president of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

MRS. J. JENNINGS CLARE has been elected to the board of British Commonwealth Insurance Co., Ltd., and Andrew Weir Insurance Co., Ltd.

MR. PRANAL DAYARAM, for the past nine years Asian non-official member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, has resigned on account of ill health.

On his retirement from the chairmanship of the Quek-Quek League, AIR CHIEF-MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR LONGMORE was entertained to luncheon last week.

SIR ARTHUR BENSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, went to Entebbeville last week to greet ALDO BARDOUN of Belgium during his visit to the Congo.

SIR GEDDWAY COLBY, Governor of Nyasaland, said on his return to Zomba from his visit to London that his announcement on constitutional issues might be expected in June.

MR. I. F. C. MACPHERSON, son of Sir John and Lady Macpherson, of Lagos, Nigeria, and MISS JEAN FAMELLA AERS, of Nairobi, were recently married, in Mwanza, Tanganyika.

The engagement is announced between MR. DEREK MORGAN, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Morgan, of Calcutta, and MISS ANGELA NORTON, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Norton, of Nairobi.

MR. JUSTICE LYNDSEY, Chief Justice of the Sudan, was entertained by the Judiciary and members of the Sudan Bar in Khartoum before his departure on final leave. He had been in the Sudan for 22 years.

MR. J. W. PHILLIPS, deputy mayor of Salisbury, and deputy chairman of the Electricity Supply Commission of Southern Rhodesia, and MRS. PHILLIPS are on their way back to Rhodesia in the WINCHESTER CASTLE.

MR. H. J. ROBERTS, Member for Health, Lands and Local Government in Northern Rhodesia, and chairman of the Unofficial Members' Association who has arrived in England, expects to stay for about a month.

MR. BASCLAY LEECHMAN, lately Member for Social Service in Tanganyika Territory, is on leave pending retirement from the Colonial Service. He is to become the representative in Nairobi of the Schlesinger group.

MR. H. F. HUDSON, lately assistant general manager of St. Clement's Press, London, left at the week-end for Southern Rhodesia to take up an appointment as general manager of the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.

MR. J. B. ROSS, Acting High Commissioner in London for Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and MRS. ROSS gave a reception at Rhodesia House last Friday evening for MR. T. G. GISPORNY, Secretary for External Affairs in the Federation, and MRS. GISPORNE.

SIR ROBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and LADY RENNIE will visit Nyasaland from Saturday next until June 9. SIR GILBERT will then return to Salisbury, and LADY RENNIE will leave by air for Nairobi.

THE AGA KHAN was received by THE QUEEN last week and invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. John. His Highness and the BLOOM AGA KHAN lunched with THE QUEEN and the DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

MR. E. W. MATHU, the senior African (Kikuyu) member of the Kenya Legislative Council, has assured the Kenya Federation of Registered Trade Unions that he will not sit in the next Council unless directly elected by Africans. Hitherto he has been an appointed member.

THE REV. BERNARD LOVELY, who recently returned from Northern Rhodesia, the REV. R. ATKINSON, who is home from Nyasaland, and the REV. J. W. CORNWALL, who spoke for the diocese of Maseru, were among the speakers at last week's anniversary meetings of the U.M.C.A.

MR. J. E. DAVIES, a Bulawayo barrister, is the only nominee for the vacancy in the Federal Parliament for a Southern Rhodesian specially elected to watch the African interests. He was jointly sponsored by the Federal and Confederate parties and supported by a committee of African voters.

LORD LLEWELLYN, Governor-General of the Federation, opened Coronation Lake water supply for Blantyre and Limbe during his visit to Nyasaland. The works, which cost rather more than £500,000, are under the control of the Mudi River Water Board, of which MR. J. W. CLAPBROUGH is chairman.

THE VERY REV. EVAN HOPKINS, lately Provost of the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi and now Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, London, is to address the Kenya Church Association at C.M.S. House, Saffron Square, London, E.C. on Friday, June 17. A buffet lunch will be served from 12.15, and his talk will begin at 1.15 p.m. The annual meeting of the K.C.A. will follow at 2 p.m.

DEBIZAZANGAL AMARA KARSA, aged 27, cousin of the Emperor of Ethiopia, who was flown to England from Addis Ababa at the end of last year and admitted to the Wingfield-Morris Hospital, Oxford, suffering from poliomyelitis, has been discharged completely cured. He can now play tennis again. When he arrived he could move only his face muscles.

Among passengers outward-bound in the m.v. BOEMBONTEIN CASTLE for Beira are MR. and MRS. R. M. BAYEISS, MR. and MRS. H. BLAKEY, MR. and MRS. C. R. BUTLER, MR. D. A. FIELDS, MR. and MRS. J. FEETCHER, MR. R. C. KILNER, MR. and MRS. J. R. MURRAY, MR. and MRS. M. C. SEWELL, MR. and MRS. S. A. WETHERALL, and MR. and MRS. P. E. WOODS.

H.M. Government held a reception at Rhodesia House one evening last week for delegates to the Commonwealth Meteorologists' Conference. Those present included MR. and MRS. D. A. DAVIES (East Africa), COLONEL N. E. SHELICK (Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland), SIR SAVILE and LADY GARNER, MAJOR-GENERAL R. W. GOODEBODY, and SIR MILES and LADY THOMAS.

ESTATE AGENTS

S.E. SUSSEX — A favoured locality for leave or retirement. For properties of all descriptions, for sale or lease, coast or country areas, consult C. S. Parker and Co., Coodes Beach, Bexhill-on-sea.

ACCOMMODATION

SWITZERLAND — Comfortable accommodation and good cuisine offered by young couple in their large and wonderfully situated Chalet in sunny Alpine valley above Montreux. Facilities for families with children. Beautiful view, walks and flowers, tennis, riding, swimming, fishing, trim, golf. Private air-traffic WINTERA SPORTS — Ski-fishes, ice rink on doorstep, ski-lifts, ski-schools. Brochures — C. B. Wilmot-Arstone, Chalet Ben Aoudel, Chateau-d'Oex.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club *Obituary*

Visitors from Federation Entertained

SIR GORDON MUNRO, presiding at last week's dinner of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club at the Savoy Hotel, London, suggested that members should use the axiom of using their mouths for mastication and not for talking, since they constituted a dinner club, not a debating society.

Mr. Robert Trethewey, joint Justice of the Federation, and Lady Fredgott, in whose honour the dinner had been arranged, were unable to attend owing to illness.

Mr. Justice H. J. Clayden, who responded for the guests, spoke of the work of the Federal Supreme Court which he is joining after service on the Transvaal Bench.

Guests from the Federation included Mr. A. C. W. G. G. Senior, non-official member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council, Mr. G. Gibberne, Federal Secretary for External Affairs, Mr. H. J. Roberts, senior non-official member of the Northern Rhodesia Legislature, Dr. Alexander Scott, Federal M.P. for Lusaka, and Mr. Freer Payne, retiring mayor of Lusaka.

Those present were:

Mr. L. B. Alexander, Esq. and Mrs. C. R. Alison, the Dowager Countess Astor, Lord Baden-Powell, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Barragellan, Major-Gen. Sir Peter Bellamy, M.P., J. E. Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Bloxam, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. E. Carter Braine, Rear Admiral Sir Arthur Bransley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Donald Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. Carr MacIntosh, and Mrs. H. C. Campbell, Mr. R. S. Gleason, W/Old, Lt. Colm. Lord Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Castle, Mr. Julien S. Crossley, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Cross, Mr. G. Darr, Miss J. Doodley, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. W. Dixon, Mr. G. Drummond,

Mr. and Mrs. A. Freeman, Mr. M. A. Gardner-Hill, Miss and Francis Yeveah Gubbins, Sir and Lady Saville Gurney, the Hon. Sir Geoffrey Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Gibberne, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Goldsmith, Mr. R. de Goy, Mr. Allan Gray, Mr. and Mrs. H. Groth, W/Old, and Mrs. M. Hawkins, W/Old, Mrs. L. S. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. S. Heald, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Hawkey, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hely Hutchinson, Mr. T. C. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Hanning, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hill, Captain and Mrs. H. S. Hopkins, Mr. J. Dykes Hutchinson, Capt. W. M. Hutchinson, Mr. F. S. Johnson,

Mr. Basil Kaufman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ivan Kaufman, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Kemlyde, Mr. and Mrs. D. Kempson, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Kieck, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lambert, Sir Frederick and Lady Leith-Ross, Mr. B. F. Macdonna, Sir Douglas and Lady Evelyn Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. G. McLagan, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. M. McPhail, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. McVie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Miller-Stirling, Sir Gordon and Lady Munro, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Newham, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Odendaal, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Oury, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Page, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. G. Palmer, Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Freer Payne, Mr. Michael Payne, Mr. J. Pollock, Lt. Col. and Mrs. R. A. G. Pringle, Mr. E. H. Price,

Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Radmore, Mr. A. N. Raphael, Miss M. A. Ribeiro, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. D. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Roberts, Sir Kenneth and Lady Roberts-Way, Brigadier G. P. A. Rooney, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. F. Rumbold, Mr. and Mrs. M. Russell, Dr. Alexander Scott, Miss J. Soleahart, Mr. E. A. Short, Sir Robert and Lady Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Smedley, Sir Alan and Lady Ruf Smith, Mr. R. S. Smith, Major and Mrs. Peter Spearman,

Mrs. Stone, Mrs. E. H. Strons, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lincoln Strong, Mr. and Mrs. D. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. G. Vernon Tate, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Tylor, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Welton, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Whitmore, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. D. Williams, Mr. H. Wilmott, Sir Edward and Lady Wilshaw, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Coniar Wilson.

Mr. Arthur Firmin

MR. ARTHUR FIRMIN, aged 64, joint leader of the expedition of six Kenyans who went to India to climb Himal Chuli, 25,801 ft., is now known to have died during the expedition. He broke his thigh on a fall on the mountain on May 16 and died before reaching Pokhara, the nearest air station, from which it had been intended to fly him to hospital. He was 6 ft. tall. Mr. Firmin was making a second reconnaissance attempt to reach the summit. The expedition has been abandoned.

Mrs. NILDA DEATINE, whose death was announced, had been a member of the staff of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association since it was founded (as the Empire Parliamentary Association) at the time of the coronation of King George VI. She had edited some of its main publications, and had been largely concerned in the organization of visits from and to overseas branches.

Mrs. IRENE FRANCES ROONEY, who has died at the age of 64 in Salisbury, was the widow of Mr. T. S. Rooney, C.B.E. She went to Rhodesia in 1914, and was associated with various welfare organizations. During the last war she organized concerts for troops.

CAPTAIN J. A. SOWDEN, whose death is announced, was until recently commander of the Union Castle liner DURBAN CASTLE. He joined the company in 1927. Among the ships which he commanded were the KENILWORTH CASTLE and the LEANSTEPHAN CASTLE.

GENERAL SIR REGINALD BYNG STEPHENS, K.C.S.I., whose death at the age of 84 is reported, served in the Matabele campaign of 1896-97, and in 1898 served in the Nile Expedition with the 2nd Battalion of The Rifle Brigade.

Sir LESLIE BOYCE, who while an M.P. was an executive councillor of the Joint East African Board, died on Monday at the age of 59. He was the first Australian to become Lord Mayor of London.

MR. COSMO WILLIAM GORDON INNES ROBERTSON, died recently in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. T. A. SLATTER, a retired inspector of the Kenya Police, has died in Mwachok.

CAPTAIN GODFREY EGREMONT BOULDERSAL BARKWORTH has died in Kenya.

MISS KATHARINE MARY CLUTTON has died in Nairobi at the age of 91.

Mr. Trafford-Harris has died in Nakuru at the age of 80.

Canadian Trade Commissioner

MR. WILEY J. MELYARD, formerly of the Canadian Embassy in Bogota, Colombia, has been appointed Canada's first Trade Commissioner in the Central African Federation. A chartered accountant, he joined the Canadian Foreign Service in 1946, and has since served in several Latin American countries. An official statement describes the opening of the Trade Commission Office in the Federation as "marking the recognition by Canada, the world's third largest trading nation, of the growing importance of the Federation in international trading circles." Last year Canada exported £1,408,700 worth of goods to the Federation, which bought only £581,200 worth in return. Lumber, wheat, canned fish, powdered milk, machinery, and motor cars formed the bulk of Canadian exports to the Federation.

A film unit from the United States has made cinerama films in the Murchison Falls area of Uganda for a picture to be called "The Seven Wonders of the World."

ACCOUNTANCY

The English Association of Accountants and Auditors or the English Association of Secretaries. World-wide membership by exemption or examination per London College of Accountancy and Secretaryship, 9 Charles St., Newport, Mon.

Tourist Travel Could Be Doubled

Annual Report E.A.T.T.A.

THE TRAVEL INDUSTRY of East Africa is now estimated to be worth more than £15m. annually, but "few people realize its value to the economies of the territories, and the vast majority because of the immediate or invisible nature of the industry in the external balance of payments, give it only scant attention," says the annual annual report of the East Africa Tourist Trade Association.

It is a most interesting, informative and well-illustrated brochure which emphasizes that better understanding of East African problems is promoted by tourists.

Every visitor is able to form his own opinion of East Africa, and many a hard-boiled visitor who before he was about to investigate a particularly sombre report of a very dark continent has been amazed at the beauty of the country and the very considerable progress made to show a time.

Income and External Assets

The travel industry is, moreover, one which answers the constant and general cry of each of the territories for additional revenues from a source other than agriculture. Its assets, provided by Nature, consist of God's creatures set in a magnificent panorama of rivers, waterfalls, mountains, lakes, and coral beaches, lavishly sprinkled with sunshine. Properly guarded these assets are almost infinite and of their value little or no depreciation.

It is the duty of the association, in common with its members, not only to take every precaution to protect these assets, but to see that they are publicized through-

out the world and made readily accessible to our visitors."

Last year there were 29,491 visitors to Kenya, 4,535 to Tanganyika, 1974 to Zanzibar, and about 5,500 (estimated) to Uganda, making a total of at least 41,497. Their direct expenditure was computed at a maximum of £5.5m.

All safari outfits reported unusually heavy business last year and increasingly heavy bookings for 1955. At no time during the year of emergency in Kenya has safari business ceased, even after the outbreak, despite a few cancellations, other visitors booking quickly filled the vacancies, and a hundred and fifty firms were fully occupied.

Rangers Left to Lion

Rangers of Nairobi National Park saw lions almost every day throughout the year. The rule that visitors may not get out of their cars is frequently justified by narrow escapes, and it is almost a truism that there has not been a lion in the result of foolish people taking unnecessary risks with a very placid lion.

Visitors trying to approach a lion have to be warned to be wary, sometimes have to report to the lion, and to the lion, and, abandoning their machines, take to their heels, leaving their shiny machines to the mercy of the irate lions.

Progress in the Tsavo National Park has continued slowly, but the animals appear to accept their responsibilities of entertaining our visitors with a nice sense of operation. On one occasion a leopard nearly entered a bedroom at Ma's Inn, Mito Anet, but as this did not seem to be a very popular move, he was trapped by the warden and taken to Voi where baboons had been increasing in numbers and destroying crops. It is now reported that the crops are doing well, but no report has been received from the baboons.

An attempt to estimate the crocodile population in the Nile near the Murchison Falls gave the astonishing total of 60 crocodiles to every 400 yards. No fewer than 2,227 traps were made by the two launches from Bunjira to the Falls, which suggests that more than 1,000 people chose that method of approach to a wonderful game sanctuary.

The many services performed for East Africa by E.A.T.T.A. are described in detail in the report, which recognizes the help received from many quarters, but closes on the note that much more must be done.

Thrust a Competitive Business

Tourism is a highly competitive business, and without active and increasing support, both financially and otherwise, this industry, which has increased from under £100,000 in the years before the association was operating to the present very large sum, may well lose ground, and this large potential export may dwindle.

If we are to hold our own and increase this industry, it is essential for us to advertise East Africa in all possible markets. We have with our limited resources endeavoured to establish representation within Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States, but the rest of the world is virtually untouched. East Africa has been described by many of our visitors as one of the finest tourist areas in the world. It is therefore a matter of great importance that we should have the funds even to us so that we can give this simple fact greater publicity.

East Africa tourist industry needs more hotels, better roads, and more funds for publicity. Given these three essentials there is no reason why the industry should not produce an income from £10m. to £15m. within the next five years.

The association has also published a booklet giving details of all hotels, safari lodges, and restaurants in East Africa. The total income in 1954 was £20,329. The Government of Kenya contributed £2,000, the Government of Uganda £2,200, the Government of Tanganyika and East African Railways and Harbours £2,000 each, full members £3,700, and associate members £2,340. The East Africa High Commission and the Zanzibar Government made token contributions of £100 each.

The task of reclaiming the greater part of the country lost to the tsetse fly in recent years, and of consolidating the gains made, is now in sight of completion. Annual report of the Tsetse Control Department, Uganda for 1954.

Tobacco at Its Best



General Election Who's Who

(Continued from Page 1344)

Peace Conference, 1946. Served with The Buffs and Tank Corps, 1924-18.

HASTINGS, S., F.R.C.S., whose 15,047 majority at Barkin was set over 4,000 down on 1951, is a retired consultant in a town who frequently takes part in Colonial debates. Late president, British Medical Association, and of the Otological Section of the Royal Society of Medicine. First candidate for Parliament in 1951.

HENDERSON, THE RT. HON. KENNETH (Kew, Regis and Liphig), was 12,166 in 1951. He was Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, 1947. Formerly Under-Secretary for War, Financial Secretary to War Office, Under-Secretary for Civil and Bunting Office, Secretary of State for Air, 1947-51. He is the son of the late Mr. Henderson, Henderson, Pearson Secretary in the 1929-31 Labour Government.

Voice of Kenya Commission

HOSKIN, CHARLES R., increased his majority in a race cornered him at Keighley from 2,482 in 1951 to 3,480. Was a Member of the House of Commons with a Parliamentary Commission in 1952, and has since taken a keen interest in East and Central African affairs. A member of the Executive Council of the Joint East and Central African Board and of the London Committee of the Voice of Kenya. M.P. for the Division since 1950 and for Wembley, 1949-50. A power station engineer, he served for six years on the employees' side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Industry. Born 1904.

HYND, JOHN B., who held Attercliffe, Sheffield, increased his majority by 1,771 to 19,568. Led Parliamentary delegation to East and Central Africa in 1948. Frequently takes part in Colonial debates. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Minister for Germany and Austria, 1945-47, Minister of Pensions, 1947.

INCH, JAMES, elected for the first time in Dartford with a majority of 4,198. Is a school teacher who joined the West Yorkshire Regiment in 1920 and served until 1946 in France and West Africa. That developed his interests in Colonial Affairs. Born in 1918. He was educated in Newcastle-upon-Tyne and at the London School of Economics.

ISAACS, THE RT. HON. GEORGE (Southwark), was 12,230—a drop of over 5,000. Was P.P.S. to the Colonial Secretary in 1924 and from 1929-31 to the Dominion Secretary, and to the First Lord of the Admiralty, 1942-45. Secretary, National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants (Natsopas), 1909-39. Minister of Labour, 1945-51.

JOENS, MRS. L. (Hilberon and St. Pancras South) was returned by a majority of 931 (1,045 votes less than her majority in 1951). Recently visited Uganda. Before entering Parliament in 1953 was on London staff of *Manchester Guardian*. Frequently speaks on Colonial subjects. At one time assistant editor of *British Ally*, British newspaper published in Moscow. Speaks Russian.

JENKINS, R. H., held Beakford, Birmingham, with a reduced majority of 6,740, 31 against 10,971 in 1951. Was P.S. to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, 1942-49. Economist and author.

JOHNSON, JAMES, increased his majority at Egham by 199 votes in 1951 to 1,376 in a three-cornered fight. Member, Fabian Colonial Bureau advisory committee. Has visited Kenya and Central Africa with Parliamentary delegations. A schoolmaster, he is particularly interested in Commonwealth education, and frequently participates in Colonial debates.

Former Colonial Secretary

JONES, THE RT. HON. ARTHUR CHURCH, increased his majority at Wakefield from 6,744 last year at a by-election to 9,245. Has been Colonial Secretary 1946-50. Then lost his seat. Has visited East, Central and West Africa, and is deeply interested in their affairs. Former chairman of Fabian Colonial Bureau in their affairs. Former chairman of Fabian Colonial Bureau in their affairs. Former chairman of Fabian Colonial Bureau in their affairs. Former chairman of Fabian Colonial Bureau in their affairs.

MAINWARING, W., who held Rhodesia East with a 12,315 majority, was a member of the Royal Commission on Rhodesia and Nyasaland of 1938. Has represented the division since 1933.

MARQUAND, THE RT. HON. HENRY, returned for Middlesbrough East, dropped nearly 5,000 votes on his 1951 majority of 15,528. Was Secretary for Overseas Trade, 1945-47, and subsequently Paymaster-General, Minister of Pensions, and Minister of Health. Has visited East Africa and the Rhodesias. Became Britain's youngest professor when at the age of 28 he was appointed to the chair of industrial relations at Cardiff.

MAYHEW, CHRISTOPHER J., who was returned for East Woolwich at a by-election in 1951, was elected with a majority of 10,346. He has visited East, Central and West Africa for broadcasting purposes, and often deals with Colonial affairs in the Press and for the B.B.C. Was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1946-50. Son of a former High Sheriff of Norfolk, he was educated at Haileybury and Christ Church, Oxford, where he was president of the Union. During the last war he served on the Continent and in North Africa.

Ex-Secretary of State for Scotland

MCNEIL, THE LORD, increased his majority with a most reduced margin at Glasgow at a by-election in 1951. A former journalist, he visited East and Central Africa with a Parliamentary Commission in 1952. Among other ministerial posts, held those of Secretary of State for the Colonies and Parliamentary Secretary, Foreign Office, 1942-46.

MCNEIL, THE RT. HON. PAUL, held Derby South with a reduced majority, 4,609 votes, in 1951. He was Secretary of State for India and Power, 1947-48; Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, 1947-48; Air Minister, 1946-47; Minister of State, 1945-46. First returned to Parliament in 1929. Has long been interested in Colonial affairs.

PALING, WILFRED, was elected for Dartford with a majority of 26,146. Born 1887. He was a member of the Ministry of Pensions 1947-48. He was Minister of Pensions 1947-48. He was Minister of Pensions 1947-48.

PARER, JOHN, returned for Dagenham with a reduced majority, 25,092 compared with 30,796 in 1951. A former Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions, Governor, London School of Economics, 1949; Chairman of the Fabian Society, 1950-53.

ROBERTS, SIR JUSTIN, won Dartford, but this time his lead was cut from 11,447 to 1951 to 10,533. Was chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, 1947-52, when engaged in groundnut operations in Tanganyika. Now farms in Essex. With *Daily Herald* 1919-22, formerly general manager. Also editor, and at one time director of *Daily Express* associated newspapers. Elected 1949 in connexion with groundnut scheme.

ROBERTS, W. T. who held Eccles with a slightly reduced majority, was P.P.S. to Mr. Creech Jones, then Colonial Secretary, and visited East Africa with him. Has represented the division since 1945. Had Parliamentary delegation to the Gold Coast in 1951.

ROBERTS, H. D. C., increased his majority at Ashford, Lyne, by nearly 300 votes to 1,965. Visited East and Central Africa with a Parliamentary delegation in 1948, and is particularly interested in the Sudan. Served in the infantry and R.F.C. in the 1914-18 war.

SAMBRINGTON, A. M., increased his majority at Hayes and Harlington in a three-cornered fight against Conservative and Communist candidates. Had 3,776 to 10,018. Member of a Parliamentary delegation to East Africa, 1948. Special interests include Colonial development. A lecturer in economics and a barrister, he was P.P.S. to the Minister of Pensions, 1945-47. Served during the war at the Board of Trade, and from 1943-45 as director of medical supplies at the Ministry of Supply.

Worked in East Africa

SEAGW, J. W., held Lichfield and Tamworth, with Dunlop Rotherham Ltd. in India and East Africa, 1936-37. Vice-Chairman of the Household, 1945-46, and a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, 1946-50. Served in Royal Artillery, 1939-45.

SORENSEN, THE REV. R. W., returned for Leyton, had his 1951 majority cut by nearly 2,000 votes to 7,294. Frequently speaks on Colonial subjects. Vice-chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau and a member of the Colonial Office Welfare Committee. Member of a number of Commonwealth Parliamentary delegations.

STOKES, THE RT. HON. RICHARD, M.C., who held Ipswich by 1,582 (against 4,226 votes in 1951), is chairman and managing director of Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd.'s company with extensive African interests. Has visited East Africa. Was Lord Privy Seal and Minister of Works in the Labour Government. Served in the Royal Artillery in the 1914-18 war.

STRONG, THE RT. HON. JOHN, retained Dunstable West with a majority of 1,874 (2,236 votes fewer than his 1951 majority). As Minister of Food, 1946-50, was responsible for the Tanganyika groundnut scheme and for the appointment of Sir Leslie Plumage as chairman. A former Minister of War and Under-Secretary for Air. Born 1901. Educated Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford.

WEDGWOOD BENN, THE HON. ANTHONY, held Bristol E.E. with a majority of 8,047, a drop of over 6,000 on his 1951 lead. Treasurer of the Movement for Colonial Freedom. Frequently speaks in Colonial debates. Held of Viscount Stansgate. Wrote the *British Record* magazine East Fifehire, dropped his seat in 1951. Speaks often in Colonial discussions.

Recently visited East Africa. Former member of the Ministry of Labour, Parliamentary correspondent, *Manchester Evening News*, 1945-49.

WYOO, GEORGE E. C., who has a considerable interest in Colonial Affairs in the British Parliament, was re-elected in Derby with a majority of 11,051 in a three-cornered contest. Born 1900, he joined the Tank Corps as a recruit soldier at the age of 18, and was discharged in 1917, having served his part of the term in the Sudan. In 1940 he rejoined the Army and served in the East African Corps. He came to Mr. Simon, then Minister of Fuel, Minister of Works and Minister of Transport in 1941, and worked with a majority of 14,872, a 2,000 cut on an 19,872 lead. Legal adviser to the African International Federation. In that capacity has twice visited Northern Rhodesia lately to advise the African Mine-workers' Union in the recent Copperbelt strike. Admitted to the (Northern Rhodesian Bar) 1923. Was a member of a Commonwealth Parliamentary Delegation to 1950. Generally interested in Colonial labour relations.

LIBERAL

DAVIES, SIR R. DON, LEAFHURST, woods majority at Macclesfield, has cut from £251 to £300. Is a former director of *Labour*, *Observer* and *Universe*. A member, Parliamentary Joint Committee on Colonial Empire Markets, 1954. Has been in the Ministry of Government Commission and continues as a President of various literary and agricultural societies.

MORLEY, SIR RAY, HOBART, M.B.E., who was elected his majority in Carmarthen, Pow. 47, he succeeded Sir Agnes with Parliamentary debentures in 1924 and 1948. Has often participated in Colonial debates. Was a constituent committee for the Welfare of Colonial students in UK, 1951. Regional Director for Wales, B.B.C., 1936-45, re-elected, 1944.

FORMER MEMBERS WHO WERE DEFEATED

Among the defeated candidates, the following were members of the last Parliament, were the following:

SIR RICHARD, (Lab.) fought Oldham against Communist Labour and Communist candidates. He was the first to introduce the Bill to give the Government power to suspend the franchise. He was elected in 1950, but was defeated. He has represented, to fall into Conservative hands, a territory. Sir Richard was vice-Chief of the Imperial and Colonial speech in Colonial debates. He was a member of the Committee for East Africa, 1952.

BENNETT, P. W. (Cons.) failed to secure the new constituency of Reading by 238 votes. Until recently a vice-chairman of the Joint East and Central Africa Board, he was for a short period an advocate in Southern Rhodesia.

SIR JOHN HUGGINS (Lab.) failed to hold Manchester, when the Tories in a three-cornered fight, captured by 1,372 votes. Presently speaks in Colonial debates. A Q.C., he is a member of the Gibraltar, Old Coast, and Nigeria Wars. Chairman, House of Commons Branch of the British Legion, 1947-49.

BRADSWAITE, SIR J. GURNEY (Cons.) lost his seat at Bristol North West by 1,655 votes when a major revision of the constituency boundaries. A director of a number of companies and interested in Imperial affairs.

FOOT, MICHAEL (Lab.) lost his seat at Devonport, which he held in 1951 by 2,390 majority. A boundary change in his constituency was chiefly responsible for the defeat of this staunch Bevanite. President of the Oxford Union, 1933. A journalist, former editor of the *Evening Standard* and of *Triumph*, political columnist *Daily Herald* since 1944. Member, national executive of Labour Party. Has often written and spoken of Commonwealth topics.

WINDHAM, HENRY (Lab.) failed by 917 in Yarmouth to secure his return to Parliament in which he sat from 1945-51. He was for part of the time a member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central Africa Board.

When the RT. HON. MAURICE (Lab.) contested Bradford North, which the Tories retained by 69 votes. Had held Bradford Central in the 1951 general election by an 8,872 majority; the constituency disappeared at the Bradford boundary revisions. Was Minister of Food 1950, taking over from Sir Strachey the responsibility for the groundnut scheme and its transfer to the Colonial Office.

WYLLIAMS, IAN, M.P. (Lab.) who in the last Parliament secured a seat in migration within the Empire, lost his seat by 758 at Nottingham Central.

OTHER UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

Among the other unsuccessful candidates were:—
ARRAM, LADY (Lib.), polled nearly 5,000 votes at Wembley North, which was held by the Conservatives in a three-cornered fight by 10,100. Fought Orpington, 1950, and East Northamptonshire, 1951. Arram is the wife of Sir John

Arram, at various times Attorney-General in Zambia and Uganda, and Chief Justice of Uganda and Tanganyika, and now a legal adviser to the C.O. and C.R.O.

GALE, MR. HON. JOHN (Cons.) who in 1951 polled 19,265 in a straight fight against Sir G. B. Deane for the Labour candidate. Mr. Leslie Hale is the son of Lord Northampton, a former Governor of Kenya. Lord Northampton sat for Oldham as a National Liberal in the Twentieth Parliament.

HOPKINS, P. W. (Cons.), who stood for the Labour division of Birmingham polling 9,665 votes against Labour 18,476, was until last year A.D.C. to the Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He was until 1954 in the Treasury Department of the Government of the Society.

Halved Labour Majority

HOWER, DR. M. A. (Cons.) lost the Socialists had an East London seat on 2,673 to 2,323 votes. He is a member of the Society of the East and Central Africa Group of the Commonwealth Conservative Council. Educated at Edinburgh and Universities, he is a company director.

HUGHES, LADY (Cons.) who contested West London, where the Socialists prospered. Sir John Huggins, wartime head of the British Supply Mission in Washington, was until recently a director of the British Overseas Airways Corporation. He has recently visited East and Central Africa.

MCKNIGHT, JORRY (Lab.) who contested Harford, is a brother of Mr. Stanley McKnight, the well-known East African business man. He is assistant secretary of B.B.C. Southern Division, a member of the U.K. and a member of the B.B.C. Staff Association. Volunteer postmaster during war.

DUNN, FRANK (Lib.) stood for Harford, which he represented as a Liberal from 1923-31, as a journalist and author, he was editor of the *Daily Express*, 1921-27. *Evening Standard* (1936-41) and *Daily Mail* (1947-50). He has briefly visited East and Central Africa.

SOREF, HAROLD (Cons.) lost to Mr. James Johnson M.C., at Harby, by 1,378 votes, an increased majority of 1,218 votes in Rhodesia before the war. Mr. Sores founded the Mashona Arts Council, which serves in East Africa, where he has taken a keen interest in Commonwealth affairs.

STROUD, A. P. (Lab.) who contested Banbury, Mr. A. D. Dodd earlier seat, served with the 4th Airborne on the 1st in East Africa and Middle East during the war. A member of the Fabian Society and the Social Labour Party.

Letter to the Editor

Twenty-minute Talks on Kenya
Rotarians at Knowledgeable Audience

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—The letter which you published recently from "Yorkist" may lead to some misunderstanding about the kind of talks given to Rotary Clubs. Of course the occasional utterances of partisan speakers may give erroneous impressions, but may I give my own experiences as a guest speaker at various clubs.

At Glastonbury Rotary Club, when at least three business men present who regularly visit Kenya, I was congratulated on a "very factual address." At New Milton (with at least one old Kenyan as a guest), at Poole (with the vicar present who only returned from service at Nairobi last year) and at Worcester (with a visitor and his son present who are living and in business in Nairobi) I was told that the talks given were such as could do nothing but good for the people of Kenya.

Nearly always there is somebody present at such lunch-time talks who knows a good deal about Kenya. Twenty minutes is, admittedly, a very short period in which to draw anything like a comprehensive picture—and, may I say it, Kenyans are rather sensitive about their problems.

But we who are guest speakers on such occasions are not all "two penny or penny authorities." Most of us, I think, try rather modestly to tell what we saw. I do not outline solutions.

Yours faithfully,

Glastonbury, MAURICE WHITLOW.

The Pioneer Bankers in Rhodesia and Nyasaland



When they shopped with Rubber Money in Nyasaland!

Until the coming of the Standard Bank to Nyasaland in 1901, there was much the same shortage of cash as had been experienced in the early days in Rhodesia. In 1895, however, one enterprising trader decided to meet his cash requirements by issuing his own currency. These coins — illustrated above — were minted in vasants and exchangeable for goods at his store. To-day, through his comprehensive branch system, the Standard Bank continues to meet the needs of Nyasaland's expanding economy.

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 7, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, EC4

OVER 650 OFFICES THROUGHOUT SOUTH, EAST and CENTRAL AFRICA
and AGENTS and CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Uganda Constitutional Problems Two Delegations Now in London

AN AIRCRAFT which left Entebbe on Sunday brought to London Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of Uganda, who had broken his long exile in England to return to the Protectorate for a week, members of one delegation from the Lukiko of Buganda and the president of the Uganda National Congress.

Mr. Latimer Miller, Treasurer of Buganda, and a member of the Lukiko delegation, said before leaving that he believed Mr. Lennox Boyd would listen sympathetically to their plea for the return of the Kabaka, adding "in matters of the Socialists they followed Setate Khama".

These parties of Africans from Uganda are now in London for the constitutional drafting committee appointed by the Lukiko, the delegation appointed by that body to press for the return of the Kabaka, and the two appointed congress delegations (which contain not only the president, but two branch presidents, Dr. Lunuka of Bunyoro and Mr. Oola of Largo).

Princess Nalira, sister of the Kabaka, reached London by air on Sunday with four other members of the Lukiko delegation.

When the Bunyoro constitutional committee presented a new draft agreement last week to the Rukungu (Native Council) they expressed opposition to multi-racial government. By unanimous show of hands the Rukungu adopted a resolution of that sense. A district council in the Northern Province also passed a resolution last week in opposition to multi-racial government. The Rukungu has asked the Secretary of State to receive a delegation of three members in order to discuss those areas of Bunyoro which were incorporated in Buganda more than 30 years ago, and which the Banyoro have always wanted to recover.

Why Surrender Talks Failed Discussions with Terrorist Leaders

THE KENYA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL was told last week that Mr. C. H. Windley, Member for African Affairs, and Major General Heyman, Chief of Staff, had been amongst the Europeans who had entered the forests for discussions with Mau Mau leaders. Mr. Ian Henderson and Mr. Donald Ross, two sub-constables in the Special Branch of the Kenya Police, have undertaken such duties repeatedly.

Mr. Henderson said that he personally approached the Government in February, and contact was made with a leader named Kahinga. Later delegates of the terrorists who were brought to the Government by the police were told that those whom they represented wanted a complete general surrender which would include the name of Mount Kenya. It became evident, however, that powerful forces believed to be headed by Dedan Kimathi, violently opposed a surrender.

Terrorist leaders were again brought to the Government and they then asked for arrangements to be made for a surrender. It was agreed that the Government should make a concession on May 16, but this concession, it was said, was without effect because the terrorists rejected it, although they had previously agreed.

Military Operations Intensified

The War Council thereupon gave notice that unless the token surrender occurred the talks would be discontinued and military operations intensified. Ten minutes before the time limit would have expired at 7 p.m. on May 29 (to which there had been an extension on account of bad weather), there was a request for further considerable reinforcement without any suggestion of a change of view. It was therefore decided to proceed with the operations, using six battalions and auxiliary forces.

The Minister for Internal Security, Mr. Cusack, told the Legislature that about 23,000 persons were now held in prisons in Kenya, guarded by 14,000 officers and men, and the detainees were being moved from the main reception camps at Mackintosh Road and Mathari to work camps at the rate of 300 a week.

When members of council pointed to the danger of giving trainee instruction which was not available to other Africans, Mr. Cusack said that they would not receive such a degree of training as would enable any of them to claim that his detention had given him superior instruction.

Four terrorists were executed in Nairobi on May 17 for the possession of firearms and ammunition. Two had been members of a gang of nine terrorists engaged by the police in the "Mombasa" district, and the other two were captured in the Thika district in April. Two had home-made guns and another a shotgun.

Schoolboy Murder Charge

Twelve Africans, including two women, were charged in Nairobi on Tuesday with the murder of two European schoolboys five weeks ago. A third died not guilty.

Mr. Clive Brooks, prosecuting, said the gang was led by "General" Njike, one of the accused. Mr. Brooks told the Court how Christopher Twomey (13) and Geoffrey Denny were "brutally and cold-bloodedly murdered" while on shooting pigeons. The boys had stumbled across a gang of terrorists hiding in a dense patch of bush. The children were seized and instantly put to death.

"General" Njike also pleaded not guilty to having unlawful control of a rifle near the scene of the murders. The other eleven also pleaded not guilty to conspiring with Njike when he was arrested. Both charges carry the death penalty.

The case was adjourned for a week. A patrol of the Gloucestershire Regiment has killed the self-styled Mau Mau "General" Ngumi. He is said to have been responsible for the raid in December on a farm in Nariva in which Mrs. Anne Caselley pleaded successfully for her life and those of her two young children.

Mr. Richard Owen, an officer in the Kenya Police Reserve, was killed by a rhinoceros last week when leading a patrol against Mau Mau terrorists. The animal charged at close range along a forest path from which Mr. Owen had no opportunity of sidestepping.

"Yesterday I had the pleasure of inspecting a wonderful new machine imported by the Nairobi City Council for laying tarmacadam. As a farmer I immediately wondered if I could borrow it." Mr. J. W. Etherington, chairman of the County and District Councils Association.



Service for Visitors

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

DAR ES SALAAM
Main Street (opposite the Harbour)

MOMBASA
Kilindi Rd. (Entrance to Dock Gates)

KAMPALA
Shimani Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)

NAIROBI
Harding St. (opposite bus terminus)

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

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

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

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



WHEREVER him has reaped in a few years what his forefathers failed to gather in centuries, mechanisation has played a full and vital part.

WHEREVER land reclamation is bringing a new prosperity to entire communities, the tractor was early on the scene.

WHEREVER farming is demonstrably paying year in, year out, you'll find that mechanisation is part of the plan.

IT IS MORE THAN A COINCIDENCE

FORDSON TRACTORS have been part of this story from the earliest days of the mechanisation of agriculture. Fordson experience, unrivalled in tractor design and manufacture, is behind every tractor driven off the line at Dagenham, England.

FORDSON MAJOR

A PRODUCT OF FORD MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED, ENGLAND

For further details contact: Duly & Co. Ltd., Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia; Hughes Limited, Nairobi, Kenya; The Uganda Co. (Export) Ltd., Kampala, Uganda; African Lakes Corporation, Mombasa, Nyasaland; Riddoch Motors Ltd., Arusha, Tanganyika.

Scout Movement in Kenya

Sir Evelyn Baring's Address

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya and Chief Scout for the Colony, said at the annual meeting of the Kenya Branch of the Boy Scouts Association:

In Kenya today Scouting has a most important role to play in one part of the country, many young Africans had never seen a Scoutmaster, and what was really a totalitarian Government was being set up to deal with the youth of each tribe. It was necessary to provide them with an education which would resist a second movement that might arise, and to give their parents of individual judgment. For the future Scouting will play an enormous part in training the African schoolboy not only in basic education but also in the spirit of citizenship. It is designed to provide the training which is not necessarily taught in the very valuable work done in the schoolroom.

Admirable Spirit

Scouting in Kenya provides an admirable opportunity for boys of all communities to meet together and to share each other's interests. I have been immensely impressed with the admirable spirit in the Scout camps.

I am particularly interested to hear from the Chief Commissioner of the development made during the past year in the Central Province and in Nairobi city. These are the areas which provide a challenge not only to Government but to organizations such as the Scout Movement. To win over young men to respect for peace and order will require the joint efforts of all those who are in contact with them.

I am glad to learn that the disbandment of Scout troops necessitated in 1953 by infection with Mau Mau diseases, was not continued during the past year. There is, in fact, growing belief amongst the majority of Kikuyu in many areas that the key to the future peace was in the teaching of progressive methods, but rather in order and peaceful co-existence.

Nairobi City Council favours a proposal to build an hotel on the entrance to Nairobi National Park, provided it be not conducted as a residential hotel for persons living in Nairobi, but for visitors to the park.

The Queen to King Baudouin British Relations with Belgian Congo

WHEN KING BAUDOIN reached Elizabethville last week during his visit to the Congo, the following message from Lord D'Avon, Governor-General of the Federation, was handed to His Majesty by Sir Arthur Benson:

"I have it in command from Her Majesty the Queen to convey her greetings to Your Majesty and to express to you her sincere good wishes for a most successful and profitable tour of Your Majesty's territories in Africa. Her Majesty is much gratified by the friendship which has so long existed between the United Kingdom and Belgium, and finds it particularly pleasing in the close relationship obtaining between Belgian territories in Africa and neighbouring British territories in the Federation, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Her Majesty is convinced that this fruitful co-operation will continue and increase."

Objections to Communal Representation Views of Uganda National Congress

TWO REPRESENTATIVES of the Uganda (African) National Congress, Mr. Joseph Kiwuka and Mr. A. K. Mayanja, have written to *The Times*:

"We have noted with disappointment the Colonial Secretary's reply to the Buganda Lubwa's resolution opposing the allocation of seats in the central Government on a communal basis. The Secretary of State, while having no great perturbation which that part of the proposed reforms has caused in the country, nevertheless dismisses it as unjustified by the grounds that these reforms involve no real advance for the Africans, including the Buganda.

It is, of course, a debatable point whether these reforms amount to all that great advance. We of the Uganda National Congress have always maintained that they fall far short of the colonies' reasonable demands. They were described by *The Times* on November 17, 1954, as being in many cases 10 or more years overdue, and this is no exaggeration; for whereas the Africans have been for a long time agitating for an effective say in their government, the new reforms make no provision either in the Legislative Council or in the Executive Council for effective expression of public opinion.

Non-Official Geometry

Official majorities still obtain in both these councils, while on the non-official side of the Legislative Council there would be 12 Europeans, six Asians, and 18 Africans representing 7,000, 50,000, and 5,300,000 people respectively. We do not pretend to understand the geometry of these figures, but we do assert that they are unjust in any State, and doubly so in an African State.

"We are aware, of course, that there are in Uganda peoples other than Africans whose present and future interests must be safeguarded. Indeed, H.M. Government have pledged themselves that this must be done. We welcome this pledge, and would wish to associate ourselves with it.

"The question is one of means, and it is here that we entertain serious doubts whether the new changes are intended first to produce this desirable end. We do not think that communal representation can ever provide an answer to this problem. We maintain that, as in this country, the interests of minorities in Uganda can only be properly safeguarded by democratic principles of free elections based on a common franchise, and by the rule of law.

"But at the present time, before full democracy is realized, the interests of the minorities can be more than adequately safeguarded not by the unhappy expedient of communal representation but by the Governor, who still wields immense powers, by the official majorities in both Legislative and Executive councils, and of course by the law courts. In this way, the non-official sides of these councils — the growing part of democracy — could be kept free from communal representation, which is just another name for racial discrimination."

Nearly a ton of D.D.T. was sprayed over Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo, in the two days before the arrival of King Baudouin of Belgium.

Uganda Protectorate

Notice

HOTEL SITE, INJA

SITE of a hotel immediately west of the Railway Station at Inja is available for leasing for the purpose of building a first class hotel.

A plan of the site may be seen at the Land Office Entebbe, and at the Office of the Senior Surveyor, Kampala and Town Clerk, Inja. Copies of the site plan may be obtained post free on payment of Shs. 1/50 from the Land Officer Entebbe.

Applications for the lease of the site should be submitted by June 30, 1955, to—

The Land Officer, P.O. Box 1, Entebbe, Uganda

The East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2

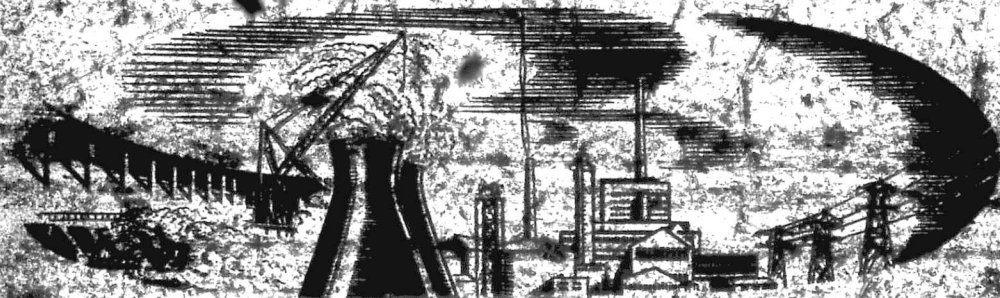
Full details of the terms of the lease to be offered to the successful applicant may be obtained from the Land Officer, Entebbe.

A. S. MITCHELL,

Land Officer,

Entebbe,

February 24, 1955.



**ELECTRICAL POWER
HYDRO-THERMAL NUCLEAR**

Reyrolle

With over 50 years specialised experience
can provide all switchgear and associated
equipment pertaining to

control

Expert technical consultation freely available, followed
by efficient tendering, manufacture, testing, packing,
installation, commissioning, and servicing — anywhere.

MODERN A.C. NETWORK ANALYSER

LATEST AND LARGEST RESEARCH STATION

We have installations at SALISBURY, UMNIAH,
UMTALI, BULAWAYO, SHABANI, QUE-QUE,
GATOOMA, WANKIE, NORTON, FILABUSI,
LUSAKA, N'DOLA, KETWE, LIVINGSTONE,
MUFULIRA, NKANA, AND LIMBE.
Contracts for OWEN FALLS, KAMPALA,
LUGOGO, TORORO, JINJA, AND KAWEMPE.

REYROLLE

Local Offices:
EQUIPMENT LTD.
P.O. Box 1110
Sedler Street
NAIROBI

C.M.B. ENGINEERING
(RHODESIA) LTD
P.O. Box 408
N DOLA

A REYROLLE & CO.
(RHODESIA) LTD
P.O. Box 1975
SALISBURY

A. REYROLLE & COMPANY LIMITED

HEBBURN

COUNTY DURHAM

ENGLAND

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Sudan Airways are to start a service to Beirut. The second session of the Federal Parliament will open on June 27.

Prime Minister Gambia is due in Mambasa on June 14 for a stay of about 12 days.

The Sudan Government will contribute £20,000 to the International Beekeeping Campaign.

Conferences on the Mechanization of Agriculture is to be held in Entebbe from June 6 to 11.

African School Grants in the Bahati location of Nairobi have sent £10 to the Save the Children Fund.

Improvements in the conditions of service of the staff of Rhodesia Railways will cost an additional £225,000 annually.

Grants totalling £169,500 were made last year to 23 institutions in Southern Rhodesia by the State Lottery Trusts.

The Annual Report for Northern Rhodesia for 1954 has been published by the Government Printer, Lusaka, price 2s. 6d.

Federal Immigrants.

Immigration has increased the European population in the three Federal territories from about 97,000 in 1946 to over 226,000.

The Belgian Congo, in which Africans could buy no drink stronger than beer, has followed the example of Uganda in relaxing its liquor laws.

A new 54-mile track from Masina to Paraa on the south bank of the Nile seven miles below the Murchison Falls will save about 100 miles on the journey from Kampala to Arua.

Over 400 non-African male residents between 17 and 29 have registered for military training in Nyasaland since registration under the Federal Defence (Training) Act started on April 1.

The Federal Government has invited the Nyasaland Government to appoint members to a working committee to study the consultants' engineers' report on the E7th Shire Valley scheme.

French and German.

Fifteen students of the University College of Khartoum have begun to learn German. The French liaison officer in the Sudan has offered to detail the French Cultural Attaché to teach French.

Mpanga Falls in the Queen Elizabeth National Park of Uganda are to be renamed the Beaton Falls in memory of the late Major Kenneth de P. Beaton, Uganda's first Director of National Parks.

A correspondence school in Chicago is giving free tuition to a Kamba tribesman who, though blind from birth, is employed as a typist by the African Brotherhood Church at Mombasa in the Machakos district of Kenya.

Carnegie Corporation Grants Promoting Knowledge in the Empire

THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK is much interested in African affairs, as is made clear once more by the annual report for 1954.

Andrew Carnegie, who believed that a man of wealth should consider his surplus a sacred trust, gave away \$311m. He endowed the Carnegie Corporation with \$135m, and the income from a special fund of \$2m is used for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding in the British Dominions and Colonies. Travel grants for scholars and administrators represent a major activity of the Corporation's British programme.

Three-year fellowships provided for Miss Barbara Dodes, physical education organizer in the Department of Education in Kenya, to study physical education practice and training in South America; for Dr. J. B. Polking, Professor of Veterinary Science at Makerere College, Uganda, to acquaint himself with the methods of veterinary research in the U.S.A.; and for Mr. V. L. Robinson, Attorney-General of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, to study as a consultant and member of the Federal Council in Australia.

The East African Institute of Social Research at Makerere College had previously been granted \$50,000 for a study of African leadership, rather less than half has been spent so far. The Royal Institute of International Affairs received last year half of a grant of \$25,000 for Commonwealth fellowships.

Cabinet System for N. Rhodesia

THE CABINET system is to be introduced in Northern Rhodesia during the next Legislative Council session when the Ministers (Titles and Transfer of Functions) Ordinance will be debated. The ordinance is expected to change the titles of Executive Council members and apportion the functions of Government between Ministers. The new titles, with the old in brackets, will be as follows: Chief Secretary to the Government (Chief Secretary and Secretary for Law and Order); Minister of Lands and Local Government (Member for Health, Lands and Local Government); Minister of Finance (Financial Secretary); Minister of African Affairs (Secretary for Native Affairs); Minister of Works (Development Secretary); Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources (Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources); Minister of Mines and Industries (Member for Commerce and Industry); and Minister of African Education and Social Services (Member for African Affairs).

Strange Silence

AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY the National Guidance Office of the Social Affairs Ministry in the Sudan announced that Dr. Ali Oru had been appointed Sudan Agent in London, and would leave Khartoum for the United Kingdom about May 10, but the London Agency has still received no official information concerning any such appointment.

MANICA
TRADING COMPANY
LIMITED

STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS,
SHIPPING, FORWARDING
AND INSURANCE AGENTS

LONDON OFFICE: 61-62, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3

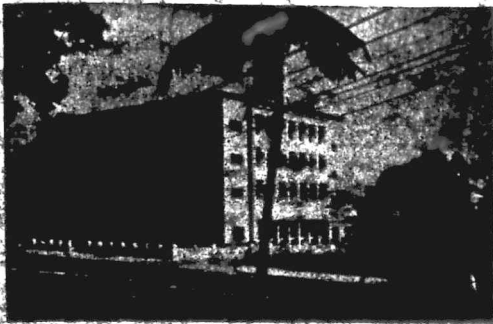
BEIRA P.O. Box 14

SALISBURY P.O. Box 776

BULAWAYO P.O. Box 310

GWELO P.O. Box 447

BLANTYRE P.O. Box 460



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

Branches

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar, Bukoba, Mikiadani, Mbale, Landi, 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.
 51, Swallow House, 111, St. Swithins Lane,
 London, E.C.4

EAST AFRICA

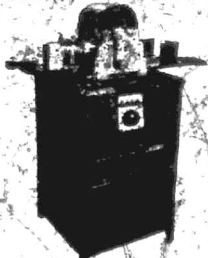
- KENYA
- TANGANYIKA
- UGANDA
- ZANZIBAR

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 5701/2/3
 Telegrams: Comafin, Lond. Cables: Comafin, London

Ellam's
 PRODUCTS
British made throughout

For over 60 years the House of Ellams has been known for fine quality of workmanship in the manufacture of their various products.



M100 Electric Rotary Model
 Guaranteed 10 years

The ELLAM'S M100 Electric Rotary will produce up to 120 crisp accurately counted copies of the most intricate letters, folders or manuscripts per minute and is world famous for its new COPY CONTROLLED INKING SYSTEM.

Ellams also manufactures various other models from which to choose.

The highest quality materials are used in the manufacture of Carbons, Typewriter Ribbons, Stencils and Duplicating Inks.

ELLAM'S DUPLICATOR CO. LTD.
 Bushey Hall Rd. Watford, ENG.

Ford
 SALES AND SERVICE
 IN
 TANGANYIKA
 AND ZANZIBAR



ARE PROVIDED BY

RIDDOCH MOTORS
 LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE DARUSHA

BRANCHES AT DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, ARUSHA, MOSHI, IRINGA

Shares and Dividends

East African Lands and Development Co. Ltd. announces that George Brodie & Co. has increased their bid from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d. per share.

Richard Costain, Ltd. announce that the group net profit for 1954 was £20,560, compared with £105,094 in the previous year. After deduction of tax the net profit of the parent company was £10,000 (£104,886).

The Fair-Dev. Co. announces that the offer by Messrs. Investors in Rhodesia (Pty.) Ltd. to acquire the whole of the company's issued shares of 2½ per cent. has already been accepted in respect of 93% of the shares.

The Standard Bank of South Africa is to pay a final dividend of 1s. 0d. per share, less tax, making 1s. 1d. per £1 share for the year ended March 31. In the previous year the distribution was 2s. 7d. Sir Frederick C. Smith is chairman.

Lewis and Hothers, Ltd. Nairobi reports that net profit before taxation in the calendar year 1954 totalled £3,800, against £1,852 in the previous year. After paying a 15% dividend (10% in the previous year) £45,641 is carried forward.

Fate & Lyle, Ltd. the sugar refiners, who have Rhodesian sugar growing interests, have declared an interim dividend of 2½% on the £8m. of ordinary stock. East year's interim was 3½% on £7m. It was followed by a final distribution of 14½%.

Barclays Bank Ltd. On these declared a interim dividend of 4% on the £10,776,872 ordinary capital in respect of the year ending September 30 next. For 1954 there were interim and final distributions each of 4% on £9,276,872 of ordinary stock. Mr. Julian S. Crossley is chairman.

Viol children are healthy children

VIOL the great building-up food for children of all ages is again available, as good as ever, appetising, digestible and nourishing.

VIOL gives children strong bones and teeth, firm flesh and abundant vitality.

VIOL provides everything necessary for healthy growth and development, thus making good those essentials often deficient in other food.

VIOL—THE FOOD FOR GROWTH

Uganda's Favourable Trade Balance

Leading Exporter in East Africa

UGANDA HAS REGAINED HER PLACE as the leading exporter among the three East African territories. In 1954 her exports were valued at £40,574,810 and her imports at £24,849,805, giving a favourable balance of trade of rather more than £16m.

In the case of Tanganyika exports totalled £36½m. and imports £32m., giving a favourable balance of trade of £4½m. Kenya's exports, however, were worth only just over £10½m., compared with imports of well over £6m., leaving an unfavourable balance of trade of nearly £38m.

Uganda sold to the United Kingdom primary products worth £11m. and bought U.K. goods to almost exactly the same total. She exported to India £9½m., to West Germany £4m., to the U.S.A. £3m., and so forth. Her purchases from India were worth approximately £2m. and from West Germany £1½m. Imports by parcel post had a value of about £1m. Revenue from customs duties on imports reached £3½m.

Manufacture of Cotton Piece Goods

Policy of Industrial Council

THE East African Industrial Council has given notice of its policy for a period of five years from December 18, 1954, in relation to any application for a licence or for the revision of an existing licence to manufacture for sale cotton piece goods other than knitwear as follows:

(1) The council would consider favourably, but subject to consideration of objections and to the orderly development of the industry, any application from an applicant fully qualified and experienced to establish a vertical industry, in so far as possible East African, from cotton, and the conditions attached to any licence granted would be designed to ensure the widest development of the industry as a whole, within a period satisfactory to the council.

(2) The council would not consider favourably any application which related only to some of the processes in the manufacture of cotton piece goods other than knitwear, where the grant of any licence might result in unfair or uneconomic competitive conditions with existing licensees.

Motor Cycles by Air

THE LARGEST CONSIGNMENT of motor cycles (77) ever sent from Great Britain by air left Stansted Aerodrome, Essex, on Saturday for Entebbe, by behalf of the Uganda Company (London), Ltd., which had already sent four loads, each of 25 machines, from Blackbushe and London Airports by Airwork Ltd., and Hunting Clam Air Transport Ltd. The air freight is about four times the sea freight, but the company, which has a waiting list of buyers, considered it important to keep such British products in supply.

East African Lands

BIDS TO ACQUIRE the shares of East African Lands and Development Co. Ltd. which the directors had intended to liquidate, follow in quick succession. After George Brodie & Co. Ltd. had increased their offer from 1s. to 1s. 1½d., and then to 1s. 3d., L. A. Beligmann & Co. offered 1s. 3d., and Hamferson Property and Investment Trust indicated that they wished to make an offer partly in cash and partly in fully-paid shares of that company.

Tanganyika Trade

THE Department of Commerce of Tanganyika has published the first number of the *Tanganyika Trade Bulletin*, which is to appear at quarterly intervals at 1s. 6d. The aim is to provide facts about the commerce and industry of the Territory.

HEAD-OFFICE: "AFRIKAHUIS"
SPUI 10A • AMSTERDAM

BRANCHE OFFICES IN AFRICA AT
MOMBASA, BEIRA, DURBAN,
NANNESBURG, PORT ELIZABETH
AND CAPE TOWN



COASTAL
SERVICES
IN
BRITISH AND
PORTUGUESE
EAST AFRICA

UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

HOLLAND AFRIKA LUN

AMSTERDAM

- ANTIMONY
- EPSON SODIUM
- LEAD NITRATE
- ZINC SULPHATE
- COPPER SULPHATE
- SODIUM ARSENITE
- FERROUS SULPHATE
- AMMONIUM SULPHATE
- SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE
- SPECIAL CURING SALTPETRE
- (HYPO) SODIUM TETRAPHOSPHATE



CHEMICALS
at your Service

Our range of inorganic chemicals is at your service for a multitude of applications. If you have a chemical problem where our products might help you, we invite you to enter the aid of our Technical Service Department. The services of our Technical chemists in handling any type of work by our parent company in South Africa are at your disposal.

**AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND
CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (EAST AFRICA)
LIMITED**

Rheokrah House, P.O. Box 5480,
Nairobi. Telephone 25905



Agents: Smith, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.
Nairobi and Kampala

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

Shipping Agents, General Imports and Export Merchants
Khartoum, Port Sudan, Wad Medani, Wadi Halfa,
El Obeid, Suakin and Tokar, Hodeidah (Yemen),
Massawa, Assab and Asmara (Eritrea), Djibuti
(French Somaliland), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia),
Cairo (Egypt).

Agents in Saudi Arabia:
GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Saudi Arabia), Ltd.
JEDDAH YEMBO

Agents in the United Kingdom:
GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., Ltd.
LONDON, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, GLASGOW

LYKES LINES



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

	Loading South Africa	Loading East Africa
s.s. "Leah Lykes"	early/mid May	early/mid June
s.s. "William Lykes"	late May/ mid June	
s.s. "Yessie Lykes"	late May/ early June	mid/late June
s.s. "Elizabeth Lykes"	early June/ early July	
s.s. "Stella Lykes"	late June	late July
s.s. "Ruth Lykes"	early July/ mid July	
s.s. "Mayo Lykes"	early August	late August/ early September

* If sufficient tonnage 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, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM,
NAIROBI, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR.
THE BEIRA BOATING CO., LTD., BEIRA
SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., LTD., LINDI

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.
106 GARRATT LANE — WANDSWORTH
LONDON, S.W.18

Telephone: 1
Dinner: 2873/4
Agents: Messrs. LOCKHEAD, MOORE & ROY
Telegrams: 1
Wandleside, London

Of Commercial Concern

Production of cement in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is now about 175,000 tons annually, which is more than meets current needs. Until a few months ago all three constituent States still imported cement. Since the beginning of last year production within the Federation has risen to about 200,000 tons. The new Blantyre works of Rhodesia Cement Co., Ltd., will import clinker from the Colben Bawn works in Southern Rhodesia for further processing.

Last week 3,144 packages of African teas were sold at auction in London for an average price of 3s. 1.82d., compared with 3,582 packages at 3s. 2.15d. in the previous week. In the corresponding week of last year 3,144 packages were sold for an average of 3s. 7.66d. The highest price realized last week was 3s. 6.85d. for one parcel from Uganda. Two from Nyasaland and two from Kenya were sold for 3s. 5.25d.

Larger Premises

Central African Transport Co., Ltd., Blantyre, which has opened large extensions to its premises, was founded in 1921 by Colonel J. M. B. Squires, who had arrived in Nyasaland in the previous year. Now the company has a staff of 26 Europeans and 60 Africans, and occupies a £55,000 building.

The British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., has supplied two 2500 k.w. gas turbo alternator sets for Nairobi South power station of the East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd. The first went into service some months ago, and the second is now being erected.

Some skilled Africans employed in operating heavy machinery which makes 44-gallon drums in Mombasa are earning between £30 and £40 per month.

Canada Dry (East Africa), Ltd., is being formed with a nominal capital of £120,000 to manufacture and market the "Canada Dry" mineral water products. Mr. E. Jessop, managing director of Fitzgerald-Baynes & Co., Ltd., is chairman and managing director.

Rail clearances from Mombasa Island during the week ended May 25 totalled 28,263 tons. On that date 40 ships were awaiting berths.

Three further Cessna 180 aircraft have been bought by Campfong Bays and Vanderwal Ltd., the Nairobi air charter company.

A Federal branch of the Institute of Actuaries has been formed in Salisbury — the first outside the United Kingdom.

Rhodesian Tobacco Sales

IN THE ELEVENTH WEEK of the Salisbury sales ended on May 26, 4,085,943 lb. of Southern Rhodesian fire-cured tobacco was sold for £774,662, an average of 43.5d. per lb. Total sales of this type of leaf auctioned for £8,862,985, making a seasonal average of 42.69d. Sales of Northwestern fire-cured leaf in the week ended May 26 were 324,854 lb., which fetched £55,668, an average price for 41.1d. The total for Northwestern fire-cured tobacco is 1,956,549 lb., which was sold for £351,712, a seasonal average of 43.15d. per lb.

Industrial Notes

NOTES OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN KENYA provides background information and basic statistics in a concise and readily available form for the assistance of persons interested in commercial or industrial enterprise in the Colony. It is published by the Government Printer, Nairobi at 2s.



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

Enterprises operated
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

1,903
21 million units
£70,000

Enterprises operated
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

9
11,093
21½ million units
£843,000

Enterprises operated
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

52,399
189 million units
£6,951,000

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD., Electricity House, Harding Street, Nairobi, P.O. Box 691. Telegrams: "Electric." Auctioneers: Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mwaniki. System: A.C. 415/240 volts 3 ph.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., TANGA, P.O. Box 48. Telegrams: "Tanebb." Hydro Electric Station at Fanganji Falls. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 236. Telegrams: "Daracco." Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Morogoro, Dodoma, Ngoma, Lindi, Mbeya, Iringa. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

LONDON OFFICE:

66, Queen Street, E.C.4. Tel.: City 2046. Tel. ext.: RUOFAB, LONDON.

MINING

**Rhodesia Broken Hill Development
Half a Century of Mining Operations**

THE REPORT FOR 1954 of the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd. (which is incorporated in Northern Rhodesia) deals with the 50th year of the enterprise, and records some of the vicissitudes of the mining industry as it is illustrated by colour and by photographs.

The great lead-zinc deposits at Broken Hill were discovered in 1905. The company was formed two years later, it avoided bankruptcy and set itself on its feet by raising loans; the first dividend (10%) was paid in 1919; the world slump made it necessary to close down in 1931 for 18 months; and in 1932 the management expected the property to be worked out in two years. A drilling programme discovered ore deposits at depth, and a great expansion programme was started. Last year zinc production reached the record total of 26,550 tons; and lead production amounted to 45,000 tons (11,510 in the previous years).

The operating profit was £1,489,974 (£1,188,777), taxation returned £542,000 (£531,856), and a dividend of 15% on £1,000,000 (£150,000), leaving £215,220 to be carried forward.

Capital Reserves

The issued capital is £10m. In its 50th year capital reserves stand in the balance sheet at £1,350,000, and current liabilities at £1,978,445. Fixed assets total £5,848,050, and current assets £2,265,394, including £1,200,000 in bank balances with the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., the consulting engineers, £500,236 owed by debtors, £414,085 in cash, and £123,941 in stocks of metal.

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer is the chairman, and his colleagues on the board are Mr. E. C. Baring, Mr. D. O. Beekingham, Mr. Marshall Clark, Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer (alternate), Mr. J. M. P. Phillimore, and Mr. S. J. Ellis Robins.

There is a London committee consisting of Mr. E. C. Baring, Mr. W. J. Groves, the Hon. H. V. Smith, and Mr. A. C. Wilson, and a Johannesburg committee composed of Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer, Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer, and Mr. J. M. P. Phillimore (alternate), Mr. P. J. H. Smith, and Mr. P. J. Gibson is the general manager in Broken Hill.

The annual meeting will be held in Niamey on June 15. In other columns will be found extracts from the Chairman's statement.

Chingola-Bancroft Railway

THE RAILWAY from Chingola to the new Bancroft mine in Northern Rhodesia is expected to be completed early next year. Commenting on this fact, the *Rhokara Review* has written:

"An idea of the need for railway transport can be gained from haulage figures which indicate that 4,266 tons of equipment and material were transported by road from Chingola to Bancroft during February. This tonnage consisted of 1,343 tons of cement, 1,200 of stone, 600 of sand, 200 of timber, and 412 of general goods.

Assuming that transport was done in five-ton capacity lorries, 843 such vehicles would have been required to carry the goods. They would have travelled for the round trip a total of some 24,000 miles and consumed 2,400 gallons of petrol."

**Motapa Gold Mining Company
Net Profit of £31,920**

MOTAPA GOLD MINING CO., LTD., a company registered in Southern Rhodesia, reports that in the year ended December 31, 1954, there was a working profit of £40,402 (£30,753 in the previous year) and a net profit of £31,920 (£21,882). No provision had to be made for taxation owing to an accumulated loss of income for income tax purposes, and after transferring £32,377 to capital reserves, £18,924 is carried forward.

The assets comprise £1,000 in cash, and there is a capital reserve of £26,100, revenue reserves of £1,000, and a general reserve of £1,000. From Gold Field Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd., the company has received £28,936, and assets appear at £1,041,468, current assets at £115,154, including gold-in-transit and cash travelling orders, and stocks and materials for value at £52,844.

The company has 965 gold mining claims in the Bulawayo area near Bulawayo and Verano, Fawn and Pooker in the same locality.

One Year

In the year 21,800 tons of ore were milled for a total of 29,900 fine oz. gold, against 2,740 tons. The average per ton was 34s. 1d. and the working costs 30s. 4d. Ore not fully developed are estimated at 1,000 tons, averaging 3dwt. over a stopeing width of 12 ft.

The report gives exceptionally full details of the results month by month and a breakdown of costs. One table gives comparative statistics for every year since milling began in 1948.

The directors are Messrs J. W. A. Wright, chairman (alternate), D. J. White, W. M. Barclay (alternate), J. F. L. Cornwall, J. H. Cook, J. P. Cox, P. S. Hammond (alternate), E. S. Hallett, W. H. Johnston, and W. G. Wovles.

There is a London committee consisting of Messrs W. R. Banckin (alternate), D. E. T. Farley, H. P. Tacey (alternate), G. S. R. Hubbard, and H. S. Penistan (alternate), E. C. Knight.

The annual meeting will be held in Bulawayo on June 20.

Willoughby's Consolidated

WILLOUGHBY'S CONSOLIDATED CO., LTD., reports net profit for 1953-54 is £59,104 (£22,344). Taxation requires £146,491 (£30,529). The figures, however, are not comparable for a period of 21 months is covered by the accounts to September 30 last, as against 12 months previously. There is a final dividend of 6½% for the 21 months, against the same figure for 12 months.

De Beers Consolidated

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD., reports group total assets expanded from £114.5m. to £115.2m. during 1954. Investments increased by nearly £9.8m. to £28.4m. Capital reserves rose from £38.2m. to 39.4m. and revenue reserves from £34.6m. to £40.5m.

Mining Dividends

MINERAL SEPARATORS, LTD., paid 15%, making 10% on shares increased by 30,000 scrip issued against equivalent total of 100,000. Group profits for 1954 were £413,110 (£337,471) before tax of £220,390 (£213,803).

MINION & RHODESIAN MINING AND ENRANCE CO., LTD. — Ethen 15d. (6½%) per share and bonus of 4d. per share, making 11d. per share.

- * SISAL & SUGAR CANE CARS
- * MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES
- * RAILS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES ETC.
- * STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



Hudson
LIGHT - ARTILLERY - MATERIALS

ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

RALETRUX HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, REEDS, ENGLAND
London: 47, Victoria Street, E.W.1. ABB 7127-8

Tanganyika Lubliner's (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. 163, Caroe Salama
Kenya: Galley & Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 667, Nairobi
N. Rhodesia: Withrow Watson Ltd., Cecil Ave., Mbabane

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA,
66 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)
(Deduct as necessary)

Name and Rank _____
(Block Capitals, please)

Full Postal Address _____
(Block Capitals, please)

Signature _____

Company Report

The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company, Limited

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer's Review of Half a Century's Progress

THE FOLLOWING are extracts from the Statement by the Chairman, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, which has been approved by the Board and Accounts for 1954.

The year under review, marking as it did the jubilee of the Company's foundation, is of more than ordinary interest. Fifty years ago, when the Company began operations, it was a pioneer faced by many obstacles in a primitive, undeveloped country. Today the thriving town and community of Broken Hill are evidence of its achievements. These achievements are the result of a policy of courage and tenacity consistently pursued despite many reverses and difficulties. Chief of these have been technical problems of ore treatment.

The Broken Hill ore deposits were early shown to be extensive. An "first-claimed zinc" was reported, but high production costs and the uncertain state of the zinc market soon halted these exports and led to the reconstruction of the Company in 1910.

It was evident that for any real commercial success metallic zinc would have to be produced. This called for a costly research programme. So, to earn revenue for developing the ore deposits and investigating the metallurgical problems, the Company decided to produce pig-lead. After preliminary experiments, lead was successfully smelted from the high-grade oxide ores and later from the lead-zinc sulphides. Economic production began in 1915.

The early experiments in treating oxidized zinc ores were discouraging. Then technicians overseas successfully established the electrolytic zinc process and further developed the process of concentrating ores by flotation. These advances in the technique of ore treatment held out hope that the peculiar metallurgical problems at Broken Hill could be solved, and intensive research was conducted from 1920 onwards. Experiment after experiment failed, but in the end persistence won the day. Having developed adaptations of conventional treatment that were original, Broken Hill mine produced its first electrolytic zinc in 1928.

It seemed that the Company was firmly on its feet at last; but within a year or two a slump in the zinc market shut down the zinc plant for 18 months; the sulphide ores in the open-cast workings were exhausted, bringing lead production to an end; and retrenchments had to be made. Worse was to follow. Estimates showed that all ores above the then water-table would be extracted by 1940, compelling the liquidation of the Company, as it seemed impracticable to lower the water-level.

Again the Company took its courage in both hands. Acting on the advice of Dr. F. A. Baboroff, then consulting engineer, it embarked on a diamond-drilling

campaign to investigate ore reserves at depth and to find the best site for a deeper pump shaft. It also appointed Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Limited, as Consulting Engineers in 1937. Not long afterwards a pump shaft was successfully sunk and the water-table lowered, thus making extensive reserves of ore available for mining. This justified a large expansion programme. The installation of new equipment and enlarged, modern plant was finished by 1946, a time made possible by the marketing of the first refined lead produced in Northern Rhodesia.

Since then operations at Broken Hill have steadily expanded and research on various projects has continued. In 1954, the year under review, zinc production achieved a new record and lead production was the highest since 1947.

The fiftieth anniversary celebrations held on December 16 last year thus set the seal on a half-century of courageous and successful endeavour.

We can now claim that the Company has reached a stage of relative stability and has many years of fruitful activity ahead of it.

During 1954 the London Metal Exchange prices for both lead and zinc were reasonably steady, with a general trend upwards, and the profit for the year shows a welcome increase of about 18 per cent over that for 1953. True, lead production was still adversely affected by continuing difficulties in the operation of the new lead plant, but the consulting engineers are satisfied that it is inherently sound in design, although the operational problems, almost inevitable with any new plant, have been more troublesome than was anticipated.

The Directors in their report and balance sheet made in the balance sheet to show the Company's capital and capital reserves more realistically in relation to expenditure on assets of a fixed nature. I should like to draw the attention of members to the significance of the figures now presented. These show that retained profits — which have been provided from earnings subject to taxation — are in excess of the total subscribed by way of share capital and share premium.

Another change will affect the future publication of metal production figures. In the past these have been issued monthly. Your Board feels that quarterly reports by averaging output over periods of three months will give a truer picture of activity than monthly ones, and also bring the Company's practice into line with that of other mining companies.

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from the London Office of the Company, 11 Old Jewry, E.C.2.

Summary of Operations

	1954	1953		1954	1953
Finance			Total extractable reserves — short tons	2,372,500	2,517,200
Operating profit	£1,489,973	£1,277,887	Average grade — percentage of lead	17.3	17.2
Expenditure	£452,000	£381,856	percentage of zinc	26.0	26.7
Dividends — total	£812,500	£650,000	Allocation of reserves:		
Dividends — per unit of stock, net	1s. 3d.	1s.	Extractable reserves — short tons		
Metal Production			Oxide ore	914,800	1,009,700
Tons of ore treated — short tons	135,886	141,649	Sulphide ore	1,457,700	1,507,500
Average grade — percentage of lead	19.2	19.0	Total	2,372,500	2,517,200
percentage of zinc	28.7	29.1	Broken ore in store underground — short tons	158,300	140,000
Production — long tons: zinc	26,550	45,350	Surface stockpiles — oxide ore — short tons	237,000	254,000
lead	15,000	11,510			
Ore Reserves					
Proved reserves	1,463,400	1,543,500			
Indicated reserves	909,100	973,700			

Electrical Equipment



Exclusively **SMITH MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.**

P. O. Box 390, Nairobi, and throughout East Africa

Sole Agents for

Laurence Scott & Electromotors Ltd. Birskine Heap & Co. Ltd., Lugg (Industries) Ltd.,
Mares Welding Processes Ltd., Oilman & Son Ltd., Thorn Electrical Industries Ltd.

Generating Equipment — Motors — Batteries — Rectifiers — Lighting and
Charging Equipment — Transformers — Arc Welding Equipment

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
SENDER

Through Bills of Lading
Issued

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY

Bangweulu Railway
Company
Princes Hoop,
95 Gresham Street,
LONDON, E.C.1

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

E. A. & R.

Are Your Folk At Home In Touch With Home Life?

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

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

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

Would you care to subscribe for one or more copies for other people? The cost would be only 10s. a year in each case—a trivial price to pay for the pleasure.

East Africa and Rhodesia, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

E. A. & R.



“ENGLISH ELECTRIC

is certainly
bringing me
-better living”

8.3 CU. FT. REFRIGERATOR

SOLD AND SERVICED BY

THE UGANDA COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD

KAMPALA P.O. BOX No. 1 (Telephone: 2823), Add. at JINJA, NDALE, FORT PORTAL
London Agents: THE UGANDA CO (LONDON) LTD 16 Byward St., London, E22 3 Tel. ROYal 6867-9, Grams: Uganda, Bilgata, London.



For
Lower Building Costs
Easier Workability
and
A Better Finish
use

“ROCKLIME”

THE
IDEAL BUILDING LIME

Manufactured by

Uganda Cement Industry Limited

**TORORO
UGANDA**

P.O. Box 74

Telephone 69