

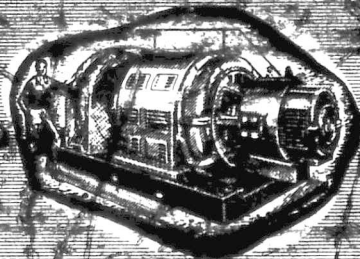
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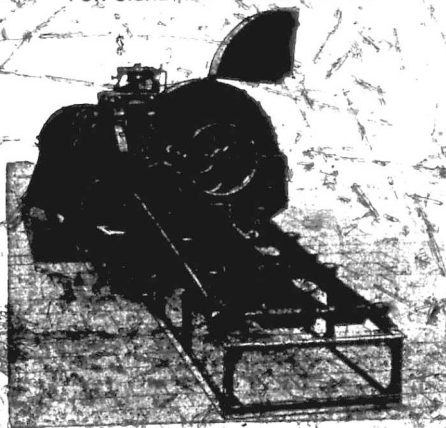
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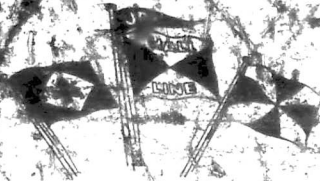


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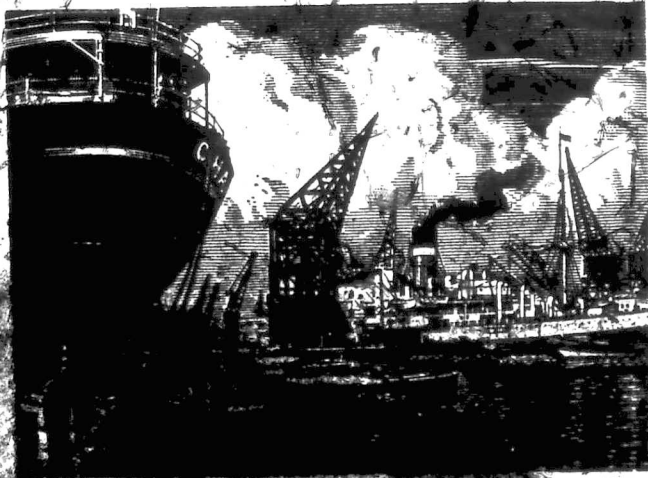
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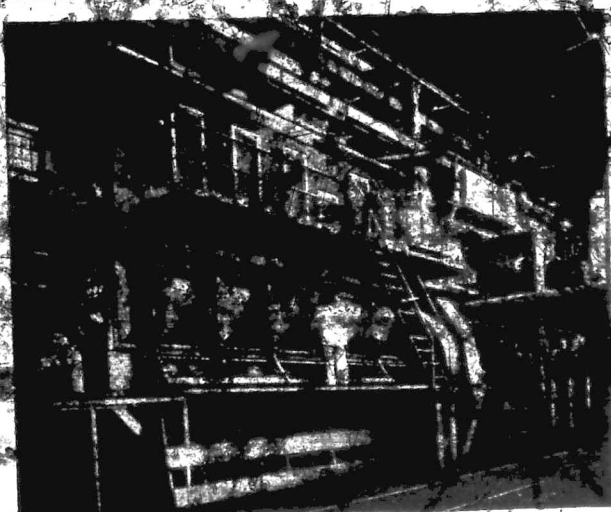
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**PROMPT ACTION** on at least some of the recommendations of the East Africa Royal Commission is highly desirable and it is earnestly to be hoped that the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory have already been asked by the Secretary of State to treat as matters of urgency those proposals which do not involve a long process of study, preparation, or consultation, as many inevitably must where drastic, even revolutionary, changes are advocated, that there be delay for discussions with all the interests affected, with the experts of the Governments and quite possibly outside consultants, and with neighbouring territories. In this category would fall the conception of abandoning the special measures for the protection of Native lands, measures which have prevailed since British rule was established, and to which Africans attach an importance which it would be impossible to exaggerate. In exceptional circumstances Africans may be not merely willing, but eager to accept one or more well-known Europeans as permanent occupants of tribal land for specific purposes, as has been proved in Tanganyika Territory, but Africans are generally firmly opposed to encroachment by men of another tribe, let alone men of another race. It must therefore be assumed that there can be no early action in this matter. Similarly modern management of the forests of the western Masai district, which might produce timber worth two million pounds annually, must be deemed a long-range objective, for suspicion and fear, in regard to land, are probably as acute among that unique tribe as among any people anywhere in Africa. And quite a number of the other proposals would fall in the same general category of long-term

Encouragement of the immigration of European managers and technicians in order to accelerate development in many directions would likewise be considered a cause for complaint in some quarters; and it would be seized upon by many African politicians, especially those holding extreme views and lacking practical experience of commerce and industry, as a ground for agitation. Europeans in Kenya, if they are unwisely and weakly led, may seek the maximum postponement in facing the issue of the admission as leaseholders of some Africans to some unutilized lands in the White Highlands, and the cognate issue of the creation of villages in the Highlands in which Native farm workers may rent a felling plots and garden allotments. But the longer these problems are evaded the worse grows the atmosphere in which they will have to be solved. The pity is that Kenya has persistently refused to take any kind of initiative, though these questions have been brought to public attention in these columns again and again over the years. Our argument has been that what is now proposed by the Royal Commission was inescapable, and that it would be politically and psychologically prudent for the Kenya settler community to make the first move, instead of waiting to be put on the defensive. The vacillating leadership which allowed the years to pass in the foolish hope that some miracle would happen is now revealed in all its ineptitude. This was a general issue, whether regarded from the settler Government or African standpoint, and it is a tragedy that Government leadership and settler leadership have been so poor for so long that the one could not persuade and the other accept some locally devised settlement. The truth is that both have failed to face the facts, and much of the report of the Royal

Commission is devoted to showing how fundamental facts have been disregarded by all the communities in all the territories.

It is most important that some of the facts should be faced now, and that the Governments should all demonstrate by immediate action their readiness to implement those parts of the report which are most likely to cause serious controversy. Since the aim is to raise the income per head of population as quickly as possible in order to improve the standards of living, the personal factor is vital to success. Nobody in the Colonial Service or outside it believes that the Governments are making the best use of their staffs. The changes which are so necessary in the life of the African masses have, in fact, been enormously impeded by the reckless change of officials from post to post. Only last week we heard of a man who has been in seven different districts in the past five years. That is the very negation of good administration. Ignoring the human equation completely, it deprives the European of the opportunity of doing the work he is paid to discharge and the Africans (to quote the Royal Commission) "of that robust approach by men of character and personality who are individually known to the people, and especially to their leaders whether of the new or the old schools, which is the key to success." In every case in which spectacular improvements have been achieved on economic terms in recent years, one or more of the responsible officials has been kept in the same appointment for a considerable period. Yet even that elementary lesson is flouted every week. There should be definite and immediate orders that this mad practice must end. If it were laid down that the monthly return of all postings of officials would be published, there would be an immediate transformation; what is now declared to be unavoidable would often be avoided if it were known that efficiency or inefficiency would be publicly revealed twelve times a year.

This is not a small matter of detail; it is a highly important practical matter, attention to which would yield immediate results in many directions, and action which could, at least in economic terms, be taken now.

It would strengthen staffs for the co-operative departments, and the deliberate direction of a higher proportion of the resources of each country into those channels which are likely to be rapidly productive

and cessation of the "frequent practice" of overloading officials "with burdens and responsibilities for some of which they lack the requisite knowledge and experience," and the addition of well-selected non-officials of all races to district development teams, and the encouragement of Africans "to lead their own agrarian revolution." There is no reason why action on any of these recommendations should not be started tomorrow. On the same day Makerere College may set itself to inspire with a sense of mission those who are destined for many positions of responsibility and leadership; and the three Governments might recognize with the Royal Commission, as do almost all non-officials, "that the attempt to encourage the growth of trade unionism on the British model is likely for some time to come to represent an expenditure of effort which might be employed more effectively in other directions." Uganda could drop the silly system, "which can be justified by no reasons whatsoever," of paying a special allowance to African policemen literate in Swahili. All three States could introduce English at the lowest possible educational level in the schools; and the public services in Kenya, "which do not make the best use of the African talent that they obtain" could forthwith engage in self-scrutiny with the determination to rectify this error, which is costly from the human relations and financial standpoints. These, then, are some of the recommendations on which prompt action might well be taken.

### Statements Worth Noting

"Those of us in Kenya who claim to work hard have not seen people who really work hard. Those who work hard here cannot compare with the high percentage of hard workers in Britain." — Mr. John Odula, on returning to Kenya after spending three months in Great Britain.

"We are condemning Nyusalanda as a place of European residence and settlement unless we have at least one secondary school in the country." — Mr. R. C. Bucquet, Federal M.P., addressing the Mlanje and Cholo branches of the Nyusalanda Federal Party.

"We have to provide a new leadership, no longer based on who is right but on what is right for Kenya and for all the races who live in it." — Mr. D. W. Warbitu, a Kikuyu district officer, seconded for rehabilitation work.

"The average Muganda smallholder earns far more per acre than his crofter or smallholder counterpart in Europe, if not throughout the world." — Major W. H. Edwards, provincial agricultural officer of Buganda.

"We are planning reforms in the Congo, but we are going to carry them out in our own way." — King Baudouin, addressing a large crowd in Leopoldville.

"Ignorance is a necessary attribute of authority, as it is in every other frequent attribute." — Dr. Max Gluckman, addressing the Royal Society of Arts.

"There is an appalling amount of corruption in Uganda." — Mr. D. Jeffreys, resident magistrate in Kampala, speaking in court.

## Notes By The Way

### Threat to Fight

EVEN MR. BROCKWAY has had to dissociate himself publicly from the delegation of the Uganda (African) National Congress, for whom he had summoned a Press Conference. That action of an M.P. who is notoriously tolerant of political extravagance, and the strongest possible evidence of the carelessness of those who claim to be speaking for millions of Africans in Uganda. When Mr. Brockway condemns any plan there is indeed good reason for remonstrance. A young Malaganda undergraduate at Cambridge University, Mr. A.K. Mayanja, who was allowed to do most of the talking for the delegation, had said emphatically that if H.M. Government did not within five years grant the demand for complete independence, the people of Uganda would, if necessary, fight, and he repeated that he meant fighting in the normal sense of the word. It was that threat to resort to arms which was too much for Mr. Brockway, who suggested that violence would be much less effective than the method used in India. So if Mr. Mayanja meant insurrection, Mr. Brockway meant an organized campaign of civil disobedience.

### Mr. Mayanja the Spokesman

IT WAS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS that these pretty sentiments were expressed, and it must be emphasized that not one member of the congress delegation disagreed with Mr. Mayanja on that or any other point. At any rate, not one of them said a word in explanation or correction. Why wasn't he asked, or allowed to select himself, to do most of the talking? It was he who sat on the right of the chairman, not the congress president, Mr. Musazi, or the general secretary. They and their colleagues had presumably decided in advance on the answers which would be given to the questions which were to be expected. Was it agreed that Mr. Mayanja should voice the criticisms and threats because he is temporarily resident in this country, not in Uganda? (It will be recalled that there was a time when Mr. Musazi, now president of the Congress (who scarcely spoke at the meeting with journalists, and then in a voice so subdued that it was difficult to hear him), thought it prudent to absent himself from Uganda. Mr. Brockway mentioned that time, saying: "I remember him as an exile in London who was not allowed to return home. When with great courage he did return he was deported to the north—a foolhardy action. Three months later he was released.")

### Why Meet in the House of Commons?

WHAT ARE THE RULES, under which a Member of Parliament may book a committee room in the Palace of Westminster for a meeting of a non-Parliamentary organization? Perhaps they need re-examination, for it is certainly not in the public interest that a journalist should be able to telegraph, quite truthfully, to a territory in which few literates have any real knowledge of public affairs in the United Kingdom: "In the House of Commons today a warning was given that Africans in Uganda will fight in their country has not attained independence in five years." Such a message might have been sent as a result of the arrangement made by Mr. Brockway, for there could obviously be no insistence on the point that the threat was made in a committee room containing a few journalists. There must be some rules for the guidance of those who deal with applications for accommodation, and they seem to me to be in

urgent need of strengthening, for it ought not to be possible for a report to seem to refer to Members of Parliament when in fact one only of those present was an M.P. I hope that one or more members of the House will take up this matter.

### Mr. Azhari's Surrender

THE COMPLETE SURRENDER, which was generally expected has now been performed by Mr. Azhari, the first Sudanese Prime Minister, whose radical nationalist Party obtained power on the slogan of "Unity of the Nile Valley." The party received the utmost help from Egypt, before, during, and after the general election by way of money, newspaper and broadcasting support, and influence in less easily particularized though widely recognized ways. As is known by readers of this newspaper (but scarcely any other in the United Kingdom), political sentiments in the Sudan hardened against the Egyptians during Mr. Azhari's absence in India, Pakistan, and the Middle East. The Prime Minister, a most astute politician, lost no time after returning to Khartoum in demonstrating that he too had wandered far from the old party line.

### Clarity at Last

BY DISMISSING last weekend Mr. Nur ed Din, Minister of Works (who was and remains vice-president of the party), and Mr. Bulleh Alier, Minister of Animal Resources (a Southerner who has proclaimed fervent attachment to Egypt), Mr. Azhari served notice that he is now fully committed to a policy of complete independence for the Sudan. To remove any possibility of misunderstanding anywhere, he said that the kind of deal which the Sudan should have with Egypt should resemble that between the United Kingdom and the United States, or that between the United Kingdom and France. Well-wishers of the Sudan have wanted nothing more than that and presumably not even the Egyptians will suggest that the United Kingdom keep the U.S.A. and France in thrall.

### Mate Bungling in Kenya

THE EXTREMELY BELATED DECISION of the Government of Kenya to deprive of their land rights all Mau Mau terrorists who fail to surrender by July 11 is, an admission that the authorities at long last recognize the justice of a policy which has been strongly advocated, especially by Colonel Ewart Grogan, for two years and more. The pity is that this pressure was not exercised long ago, when it would have been much more effective. There will also be general satisfaction that the surrender terms are to be withdrawn two and a half weeks hence. From January 18, when they were announced, to June 8 there were 650 surrenders, or an average of 33 a week; and in the same time 1,499 other casualties, or 75 a week, were inflicted on the terrorists. If the Government had announced in January, instead of waiting until June, that it intended to forfeit the land of "all leaders, all organizers of the movement, and all participants in the Government wherever they may be" unless they surrender at once, the desertions from the gangs might have been far more numerous. In this matter, as in so much else, the Government and the War Council have procrastinated and bungled.

### Prediction

THAT THE TERM of office of Sir EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika, will be further extended,

# Royal Commission's Comments on Race Relations

## Latent Conflict Over Land Not Caused by European Settlement\*

THE LATENT CONFLICT OVER LAND is not caused by non-African settlement, and if there was no such settlement it would still be present between African tribes themselves.

Indeed, from one aspect it can be said that it is an external contact, including settlement, that a way to escape from the conflict situation, for it is only in the process of foreign demand for East African produce and there has occurred any raising of the standard of living above that yielded by a subsistence economy and development of alternative occupations. At first, inevitably, such contacts have been made by those themselves in contact with foreign markets, and these, mainly Europeans and Indians, have by their skill and knowledge laid the foundations of new wealth.

From another aspect non-African settlement aggravates the situation. Where fertile land is scarce and is still sought as the only form of security for living, such settlement appears not as the bringer of greater wealth and better jobs but as an intruder. Particularly is this the case when there is an immense disparity between the size of the settler estates and the over-crowded holdings of indigenous cultivators about them, especially if the estates are undeveloped. This is also the case when opportunities of secure, well-paid employment have not yet eventuated.

In a similar way, in the search for jobs and higher incomes the higher pay of Europeans or Asians, their higher standard of living and their access to wealth as entrepreneurs, sometimes give rise to feelings, however misguided, not of admiration but of frustration, and do not act as a spur to attainment.

## Conflict Over Non-African Enterprise

This indigenous antipathy to non-African enterprise may constrict the very expansion which is needed and drive away alternative investment funds and skills which might contribute to raising the standard of living. It cannot be ignored, for expansion of the economy through non-African enterprise, without particular care to make its value understood and accepted, is certain to increase racial conflict.

The historic process up to date has been one of communities for the most part living separately, and not one of partnership in development. The value of efficient European ranches and farms as a guide to right usage by Africans has been submerged in a resentment that, unalienated, such lands might have eased their own grazing and cultivating problems. The European settler himself, busy with the pioneering task of discovering how to farm efficiently in an untested environment, has had little time as an individual for considering his African neighbour, and, when challenged as a class by African claims that his presence is restricting their means of survival, feels that these claims are unjustified when the Africans do not practise proper farming in the land which they have.

Very considerable changes in the attitudes of all concerned will be needed, or these differences will paralyse future progress. For on the one hand the administrative tradition of "reserves" or of "special areas" as tribal units, suggests the continuance, without interference, of the customary way of life, while on the other hand, the immense gap between that way and modern farming and ranching encourages a belief

*These extracts are taken from the report of the East Africa Royal Commission (H.M. Stationery Office, 1954).*

that it is only by European settlement that undeveloped land can be brought into economic production. Fear and distrust are engendered by these opposing conceptions of the use of the land.

Initiative to try and bridge the gap is being increasingly taken, and its value is very far from insignificant. Marked appreciation of individual settlers who have given a lead in this matter was made evident to us in parts of Kenya and Tanganyika, and also through the attitudes of individual personalities, masters of the whole challenge of modernizing African customary agriculture was brought home to us in a number of instances, of which two may be quoted as typical.

## Happy Settlers

In the Machakos district of Kenya a reconditioning committee has been set up to try and improve the Kamba reserve. Certain European settlers, who have developed efficient farms in the same or nearby areas, serve on this committee, and such has been their reputation, not merely for success in their own field but for their interest and sympathy with the Kamba neighbours, that representatives of that tribe when meeting us, although full of complaint of insufficiency of land, expressly emphasized that they laid no claim against these individual settlers, who were of real help to them.

We quote a second instance from the Mbita district of Tanganyika. At its northern end excellent agricultural land, at present uncultivated, adjoins a European farming area at Oldemi. Under need during the war, the local tribe was persuaded to lease this area to European farmers for wheat cultivation, but subsequent pressure by the Europeans, for its situation for a much longer period, on the grounds that the tribe did not make adequate use of it, aroused anxiety. The district commissioner has recently pressed the tribe to experiment in the area with planned African settlement under a stable rotation, but the project required machinery which an adjacent European settler kindly offered to provide. It was expected that the offer might be declined owing to local feeling. In the result, the tribesmen's reply was that they welcomed the help of this particular man because his competence as a farmer and his attitude of interest in helping them forward were already well known to them.

## Public Spirit

We show no diffidence in quoting these small examples, which can be matched all over East Africa, for few matters can be more important than the stimulation of a public spirit of co-operation, and this must have its origin in the seed of personal behaviour.

By contrast, it is very apparent in Kenya how conflict and resentment have been promoted, and not only in its place of origin, by group attitudes arising from the regard of each race for its supposed security in defined land boundaries. This result we also illustrate from examples given to us.

The Machakos district of the Kamba tribe in Kenya is grossly over-stocked, and the adoption of proper usage practices in place of customary common range is a matter of crucial importance. A compulsory destocking campaign in 1936 provoked the risk of violence and was cancelled. Later a pilot scheme was worked out to teach the Kamba controlled ranching. With the reserve overcrowded, the plan depended on leasing empty unalienated Crown land in the Mwangi Hills adjacent to the reserve but within the Highlands boundary. The lease was opposed by the Highlands Board on the grounds that some Europeans were interested in the area. As a result the scheme fell through.

The racial reserve principle prevailed. The national need to teach modern ranching to a pastoral tribe was subordinated. The matter continues as they. Need is not treated as a criterion, nor is use of land. No common interest is identified between European and African.

Recently 16,000 acres of pastoral land in the Itihanga Hills have been reserved for African use, but only in return for making 1,800 acres of national forest available for European use. The criterion, almost inevitably as long as racial boundaries are held to determine security, is a group bargain.

Not all pastoral tribal areas are overcrowded as the Kamba, but there are others such as the Kamaha living in the Baringo district, whose economy could be vastly improved by the leasing, under control of addition grazing which may be available in higher altitudes of the Highlands. In this way a balanced ruminant rotation leading to modern methods could be introduced to rehabilitate the present destructive conditions prevailing in the Baringo region. Next Goor, at the northern tip of the Highlands during the Samburu, can be seen one of the most advanced in the whole of East Africa where a real effort is being made to teach a pastoral tribe to ranch properly. Thanks to the initiative of the Lerong plateau made to the tribe by the Kenya Land Commission. It may well be advantageous as African ranching develops here under proper control for the Samburu to lease adjacent ranches which are now empty and undeveloped but which are within the Highlands boundary.

Provision for arrangements of this kind was envisaged by the Kenya Land Commission but proved unacceptable to the European community there. So strong was their determination to keep everything within the Highlands boundary to themselves that even temporary use of the empty Kiriman ranch in this area by the Veterinary Department as a holding ground to quarantine African sale stock was bitterly opposed.

Apart from the pastoral tribes African leaders of cultivating tribes surrounding the Highlands, and particularly those from the overcrowded areas of Kikuyu, Kamba, Nyanza, and of the small communities like the Elgyey, clinging to the walls of the Rift Valley for their livelihood, have been anxious to lease for their people undeveloped areas within the Highlands, and have been prepared to accept proper conditions of agricultural control. Instead of considering whether such arrangements can be utilized to assist the rehabilitation of lands in these reserves, the Highlands Board has preferred to preserve the Highlands intact for Europeans and Government policy has been to bring out additional European settlers.

**Dangers of Racialism**

It is appropriate here to illustrate also how damaging pre-occupation with racial segregation has been when held by African minds. During the war a dried vegetable factory was built with European capital and management at Karatina in the Fort Hall district of Kenya to supply vegetables to the Army. The African farmers in the vicinity derived immense benefit from it. At the end of the war the Kenya Government proposed to hand over the factory to the local African farmers co-operative society, subject to the retention of European management to ensure efficiency. The offer was rejected by the Africans on the grounds that European management was not desirable in an African reserve; as a result the factory was repressed and a stable and growing industry destroyed.

A further illustration is provided by an occurrence in the development of a piece of land known as Kimulot in the Kericho district of Kenya for settlement by people of the Kipsigis tribe. Here the provision by a European estate of a tractor to assist in road making work in the new area for African settlement had the effect of arousing African suspicions and stimulating opposition to the work being undertaken by the Government for their benefit. We ourselves came across instances of the same reaction when meeting the chiefs of the western Masai district. This district contains immense forest resources at present being destroyed by fire and by uncontrolled grazing but capable under proper management we were told of producing timber to the value of £2m. annually for the benefit of the district treasury. The Masai consistently refused to accept professional European forestry officers to attain this end, and confirmed their refusal to us, giving as their reason fear of further alienation and resentment at past treatment in matters of land.

The same aspect of water-tight compartments between the indigenous people and the settler is apparent in Tanganyika. The Tanganyika Government has since the war pursued at one and the same time a policy of rehabilitation in African areas, and of alienation, where land seemed abundant to European and Asian interests to increase the production of the Territory as a whole. Although there is no segregated European area there, the interaction of these two policies has not been entirely harmonious.

The position was particularly illustrated to us by the existence of 400,000 acres of customary Masai country at Eschschmior for European ranching and dairy farming. Only 166,000 acres were taken up, but whatever the financial dividend to the country from this action, the main need of the future—that the Masai (or the Arusha, nearby and overcrowded on Mount Meru) should be taught ranching and dairying—was not a feature of the proposal, while the

psychological reaction to such a policy, difficult enough already with the Masai, has been made harder by resentment at the alienation. (We understand that the Tanganyika Government has recently decided to establish an African ranching experiment on this land.)

A similar and more severe psychological reaction was observed by us in the area between Kilimanjaro and Mount Meru to the creating of a consecutive block of European ranches involving a rearrangement of land which has appeared prejudicial to the Meru tribe and this has caused them to be particularly resistant now to any form of outside instruction. European methods, alienated long by present conditions applied, being the usual lands on the fertile south side of Mount Meru. In the other there is the familiar picture of overcrowding of families with very small holdings and no land for the younger generations.

**European Settlement**

There is the usual anxiety that European settlers' farms. Where these are undeveloped there is a feeling that they could be used for a larger number of African holdings, and there is also resentment that after the war the land should be divided up to meet the tribal population problem but were divided as if European and African had an equal claim to consideration, a process which in some cases added further estates to those who already had them. In the Usambara Mountains the same kind of problem is being met.

In such a setting individual European and Asian settler co-operation was not developed, but on the other hand it is not developed there. It is difficult to hold it for speculative purposes, but the difficulty of getting co-operation for improvement in land usage from African tribes in a degree harmful out of all proportion to the actual acreage involved. In the Pare and Kilimanjaro mountains, where there are significant alienations, but where overcrowding is reaching chronic proportions, we were told that rehabilitation and resettlement schemes would need to be handled with great care, for there were always fears which associated them with European settlement and negated co-operation.

Anxiety on the subject of any further alienation was expressed to us by Africans in a number of parts of the Territory. In places there was fear of a repetition of events in Kenya, of the dominance of a settler group of land being acquired by such a group, and the land later becoming insufficient for the needs of Africans. Some of these fears appeared to be coloured by events in South and Central Africa, and some of them by the sheer human difficulty of having a customary tribal economy operating harmoniously adjacent to an alienated estate.

In north-western Tanganyika are some of the best potential expansion areas in the East African region, and these are thought to be capable of carrying three times their present population when (scarcely) lack of water, and communications problems can be overcome. No alienations of importance have been made here, but nevertheless representatives of the district councils expressed fears that the Governor might exercise his right to alienate land to Europeans and so leave their posterity no room for expansion. For fear of this they wished the land in their district to be registered as tribal land, as indeed did other representatives in southern Tanganyika.

**Anxiety about Crown Land**

When pressed, they agreed that the Governor must make the final decision as to what was best in the interests of the Territory as a whole, but they pointed out that this was easier to accept in countries where the central power was elected. They agreed that sometimes people objected to new things which later they found very good, but impressed on us the need for great care in explanation and consultation in gaining the support of the people today. Our interview with them is an illustration of the close relationship between land, local parochialism, and national politics, apparent in more sophisticated districts where we found prominently in central Uganda.

It might be thought that in Uganda, where alienation has been negligible and strong assurances have been given concerning land, racial fears would not be an irritant, but in our meetings there with many African representatives of district councils and other organizations we encountered very considerable unease on the subject of Crown land and a good deal of parochial desire to decide all land matters on a local basis. Criticism was made of the granting of rights for mineral survey and development by the central Government. Towns were thought of as being African centres, and their spread increased, the feeling among Africans that they were being taken from them.

While some of the comments were due to inadequate compensation, and underlying fear of alienation not unconnected with the history of Kenya accompanied it, and some frankly

slated their parochial feeling to the political scene and said that the problem of the land was connected with their degree of faith in the central Government which, in contrast to the local government they regarded as a open affair in which they did not feel they had an adequate share.

We have quoted these statements not for the purposes of criticism — for those who can follow the whole history of land disputes in East Africa can understand how strong a sense of rightness is derived from a commitment on the part of migrant sites and from a feeling of primary expansion of the indigenous life — but to illustrate how inimical the present situation is to the co-operation essential to increased production. However much these fears may be, they are not the only ones which confronts most of the potentials

resting upon the situation of individual title in land so as to give a greater sense of security, this title will not guarantee greater production. Very big changes must be made in present methods of land usage. These will involve strict measures of control, and their success will turn on administrative, judicial, public opinion, to support them as correct developments for the community and on supporting beliefs which may be opposed to them on the ground that they are somehow connected with racial competition for land. These changes will also involve displacement and loss of access to fertile land. But this at once challenges all sectional interests, including the European in the Kenya Highlands.

We draw attention to the lack of local capital and to the fundamental poverty of the region and to its continued dependence upon foreign capital, skills, and experience. Yet these are feared because they may combine to form a dominant interest, as they have in Kenya.

**Mining Surveys Advocated**

We advocate encouragement of mining surveys and development for mineral discoveries have been a great source of wealth in many countries: yet these are feared for the same reason, and distrusted as if they would somehow take away the wealth before the African comes of age in his own country. We have advocated survey machinery in certain technical matters, and have gone further in suggesting that a regional approach to the problem will bring quickest hope of a higher standard of living to all. But this at once raises fears of racial domination.

In Kenya political power is still largely in the hands of the European powers. Declarations have been made that both Tanganyika and Kenya should develop as multi-racial societies, Uganda has been declared to be primarily an African State. These differences may be contrasted with the similarity of the problems, under discussion, in this report in the three territories and with the regional nature of their solution, and they play no small part in contributing to a state of uncertainty which makes the feasibility of the solution more difficult. Unless these differences can be overcome, the economic development is certain to be jeopardized.

Our analysis of the land problems and economic needs of East Africa leaves no doubt that there are great material deficiencies which require outside help. If this is to be effective there must be stability of government and time for people to learn new techniques. The parochial isolation, the lack of communications, the fundamental poverty, the dearth of education and experience are practical facts which underlie the need for time if a competent regime is to be built up. Yet in the coming generation there is bound to be an increasing desire among the people for political self-determination. The crux of the matter is whether the economic help is regarded as something that competes with or something that strengthens political responsibility.

A policy without the co-operation of the indigenous people is no policy at all, and the difficulty about these differing political conceptions and their historical association with alienation is that they tend to present the European as an element seeking to maintain and further only its own political power. This produces a sense of conflict and opposition rather than co-operation. It must be a first duty of statesmanship to seek out the possibilities and ways of making adjustments so as to avoid a clash of cultures and race. Future policy needs to be associated with an ideal which can command general allegiance and in inspiring a new confidence in joint endeavor.

In this respect the retention of land in the Highlands of Kenya for purely European use, however much it may be justifiable on the grounds of past hopes and promises, has very serious limitations. It makes all Europeans appear as a tribe hanging on to their territory instead of pooling it for the common territorial need, in contradiction to past inter-penetration of lands which we advanced as essential to economic production. And it depicts the European as a political force, a picture which causes a public against any further alienation, however much this may, in its particular instance of mine or sugar estate or factory, be needed for the common good. This in turn affects the confidence between

European and African throughout the region upon which success in rehabilitation and resettlement depends. The phobia is exaggerated but it needs killing.

In the present position, in Uganda alienation for settlement would be contrary to public policy statements; in Tanganyika it is now subject to local consultation with the tribes affected; and a similar system applies in Kenya outside the Highlands, except in the remaining Crown lands which are very marginal country. We advocate a loosening of these restrictions, approaching the matter not as seeking to protect Africans by excluding non-African sites which may tempt them, but we also recognize the sensitivity of this issue and recommend only leases of land between the races, Governor's approval, and other safeguards.

**Building A Stable Economy**

The great need of the region is to change African methods of land usage and to bring agriculture into a modern, changing economy. This is essential to the European interest as to that of the African, for European farms check by-fowl with African lands under customary African usage, with its inevitable dependence upon more land for subsistence, are insecure. The resulting frictions carry a risk that Africans will revert to an isolation which can benefit neither them nor those of other races. The situation both makes demands upon and offers the opportunity to the non-African of being a bridge to African economic development for his own good and his own material interest.

It follows that the policy needed is one which will bring the economy to the people as a stable, and one which will build in the African and build up with him an economy which is stable and sound. Doubt will naturally arise whether the simple customary society can be changed in an effective manner to build up a modern country. There is already ample evidence that where cash crops can be grown Africans are both willing and competent to participate, and it must be remembered that the conception of reserves and the attitude of protection for customary ways has diminished the spirit of stimulation and help which has been given to the process.

East Africa needs the skill and capital of the non-African more than the non-African needs East Africa. This is true in economic terms. But other satisfactions are often times more important than material progress. Allowance must be made for changing ideas, for a desire to participate more as an equal. We were told that institutional arrangements, for example in some aspects of administration and government which emphasize differences in racial status, causes a sense of inferiority and injure self-respect. These are as much a cause of racial friction as is the land.

**Give Services, Not Orders**

In our opinion there is no reason in glossing over real differences in capacity, but it is evident that the enthusiasm of Africans is to be awakened and likely to be attracted to an increasing extent by the promise of giving a service rather than of issuing an order. This is not to say that disciplines are inessential, for the land reforms will depend upon them, but they need to be made evident as the conditions demanded for the success of a process for the smooth running of a machine in industry, or for a progressive rotation in agriculture, and they must carry technical conviction based on demonstrated experiment and trial. Our western civilization is not likely to be accepted unquestioningly, for Africans will wish to bring some contribution of their own to its transference to their environment. Its appeal will be tested by the contentment as well as by the economic advantages which it brings.

In the spirit of this policy every encouragement should be given to evolving new ways of association between Europeans and Africans to counter the so easily gained impression of European enterprise as an alien exploiter. It should in fact be building up African enterprise. We mention the rôle which can be played by plantation companies as starters, and we think that organizations which can be built up as a permanent African asset will meet the psychological problem by providing a bridge between European capital and experience and African aspirations. We would also advocate European and African partnerships and joint directorships. We have suggested that European estates should take on African tenants under proper supervision. We should also like to see African pupil farmers. Encouragement should be given where enterprising individual African farmers emerge in sufficient numbers to an African farmer union which could employ its own European advisers and run its own extension service, to get away from the constant identification of these activities with Government orders.

We express an adverse view on the artificial promotion of Africans to a certain percentage of managerial posts within a certain time. Arbitrary rules of this kind represent a hazard and give a basic unreality to costs. In the same way we consider that insistence on standards of housing and welfare which are so extensive that they discourage investment and premature ideas, and should await the profitability of a business.

One function, however, which is indispensable to policy is the training of African personnel throughout an organization and their promotion to responsibility and merit to the posts of responsibility. Time in this matter is an enormous factor, a waste of responsibility can come only with experience of office. The cost of this function can be partly met by an eventual reduction in the need for expensive expatriate staff. The great trouble taken by some companies to recruit both their workpeople and the public with the care and distribution of the profits of their undertakings is also a practice which can do an increasing part in African competence in the fields of economic investment.

The problems of Central Africa are part of a common context. The essence of them is not intrinsically different from

that of the general problem facing the world of finding a bridge between underdeveloped, poverty-stricken territories and those countries with political, scientific and capital. At the heart of both is the same great difficulty of finding confidence and security on one side, self-respect and efficiency for the other side. The success and contentment in the outcome. It demands a policy which can replace mutual fear by mutual hope. We view it as a new challenge in the world demanding new approaches. We think that our recommendations fit in with this wider context and we hope that other nations in the Commonwealth, and indeed in the world, will contribute their particular skills and resources to the developing policies of East Africa.

FRANCIS B. WATSON

## Archbishop and Mrs. Fisher Speak of Their African Tour

### "Relations Between Africans and Europeans Developing as They Should"

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY and Mrs. FISHER gave their impressions of Central and East Africa to a packed meeting held last week in the Central Hall, Westminster, London, under the auspices of the Overseas Council of the Church Assembly.

Mrs. FISHER said that she had been immensely surprised by the beauty of Africa. She had found Nyasaland especially lovely, with a wonderful lake 360 miles long and 50 miles wide entirely surrounded by hills and mountains. Southern Rhodesia had the fascinating rock formations of the Matopos Hills and the mountainous Umhifi area was very like parts of Scotland and Wales. Buwalasi, the seat of the Bishop on the Upper Nile, and the Rift Valley and many other parts of Kenya were delightful.

The second surprise had been to find Africans differing from one another as much as a Briton did from a Greek or a Russian. Moreover, their stages of development differed immensely, between the Africans of Nyasaland and those of Uganda for example; the differences between Africans extended into social life, education, economics and politics.

The third surprise had been to find that travel in Africa was not adventurous. The only big game seen had been in the Bushy Park just outside Nairobi, and the only reptiles in the snake park in Port Elizabeth.

#### Africa's Beautiful Towns

Lusaka, Kitwe, Bulawayo, Salisbury, Kampala, and Nairobi were all beautiful towns, with lovely tree-lined streets and delightful houses and gardens. On the mission stations, however, most of the housing was primitive and without modern conveniences; but the visits to such stations would remain a heart-warming and exciting memory.

THE ARCHBISHOP said that the Central and East African part of the journey, which started in Livingstone and ended in Nairobi, lasted 36 days and involved 4,630 miles of air travel and about 2,000 by car, an average of 150 miles daily. He had spoken 68 times.

In the course of an address which lasted about 50 minutes the Archbishop said:

"Northern Rhodesia is the newest of the territories in character, outlook, and problems, which it is dealing with the strength, vigour and openness of youth.

"I must tell you a story about an incognito. A missionary gave as his text 'I am the Good Shepherd'; the interpretation ran: 'He says he is a good man who keeps goats.'

"We stayed overnight at Mapanza Mission, and at the celebration of Holy Communion at 6.30 next morning there were many Europeans present who had motored 40 or more miles over bush roads from Choma. Among them were the pilot of our aircraft, the agricultural officer and his assistant, and a surveyor. Everywhere in Central and East Africa we met members of the Colonial Service who are whole-hearted Christians

most are members of the Church of England, and many attended the celebrations of Holy Communion. This is one of the reasons why I am so encouraged. It gives me the greatest possible hope for the future.

"Relations between Africans and Europeans are developing as they should. You may ask: 'What about the Copperbelt?' There seemed a quance when people mentioned the place, as if it were the gateway to hell. Some things at Kitwe did distress and alarm me, but not more than I should find in any big industrial centre in this country. It was immensely familiar, except that over it all was not grim, but the lovely blue sky of Africa. Every industrial centre is artificial. Crowding disturbs the natural balance of society. But it is not worse on the Copperbelt than in England. It is not a colour question, but that of coping with the industrialization of life.

#### Best Possible Conditions

"I was immensely impressed by what a great corporation is doing for the social welfare of its African employees. Far more is laid on for them than you would find in any industrial centre in England; and what a town in Chabani, the centre of the Southern Rhodesian asbestos industry, and to the Imperial Tobacco Company's great factory and settlement near Salisbury, I was convinced that they were trying to give the best conditions possible.

"True, I did see one large housing area for Africans without a single tree; and all Africans like to be able to sit under a tree and talk with their friends. But there was another in which the approaches to the African houses had been as planned to reduce the dust which one finds everywhere. That showed imagination and consideration. All fed their employees. I should have found the diet monotonous, but they would like mine revolting. The cooking and serving were good by European standards. The great industries are trying to make conditions as good as possible.

"How about race relations? At a luncheon given for us in Kitwe the general manager said: 'Our greatest task is to weld two races and two cultures into a partnership for the benefit of both. I think we shall accomplish this difficult task and I hope good will on both sides with tolerance by Europeans for the African as he is, and awareness that he must be given the place he earns. Africans must recognize that the European is here to stay, his knowledge and skill are essential to the advancement of the country as a whole. Although they are making tremendous strides, in general the Africans have a great way to go.' That represents a proper, sensible, and encouraging attitude to what might be the immensely emotional problem of colour bar.

"While I have this praise for what is done for material and social welfare, I feel that it does not go to the root of the trouble. You have to find how to persuade and civilize persons drawn into the industrial machine so that they reach the true development of their mind.

"The two communities are astonishingly like one another in their variations. I was once a schoolmaster, and accustomed to run up a class of those who become pedants and those who would scrub at the bottom of the fern, perhaps deliberately. And, all again in the crowds I recognized these different types among Africans as among Europeans. I talked with Africans, and I know to be my cultural equals and to those who were my cultural superiors. I met Africans doing work requiring a high degree of skill in factories, garage firms, and elsewhere.

I met a European who is turning on a great scale who told me that he despised the 30 Africans. He explained that they had no farm satisfactorily if they were not set about the farm. His employees in this country who had to leave their places for even a few days about something being wrong.

I saw some wood African workers and some bad European. In Cyrene I saw superb sculpture and carving. There I saw a beautiful and reverent sculpture of Our Lord in Gethsemane done by an African. He has lost the use of both legs and the right arm, and produces these astonishing works in consonance with his left hand only. You cannot see a European that without feeling your attitude towards the general public.

Some of the African gains are magnificent. In Kenya many have been tortured and left for dead for refusing to take the Mau Mau oath. The question of race relations is a problem of patience and growth. You cannot expect the African to see himself tomorrow by the results of 1,000 years of European domination. We must have the patience and the determination to help the African to advance by every sensible means. That does not mean making a song and dance, and turning everything into a political issue. Most things are becoming political issues.

The first need is more and more education. Education is being provided in as far as possible, but not nearly so fast as the conditions demand. These new countries cry out for everything of economic and social development, but they cannot have everything at once. Why, even in this country, with all our advantages, we have still schools with classes of 50 and 60 children. We cannot blame the territories, but time and history may.

### Need for Education of Girls

The education of girls ought to be multiplied a hundred fold. But the African usually does not want his girls educated. It means the possible loss of a bride-price, and they are suspicious about handing their girls over to strange new influences. Yet it must be done, for it is the greatest need of all. I met many African men whose wives were tongue-tied. There was often a deep cleavage of the home between the levels reached by husband and wife. Education of the woman will uplift the home and influence the training of the children. I met the wife of one chief with whom within 10 seconds I was talking as easily as I should do to any woman in England. These countries cannot develop, and partnership between the races cannot develop until far more women move into the climate of thought in which they understand the modern world.

In one town I met a most able and charming African barrister trained in England who told me that he was getting on very well, though the local law had forbidden any African to lease or own property in the middle of the city in which we met. That would have prevented him from taking chambers, but the Europeans, practising law got the law changed, an encouraging example to remember. That African barrister told me that he had had nothing but help from all the European members of the Bar.

Uganda is not a multi-racial State trying to work out adjustments, but an African State containing some Europeans and Asians. It was agreed on all sides that it should remain an African State. The chief problem is purely political — to adjust the proper concerns of Government with the growing desire for self-government by the Buganda and Uganda as a whole. That can be solved by common sense because there are hardly any inter-racial complications. The fact that the Lukiko of Buganda invited me to attend a session and address them was a mark of the determination to solve a political problem in friendship and trust.

In many ways Africans are more advanced in East than in Central Africa. In West Africa there are African bishops in charge of dioceses; in East Africa there are now six African assistant bishops, of whom I consecrated four, but none in charge of a diocese; and in Central Africa there is not yet an African bishop. That indicates the comparative development of the different areas.

Move into Kenya and you are back into a multi-racial State. At any time there might be another terrible explosion of Mau Mau activity, but the general atmosphere was calm, quiet, unarmoured, confident and determined to work out true partnership. The Kikuyu, who are very religious and very conspiratorial — like the Irish, I was told — number rather more than a million of Kenya's five million Africans. The Mau Mau evil is not contained, and the hard core drives into the forests. Please God it will remain there.

Probably 10% of the Kikuyu are anti-Mau Mau, and from 10% to 20% wholly Mau Mau. Among 70% neutral are willing to go in whichever direction the development takes. Half would be happy if it went Mau Mau, and perhaps 20% would be happy if it went in the other direction. Perhaps 50% who like Mau Mau do not positively dislike us, but

feel that Africa should be for the Africans and that they do not want to be muddled up with all this civilization. We have made the problem by coming to Africa. It is fundamentally a social and cultural matter, not a colour problem. In Central Africa you are passing almost everywhere from feudalism to our days; in Kenya you are passing from the Norman-Aragon relations of barons and serfs to 1950. In 20 or 30 years we shall have many of the things which were the problem of the Romans — the death rate, and so in draining the pressure on the land. The only cure is industrial development.

The last thing we did in Kenya was to go to a detention camp. About 900 Africans were imprisoned as suspects for such camps. An Air Guards sergeant-in-command was in the camp had been a butler in Cheshire before the last war, recruited during mobilization, and then said that it was no life for a man. Now he is going home.

A camp containing more than 1,000 male convicts, about 1,800 female convicts, 1,300 female Mau Mau detainees, and 400 children was in charge of a Captain Alison, who looked about 22 years of age and whose wife was a daughter of Mrs. Mrs. Lady. The work of the camp was the rehabilitation of the Mau Mau and the rehabilitation of the Mau Mau.

I visited a detention camp where Mau Mau detainees were being sent. There was no pressure of it was an upper. That section was in charge of the wife of a European settler who lived some six miles away and who felt that she must do everything in her power in this way.

Occurring two days later at the annual Mansion House banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London to the clergy of the Church of England, the Archbishop said that people ought not to get excited or fanatical about the colour bar, for the real thing was something very different — a culture bar, and cultural barriers were in everyday affairs in England. The business was to surround them and extend the area of true culture. In Africa the colour bar would slowly be seen to be no longer a social matter, but the ordinary kind of cultural and social division to be found in every society.

Should the African territories advance at the pace which prudence dictated, or should they take the risk of moving more quickly in the right direction? That was the real question to be faced in East and Central Africa.

## Mau Mau "The Enemy"

SATISFACTION that General Lathbury, the new G.O.C.-in-C., had in an order of the day referred to "the enemy" — not to Mau Mau, was expressed by Mr. R. S. Alexander, Mayor of Nairobi, when he addressed the 1st Battalion The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers when they received the freedom of the City of Nairobi.

Mr. Alexander said that there had been no previous occasion on which the rebels had been officially described as "the enemy". They were the enemy, and the Commander-in-Chief had stimulated the people by designating them as such, in an order which brought "a real decisiveness that we have all been groping for in Kenya". Overseas the word "Mau Mau" had conjured up an emotional appeal of victimized nationalism, whereas the movement was, of course, nothing of the sort.

### Political Ban Withdrawn

The Kenya Government has withdrawn its ban on African political associations imposed more than two years ago. The formation of district political associations will be the first step in the Government's plan for "simple and direct participation of African political life". The full effect of the new order will be felt in the Central Province as well.

The new order will be felt in the Central Province as well. The new order will be felt in the Central Province as well.

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# Uganda Congress Delegation Threatens Revolt

## "We Shall Fight for Independence," Says Spokesman

**WE SHALL FIGHT** for our independence, said Mr. A. K. Mayanja on behalf of the Uganda (African) National Congress when the delegation of that body, now in London held a Press conference last week.

The attention of the delegation had been called to the annual conference of the Commonwealth to the members of the League of Nations in last week's issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which referred to the possibility of reaching their aims "from outside the machinery of administration." A definition of that intention was requested.

Mr. Mayanja, a Muganda teacher at Makerere University who was at one time secretary of the congress, replied emphatically: "We want our independence. It is no joke. We intend to get our independence. If it is denied through the machinery of administration, we shall have to consider all the methods of achieving independence. We have no quibbling. We shall fight if necessary. We have tried a trade boycott and we repeat it. We shall go to all lengths."

The representative of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA asked if the delegation meant physical fighting, fighting in the normal sense of the word.

Mr. Mayanja, who was again the spokesman, gave the one-word answer: "Yes."

### "Sovereign National State"

The same questioner asked for the congress definition of the "sovereign national state" demanded by the organization, and the position which congress visualized for that State within the East African framework.

Mr. Mayanja replied: "We mean a State controlling all its national life, as in the case of other sovereign States, such as Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union, and with the power to enter into treaties and to arrange mutual security, not being hindered or circumvented by inter-territorial organizations. We do not envisage the sovereign State within the framework of any kind of East African federation."

Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., who presided, had opened the meeting with an expression of regret that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had declined to receive the congress delegation. He considered it was desirable that His Government should take official cognizance of delegations representing large movements of the Colonial peoples. That principle had been accepted by Lord Chandos when he met representatives of Nigerian organizations; the congress delegation represented all the tribes of Uganda, whereas the Lukiko delegation now in London could speak only for Buganda.

Mr. Mayanja then read the text of the memorandum to the Secretary of State. He noted that the continued absence from his kingdom of the King of Buganda was a public scandal which had induced public opinion.

"Is the Lukiko delegation not the right body to handle constitutional negotiations?" inquired one journalist.

Mr. Mayanja replied that the Lukiko could deal only with matters within its own jurisdiction, and the King of Buganda similarly speak only for his own area, not for the rest of Uganda. Congress, however, represented the whole people. The British Government had negotiated with the Indian National Congress in regard to independence for India, and the Uganda Congress was similar in constitution to that Asian body.

Mr. J. N. Kibuka added that the Uganda Government had already discussed an issue of independence with the delegation to Congress, the body with the largest number of members and the only one with the right to propose a resolution in the House of Commons.

It was also stated that the Government had been fixed as to the date of independence. Mr. Kiwanga said that the Department of Education had received that 60% of the African population of Uganda had received primary education, and that the Government was the best qualified to handle the education of the African population. He said that the Government had been asked to provide funds for all those countries that had been asked to provide funds for their own education. He said that the Government had been asked to provide funds for their own education.

### Government's Position

Asked by an American journalist if the bulk of the reforms introduced by Sir Andrew Cohen were acceptable to the congress, Mr. Mayanja answered that the Legislature had been widely and widely, but that the Government had not envisaged the creation of African members of a council of the Government. The Legislature and the Executive Council were accepted.

Mr. Kiwanga expressed dissatisfaction that congress insisted on the franchise without the reservation of seats in the Legislative Council for special groups of people.

An inquiry about the current election membership of congress was answered by Mr. Musazi, who said that it was considered unwise to give such figures.

The editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA expressed surprise at Mr. Mayanja's saying that Sir Andrew had specifically invited him to use the telephone that such figures would be available.

Mr. Mayanja said only that there was a congress branch in the district of Uganda, and that the Government had been asked to provide funds for their own education.

He said that the Government had been asked to provide funds for their own education.

Mr. Mayanja said that the Government had been asked to provide funds for their own education.

When another questioner asked about the relations with the Governor, Mr. Mayanja said that Sir Andrew Cohen very much. He said that the Government had been asked to provide funds for their own education.

"I was a member of the Uganda Congress and I interviewed him about constitutional and political steps towards independence and about the framework of the African State and responsibility in the administration. He told me what would be possible, and promised to try to train Africans to take more responsibility in the administration. He said that he would like to see a school for local government servants and for social and community development and welfare. But he said that with regard to the constitution."

### Mr. Brockway Does Not Regret Violence

Mr. Brockway said that some newspapers had identified him with statements made by the delegation. It had been considered that a socialist ought to express its own opinions without any limitations. If the congress were to resort to physical violence, however, he would greatly regret such a course, and would advise the pattern for independence to be followed by India, by which the Uganda would be much more advanced than by resorting to methods of violence.

On the following day, eight delegates were in the House of Commons and were being helped by their sympathizers.

The following biographical notes on the delegates have been issued by the Uganda Congress:

Mr. J. N. Kibuka, M.P., is a member of the Uganda National Congress. He is a member of the Uganda National Congress. He is a member of the Uganda National Congress.

...founded the Uganda National Congress in 1952. He has served twice for political matters.

**DR. BARBARA NYAMAYARWO KUNUNU** — Treasurer of the Congress. Born July 1927. Educated at King's College, Addo, and later at Makerere University College of East Africa. Graduated at a B.Sc. in 1949. In 1950, she obtained her Medical Science for 11 years. Since January, 1952, she has been practising privately in Kampala. She has a surfing home together with other African doctors near Kampala. She is the first African to be elected to the Executive Committee of the Uganda National Congress in 1952.

**DR. JOHN M. MURPHY** — President of the Uganda National Congress in 1952. He was elected to the position in 1952. He is a member of the Uganda National Congress and the Uganda National Council.

**DR. JOHN M. MURPHY** — President of the Uganda National Congress in 1952. He was elected to the position in 1952. He is a member of the Uganda National Congress and the Uganda National Council.

**A. K. M. MURPHY** (Muganda) — Educated at King's College, Addo, and Makerere College, and later at Makerere University College of East Africa. He was Secretary of the Uganda National Congress in 1952. He is a member of the Uganda National Congress and the Uganda National Council.

...a member of the Uganda National Council and Standing Committee.

**ROBERT OOLA** (Asirio) — President of the Uganda National Congress in 1952. Born 1923. Educated at C.M.S. High School, Gulu. Served in the East African Forces as a business man.

**DR. ENJUR (Lango)** — President of Lango branch of Congress since its formation in 1952. Born 1920. Educated at Nyakuni Secondary School, Toro. Trained as a doctor in the Government Medical Service. Served in the Protectorate Government for over three years. Then took to politics. Now a farmer.

**DR. JOHN M. MURPHY** (Muganda) — Born October 1905. Law student at Makerere University College. He was elected to the position in 1952. He is a member of the Uganda National Congress and the Uganda National Council.

...in the Civil Service for four years. Served in the Uganda National Congress for four years. Served in the Uganda National Council for four years. Served in the Uganda National Congress for four years.

...a course in journalism at the Royal Street Polytechnic in London, where he obtained a diploma in journalism. Has served on many boards and committees. He has been in detention and exile for political reasons. A newspaper proprietor (owner of the *Uganda Post and Uganda Express*). A Comment on the Press conference appears under the name of 'The Editor'.

# Enter Attacks on War Council in Kenya

## Mr. Cooke Urges Minister without Portfolio to Resign

FROM CONDEMNATION of the Government of Kenya was expressed during a debate in the Legislative Council on a motion of the Minister without Portfolio calling for the War Council to intensify its efforts to respect for law and order. The Minister's offer of January 18 had, he said, been shameful and foolish, and the four months spent in discussions with rebel leaders had been waste and degrading.

He continued (in part): "In the conduct of the affairs of the Colony during this emergency and here there have been grave mistakes and most inadequate reaction. *Mhusuni* show how Government refuses to take the first instance to face the existence of an emergency, and how, when they did face it, they delayed and delayed in measures which you all knew to be essential and which they eventually recognized as such; how, when they did apply those measures, the application was only half-hearted, and with a look over the shoulder; and with consequent loss of time and unnecessary expense and needless lives on both sides — far more roads killed than need have been killed if facts had been faced more fully and action taken more quickly for more lines joining those who wanted to support Government.

### Warnings Ignored

Blame for these things rests on the Government and more lately, and particularly in respect of these surrender offers and talks, the War Council. It must be a change of personnel. We have given them a warning and they are deaf. We have given a warning people who are so blind. There must be a change. We have a new Commander-in-Chief and it is a pity that it is not to him for the blame is laid down in which he gets here, though as far as his. There must be other changes in the membership of the War Council.

It is a pity that the Government and the War Council are so blind. They are so blind that they do not see the danger that is before them. They are so blind that they do not see the danger that is before them. They are so blind that they do not see the danger that is before them.

So it is sheer folly to pretend that the end of the period of anarchy is just around the corner. There is a dangerous and dangerous ahead, possibly the worst of all. There are still many guerrillas in the forests, in settled areas and in towns. There are still many passive sympathizers and sympathizers who help whenever they can. Many Africans want to be finished, this thing but are still afraid to do so. The morale of the enemy has been raised by the recent surrender offer and talks, and they have a face before the peace of violence is ended, the almost certain effect of desperation.

### Need to Face Facts

The first thing we have to do is to face facts, disclose facts, and rally the whole community behind the Government. Our community — and I speak of all races — is far from disintegrated. It is not the kind of community that you have to treat on the basis of fear, alarm and despondency. It is the kind of community in which alarm and despondency are most likely to arise, if they do not trust you to tell them what is going on.

The first need is to withdraw that ridiculous surrender offer. The people to whom it was offered have mocked it. The Government and after four months' talkings have come back with a surrender offer. Now is the time to say, 'You laugh at our surrender offer. How right you were, and so set. But here is the offer. Why give notice? They have had five months' notice. They had the offer of January 18.

The next thing is to complete the purge of the towns. That is like so many others is not complete. We need another X-ray, particularly in Nairobi's residential areas.

We need the ending completion of the purge in the rural areas. The job was well begun with intensive searching and removal by a process of conviction or repatriation of the rural elements, so that gradually those who wanted to be on their own had a better chance of being so. But it has stopped there. The screening is getting less and less active. The neglected detention camps which could be made by the district commissioners, must be made by him any more. It has to be the responsibility of the provincial commissioner.

People know throughout the districts the whereabouts of those people who by law could be removed by the arrest of a renegade. One of these detention camps without any definite proof of their guilt, such people have to stay with us in our districts simply because someone has pulled the strings.

somewhere, no one knows why. These things must be  
blazed out; we have to double the density of the halving.

"We shall be there as well as the general remaining in the  
pulle, K... and there... they were picked  
out and... of... repatriated... reserve  
through... very... discipline until they are  
really fit to be loose in the reserve.

It is obviously necessary to complete the discipline now  
being imposed on the Kikuyu Reserve. The nature of land  
is necessary on a far wider and simpler basis than heretofore  
... officers along  
... with their... not  
...

**Success of Tracker Patrols**

... must still intensify our... and I believe the  
... Chief has every intention...  
... relief to us who live near the forests and have  
... knowledge of military operations there to see that  
at least after a year and a half or more, those operations  
... in the way we recommended, which was  
... by the tracker patrol control  
... men who really got used to the forest and travel  
... day on end if necessary,  
... and do not come home for tea. They are  
... as we always know they would.

We are gratified with the operations of the Royal Irish  
... in the Kikuyu; and they are not the only regiment  
... now. If we say goodbye  
to the idea of having big game with cordons we shall achieve  
success in that direction.

More could be done by the police and by use of the  
Kenya Police Reserve. Speaking of settled areas anyhow  
there are still plenty of enthusiastic reserve officers who are  
not being used to the full. They should be used looking for  
the enemy, not merely looking back on the defensive, looking  
for them in the... settled areas while they  
look for them in the forest. If we have to intensify our  
campaign to deny food and help to the enemy.

There must be some kind of fence, ditch, or impediment  
along the edge of the forest every where, not merely along  
the... ditch with a track alongside over which  
... can travel. If the enemy come through and they  
... back to the forest, there will only be one or  
two... which they can take them, and we know  
those... Which does Government  
prefer... paying compensation indefinitely for the  
cattle with which these men are... rationing  
of Masu Mau, or to have the cattle... put into a  
fence and stop, the removal of these cattle, and thereby put  
an end to the outlaws.

The greatest danger of all is the possibility that those  
who have tried to avert the Government of this country by  
violence may resort to the alternative of civil disobedience.  
We shall have to continue for a long time after the period  
of violence many of our emergency regulations, such as pro-  
hibited areas, curfews in certain places, forfeiture of land, the  
establishment of forest fences, regulation enforcing the denial  
of food, and so on.

**Detention Camps**

With regard to the many in detention camps, we have  
to sort them out very carefully, and, as it takes a long  
time, make a proper job of the sorting. It is better to make  
a proper job of it than to be in too much haste, because it is  
vitaly important that those who are really bad and hopeless  
never in circulation, and that those who have a chance  
of pulling themselves together be given that chance very  
quickly, under constant supervision. The bad ones  
should not be set aside out of circulation forever. It will  
be no use to set them out of circulation.  
... we are satisfied, are capable of re-  
... must be gradually repatriated to their own  
... to which... must  
... direct... employment in towns  
not be... are considered fit to return to their  
country, they will have to be strict control and selection for  
... approved system of  
... of employment  
... with identification of employment  
... more closely administration...  
... and... extensively  
... of local... the man who is already  
... the little... the respect of his fellow  
... there and... should be used on  
... whole time...

With this close administration there has to be a  
clamor of... agriculture of the crowded  
Balanced... carefully balanced...  
development... which have not been...  
so that we never get into the... ultimately showing  
that a... has reaped a very profitable harvest  
as compared with others.

With regard to the... we do depend much  
more than we ever... room for improved  
industries... made throughout the  
force, and improved...

**Control of Trade Unions**

Another vital... development  
of trade unions...  
if they are allowed... of...  
be watched... to...  
public association... to...  
encourage it... into...  
ground... that you...  
them to flourish... they must be  
fully supervised... like the transients.

"This bitter lesson of... time-serving ignorance  
and... must have the...  
We have to turn our... and ignore  
critics... The Govern-  
ment has got...  
must do justice to the spirit of the community of...  
They have the... and the will to endure...  
... confidence between us  
and those who govern us."

Mr. NORMAN HARRIS, though he seconded the  
motion, criticized the... the first 10  
minutes of his speech in which he...  
...

... the... of the... had  
shown... over the first three years and  
agreed that the... was to witness  
the...

(Continued on page 147)

A novel of the English  
in Africa

**BUILD A DAM**

1952

**JON MANCHIE  
WHITE**

A tense and dramatic story set in  
Tanganyika.

Exciting fiction... Manchie  
White has... much  
common with...  
"An excellent adventure story"  
...  
1952

**ROBERT AND STODGTON**

### Corona Club Dinner

#### Mr. Lennox-Boyd Address

Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, also presided at last week's dinner in London of the Corona Club, and it was the 44th of the series, that none had been attended by so many Governors of Africa and that they especially welcomed the presence of Mr. Lennox-Boyd, who had presided over more than 40 of them in any one year.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's remarks on his visit to Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Malaya and Nigeria since he took up his office, he would leave in six weeks for Singapore, Malaya, and Hong Kong, and he meant to visit as many of the territories as possible. Now that the Government's majority in the House of Commons was larger, one of the difficulties had disappeared.

The chairman paid warm tribute to the Colonial Service and the efforts of its members to guide and direct the desire of peoples who increasingly wanted to manage their own affairs. Working out that development must be many maddening and frustrating moments, but it also brought great opportunities, in which their loyalty, integrity, practical idealism, and good humour were most important.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd recalled that when Milner left South Africa, the then Secretary of State Alfred Lyttelton, father of Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, now Lord Chandos, had written to him: "In the world of shadows I am called your political chief. In the world of realities you must show that I consider you mine."

Dealing with the new problems as well as the old, members of the Corona Club were serving the true interests of the Colonial territories of Great Britain, and of the whole free world.

#### Those Present

Among those present were Sir Sidney Abrahams, the Rt. Hon. G. S. Amery, Dr. T. F. Anderson, Sir Robert Arundell, Mr. E. C. Baker, Mr. H. C. V. B. Barne, Mr. K. D. Bell, Sir George Bernard-Stooke, Sir Anthony Bevir, Mr. C. E. F. Biggs, Mr. M. G. Billing, Mr. C. B. Bisset, Mr. G. M. Blum, Mr. H. T. Boundillon, Mr. K. G. Bradley, Mr. H. V. Phoenix, Mr. E. L. Brown, Mr. Ivor Bulmer-Thomas, Mr. D. K. Burnham, Mr. W. A. Calver, Mr. C. Y. Cardinas, Mr. A. E. Chanter, Mr. C. W. Charleswood, Sir Andrew Cohen, Mr. J. E. Coombes, Mr. D. F. Cousin, Mr. A. H. Cox, Sir Christopher Cox, the Rt. Hon. A. Creech Jones, Mr. A. S. Cremer, Colonel Archer, the Rt. Hon. G. De Courcy-Ireland, Mr. R. B. Donnell, Sir Charles Dundas, Mr. C. W. Eastwood, Mr. E. R. Edmonds, Sir David Edwards, Mr. W. E. Evans, Mr. E. R. Fairclough, Mr. E. K. Featherstone, Mr. G. A. Footbrooke, Sir Brian Freeston, Sir George Gaters, Mr. J. D. Gillett, Mr. F. W. Goodbody, Mr. W. V. Gough-Barnes, Mr. E. F. Hadwin, Sir John Hall, Mr. A. C. Hander, Lord Harcourt, Mr. F. C. Haslam, Mr. J. C. Hellwell, Mr. R. G. Hendry, Mr. A. H. Hinks, Sir Ralph Hope, Brigadier M. Hume, Sir Wilfrid Jackson, Sir Charles Jarvis, Mr. J. G. Jenkins, Mr. M. Jewell, Mr. F. S. Joleson, Mr. B. A. Johnson, Mrs. J. B. Johnston, Mr. J. W. Khaman, Mr. P. J. Lake, Mr. R. L. Martin, Mr. H. T. Lawrence, Mr. B. Leechman, Mr. E. J. Leonard, the Earl of Listowel, Lord Lloyd, Mr. G. H. Lloyd, Sir Thomas Lister, Mr. E. G. Lumley, Mr. A. F. McCulloch, Sir Donald Macdonald, Mr. T. McBurn, Mr. A. M. Mackenzie, Mr. M. G. MacNeil, Sir Harold Macdonald, Mr. J. G. Macmillan, Mr. E. Marmont, Mr. W. F. Mervin, Mr. C. H. Morrison, Mr. S. G. Marshall, Mr. I. Marshall, Mr. A. G. Matthews, Mr. E. Maxwell, Mr. H. W. Miller, Mr. A. G. Livingston, Sir Henry Moore, Mr. E. J. Murphy, Mr. R. L. Nave, Mr. G. K. Niven, Mr. L. H. Norton, Mr. W. F. Page, Sir Condo Pacheco, Sir John Paskin, Mr. E. J. Redder, Mr. E. M. Pears, Mr. E. H. Lane Poole, Mr. E. J. Powell, Sir Hinton Poynter, Sir E. H. Pridie, Mr. F. N. B. Russell, Dr. W. D. Richmond, Mr. A. H. Robertson, Sir Kenneth Roberts-Wray, Mr. E. Rogers, Mr. E. Robinson, Sir George Seal, Mr. J. K. Shephers, Mr. M. V. Smythman, Mr. H. F. H. Stedman, Mr. F. H. E. J. Stouton, the Rt. Rev. C. Stuart, Mr. J. M. Swack, Mr. J. Sykes, Miss E. Simons, Mr. J. I. Tawney, Mr. E. Taylor, Mr. R. W. Taylor, Mr. D. Taylor, Mr. S. Taylor, Sir Harold Temperley, Sir G. R.

Thomas, Sir Stephen Thomas, Mr. S. Thomson, Mr. U. K. N. Trevithick, Mr. R. E. Tufnell, Sir Edward Twining, Sir John Vaddinton, Sir Robert Walker, Mr. J. W. Wall, Mr. C. F. Webb, Mr. F. H. Webster, Mr. J. H. Webster, Mr. J. H. Wells, Mr. S. Whitcombe, Mr. G. A. Whittle, the Rev. G. W. Wiggins, Mr. W. D. C. Wiggins, Mr. T. C. Wilkinson, Mr. De M. Williams, Mr. C. Winn, Sir Captain, Sir John W. Edge, and Mrs. A. Young.

### Women's Corona Society Annual Dinner in London

LADY FEMELIA led the quiet celebration of the Women's Corona Society at their annual dinner in London last week.

Among those present were Lady Strathall, Lady Berkeley Stooke, Lady Boundillon, Mr. H. T. Boundillon, Mrs. G. M. Bradburn, Mrs. E. Burns, Lady Gibson, Lady Coburn, Mrs. M. E. Evans, Lady Foster-Sutton, Lady Purves, Lady Nell, Mrs. I. Harwood, Mrs. D. A. C. Harrell, Mrs. E. D. Kaminz, Lady Leitch, Miss A. M. Meyers, Mrs. F. Leechman, Lady Milverton, Lady Moore, Miss M. S. Murdoch, Mrs. H. N. Pasquelli, Lady Robertson, Lady See, Dr. H. A. Leigh, Mrs. E. J. Wiggins, Miss G. Waddington, Mrs. R. A. Whittle, Mrs. C. E. Wiggins, Mrs. W. D. C. Wiggins, Mrs. J. S. Worthington and Lady Woodhead.

Lady Graham, chairman, presided and Mrs. J. S. Worthington was president of the club. The committee consists of Lady Strathall (chairman), Lady Martin (hon. treasurer), Mrs. V. B. Monson (organizer), Mrs. H. B. Shephard (hospitality secretary), Lady Paskin, Miss R. E. Gwilliam, and Miss Anne Brown.

### No Asian Designs on Africa

#### Statements by Mr. A. B. Patel & Mr. Gopala Menon

MR. A. B. PATEL, Asian Minister without portfolio in the Government of Kenya, recently invited leaders of European and African opinion to discuss in public with Asian representatives "all matters on which they feel suspicious or in connection with which they are prejudiced against us." He emphatically denied that India had an eye on Africa, "scorned the suggestion of offloading millions of Indians on Africa and said there was not a grain of truth in the 'whispering campaign' that some Asians in East Africa were conspiring with India to that end."

Mr. Gopala Menon, Commissioner for the Government of India to East and Central Africa, had said at a meeting in Nairobi a few days earlier that Europeans and Africans could dismiss the fear that India would dump her surplus population in any part of the world. He told his fellow-Indians that their loyalty must be to the country of their adoption, for otherwise they could not ask for rights and privileges which must go hand in hand with duty.

"If it came to a conflict, I hope that they would stand up for the country of their adoption against the Mother Country if need be."

### Kenya's Sports Officer

MR. DAVID EVANS, Colonial sports officer, has brought a great deal of credit to the Colony in the field of sports and of physical education generally, since his appointment for Community Development in Kenya in 1948. His first Council, adding to the performance of the Kenya sports in the Empire Games of 1950 over the years was the organization of the sports, but they were a number of years before they got into the Centre African Games, the Asian and Pacific Games in 1951, Mediterranean and the inter-continental Empire Games for East Africa. The Colony has been successful at all these in football, and has reached the final during the last seven years in the Empire Games Cup twice.

The inter-continental and inter-continental between European and African sports is a great reality. Kenya's sports officer is a great reality.

# When Kabaka May Return Minister's Statement in Parliament

THE KABAKA OF UGANDA may not return until the new constitutional arrangements for his kingdom, which were agreed by the Namirembe Conference, are put into force.

That was made clear in the House of Commons last week when Mr. Herbert Morrison asked why the Government now prevented the return of Mutesa II.

Mr. Morrison, Minister of Overseas Commonwealth Affairs, said: "The return of His Majesty to Uganda is dependent on the acceptance and putting into force of new constitutional arrangements in Buganda. My right hon. friend is at present engaged in discussions on this matter. I would prefer to make no further statement until these discussions are complete."

Mr. Brockway asked what grounds citizens from other areas in Uganda were prohibited from visiting the Karamoja district without special permits.

Mr. Morrison: "Karamoja is a backward and remote district which is from time to time the scene of serious outbreaks of inter-tribal fighting and stock raiding. Control of entry is considered essential for the peaceful administration of the district and the safety of travellers, but I am advised that permits to enter on legitimate business are freely granted."

Mr. Brockway inquired on what grounds the importation and circulation of "The Trial of Jomo Kenyatta" by Montague Slater had been prohibited in Kenya.

Mr. Morrison: "The importation and circulation of this book were considered by the Governor in Council to be contrary to the public interest."

Mr. Brockway asked what the Government's attitude was that the English-reading people in Kenya are so non-adult that they cannot judge for themselves when they read a book of this character? Will the right hon. gentleman himself examine this book and make some rough estimation that it is an objective account

of the trial which ought to be trusted widely among the people of Kenya? The reason why this book was banned was that it discloses the names, addresses, and particulars of prosecution witnesses which were withheld at the trial by order of the court and must still be withheld to protect the witnesses. In these circumstances the Government see no reason whatever to interfere.

# Views of Asians in Uganda Organization Being Created

A COMMITTEE of 20, comprising representatives from Uganda's three largest towns, has been set up to study the interests of Asians in the country. A large number of members of the Legislative Council, including Mr. H. K. Muller and Mr. A. N. Mami, mayor of Kampala, have agreed to serve on the committee. Officers elected have not yet been elected.

Mr. Muller explained last week that the aim was to bring about better understanding between all races. The organization would not oppose in any way the political or economic aspirations of Africans. Indeed, Asians in Uganda had always assisted African advancement, sometimes with the detriment of Asian interests. "We are always willing," he said, "to offer our aid in whatever form we can, whether it be financial, technical, or in the form of our own experience."

Mr. Mami said that the committee had been appointed as a result of meetings in Kampala and Jinja. "The idea," he added, "is to form a mechanism for getting representatives together from all over the country to discuss developments in Uganda and to decide whether any statement of the Asian case is called for." If it were found that a fair measure of agreement on the matters existed among the various sections of the Asian community, an association could be formed which was representative of Asian interests as a whole.

The first wing of a new hospital for mental and nervous disorders has been opened at Buabika, near Kampala, Uganda. The wing has cost more than £90,000.

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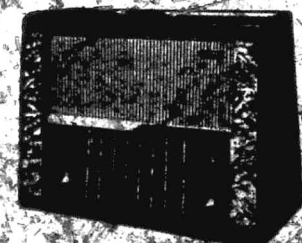
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# PERSONALIA

MAJOR F. DE V. JOYCE has arrived in London from Kenya.

MR. and MRS. GERT HOEV, of Kenya, have arrived in England.

Mrs. H. R. DURRANT and Mrs. R. J. WHITEMAN, of the country from Nyasaland.

MR. J. W. RAVE, has established a record of 69 for England and Wales. He flew from London to London Airport yesterday on their way back to Nairobi.

MR. G. K. HILL has returned to Kenya from leave in the United Kingdom.

LORD CHICHESTER was received by THE QUEEN one day last week on his appointment as Lord-in-Waiting.

SIR WALTER and LADY FLETCHER have changed their permanent address to 26 Carlyle Square, London, S.W.3.

Mrs. MARY GREENFELL arrived in London at the beginning of the week from Lusaka for three months' leave.

SIR ALFRED and LADY VINCENT sailed on Tuesday from Plymouth for the Cape on their way back to Nairobi.

SIR GILBERT and LADY RENNIE returned to London by air at the beginning of the week from their tour of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

MR. C. J. HALL, lately Establishment Officer in Basutoland, is due in Uganda in a few days to take up a similar post in that Protectorate.

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Deputy Governor of Kenya, is Acting Governor during the absence in the United Kingdom of SIR EVERETT DRING.

MR. P. W. LAW, Labour Commissioner in Uganda, has been attached to the United Kingdom delegation to the International Labour Conference in Geneva.

MR. H. O. DRAYTON, president of the Mitchell-Cotts group of companies, has been elected to the board of Natal Navigation Collieries and Estate, Ltd.

SAYED SIR ALI EL MIRGHANI and SAYED SIR ABDEL RAHMAN EL MAHDI have been awarded the Grand Cordón of Menelik II by the Emperor of Ethiopia.

Dr. H. C. PEREIRA has been appointed Deputy Director of the East Africa Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization. He has been in Kenya since 1946.

MR. ARCHER BALDWIN, M.P., has been appointed a member of the Overseas Migration Board, of which MR. A. D. DONOFRANKER, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is chairman.

MISS JACQUELINE COCHRAN, a well-known American air pilot, and one of the few women to have broken the sound barrier, is shortly due in East Africa. She is the wife of MR. FLORENCE COCHRAN, a leading American industrialist.

Dr. H. C. TROMBLY has been elected president for the ensuing year of the Uganda Society of Kenya. Mr. D. K. MASHALI is vice-president, MR. H. F. MORRIS is secretary, and MR. M. M. WALLIS is treasurer. The society has now 700 members.

MR. ROBERT MALCOLMSON, M.L.C. for Luashya, will introduce in next month's session of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia a motion proposing that local time should be an hour in advance of Central African time from September to March.

MR. S. J. OLIVIER, First Secretary at Rhodesia House, represented the High Commission at the parade in London last week to mark the 10th anniversary of the Automobile Association.

MR. and MRS. OLIVIER were afterwards received by the Director of LONDON.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, M.A., leader of the European professional members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, and Minister for Lands and Local Government, will leave London Airport for Lusaka on Monday.

MRS. ROBERTS will fly back three days later.

MR. D. L. BLUNT, chairman of the Deans' Local Survey Advisory Committee, and formerly Director of Agriculture in Kenya, represented the East African Governments at the recent meeting in Paris of the provisional International Committee on African Migratory Locusts.

MR. F. H. J. DAHL, travelling commissioner of the Boy Scouts' Association, is due in Mombasa this weekend.

A few days later he will leave for Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam, and will then sail for the Seychelles. In the latter part of September and October he will pay a longer visit to East Africa.

Dr. GUSTAV MEINER, Speaker of the Bundestag (Lower House) of the Federal German Republic, and Dr. GRISSENER, head of the geographic services of the German Foreign Office, are due in Kenya at the end of this week for a short private visit. They will also see something of Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

THE REV. R. B. JUPP has been installed as first Provost of Mombasa Memorial Cathedral; the VEN. PERCY MWANGOMBE, lately priest-in-charge of the Teta district of Kenya, has become the first Archdeacon of the Coast; and the REV. R. J. RIDDESALE has been appointed Rural Dean of the Coast.

SIR DAVID KELLY, who has succeeded SIR RONALD ADAM as chairman of the British Council, has been Ambassador to Russia, Argentina, and Turkey, and Minister in Switzerland.

SIR RONALD ADAM had been chairman since 1946, and was also director-general from 1947 until last year. Then the offices were separated, and SIR PAUL SIMON was appointed director-general.

SIR ROBERT FRINGOLE, Chief Justice in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has accepted the chairmanship of an appeal committee for a memorial fund to the late Rev. Percy Ibbotson, a member of the Federal Parliament and chairman of its African Affairs Board.

The memorial fund will be applied to educational, social, and humanitarian purposes, such as those with which Mr. Ibbotson was closely associated.

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### Nyasaland Legislative Council

**New Government Proposals to Strengthen Nyasaland's Legislative Council** are to be increased from 21 to 23 members, of whom 12 (including the Governor) will be officials. Of the non-officials 11 will be Africans and 11 non-Africans.

Mr. J. T. Dennoh-Bowd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made the following statement in the House of Commons on 22nd June:

"The Government's proposals for Nyasaland on Africa have been given a high priority in the problems of constitutional development in Nyasaland."

"Both the African and non-African communities have great confidence in the Government's proposals for the territory, and the community needs to be given a feeling of security. The African community needs to be freed from domination by the smaller, but much more advanced non-African community, and to be given the opportunity to develop its potentialities and to share in the political and economic life of the territory. I am assured that it will not be so surprised by the Africans who are so much more numerous but whose experience of modern forms of government and organization is still so recent. They do not have any cause to fear that they may be prevented from continuing their work in the country or from contributing to its further progress."

#### New Form of Constitution Wanted

At the same time there must be an eager — indeed an adventurous — searching after some new form of constitutional arrangements which will assure security and opportunity to all and will at the same time be less likely than the present system to foster a purely racial approach to politics.

Nothing to my mind is more important for the future of Nyasaland than that during the next few years a real effort should be made in the territory to devise arrangements along these lines which will be acceptable to all concerned. Such arrangements may have to be unusual and are bound to take time to work out.

There would have been much to be said for leaving things alone meanwhile, but some changes within the ambit of the present system have been expected for some time, and by Africans are felt to be overdue. That, indeed, is why I authorized the Governor to put forward the proposals which were discussed at the conference in March.

"These proposals have been criticized from all sides. In particular, the Africans have put forward suggestions for African representation on Executive Council and parity with the non-African non-officials on Legislative Council."

"I do not consider that the time has yet come for the inclusion of an African on Executive Council. I have considered very carefully the suggestions for parity on Legislative Council. The immediate practical effect of having a sixth African member would be slight, as there would be an official majority over all non-officials, and it is generally agreed that this should be so."

"But in Central Africa parity — and in this context we mean parity between Africans and non-Africans, and not the parity between Europeans and non-Europeans in Johannesburg — has become a serious issue, and it is difficult to see all the emotions on which it is based. I believe that if we introduced now something which could be called parity we should stir up these emotions, and all our hopes of a peaceful and orderly transition to self-government would rapidly fade away."

"So I have decided that my original proposals should be put into effect. This means that there will be an increase in the total membership of the Legislative Council from 21 to 23. There will be 11 official members, including the Governor, six non-African non-officials, and

six African non-officials.

The non-African members of Legislative Council will be elected on a non-African electoral roll by

The African members will be elected by the African provincial councils, instead of being selected by the Governor as before, from a panel of names submitted to him. There will be no change in the composition of Executive Council.

#### Electoral Qualifications

The new electoral roll for African members of Legislative Council will be based on the same principles as the roll for non-African members. The roll will be based on the property and income qualifications for the various electoral rolls in the territory, which are currently have to be set at a level which is not lower than that of the Government of the United Kingdom.

All the electoral rolls will, under the Federal Constitution, be subject to consultations between the Government of Nyasaland and the Government of the United Kingdom. The property and income qualifications for the various electoral rolls will be subject to consultations between the Government of Nyasaland and the Government of the United Kingdom. The property and income qualifications for the various electoral rolls will be subject to consultations between the Government of Nyasaland and the Government of the United Kingdom. The property and income qualifications for the various electoral rolls will be subject to consultations between the Government of Nyasaland and the Government of the United Kingdom.

"I have decided that the electoral arrangements for non-African elections in the territory will be based on the same property and income qualifications as those which were used in the Federal elections in Nyasaland in 1953."

With the introduction of elections it will be necessary to give a new term to the title of the Legislative Council in Nyasaland. It is proposed to set a term of four years. This period, which I sincerely hope, because of all concerned in Nyasaland to join together in trying to work out a peaceful approach such as I have described in the opening paragraphs of this statement, so that if agreement is reached on new arrangements as a result of such negotiations they can be introduced at the beginning of the following four-year period.

"I am deeply disappointed to me that I have not been able to visit Nyasaland, and I hope very soon that before too many months have passed I shall be able to repair this omission, and also to visit Southern Rhodesia. If my wish is fulfilled, I hope that I shall be able to take my contribution to the development of thought on these matters."

#### Local Reactions

As soon as the news reached Africa the Nyasaland Association (European) called a meeting to protest against the rejection of its request for "constitutional stability." Deep regret was expressed at the continuance of a purely racial approach to politics, which would retard development by causing anxiety about the future. It was decided to protest through the Governor to the Secretary of State.

Mr. W. M. Chuma, an African member of the Federal Parliament, cabled to the Secretary of State: "Your decision has been influenced by interference from the Federal Government. I am sure that the African community will not surrender 'all our rights' to a purely racial system. Your decision is arbitrary."

The African community in Nyasaland has expressed its regret that the Government's proposals for constitutional changes were not based on the public interest to discontinue the Federal Government had taken on these negotiations had been accepted or not, for it would only lead to unilateral termination.

### Electricity from Owen Falls for Kenya Kenya Government's White Paper

A WHITE PAPER issued in the Legislative Council of Kenya states that the Government has decided in the best interests of the consumer to take a bulk supply of electric power from the Owen Falls station in Uganda and has issued a licence for that purpose to the Kenya Power Co. Ltd. subject to certain safeguards. The announcement makes it clear that it concerns only the bulk supply of electricity, and there is no question of transferring the distribution.

The hydro-electric and thermal reserves of the East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd. should suffice to meet demands until early in 1958, but development of a further hydro-electric scheme at Genyevos, on the Tana River, would involve very heavy capital expenditure and might at present. Provisions of further thermal generating capacity would also prove costly, and would result in a high price of electricity to the consumer.

Government has therefore decided that supply from the Owen Falls will be more economical and in the Kenya consumer's best interests. This would not prejudice the possibility of further hydro-electric development within the Colony, where increased demands warrant such a course.

The White Paper explains that the most economic solution of electricity supplies will be achieved if the Kenya supply can be integrated with Kenya's own power generating installations existing and under construction. Government should have preferred to obtain a supply of power from other sources of supply, thus allowing Kenya to have a more uniform distribution, under the terms of the licence, the general position of the Colony includes such

#### Kenya Power Company

The Kenya Power Company's initial share capital is held mainly by the Kenya Government, the East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd., and Power Securities Corporation, Ltd. The terms of the bulk supply licence granted to the power company include the provision that if the licence is not renewed at the end of the 50-year licensing period, or if it is revoked before the period expires, all assets and liabilities of the company will become Government property to be applied for the benefit of the consumer and that the shares of the company will be transferred to the Government, which will become the sole owner of the entire undertaking without further payment.

Government will nominate two of the six directors of the Kenya Power Co., Ltd., and one who is the Government director of E.A.P.L. who will be one of the E.A.P.L. representatives on the Kenya Power Co., Ltd. Government will also have the right to require the licensee to supply power, subject to the rights of existing users, at economic rates to any licensed distributor whose area of supply is contiguous or adjacent to the main transmission lines.

The White Paper explains that the engineering and construction work of the new transmission line from Uganda will be undertaken by Messrs. Balfour Beatty & Co., Ltd., under a direct contract negotiated between the Kenya Power Co., Ltd., and that company, as it would cause delay of a further six to nine months if the work were put out to open tender, and open invitations would not necessarily result in the most economic contract or even a fixed price.

Messrs. Balfour Beatty have already carried out surveys and investigations approved by independent consultants of world-wide repute. It is also noted that this company, being connected with Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., and through that corporation with the Kenya Power Company, will have a compelling interest in successfully completing the work.

The White Paper contains an assurance that, in the event of the nationalization of the bulk supply of electricity at some later date, Government would compensate debenture-holders for any loss.

### Southern Rhodesian Parliament Opened Governor on Inter-Territorial Co-Operation

CLOSE AND EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION between the Southern Rhodesian Government and the other Governments of the Federation was emphasized when the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Vice-Admiral Sir Peveril William Powell, opened the second session of the eighth Parliament of the Colony. The Governor said that Southern Rhodesian Ministers intended to foster that co-operation in every possible way.

The Southern Rhodesian Government and the other Government had arranged that in some departments at least each should act on the basis of equal terms, for example in the maintenance of federal roads, bridges, and aerodromes in the Colony by the Southern Rhodesian division of roads; another was the way in which members of the Southern Rhodesian division of legislation were invited to the Federal Government for major irrigation and hydro-electric projects. The Southern Rhodesian Government welcomed the federal decision to proceed with the Kariba schemes.

The territorial Government would give more attention to economical housing, and urban townships would be established in which Africans could acquire their own homes. The better housing policy in African reserves was to be initiated, and would include plans for Africans to become shareholders in farms instead of being members of community farms. Legislation was to be passed to create African local government and African urban councils.

Discussing the Colony's mineral position, the Governor said that the Wankie collieries were now able to meet the Federation's coal demands, and would also meet some of the needs of neighbouring countries. Two copper mines were being developed, and one was already in production.

A commission was to be appointed to investigate the question of the capital of Southern Rhodesia, with a judge, Mr. Justice Hayden, judge designate of the Federal Supreme Court, as chairman, and Mr. F. G. Menzies, an Australian lawyer, and Mr. R. T. Plewman, a retired South African civil servant, as members.



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Bread, education is the first need of the people. It stands by that absolutely. After bread. Economic schemes, roads, development of agriculture — these are bread. — Mr. E. A. Vasey, Minister for Finance and Development in Kenya.



## Multi-Racial Delegation from Kenya Nine Members of Legislative Council

A MULTI-RACIAL DELEGATION from the Legislative Council of Kenya will be in London during the first fortnight of July as the guests of H.M. Government. Major E. W. Oyendish-Bentick, Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Natural Resources, will head the delegation.

The delegation will include Mr. J. B. O. Oloo, Minister of Education, Government, Health and Housing; Mr. J. E. Nathon, Minister for Works; Mr. B. A. Ohanga, Minister for Community Development; Mr. A. B. Patel, Asian Minister without Portfolio; Sheikh Mirat Ali, Hindu, Jewell of the Senate; Group Captain L. R. Briggs, European Elected Member for the Mount Kenya Constituency; Mr. Norman F. Hart, European Elected Member for Nairobi South; and Mr. J. S. Mathu, African Representative Member.

Arrangements for the visit are being made by the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

## University Appointment Boards

REPRESENTATIVES of the Appointments Boards of United Kingdom universities have been invited to visit parts of the Colonial Empire in order to make themselves acquainted with the work, life, responsibilities, and opportunities of members of the Colonial Service, especially administrative officers. Oxford University is sending Dr. J. D. Malhotra, chairman of its appointments board, and Cambridge, London, St. Andrews, and Edinburgh are sending their secretaries, respectively Mr. J. G. W. Davies, Mr. H. R. Walters, Mr. A. Smith, and Mr. A. G. Apaster. Messrs. Walters, Davies, and Smith will visit Kenya from July 4 to 17 and then go on to Uganda. The other two nominees will visit Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia.

## Sit-Down Strike Proposed

ONE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPER in Uganda has suggested that if the Kabaka is not allowed to return immediately, there should be a fortnight's sit-down strike in Kampala and other towns, without delivery of vegetables, milk and other produce, and that at the end of the fortnight the people should march to Entebbe and sit in the grounds of Government House until the Kabaka arrives. Another proposal is for a complete cessation of the purchase of imported commodities.

Owing to the vagaries of the river, which often floods the whole countryside, the Tana River irrigation scheme is something of a risk, but I think it is a risk well worth taking. — Mr. J. E. Nathon, Minister for Works in Kenya.

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## Federal Supreme Court

LORD KILMURCH, the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, Mr. C. R. Swart, the South African Minister of Justice, and Mr. Justice Gubbins, Chief Justice of the Union of South Africa, will attend the inauguration of the Federal Supreme Court in Salisbury on July 1. The Chief Justice of the court will be Sir Robert Tredgold, now Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia. The two other members will be Sir Arthur Levey, at present Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. Justice Leiden, at present Chief Justice of the Transvaal. The members of the three territories will be Sir Robert Tredgold, Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland; Chief Justice Gubbins, Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia. The new Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia has yet to be announced.

## Need for More Publicity

GENERAL W. D. A. WILLIAMS, Commissioner for Transport, in his presidential address at the second annual general meeting of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association in Nairobi, emphasized that the annual income from tourism in the territories had remained almost static since 1952 at £54m. annually, gave 50 grounds for complacency, for Nassau in the Bahamas, with one of East Africa's attractions—sea and sunshine—expected to receive £28m. this year because of effective publicity and excellent hotels. The £20,000 which East Africa was spending yearly on publicity was no more than 4% of the receipts, which was considerably less than any major industry would think of devoting to advertising. Little had been done to improve hotel accommodation in Nairobi, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, or Zanzibar.

## Record-Breaking Africans

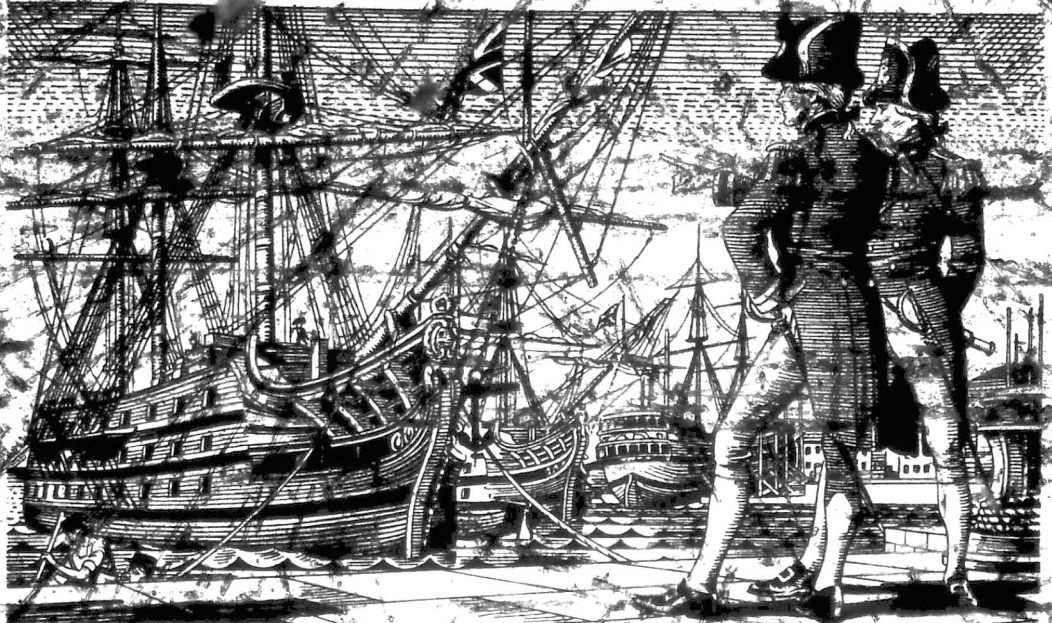
AT A RECENT inter-school sports meeting between Hodgson Training Centre and the Jeanes Training Centre, Northern Rhodesia, I. Mwanza, of Jeanes, won the half-mile in 2 minutes 1.7 seconds, beating the Northern Rhodesian domestic record by more than a second and the Central African Games record by .9 of a second. G. Lukwesa (Jeanes) won the 440 yards in 51.4 seconds, beating the Northern Rhodesian domestic record by nearly a second. Other Northern Rhodesian domestic records were broken by N. Nwauume (Hodgson), who won the mile in 4 mins. 31.8 secs., by Mwaka-sungula of Muanif in the hurdles, and by Geoffrey Chongo, who cleared 10ft. 7in. in the pole vault, breaking the record by over 1ft.

## African Rioters

THE RINGLEADER of the disturbances in April in the Abercorn district of Northern Rhodesia has been found guilty of counselling villagers to riot and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined £50. More than 100 other Africans were sentenced in the magistrate's court, most of them to imprisonment for periods between three and six months, and 63 who had appeared before Native courts have been imprisoned or fined. There were 197 arrests. All but nine have been sentenced on riot charges.

## Warning against Agitators

KAMBIA VILLAGERS in Namibia have been warned against associating with the wrong kind of people in the urban areas by Mr. Paul Munde Kililo, the Kamba chief in charge of Africans in the Karan area, who told a gathering of some 400 to remember that the empty tin makes the most noise. Saying that he did not think any of his audience supported the terrorists, he told them that they were nevertheless helping Mau Mau unless they gave all the information in their power to the Government.



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

It was originally conceived as a suitable centre for repairing warships of the West Indies Fleet which would otherwise have had to make the long trip to the North American Colonies. Construction was begun in 1726 and throughout the next century the harbour witnessed the arrival and departure of many famous English admirals. It is, however, with the name of Nelson that English Harbour will always be associated for it was here that he served from 1784 to 1787. Nelson arrived at English Harbour in command of H.M.S. "Boreas" in 1784 and quickly incurred local displeasure by seizing four American ships off Nevis, thereby enforcing the Navigation Act which at the time forbade trading with the United States. For this action he was unsuccessfully sued in the colonial courts for damages amounting to £40,000.

Nelson again visited Antigua in 1805 when in pursuit of the French admiral Villeneuve, a pursuit which was ended at Trafalgar. Tradition has it that he refitted his ships at English Harbour before continuing the chase. The harbour was finally abandoned by the Admiralty in 1839.

*As the only British bank with branches in the Leeward Islands we are particularly well placed to advise those who may be considering a visit to Antigua, either for business or pleasure. Enquiries are welcomed by our Intelligence Department at 74 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.*



**BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.**



# Birthday Honours

(Continued from page 1)

## NEW (Military Division)

ORTON, WARRANT OFFICER CLASS 1 (ACRNO) EARNEST HORACE, The York and Lancaster Regiment, attached to Chingaland Battalion, K.A.R.

## M.B.E. (Civilian Division)

FADAMS, GEORGE ALEXANDER LEHAM, game warden, Kenya.  
 ALLEN, CLAUDE, for services in Tanganyika.  
 HAYCOCK, HENRY, officer, Kenya Guard, Kenya.

BRUCE, MRS. ALBERT, education officer, Tanganyika.  
 CHILARD, CLAUDE ALGERNON, provincial labour officer, Nyasaland.

WILSON, ROBERT, for services in Tanganyika.

PHILIP GORDON, district officer, Uganda.  
 WILLIAM HOWARD, middle command, passage officer, C.F.S.

MOHAMED, medical officer, Uganda.  
 FISCHER, SAMUEL, for public services in Northern Rhodesia.  
 BOOTH, MISS KATHLEEN MARY, matron, East African General Hospital, Pumwani, Kenya.

FRASER, THE REV. GEORGE ROBERT, for missionary services in Northern Rhodesia.  
 GREENWOOD, THOMAS VIVIAN, engineer, East African Larial Unit, Amani.

HAWLEY, DONALD FREDERICK, chief registrar of the judiciary, Sudan.

HEATH, HAROLD EDWARD, for public services in Zanzibar.  
 HODGSON, MRS. NORA B.V., for secretary and treasurer, Guild of Loyal Women, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

JACKSON, MISS NATALIE KENN, lady warden inspector and senior warden officer, Public Services Board, Southern Rhodesia.

JAMESON, CORNELIUS FREDERICK, for services to Rugby football in Southern Rhodesia.  
 JASAVAN, SIVANI PRASAD, for services in Zanzibar.

JOHN, THE REV. MURIEL MARY, for services to education in the Seychelles.

JOHNSON, MISS JOYCE ANN, a clerk in the office of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland.

KASOT, MRS. PHYLLIS FRIEDA, of Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, for social welfare services, especially to the British Red Cross Society.

KIBAYA, AMEZERU, ARASINGA, for services, Uganda.  
 LEMBERGER, MAX, senior executive officer, Colonial Office.

LEWIS, WILLIAM LEONARD, senior stock officer, Kenya.  
 MCGARR, JAMES ELOD, social development officer, Tanganyika.

MASABA, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON ELISA KADU, Masabi Native Anglican Church, Mbale, for public services in Uganda.

MAIDOO, VENKETSAMI SUBRAMANIAM, headmaster of the Louis Lomberton School, Southern Rhodesia.  
 NUKSURI, VISHWANATH SHANKAR, for services in Tanganyika.

ODWAGUII, ISAYA, county chief, Kapsabet district, Uganda.

PETRIE, ADAM MACFARLANE, lately divisional engineer, Sudan Government.  
 PINNEY, JOHN, district commissioner, Fort Hall, Kenya.

PORTER, MISS HILLY MARY, secretary, Methodist Committee for the Care of Overseas Students, London.  
 RASHID, ABDUL BAKR, P.A. Railways and Harbours.

RAYSON, WILLIAM BRUCE GREAVES M.C., district commissioner, Meru, Kenya.  
 SERVICE, ERIC RUTH, for nursing services in Northern Rhodesia.

SHAND, MR. HARRY ROBERTSON, chief industrial engineer, Irrigation Department, Southern Rhodesia.  
 SMITTOYMAN, FRED FARRINGTON, principal agricultural supervisor, Nyasaland.

STEPHENS, GEORGE DOUGLAS, senior chief steward S.S. UGANDA, British India Line.  
 STEVEN, JOHN LEONARD, engineer P.W.D., Somaliland Protectorate.

STEWART, JAMES, permanent way inspector, East Railway and Harbours.  
 SWEENEY, JAMES ARNOLD, Acting Assistant Commissioner of Police, Kenya.

THANKI, SHYAMJI TRIKAMJI, for public services in Tanganyika.

THOMAS, WILFRID, controller to the Governor-General in the Sudan, Khartoum.

THOMPSON, HUGH HALDANE, district officer, Northern Rhodesia.

THOMSON, MISS THOMASINA, matron, Queen Elizabeth Overseas Nursing Service, Uganda.  
 TODD, JOHN, M.B., for medical and missionary services in Northern Rhodesia.

WALLIS, MISS ELIZABETH CHRISTINA, administrative assistant, U.K. delegation to the United Nations.  
 WATTS, TOM ANDREW, district commissioner, Kenya.

HICKSON-WOOD, MRS. KATHLEEN, for public services in Tanganyika.  
 WHITE, JOSEPH HARRIS, M.M., a stock inspector, for services in Bechuanaland.

CARRAL-WILCOCKS, EDWARD ERIC, manager, Kasungu tobacco estates, Nyasaland.

## Honorary M.B.E.

ALBREKTSON, THE REV. ARVID HERBERT, head of the Church of Sweden Mission in Southern Rhodesia.

## Imperial Service Order

JACKSON, NUBERT EATON, senior accountant, Accountant-General's Department, Uganda.

## British Empire Medal (Military Division)

BWETEKA, WARRANT OFFICER JAMESON MOSES, 1st (Nyasaland) Battalion, K.A.R.  
 IBRAHIM, CHIEF PETTY OFFICER HUSSEIN, Royal East African Navy.

## British Empire Medal (Civil Division)

CHRYSOSTOM, Chief, son of Kihige, chief of screening team, Bahati Resistance Centre, Kenya.  
 DUALER, HERSI, agricultural assistant, Somaliland Protectorate.

FADAMULLA, SEBI, inspector, Kenya Police Force.  
 FONDO, JONES SAMUEL, secretary/treasurer, Girama African District Council, Kilifi, Kenya.

HUMA, BIN HADIMIS, head messenger, P.W.D., Zanzibar.  
 KHAN, LAL, leading artisan, E.A. Railways and Harbours.  
 KNIGHT, HENRY, acting chief roads supervisor, Nyasaland.

KYDD, MRS. ELIZABETH ERSSA, road inspector, Kenya Police Reserve.  
 MOHAMMED, HADI DERIA, assistant interpreter, Somaliland Protectorate.

SHENO, ELI, for services in Kenya.  
 SHIBANI, CHIMPOLO, head messenger, Embembe, Northern Rhodesia.

Queen's Commendations for Valuable Services in the Air Force.  
 PHILLIP ELVY, East African Airways.  
 REIDLINER, CAPTAIN REGINALD WILLIAM LEE, D.F.C., chief of the Flying-Clan Air Transport, Ltd.

# Service for Visitors

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

- DAR ES SALAAM**  
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- MOMBASA**  
Kilindini Rd. (Entrance to Dock Gate)

- KAMPALA**  
Shimani Street (opposite the Imperial Bank)
- NAIROBI**  
Hornby Street (opposite the Post Office)

Written enquiries should be sent to:  
**THE INFORMATION OFFICER**  
 P.O. Box 2013, NAIROBI.

In LONDON the Association is represented by The East African Office, Grand Buildings, 100 Strand, W.C.2.

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be made to representatives at East African Airways Company House, 96-97 Smith Street, Durban.

In RHODESIA information is obtainable from East African Airways Corporation, 217, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.



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**IN PRODUCTION**



WEST MELTON NO. 1

WEST MELTON NO. 2



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RHODESIA: Johnson & ...  
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**BUDD, CAPTAIN RICHARD S.O.E.** aircraft captain, D.A.C.  
**FRAMERS, PETER ANTHONY**, East African Airways  
**Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service**  
**ROCKE, LIEUT.-COLONEL GRAHAM**, Army, Assistant  
 Commissions, British South Africa Police  
**Colonial Police Medal**  
**Sherman, Frederick**, Barfoot, Captain Frank Eric; Bennett,  
 Cecil; Blowers, Major Harry Branton; Breerton, J.  
 Anthony; Edman; Chiwota; Goodall, Major Leslie Bismarck  
 Mackenzie; Major George Mervyn; McGovern, Donald Vin-  
 cent; Major Ronald Ross; Colonel Graham Cecil; all  
 British South Africa Police  
**South African Police Medal**: Lieut. Col. Edward; Capt.  
 Thomas; Major James; Major Noel; D.S.O., Major Kaloki,  
 Philip; Major Nzoka; Gideon Mumo; Oloo, son of  
 Meso; Oswald, James; Nyles; Pillai, Kesava Subramonyia; and  
 Spooner, Robert William  
**Tanganyika**: Uganda, son of Kibaki and Joseph, son of  
 Mswaka  
**Uganda**: Grimble, Sidney Cecil; Malins, George William;  
 Munro, Frank Thomas

Sir Alfred Beit's lakeshore property at Cape Mackay, Lake Nyasa, is to be sold. It has been suggested that the Federal Government should buy the property as a *pred-terre* in Nyasaland for the Governor-General.  
 Last month 2.5 inches of rain fell in Dar es Salaam, was the wettest month in the Tanganyika east since rain measurement began in 1893. In parts of the Kenya highlands there is serious anxiety at lack of rain.  
 Among grants recently announced by the Carnegie Corporation of New York are 25,000 dollars to Makerere College, Uganda, for the completion of a leadership study being conducted by the East African Institute of Social Research.

**Rhodesia**

Students at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will pay 140 a year in the Arts and £51 in the Science faculty. The charge for residence will be £100. Buildings has begun, and the first students will enter in 1957.

**El Nil**, Sudan newspaper, has reported Egyptian religious preachers who are touring the Sudan are being heckled and obstructed by Muslims, whom they give in mosque as a result of their views about the religious aspects of the persecution of the Moslem Brotherhood in Egypt the paper alleges, many of the preachers have fled to Khartoum to avoid the need to preach.

A Khartoum newspaper has expressed disappointment at reports received from Khartoum about the different attitude shown by the Egyptian delegates towards the Sudanese delegates, adding that it was a painful surprise that the Egyptian delegation should have been the only one at the conference to decline the invitation to a tea party given by the Sudanese.

**NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF**

An appeal has been made by the European Agricultural Settlement Board of Kenya for the names of farmers who can offer employment to immigrants.  
 The Meteorological Service of the Sudan has now only two non-Sudanese on the staff, those two posts being held by Germans employed in the weather forecasting Section.  
 Mr. Strijdom, South African Prime Minister, said in the Senate last Friday that H.M. Government had indicated that this was not a suitable time for further negotiations about the future of the Protectorates.

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# Kenya Emergency Debate

*Report continues from page 1465*

MR. V. COOKE explores the discrepancy between the statements of high officials and said *inter alia* — "We have had assurances that things would be a good deal better, but frequently they have been worse. Events which were worse than the 'Lock Seal' action, are followed by some deplorable measures—the almost total expulsion of farmers from the farms, the removal of Government's own administration of or more what we call 'the fiasco' of the 'Operation K' and the 'Operation F'—with the result that the country is in a serious situation. General China, and his associates, are not lying, but they will regard to the breakdown of those negotiations, leaving the people in a haze, when last January the troops were deployed in the forests, and instead of sending in tracter teams they went in in battalions, and of course, alarms were given and results were very much below expectations.

### Decline in Mr. Blundell's Following

He had the shameful and deplorable incidents of the last week. We have not yet heard a frank statement from the Minister without Portfolio. He has made a lot of statements, but *suggestio falsi*. He has not told the truth, and nothing but the truth. We know a good deal, and we are asked to keep secrets. The country does not know. It is high time the country should know.

From start to finish there have been mistakes, miscalculations, misrepresentations, and errors that have not been admitted.

I am going to tell the European Minister without Portfolio—and have told him twice in private—that his only decent course is to resign. He has, consciously or unconsciously, time after time appeared to me to have misled this Council.

Eighteen months ago my hon. friend had won. I think the regard and certain loyalty of 90% of the people of this country. To-day it is doubtful if he has 30% of the following of this country.

DR. HASSAN: "Two per cent?"  
MR. COOKE: "Two per cent?" I do not know whether that means the Indian members or the African members, or both. I believe that as far as the Europeans are concerned that he does not possess anything like 30% of their confidence.

"I am going to say to the hon. gentleman that it is true that the 'War Council' did not a pleasant thing to have to say to the Minister, but for three years now both on the Emergency Committee and on the War Council, every little progress has been made. We have suffered from shame, to shame has been only too abundantly, the last being the events of the past few days. I say for this the hon. gentleman that in my statement he was entirely frank with this Council."

"It is my suggestion that the hon. gentleman challenge me. I shall have great pleasure in giving the source of my information—that when he was assuming this Council on the other day that talks were taking place which might turn out successful—that on Wednesday evening, at five o'clock on Wednesday the troops had already begun to move, and the military had given the names of any land to be taken parties. This was certainly not the intention of the Minister, who had given a statement to the Council on the previous day."

"It is not a pleasant thing to have to do to criticise the Minister, but I think that it is his duty now to say that he is prepared to resign and let one of his colleagues on the other side of the Council take his place as Minister without Portfolio."

MR. BLUNDELL: "Are you not enjoying saying that?"  
MR. COOKE: "I would suggest as well that if and when he does send people into the forests again—there have already been two attempts—then he has failed—perhaps the next time he will send two of the non-officials from this side of the Council."

MR. BLUNDELL: "I may have misheard you. I am not sure I can do anything more in the way of progress, but I am sure I can do nothing more in the way of progress." MR. COOKE: "I do not think there is anything more that the EUROPEAN MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO can do. Well done. If he will send two non-officials from this side of Council, I shall be very glad myself to be one of them."

### Mr. Blundell's Reply

MR. BLUNDELL, European Minister without Portfolio, denied that respect for the Government had been lost or that the surrender offer was degrading, and continued (in part) —

"We cannot say that the position in Nairobi is 100% better, but we can say that there has been an enormous improvement. In 1954 the cognizable offences were 8,500; in 1955 they are running at just slightly over half that. In 1954 hon. Members placed in the armoury of this building a normal nine pistols a day, with a maximum of 18 in any one day. Recently hon. Members have been placing in the armoury sometimes five weapons, and a maximum of just one day recently." (10)

"There has been a tremendous clean-up in the industrial area and in the locations, and as a result of that, there has been a movement of Mau Mau gangsters into the residential areas. We have taken action to deal with that. We hope that very shortly we shall have effective control of all labour in those areas, with an administrative organisation—a district officer, tribal police, and headmen patrolling and looking after the area so that men who have no right to be there can be easily and quickly apprehended."

"The first course was to destroy the base and main centre of the Mau Mau movement—Nairobi. The next course was to establish firm control in the reserves, right across from Dagoretti Corner to the north of Meru. We have been largely successful. For many months we have had no troops in Fort Hall; we have controlled the area by police and the administrative machine."

MR. COOKE: "Why did it take 18 months to deal with Nairobi?"

MR. BLUNDELL: "The first thing the War Council did was to deal with Nairobi. In Fort Hall last week 21 gangsters were killed—merely by administrative and police control when the gangsters were forced out of the forests. We have much better control of the Dagoretti—Kiambu area, but not as good as in Fort Hall—for three reasons. First, the proximity of Nairobi and the fact that the pressure in Nairobi pushes the gangster out into Kiambu; secondly, the belt of forest which runs across from the Ng'ara area and Uplands area into which the gangs can go and come out again; thirdly, the pattern of the European settlement and African land use here, which makes control more difficult."

"In the Meru, right across from Meru, there has been a substantial improvement. We have begun there a very large and comprehensive drive—right across in the Embu area. We are now examining the possibility of conducting drives in the Kinango and Laikipia area by the use of powerful machines on a contractor basis."

"After we had built up the administrative machine which controlled the gangs using first Nairobi and secondly the Central Province as a base, we had to decide whether to take possession of the farmers in the Kiambu and Nanyuki districts or to search for the gangs in the forests. For reasons mainly operational and mainly to do with the weather, we decided to take the forests first. Two operations were launched—'Harrier' and 'First Wave.'

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The intelligence briefing given to the War Council for 'Hammer' was of casualties around 150. Casualties actually inflicted were 154, about 10% of the terrorist forces in the area in only three weeks. The real benefit of 'Hammer' was that it taught us how to use troops in the forests and that it was far better to adopt a technique of command of an area and patrol out from it than to advance through the area with columns outside.

Those tactics were followed in 'First Flote'. The casualties to the Mau Mau were 287 in six weeks out of 430 probably. The major factor in those casualties was the placing of companies or platoons in command of areas from which they could strike and were able to dominate the area, thus putting the emphasis on the offensive rather than on the defence.

It was the loyalty and co-operation of the Kenya Police Reserve Air Wing. They have been a real emergency winning factor. Looking back on the last two and a half years, neither we on this side of the Council nor hon. Members opposite have paid a proper tribute to the Air Wing. They have borne an immense number of sorties. They have been absolutely invaluable in reconnaissance, in supply, and in aggressive attack. Many of the ordinary people from Kenya — have joined up for the duration of the emergency. They have not considered the periods of service. We have a great deal to them.

"I would like to pay tribute to the Kenya Police. From the beginning of the emergency they have been under a tremendous strain. Ordinary citizens are apt to forget that a young police officer in a place like the Kinangop has an eight-hour, a 10-hour, or even a 14-hour day. Some months ago, when things were not so good, he was working a 24-hour day, seven days a week. A tremendous amount of the good work of the police has been overlooked. They have often been thanked for things they have done wrong, and very rarely have they received signal praise for the things they have done right and well. They have done an immense number of things rightly and well. The police have stood between us and anarchy.

"We have now experienced trained forest combat teams. It was first begun in July last year. We have in the Army 25 specially selected combat patrol teams operating today, and they are being expanded to 36. In addition, each battalion has had sorted out from amongst its personnel and officers suitable material for the creation of forest companies, who have been trained in a battle school set up many months ago in Nairobi.

"As far as the British battalions are concerned, we cannot get a very high degree of forest training in every rank in a National Service Army. We have the constant problem of their coming out and being released, so that the personnel of a battalion is completely changed over a period of 18 months. We are always having great drains upon our personnel — 400 to 500 men at regular periods returning on the completion of their national service.

**Successful Training School**

"We are also using a training school under a man to whom this country owes a great deal — Mr. Wenny Fey, of the South Kinangop. He is taking out officer material and training them constantly in the forest areas. That policy, of using suitable people of this country to train people from overseas is going to be accelerated and widened.

"When I first went on the War Council we calculated that the number of arms held by the enemy were 2,000 or 1,000. We have no definite proof whatsoever, despite careful investigation, that there is traffic in arms from outside. Those exits and entries which might have existed in the early stages of the emergency through Tanganyika and Uganda, have been effectively sealed off, but certainly either from overseas by sea

or overland from the north we have no evidence whatsoever of the entry of arms.

"In 1953 we lost 657 reported arms. In 1954 we lost 274, and in 1955 to May 8 we only lost 26. Total recoveries since the emergency began have been 1,042. Use of automatics by the terrorists is not nearly so great as it was even six months ago.

"It has been suggested that the surrender terms were shameful and foolish and that the talks we had with the terrorists were insane and degrading. Is it the wish of this Council that the killings in the forest, that the misery incurred by this country, that the murders which we experienced at intervals, that the young children, the maiming of cattle, and the mutilations which have fallen upon its fields continue? People in the War Council refused to surrender to the terrorists what was the basis of their offer on January 18? Had we been able to achieve a major surrender, we would have said to the country would have overridden any other consideration. I have no hesitation whatsoever, and I believe that those who called the negotiations insane and degrading are totally and utterly near to being enemies of the State, because they do not understand the terrible tension still being built up in this country.

**Nairobi Purge**

"A word about a complete purge of Nairobi. There is a great danger in complete removal of Kikuyu, and the policy of the War Council and of the Government is the selective removal of really bad men, proper administrative changes in the area concerned, the lifting of restrictions in good areas, and the recognition of the very great danger which may fall upon us by the unwise removal and placing into camps of persons who have not committed any offences. In order to make sure that delegated detention orders are selectively used, and not merely as a means of removing an imagined nuisance, we have suggested that they should be placed in the hands of provincial commissioners.

"We have a good system of identification and registration of every Kikuyu, and we intend to extend that to every Kikuyu in employment. Any return of Kikuyu for instance to the Rift Valley would be allowed only provided there is control of movement, control of identity, and registration of the people, and where they are working.

"I have never indicated that it could be an easy and quick ending to the emergency. We are likely to see in the next six months a continuous and gradual swing from the military sphere to the civil side.

"The hon. Member for the Coast said my only decent course was to resign. He challenged me to deny that when I was making my statement here troops were already moving, and that the military had given up hope that the operation could succeed. It is not true. The unanimous decision of the War Council was that at that point there was a 50-50 chance of the operation being successful. Troops were not moving in that operation. Troops moved after we had had the 48 hours' notice."

"MR. COOKE: They did not move on that Wednesday."

"MR. BLUNDELL: No, not as far as I know I am almost certain that they did not move on that Wednesday.

"The policy which I have attempted to follow right through this emergency is to see that the necessary action was taken to deal with it and to use my utmost endeavour to see that this foul disease in our midst did not spread. The last, and in my opinion that most important, was to see that the people of this country, after two and a half years of the most bitter strife, most horrible murders, can still live in harmony together. That has been my policy. If hon. Members of this Council wish to ask me to resign, they know the action which they should take."

(To be continued)

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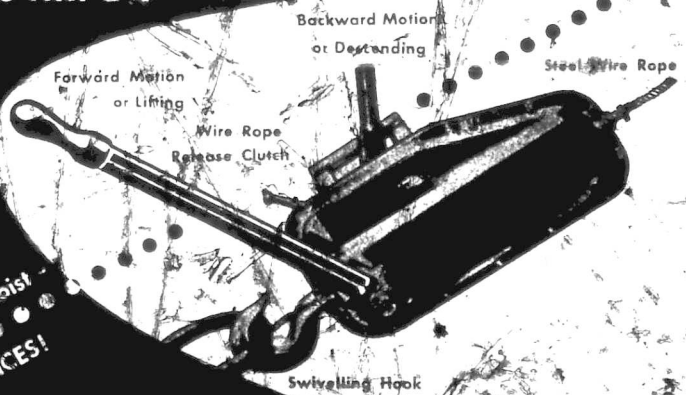
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British tobacco manufacturers will be able to buy an estimated 100,000 tons (about £5.4 million) worth of tobacco in the United States this year without drawing upon their dollar import quotas. The tobacco will be paid for in sterling and the proceeds will be returned to Britain in the form of aid for the U.K. defence budget.

The offer by Messrs. George Brougane & Co., Ltd., of 1s. 3d. each for shares in East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd. has become unconditional following receipt of acceptances representing 50% of the issued capital. Acceptances will continue to be received up to and including first post on June 23.

Messrs. John Dickenson & Co., Ltd., have built a large warehouse in Nairobi at a cost of about £100,000. The intention is to stock and market a wide range of papers, boards, and stationery and later to extend the premises and import machinery to manufacture locally.

At last week's auctions in London 7,160 packages of African teas were sold for an average of 3s. 1.50d. per lb., compared with 3,557 packages averaging 3s. 1.91d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price paid was 3s. 7d. for a consignment from Kenya.

Under the new Agricultural Ordinance in Kenya all owners and occupiers of agricultural land are required to register with the Board of Agriculture.

Uganda Robusta was sold at the London auctions last week at 268s. 6d. per cwt. for f.a.q. Native-grown, f.o.b. Mombasa, for prompt shipment.

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African Land and Investment Co., Ltd. — 10% (the limit) and an additional 2 1/2% (10%) for the year ending June 30, 1955. Also additional 1 1/4% on 0% preference shares. Estimated profit before tax, £31,409 (£28,487) — 5.

Metal Box Co. (Overseas), Ltd. (a subsidiary of the Metal Box Co., Ltd.) — 25% (15% group trading profit for the year to March 31, £1,306,000 (£1,004,000) less U.K. tax of £202,000 (£165,000) and overseas tax net £421,000 (£283,000).

Metal Box Co., Ltd. — Final 15%, making 20% of capital increased by 10% scrip issue against the equivalent of 23.7% last year. Net profit, £7,270,000 less tax of £2,300,000. Application has been made to the C.I.C. for a one-for-one scrip issue.

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THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., has announced a rights issue to raise £3 1/2 m. A further 2m. shares of £1 are to be added to the present paid-up capital of 5m. shares of £2, £1 paid, and 2m. fully-paid shares of £1. The new shares will be offered by way of provisional allotment for payment in full on or before July 30 at 35s. each to shareholders in the ratio of two for seven, without distinction between the £2 and £1 shares.



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Mining

Promoting Development in Federation

Anglo American Sponsors New Company

SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER, chairman of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., and of Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., announces that these companies have registered in Rhodesia a company called Anglo American Rhodesian Development Corporation, Ltd., to act as a finance organisation to help promote the economic development of the Federation.

The Anglo American Rhodesian Development Corporation, Ltd. has an authorized capital of £2m. of which £500,000 will be issued initially. Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., and its associated companies, and Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., The head office of the company is in Salisbury.

The chief objects of this new organization will be to provide finance for the development of the natural and other resources of the Federation; to give assistance where required to private undertakings and public works of value to the Federation; and to raise money in other parts of the world for such purposes.

Need for Long-Term Finance

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer said: "Because of the rapid rate of expansion of the Federation, especially in relation to its small European population, considerable long-term finance will be needed for projects that have to be undertaken over the next few years. It is not going to be easy for all the money required to be obtained through normal Government borrowing channels. Accordingly in view of the large interests that the Anglo American Corporation and its associated companies have in the Federation, we have considered in what manner we can assist in this matter. Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., has already provided a loan of £1m. to Rhodesia Railways. We are also interested in important industrial enterprises, and what we have in mind is an extension of these forms of assistance.

One way is for companies of the group to set funds for investment to make this money available to the Development Corporation, which will be especially equipped to examine the various needs for capital in the Federation. The corporation will then lend this money for projects that it approves. This will mean that the business of development financing will be kept quite separate from the ordinary business of our mining and finance companies. Shareholders in these companies will not be asked to put up any capital. The this special type of financing and all funds for the purpose will be found by means of borrowing. This borrowing and the loans granted will be on a proper business basis at current market rates of interest, and no sub-economic business will be considered.

Among the companies that will be able to help with loans is the copper mining companies of Northern Rhodesia. These are ones of unusual prospectivity for the copper mining industry and there is no guarantee that they will continue indefinitely. Using a portion of present profits to make loans that will be paid back in the years ahead and will earn interest in the meantime will act as a stabilizing factor and also be a prudent form of thrift.

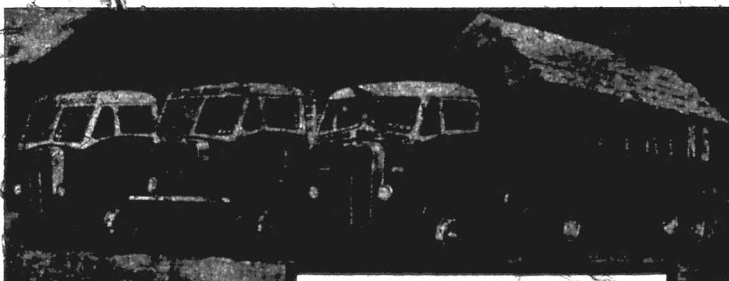
Furthermore, the well-being of the copper mining industry is directly affected by any lagging behind of the general economic development of the country, especially in such spheres as transport, power, and other essential public services. Rendering assistance in this way is thus a form of help so far as the companies are concerned.

Another way of providing funds for development purposes is for the new corporation to raise money in other parts of Africa substantial loan facilities have been forthcoming from overseas sources because of the standing of the Anglo American Corporation group in world money markets. There is no reason why the Federation should not benefit in the same way."

Sir Ernest said he hoped that the Government, when considering its budgetary requirements, would take into account that the present revenues being received from the copper mining companies by way of taxation were exceptional. He hoped that those revenues would not be wholly swallowed up on current expenditure account, but that a portion would be made available to capital expenditure account for the long-term benefit of the Federation.

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

# Tororo Exploration Company Monsanto Group Withdraws

MONSANTO CHEMICALS, Ltd., has announced its withdrawal from the Tororo Exploration Co., Ltd. The reason is that the prospecting done so far has not produced results sufficiently attractive for its particular purpose of establishing a working source of phosphorus.

This withdrawal will not affect the examination of Tororo Exploration Co. made to exploit the valuable mineral deposits at Tororo. It is the Department of Development Corporation's intention to carry on the work. He added that more than one leading mineral concern in the world reputed to be interested in the deposits and that discussions with representatives of such concerns would shortly take place in London.

The manufacture of phosphoric acid was only a small part of the development plan. The apatite from which phosphorus would be produced would be used mainly to produce phosphate fertilizers. It has been estimated that East Africa will require 20,000 tons of triple superphosphate annually within the next five years.

## Chartered Exploration

GEOLOGICAL work in three large but little prospected areas covering 48,000 square miles in Northern Rhodesia, will be started shortly by Chartered Exploration Co. Ltd., a company formed by the British South African Company with Anglo-American Goldfields Ltd., and New Consolidated Goldfields Ltd., with an authorized capital of £1m. Sir Ellis Robins, resident director in Rhodesia of the B.S.A.C., and chairman of the new company, has stated that all descriptions of minerals will be sought, including radioactive minerals. The other members of the board are Sir Charles Cammings and Messrs. H. F. Oppenheimer, J. C. Acutt, and J. W. Wright.

## Mining Dividends

LONDON AUSTRALIAN AND GENERAL EXPLORATION CO., LTD. — 10 5/12% (nil). Income to April 30 last was £21,775 (£14,258). Net profit, £15,264 (£10,145), add tax refund £1,284 (£203).

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## S. Rhodesian Output

MINERAL PRODUCTION in Southern Rhodesia to the end of April was valued at £6,500,000. Gold and asbestos outputs have each been worth over £1 million in 1955. Total value £18,776,464. The record figure of £19,491,445 was reached in 1953.

## Keitum Gold Areas

A SPECIAL EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE covering an area of 123 square miles adjoining the Geita mine in Tanganyika has been granted to the Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd., in which Keitum Gold Areas, Ltd., have a controlling interest.

## Kafue Development Bid

THE BOARD OF KAFUE DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. has received an offer from Glazer Bros. Investments Ltd., of Rhodesia, to acquire all the £26,562 issued capital at 1s. per 2s. 6d. share. Holders have been advised to accept.

## News of Our Advertisers

MESSRS. A. REYROLLE & CO., LTD., are associated with the recently incorporated Nuclear Power Plant Co., Ltd., which has been registered with an authorized capital of £1m. to concentrate on research, design and construction of nuclear power stations. Sir Claud Gibb is president and chairman of the new company.



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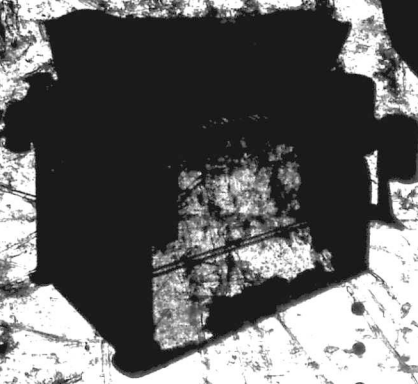
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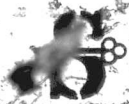
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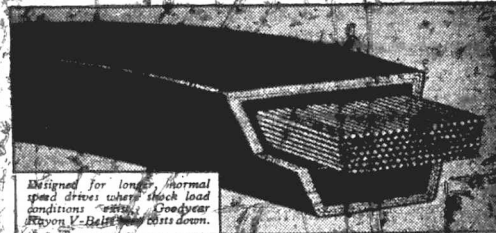
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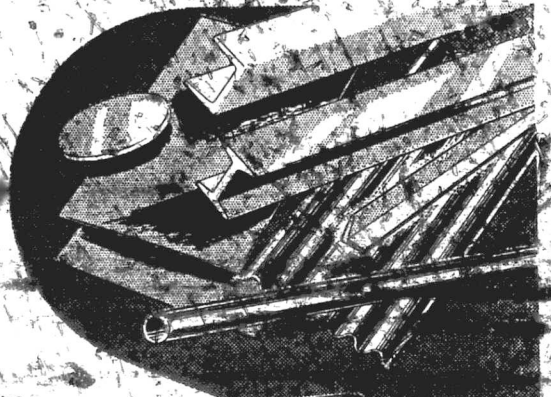
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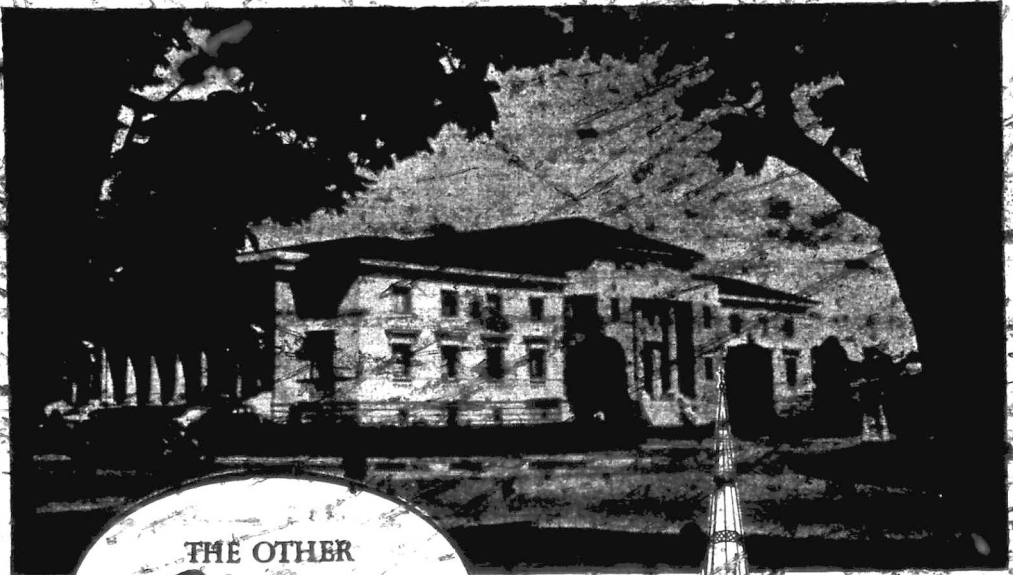
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Founder and Editor:  
F. S. JOELSON

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1955

Vol. 31

No. 1603

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE CHALLENGE** to non-official groups in East Africa, we wrote three weeks ago in our first leading article on the report of the East Africa Royal Commission, is to face every one of its recommendations, honestly, accept those which are manifestly in the public interest, and explain clearly why others cannot be adopted. The Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has faced that challenge with a promptitude and comprehensiveness which are a tribute to the leadership of its president, Mr. Stanley McNight, and a credit to the members (whose number has been increased to fourteen). Fourteen sub-committees have been appointed to make special studies of different aspects of the report, and among those nominated to act as convenors are some of the best known and most experienced business men in Kenya. It may therefore be assumed that results of value to the general community will flow from this welcome initiative, which, moreover, should induce other public bodies to examine those subjects in the report on which they have special qualifications to pass judgment. That practically no public comment should yet have been made in East Africa seems to us encouraging, not the reverse, as has been suggested by some correspondents. If we take the unusual reticence as an indication that those who must have been tempted to express their opinions while the recommendations are front-page news have been persuaded to postpone any statement until they have been able to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with this large, courageous, and controversial volume. That course we know, pressed upon us by the public, is the most logical. It is a reflection had been taken when we first reported on East Africa would be better delayed today and

territorial matters. Much would now be gained if political bodies, commercial organisations, and farming and other associations all made their independent assessments of Command Paper 9475, and in the process kept in liaison with one another. This greatly accreted that expert scrutiny which is as necessary among responsible non-officials as in official quarters. The greatest mover in Government circles cannot have reacted more rapidly than the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce — which will, we trust, publish the report of each sub-committee as soon as it is ready, and thus continue to lead public thought on issues which are of the highest importance to East Africa.

The recommendations of this Royal Commission will certainly not be forgotten and forgotten. On the contrary, they will deeply influence thought and action in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. **Political Leadership Given Another Chance.** Territory for a long time. We know that at least one Government has already started a detailed examination of its development plans in the light of the recommendations, and many other authorities, central and local, will assuredly test them against their own problems, proposals, and preparations. Indeed, it would be a most imprudent person who failed to consider the bearing of the report on any of the problems of the territories, whether they be administrative, social, urban, rural, agricultural, economic, or in any other of the many categories with the terms of reference. No unfairly, attention has been focussed on a few resolutions or suggestions, such as the ideas of admitting Africans to Kenya's 'White Highlands' and of opening tribal lands to Africans of other tribes and non-Africans (in both cases subject to certain

policy of H.M. Government the statement that 'the interests of the African Natives must be paramount, and if and when those interests of the immigrant races should conflict, the former should prevail,' but failed to add that ill-considered pronouncement had been fundamentally amended more than 20 years ago on the recommendation of a Joint Select Committee of Parliament which contained representatives of all parties in both Houses.

'Enough has been written to indicate the impetuosity, parsimony, incomprehension and ignorance of Mr. and Mrs. Ward; but an even higher share of blame must rest upon the B.B.C. for its recklessness in disseminating so unfair a report about Kenya. It should have been obvious that the script was challengeable in a number of places. Why were knowledgeable people not asked to advise the B.B.C. before such misrepresentation about a scarcely-strictly Colony were broadcast?'

'I would add, why indeed were they not? I do not believe that anyone in this country would object to criticism that is objective and unbiased and well informed, but in this case I am sure that had the news been objectively stated, and any criticism fairly and honestly administered, a great many errors of fact.

'I trust it will be possible, not only for the Government, to use their best endeavours to prevent any recurrence of this sort, but that they may be able to prevail on the B.B.C. to give facilities for sending some of the reviewers to see that this broadcast has done to this Colony.'

### Who Does the B.B.C. Consult?

The Minister, who seconded, said that it would be interesting to know how such broadcasts were operated and on what advice the B.B.C. acted when they were broadcast with a script. Lord Bangor had travelled extensively, but little in East Africa, of which his knowledge was fugitive. There one would have supposed that the script would have been referred to those who had knowledge of the country.

'I have had the advantage, through the courtesy of the Chief Secretary, of seeing the script, and I have also heard what I count of a recording of this. It is not nearly as harmful a broadcast as some other published matter in regard to Kenya. Nevertheless, it is not always the matter which appears in the written script but the manner in which it is put over which counts. I am sure that it left an extremely bad impression on the minds of at least two people I know who heard the broadcast.'

MR. CHIEF SECRETARY thought the talk was no more than fair comment.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY said that the Government considered the broadcast deserved censure.

Mr. Turnbull continued (in part):

'We do not resent criticism. This country has much to be proud of, but there is still much to condemn, and we have an unfortunate habit of condemning ourselves out of our own mouths without being aware of it. When we receive criticism, if it is justified, we must learn from it, and, if it is unjustified, we must refute it. But what we really cannot accept is the smug, self-satisfied, school-teacherish approach in which all our problems were dismissed as matters of the greatest triviality, and we were rather treated as a collection of school children which only needed the guidance of an adult mind.'

### Childish and Crossed Remarks

'Let me explain how these few broadcasts are organized. There is a compiler, or commentator, who sets the general line, and who, by interviewing local worthies, decides the approach to the problem and the way in which the problem should be developed. He is helped in his task by the support of factual information; this is delivered by rather an authoritative kind of fellow in the background, who from time to time recites lists of Derby winners, or gives us figures for guano imports for the last 20 years, or perhaps declaims one of the more harrowing passages from *King Lear*. Sometimes he just says, "Squaw."

'We should have welcomed an adult treatment of this broadcast. Had there been objectivity for the interviewees men of humanity and good sense such as the hon. Member for Mombasa, or well-informed, articulate old die-hards like the hon. Member for Nairobi West, or an ruthless and relentless general like the hon. Member for the Coast, we should have had a solid exchange of views, there would have been a number of hard-knock exchanges, and we should have all benefited. What happened? We had some studio-folk masquerading as farmers and farmers' wives, and into their mouths were put the most childish and cretinous remarks—remarks which were, of course, brilliantly refuted by those who were doing the interviewing.'

'It is not difficult to set up imaginary figures, whether they are farmers or Indian traders or even engine-drivers and then to make them appear ridiculous. And to make capital out of a contemptuous dismissal of the views expressed by these cardboard dummies does not require very much skill in dialectic. I suppose all of us at one time or another have had imaginary conversations in which, with distinguished ease, we have demolished the arguments of the self-important, but very few of us have had the pleasure of translating this kind of day-dream into a broadcast. Setting up one's own ninepins and knocking them down is really a technique which is not worthy of the skill and experience and knowledge of the two commentators who organized this broadcast.'

### Mr. and Mrs. Ward Had Every Facility

'I hope that anything I have said can be construed as a wish that there should be any restriction on the views or movements or activities of visiting journalists, and I include the B.B.C. representatives. Our policy is, and will continue to be, that all visiting journalists should have every possible opportunity of going where they wish and receiving the best advice and the best guidance. I think it has been demonstrated that this is done. Indeed Mr. and Mrs. Ward had every facility open to them.'

'On the general question of news reporting, there have been one or two sensational and inaccurate reports. But most of what has been written about our troubles has been pretty well balanced and objective. We have been justified in our confidence that reasonable and sensible men will not send home biased reports. If through inadvertence they do, or sheer ill-judgment we are misrepresented, they reply to it to man the bar, and close our frontiers to the journalist who has even more opportunity than we have of being securely satisfied that he has everything that he needs.'

MR. TURNBULL DISMISSED THE IDEA OF PARLIAMENT, SAYING:

'The first essential of fair comment, as known to the law, is that it should be based on true statements of facts. It should be a comment, without any misstatement of fact. Here, put without fear of contradiction, that anyone who is judging this broadcast cannot possibly contend that it was from fact to last a true statement of fact.'

'A second very essential element of fair comment is that it should be free from malice. Anyone who has heard this broadcast, and anyone who is acquainted with the sayings and doings of these two commentators during their sojourn in this country, is bound to be satisfied that there was nothing in this broadcast. Our protest is that, wittingly or unwittingly, the B.B.C. has been used as a surveyor of malice against a very small community fighting a very difficult battle in this country.'

## Master Race Idea Loathsome

### Sir Roy Welensky's Statement

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said in Salisbury last week that the principle of a master race was arbitrary and loathsome, and that within the Federation it was becoming increasingly recognized that people must take their place according to their worth and standard of civilization.

Peace could not be expected if there were racial restrictions by which one section of the people moved forward while another could not advance beyond a certain point. The European now led the African in their partnerships; good leadership did not mean domination, but it did demand the qualifications of a civilized people, and it was necessary for government to remain in civilized hands.

To keep the demands of Africans within the bounds of reality would be difficult, and the task would not be helped if fear were allowed to govern European dealings with Africans.

Mr. Frank Owen, the new Federal Minister of Home Affairs, said on the same day in his first public speech since his appointment that the earning power of Africans must be raised, and that otherwise the Federation, even allowing for a large immigration of Europeans, could not carry the burden of taxation. The African must be lifted up, and he must pay his prebend share of the cost of the amenities which he would acquire and receive. Moreover, Africans must be given the incentives which spurred men on to success.

# Mr. Lennox-Boyd at East Africa Dinner in London

## Path to Self-Government Mountainous, Not Level and Smooth

THE RT. HON. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, M.P.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the chief guest at the annual dinner in London last week of the East Africa Dinner Club whose other guests were Lady Patricia Lennox-Boyd, Sir Andrew and Lady Cohen, Sir Gilbert and Lady Rennie, Lady Twining, and Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Roberts.

SIR JOHN HATHORN HALL, president for 1955, was in the chair.

Just before the toast of the guests was due to be proposed Mr. Lennox-Boyd was recalled to the House of Commons for a short time. Had Sir John Hall had to face the prospect of finishing his speech while the chief guest was still absent or of prolonging his remarks for a period of which he could not guess the duration in the hope that Mr. Lennox-Boyd would return before he concluded. He met that unexpected challenge admirably and wittily, causing the company great amusement, and winding from the Minister on his return a testimony to his gift of filibustering.

West Africa, said Sir John Hall, was to be blamed for depriving East Africa temporarily of the presence of the Secretary of State, who, apart from the normal pressures of his departmental and Parliamentary life, was now faced, with the monumental report of the Royal Commission on East Africa, with more delegations from the Colonies than had ever before been together in London, and with the presence of a record number of Governors. In such circumstances it was especially good of Mr. Lennox-Boyd to make time to attend that dinner, and those present were genuinely grateful to him and Lady Patricia.

### Civil Servitude

"But I will let you into the secret that, with the caution bred of 33 years of civil servitude, I had someone else laid on in case the election went the other way. (Loud laughter.) I shall not disclose the name, but my authority was high — none other than the gentleman responsible for the highly dependable newspaper column entitled 'What The Stars Foretell'."

"We are gratified to have with us the Governor of Uganda and Lady Cohen. Sir Andrew is on leave, enjoying the holiday he loves best — a change of climate without a change of occupation. Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika, could not come on account of an important mission on the Continent which has something to do with Crown jewels, and has fever — which may be code words for something sinister. But the other member of that grand Tanganyika team, Lady Twining, is with us."

Sir Gilbert and Lady Rennie are extremely welcome, fresh from another visit to Central Africa. We remember the distinction and devotion with which he served in East Africa. We are also very glad to have with us Mrs. John Roberts, Member for Islands and Local Government in Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. J. Roberts."

Referring to the many Colonial Service pensioners present that evening Sir John said that though his position was of little more than sentimental value, laughter he liked it because every quarter it provided irrefutable confirmation that he was still alive, for the Crown Agents required documentary proof at such intervals from some such respectable person as a bank manager, who was not likely to testify on behalf of a corpse. Directors' fees, in contrast, were sometimes paid for years and years after death.

In this vein the president kept the company entertained until Mr. Lennox-Boyd got back. He told the Minister that East Africans were delighted that he was

again at the Colonial Office, and that they were sure that if he did not make a great success in his present department it would not be his fault but that of the Government.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD said that for some strange reason June had always been a favourite month for Governors to come to London. At the moment there were 12 of them in or near London, including those from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

In Colonial affairs the decisions of H.M. Government should command themselves to public opinion as a whole, and the office he now held should not be occupied by someone anxious to score party and partisan advantage. During the general election decisions could not be taken because it was always possible that they might be reversed if there were a change of Government. Indeed, for a month before the election he had deliberately postponed decisions for that reason.

### Imaginative and Remarkable Report

The report of the East Africa Royal Commission was a remarkable production, which made an imaginative approach to a very great problem, but it was so large a document that it challenged anyone who had read it all to stand up. "One person rose —

"Ah!" said Mr. Lennox-Boyd, "I should have exempted you. I expected that you would have read it, but evidently nobody else has yet been able to do so."

He hoped that in the House of Commons and elsewhere there would not be snap judgments on what had taken two years to produce. A deep debt of gratitude was due to Sir Hugh Dow and his colleagues for their great work.

It had been a pleasure to discuss the problems of Uganda with Sir Andrew Cohen, whose devotion to the people of that territory was well known. The robust way in which Sir Edward Twining and H.M. Government in the United Kingdom had dealt with the report of the Visiting Mission to Tanganyika of the Trusteeship Council appeared to have been appreciated in the Territory. From Kenya there was now better news, and as the Governor would naturally be blamed when things went wrong, Sir Evelyn Baring was entitled to some of the credit for the remarkable social and economic progress which had been achieved.

### Breathing-Space from Controversy Needed

Perhaps the greatest present challenge, politically and economically to the British people was in East Africa. Where the races were mixed, unequal proportions of ability, knowledge, resources, and numbers they must learn to live together. There would be no future for anybody unless we evolved a society in which races ceased to be a primary consideration and in which people could work without fear for their own good and that of their country.

We must improve human relations and we have to ask as much of Africans and Asians as of ourselves. Can any of us say that they could do anything which created the least discontent in people of another race? We need a breathing space from controversy in East Africa, where the skills and enterprise and services can be put to use. We have announced a moratorium on constitutional changes in Kenya until 1960; in Tanganyika we are at the beginning of a novel constitution which will provide a pattern for the future, and in Uganda we hope that we shall have a fresh start.

"There is much talk about the path to self-government. It is a path to self-government."



"The only way out of this difficulty is the creation of a service which can be subsidized by the British Exchequer and which will avoid the rather cetera classification of governors and others into grade 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5. It happens that we cannot put a man of grade 3 to take on a grade 1 job or a man of grade 1 to do a job of grade 3 or grade 4. This classification seems to be senseless. What is required is a study of the real problems confronting the territory concerned and the selection of the right person."

"So far as the Colonial Development Corporation is concerned, there is room for severe criticism because of the change of policy. Its present policy is radically different from that envisaged when the corporation came into being, and it is becoming much too narrow in its purposes. The corporation is for ever seeking to escape all risks, and we cannot avoid risks in Colonial territories. It is much too preoccupied with financial estimates and is not showing the responsibility of underwriting the enterprise itself or of financing it in conjunction with local interests."

"We have somehow to find a solution of the colour bar problem on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia. We praise political discrimination in Central Africa, and it is about time that that was brought to an end. The practice of discrimination as the expense of the African people in East Africa and this discrimination and these colour bars tamish out the role of an Imperial Power. The sooner we get rid of these evils the better for us all."

Minister of State Reply

MR. HENRY HOPKINSON, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said that the aim of leading Colonial territories to responsible self-government within the Commonwealth in conditions that assured the peoples concerned a fair standard of living and freedom from oppression from any quarter provided the basis for a bipartisan policy in Colonial matters.

Though there were trouble spots, there had been steady progress in constitutional, economic, and social matters. In the past year constitutional reforms had been proposed or introduced in the three East African territories, in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, in all four West African territories in Malawi, Sierra Leone, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, Guyana, and Aden. If that was modern colonialism, it should be a cause of pride.

Any advance towards self-government, with the gradual transfer of power from the United Kingdom to the local Governments, was bound to give rise to tension. He continued:

"That is happening in a number of territories and it calls for great patience, common sense, and careful handling, particularly on the part of governors and members of H.M. Oversea Civil Service to whom I wish to pay a great tribute. I should also like to pay tribute to the good sense, loyalty, and co-operation of the peoples of the Colonial territories themselves, for the realisation in most cases by those peoples and their leaders that they cannot hope to attain all their aims overnight, and indeed, that it is not in their real interests to do so. This is one of the most remarkable features of present Colonial development."

"Not less remarkable is the fact that, having gained power, the peoples have been very quick to realize its implications and responsibilities, and have shown considerable courage in meeting on their own the need for the continued assistance of British officials and technicians for many years to come. The fact that we are today recruiting five times as many recruits to the Oversea Civil Service as before the war, though also due to other causes, is ample evidence of this fact."

In Kenya the trade union movement had been seriously weakened by the association of some of its officials with Mau Mau activities, but the Government was doing all it could to overcome that weakness.

In Uganda the output of trained primary school teachers was 362 in 1950 and 843 in 1954. In Northern Rhodesia the Government increased expenditure on African education by some 30% in 1954. Sixth form work has now been started by the Government African secondary school at Murrumbidgee to prepare African candidates for entrance to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Murrumbidgee school also took pupils from Nyasaland. "We are satisfied with the progress made in Nyasaland, but were determined to keep up the pressure to improve the situation."

Mr. Hopkinson concluded: "The extent to which we can achieve success must depend on confidence. On all occasions when we are dealing with Colonial Affairs I would urge the House to create the necessary climate in which that confidence can flourish. It is only by co-operation among the peoples of the territories, the services, or among the British officials in the territories, the services, or among the ministers in the or the other countries whom we seek to interest in this work of Colonial development."

In this House there is almost universal agreement on the aims in Colonial affairs. Let us in this new Parliament bend all our efforts to accomplish those aims, not in the interest of ourselves — although I accept the fact that in many cases we stand to gain by those developments — but above all in the interests of the people of the Colonial territories."

MR. E. J. MULLALEY suggested that there had been some discrimination against foreign investment in British Colonial territories.

MR. A. J. LENNON-BRADY: "There is no question whatever of discrimination with regard to financial investment without strings attached. From whatever source it comes, we gladly welcome it."

Southern Rhodesian's Maiden Speech

MR. DAVID M. SMITH (Commonwealth Party, Rhodesia) said in a maiden speech that he was a white man who had lived for seven years in Southern Rhodesia and was a citizen of that Colony. His basic problem was not one of colour. "The colour problem was really important only in the sphere of his management, and there was one reason why that should ever cause strife, for it was frowned upon by European and African alike."

"The real problem was to create one nation when the people within its boundaries varied from the standards of European civilization to those who thought it unlikely to have twin shades of one trust. The white and the black element was still far larger than the coloured element. An important fact was that the white element was quicker to educate than to race."

"The task rests fairly and squarely on the people who have gone from this country and made their homes there. They are exactly the same sort of people as one finds in a constituency such as the one I represent. Some are country folk and some town folk. Before they left this country some supported one political party and some another, but all have taken with them the old British traditions of justice and fair play, and they do not cast aside those traditions as they leave these shores. On the contrary, in a distant land one finds that these traditions are cherished and given a strength and meaning."

"There has not been a single death from racial strife in Southern Rhodesia in the last 27 years. I hope this will convince the House that these men and women who are playing such a tremendous part in raising the standards which civilization will bring to Africa are worthy of the confidence of hon. members and have a right to ask for their trust."

"It is not possible when talking about the Federation to end without saying a word about the Union of South Africa. If the British Commonwealth and Empire is today the greatest force for peace in the whole world, it is essential that we try not to alienate the support of it. Every body knows how easy it is when differences of opinion arise to antagonize, and probably lose, a member of a family for ever. This is true in family life, but in any other form of human relationship, and in family life it is essential to show respect and self-control. These arguments will be raised to withhold criticism altogether for a period if the unity is once again to be restored. That applies all the more when there are good grounds for criticism."

"We should do well to remember that in our dealings with the Union of South Africa, needless to say, no criticism will only harden the hearts of the people, and it will never make them change their views or alter their policies. If we adopt an attitude of mutual respect and regard, we shall be able to help both the Federation and the Union of South Africa."

(To be continued)

Sudanization

THE NUMBER OF BRITISH OFFICIALS who would still be serving in the Sudan in August of this year was estimated in February by the public relations consultant in London to the Sudan Government at 392. Acceleration of the process of Sudanization now makes it likely that the number will in fact not exceed 122 permanent officials and 152 on a contract basis. These figures might in fact be further reduced for both the Sudan Government and the officials have the right to terminate their agreements at any time under the repatriate Official Compensation Ordinance. The administrative, military and police posts previously held by British subjects have now been Sudanized, and almost all the directors, deputy directors, and other senior officials of other departments are now Sudanese.

# Uganda Legislative Council Sharp Critics of Government

SHARP CRITICISMS of the Government of Uganda were made in the Legislative Council during the debate on the budget.

Mr. J. T. SIMPSON considered that the Government had not put forward any policy worth debating and that it ought to make a more realistic approach to the problems of the country, in which there was much dissatisfaction and frustration. Political advances of little value without economic stability and the right to be heard in decisions on the development of the country.

Mr. W. H. L. GORDON criticized the Government for not encouraging the maximum use of non-officials, and of introducing more capital and more industry into the country. Taxation ought to be re-examined from that angle.

Mr. H. R. FRASER said that for the past three years the Government had "pressed forward political issues against real government, and the consequence that political indifference was spreading widely among the numerous sections of the population. Some of the vernacular newspapers were publishing articles which he regarded as seditious. What was opposed to the introduction of the ministerial system was considered that Uganda was trying to do too much too soon.

Colonel A. A. BARBER thought it quite unjustifiable to spend £80,000 on moving the provincial headquarters from Jijira to Mbale. If there had to be a move from Jijira, why not to Tororo, which was on the main railway line and had an aerodrome? Anyhow, the Government had not been honest in the matter, as it had recently sold plots in Jijira at a very high premium, which was not the case when the headquarters of the Eastern Province had been moved there from Jijira. It was now proposed to do the same sort of thing in Mbale.

## Commons Were Confounded

Mrs. SABEN expressed the view that the proposal to shift responsibility for the provincial administration from the Chief Secretary to a Minister for Local Government would make common sense confounded.

Mr. H. K. STEVEN, an Asian Cross-bench member, said that many Africans were being misled by misleading propaganda about the intentions of non-Africans, who fully recognized that the progress of the country must depend upon closer understanding and harmonious relations between members of all the races. The new ministerial system would provide the foundation for progressive development in economic, political, and social standards, in which members of all races could work together for the common good.

Mrs. JAYAK MADHAVAN, another Asian member, proposed the establishment of a public school for all races.

Mr. O. O. O. A. African member for Lango, claimed that his district was neglected, especially from the standpoint of education, and suggested that the Government had concentrated its services on Uganda to the detriment of the other provinces. He did not consider that an Asian should be appointed a minister.

Mr. C. H. H. said that whereas the lower-paid Africans and the Europeans were awarded of between 25% and 40% of their income by the taxgatherers, Africans who earned £200 or more a year were paid 10% or less. He asked whether the Government still meant to introduce the ministerial system on July 1, or whether there was to be further postponement regarding the ultimate availability of certain selected posts.

Mr. J. T. SIMPSON, member for Mbale, gave the warning that the introduction of ministerial system and the higher civil service salaries would make Government of the country much more expensive. That could be justified only if improved standards of service to the public.

Mrs. A. S. DIN, an Asian member, said that trade, commerce, and industry needed "exclusive attention."

Mr. J. T. SIMPSON hoped that more young Africans would be encouraged to take the lower rungs of the civil service as cadets, so that they would have thorough grounding in the work of administration.

Dr. K. INGHAM from the Cross-bench interposed that a course in public administration was to be started at Makerere College in the next academic year.

Mr. S. W. KULUBA thought that there had been too great a tendency to follow the lead of the British in tax matters and

that Uganda's budget should be more independent of aid elsewhere.

Mr. A. N. MAINI said that the immigrant races, being the only ones to pay income tax, were inequitably treated. He did not propose that the Government made many years ago which exempted Africans from income tax should now be disregarded but he suggested that discriminatory legislation should not last.

Mr. C. R. V. BELL, Acting Director of Education, explained that the policy of his department was to increase the number of primary schools, and, except in the very sparsely inhabited areas, to have one within reasonable distance of every child.

Mr. M. P. BRYCE, Acting Commissioner of Labour, stated that no industrial project had had any real difficulty in meeting its labour requirements. At the peak period of last year only 250,000 out of a total population of about 4 1/2 million adult-bodied males were in employment.

Mr. G. B. CARTLAND, Acting Chief Secretary, stated that the introduction of a ministerial system would be postponed for a few days, in order that Sir Andrew, the Governor, might return from the United Kingdom and have the opportunity of making the necessary arrangements.

## First Asian Lady Member

Mrs. MARION MITHA, who took her seat as a temporary member of Legislative Council in the absence on leave of Mr. A. E. Kaderphoy, is the first Asian woman to sit in the Legislature. She is the wife of Mr. J. M. Mittha, managing director of the Eastern Province Bus Company. She was born in Karachi and was already engaged in welfare work in Nairobi.

The report of the Estimates Committee, which had been discussing Uganda's revenue and expenditure for the next financial year, was published a few days ago.

It expresses disquiet at the number of vacant posts in Government departments and the difficulty encountered in filling positions of considerable importance, and records its anxiety "to see that a strong economic and statistical section is set up within the Finance Division at the earliest possible moment to provide the machinery for the supervision of the progress being made in executing the Five-Year Development Plan."

Six members write in a minority note.

The final Government decisions in respect of political reforms and the handling of responsibilities will have their effect on the work of the Estimates Committee and financial control generally, and we wish to be assured of the future effectiveness of this.

We have raised points in regard to the control of expenditure, the efficiency of Government departments, and the relationship of Government to its para-statal bodies. We seek assurance that these representations will receive the closest consideration of the Government.

## Increase in Taxation Level

We emphasize the gradual gradual increase in the level of taxation in recent budgets, conforming with an increase in the previous balances of the Protectorate, now estimated to be £124,822. This trend is causing concern to the non-official communities and is a deterrent to development. It is hoped that the issue of the burden of direct taxation will be resolved by the inquiry promised into income tax.

We have been consistently disturbed respecting the allocation of sums above the agreed £500,000 from revenue to the capital budget. It seems apparent to us that this contribution is demanded by Government to support by direct taxation schemes allegedly for special purposes and from special funds. We cannot support the principle and justice of this policy, the more so as the expenditure is used to support increased taxation.

In a minority note Mrs. Saben wrote:

In my opinion money should not be voted in support of the policy whereby the Ministry of Local Government is put in control of the provincial administration, thereby making the office of Chief Secretary, whose primary function must be to co-ordinate and control the administration of the country.

The failure to reorganize the Education Department to ensure adequate supervision of the money expended on teaching services, and the inspection of these services, makes it difficult for me to support this vote.

The policy of Makerere College Council in admitting failed intermediate under-graduates to the Education Faculty for training as teachers can in my view do only to continuing lowering of educational standards and as such is not in the best interests of the Protectorate. Therefore money should not be voted in support of this policy.

The committee has proposed the allocation of £7,000 for market surveys, £10,000 for agricultural and industrial shows, and £6,000 for the promised committee of inquiry into the medical and health services.



CHIEF AKAM SAPI

"It is a good idea that Africans should pay school fees... I am sure the most educated Africans would support... all African children and I am afraid that the most... children have not been admitted to schools... that this matter be dealt with locally as possible."

Economic Developments

"I cannot see the Government showing adequate efforts to promote the development of our resources... Our financial policy... risk money in undeveloped countries only... they are a curse... Mr. A. J. ..."

"This battle of a developing economy like ours to have the... facilities and the essential services... will probably be... that we must cut our coat according to our cloth... This does not apply here... Wise parents always buy clothes for their children on credit... It is cheaper in the long run." - Mr. V. A. Y. A. Karimbe.

"I see the danger of the Agricultural Department becoming... tropic. Guaranteed prices, minimum... other... purposes... and immediately after... farmers have to learn to stand on their own feet... Consumers continue to subsidize maize growers through guaranteed prices... to bear the heavy overheads of the Grain Storage Department." - Mr. A. L. Lembitse.

"Members have spoken of consumers subsidizing maize. They forget those long years in which the maize growers subsidized consumers." - Mr. B. J. Waffis.

"We have our railway extended up to Mpanda. If this railway were further extended by 200 miles towards Abercorn, we should have enormous benefits." - Mr. J. D. Shah.

"The stage has been reached in our development when legislation should be introduced in regard to pioneer industries, so that would-be industrialists would know where they stood in regard to the relief that they may expect from Government." - Mr. G. N. Hou...

Administration Praises

"If Tanganyika has achieved anything, this is due to the hard work of the administrator. To be honest, I must strongly stress my appreciation of the work done by the British Government in this country, also the missionaries who have left their homes to come and live with us in the bush. Their services to Africans cannot be thanked in mere words." - Mr. Paul Bohani.

"It is high time that the people in this country started to rely on themselves a bit, and not consider that their loans can be raised only overseas." - Mr. R. C. F. Mashai.

"I must say two things about the new taxes - first, how unjust they are, and secondly, how much worse they might have been." - Mr. M. M. M.

"The Treasury has reached the economic limit of taxation. We must now install in the hands of all communities, especially Africans, that what services they want they must be prepared to pay for." - Mr. P. W. R. M.

"I believe that higher education is the key to the future of this country. The Government has not been very satisfactory. I would require Government to pay more attention to quality rather than quantity." - Mr. K. George.

"I should like Government to look down its educational vista and see all our schools have practical agricultural education." - Mr. P. C. M.

"It is difficult for schoolboys, after working on a farm for two or three hours in the morning to attend to classes, and it is a big job for the teacher to make them interested in anything. In a number of cases I saw children in front of me come to sleep 15 minutes after I had started a class, and I believe I am not the worst teacher in the Territory." - Mr. P. ..."

Constitution of Nyasaland

THE suggestion that an impartial expert should be asked to consider constitutional questions in Nyasaland has been made by the executive committee of the Africa Bureau, which consists of Lord Hemingford, Lady Burrell, Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P., Mr. Philip Pakenham, Mr. Peter Lake, and the Rev. Michael Scott. They have issued the following joint statement:

"Although the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, expressed his misgivings about the new constitution for Nyasaland when he announced its details, his decision to reject the Africans' demand for parity of representation in the Legislative Council does not seem to make an eventual political solution more difficult."

"Mr. Lennox-Boyd frankly admitted that his refusal to give the Africans six, instead of five, seats in the Legislative Council was solely due to his rejection of the principle of parity of representation for Nyasaland, as he believed it would stir up emotions on which racialists thrive. In fact, by rejecting parity, the Colonial Secretary has virtually ensured that the... mode... who presented it as a minimum demand... likely to have little option but to... again their previous demand for an African majority in the Council."

"The chief danger is that, although the Colonial Secretary advocated the need for a new kind of constitutional arrangement less likely than the present system to foster a purely racial approach to politics, his chances of obtaining such a solution have been made more difficult. Therefore, in view of the situation now created, we urge on him that no time should be lost to try and devise some better constitution."

"We suggest that he should urgently consider appointing an impartial expert, as was done in the case of Buganda, to formulate a constitution that does not rely on racial representation and to examine the possibility of an electoral procedure which would not apply only to the small minority of immigrant races. This report should be submitted by the Colonial Secretary for full public discussion."



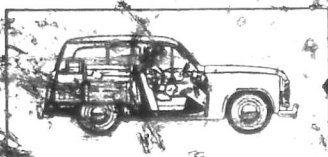
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KAMPALA

*Letters to the Editor*

**Uganda Congress's Threat to Fight  
Statement by the Secretary-General**

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir, Some comment is necessary on your report last week of the press conference called by Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., and attended by the delegation of the Uganda National Congress, and your observations in "Notes By The Way".

The acknowledgment by Mr. Abu Mayanja that, failing all other means, the people of Uganda would be obliged to obtain their freedom by physical violence should be examined in the context of the situation in Uganda. The delegation has made it plain in its public utterances and in its memorandum to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that these means of violence as a means of obtaining political ends, I think it would have been reasonable for you to have paid some attention to the fact that responsible political leaders in Uganda have in conditions of extreme provocation exercised all their influence in restraint of violence. Even in the face of the arrest and exile of the Kabaka, our people in Uganda have conducted themselves with restraint and patience, hopeful that the attempts at negotiation and conciliation by their leaders would eventually right this monstrous injustice.

So far as my present deputation is concerned, its treatment by the British Government and Press is not calculated to encourage restraint and patience with constitutional machinery. The Uganda National Congress is the only body in Uganda entitled to make any claim to represent the whole of the African peoples. Aligned at the new constitutional proposals and the departure from the conception that Uganda should be developed as an African State, we called Mr. Lennox Boyd asking him to receive us in London. We could not have made a greater attempt to meet his convenience than to have offered to travel the way from Uganda to London. Mr. Lennox-Boyd, however, sent us a peremptory and discourteous reply, refusing partly to discuss the matter of the constitution and our demand for independence in 1960.

Despite this we felt it our duty to come to London. A letter was sent to the Colonial Secretary asking him to receive us. No reply was received. We prepared a memorandum setting out in detail our case for reform of the constitution so as to prepare the way for independence in 1960. This was submitted to the Colonial Secretary with a further request for him to receive our deputation. This time Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied, but again refusing to meet us.

We state our position to the press conference which Mr. Fenner Brockway called to give his views and ours, but of the London daily newspapers only the *Daily Worker* gave any report. As you report, we were obliged to spend a day at the House of Commons assisted by friends here, lobbying M.P.s, in an endeavour to draw attention to our case. I mention all this to make it plain that our policy is to try to work through the normally accepted constitutional channels, but that these channels have been deliberately blocked to us.

Our main objection to the new constitution in addition to its introduction of the principle of the so-called "multi-racial community" — an undemocratic device to thwart the development of real democracy — is the fact that the 30 non-official members of the Legislative Council are not to be directly elected. We demand that these be elected by Africans upon a universal adult franchise. Considering that the other 30 members are all to be officials, with the Governor in overall charge, this should appear a modest demand to anyone with a

modicum of belief in democracy. It is to this situation we are referring when we speak of being "compelled to realize our aim from outside the machinery of administration." If we are not admitted into the machinery of administration, where else can we seek to work?

It appears to us to be a reasonable conclusion to come to that Africans are being excluded from the use of constitutional machinery. In our memorandum we plead with the Colonial Secretary that this shall not be allowed because (I quote from our memorandum): "We should very much prefer to work in co-operation with the British Administration in Uganda, as we believe that by so doing much friction and possible ill-feeling can be avoided."

I suggest, sir, that that is the sentiment of men desperately anxious that their country should be allowed to progress through peaceful means in a spirit of good will and co-operation between all sections of the community.

But if co-operation and orderly constitutional devices are refused us we cannot take the cowardly course of abandoning our struggle for what we consider our natural and inalienable human rights. To do so would be to lose our personal and national self-respect, surely the people of Britain who have so often had to defend their own liberties can understand this attitude. In the event of constitutional methods being denied us we shall in conscience be obliged to seek other methods.

In that unhappy event I pray we may be able to use methods, as were used in India, which will not lead to bloodshed and all the tangle of bitterness and confusion which would be involved. But in a situation of struggle no political leader can pretend to assume the power to restrain the people of his country indefinitely. That is the point of the warning which our colleague Mayanja gave when he answered a simple "Yes" to the question of your representative. I am sorry that, when we have sought so strenuously for a spirit of good will, you should have thought it advisable to have made this remark by Mayanja the main point of your report.

We do not seek violence. We seek co-operation. But abandon our struggle and our duty to our people that we shall never do! What path that struggle takes depends largely on the attitude of the British Government. It is to the Government that you should address yourself.

This is a long letter, but the implications of your report and comments are grave and I trust you will publish it so as to correct any misconceptions which may have arisen.

Yours faithfully,

E. M. K. MURAZA

Secretary to the Delegation and  
Secretary-general, Uganda  
National Congress.

London, S.W. 19

In despite its length, we publish this letter as evidence that the newspaper has afforded full opportunity for the statement of the case to the Uganda National Congress, which has often been mentioned by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

The congress and its delegation were so much opposed to violence and so anxious for co-operation, why did Dr. Muraza and his colleagues remain silent when one of their number, Mr. A. K. Mayanja, said: "We shall fight for our independence?" Even when Mr. Fenner Brockway, the chairman of the meeting, later dissociated himself from the statement of Mr. Mayanja not one of the African delegates from Uganda said a word. Every reporter in the room must have derived the impression that the threat to fight expressed the policy of the congress, not personal ill-humour of one man. It is ingenious of our correspondent to express surprise that the threat of violence should have been made the main point of our report. Any journalist who had not done that would have failed to present a fair record.

It must be made quite clear, moreover, that Mr. Mayanja did not merely slip into an exaggerated statement. He led up to his point deliberately and emphatically, as was made clear in the report last week. He recorded him as saying:

"We want our independence. If it is to be ours, we intend to get our independence. If it is denied through the channels of the administration, we shall have to consider all possible methods of achieving independence. Let us have no quibbling."

We shall fight if necessary. We have tried a trade boycott and can repeat it. We shall go to all lengths.

The representative of this newspaper was asked if the delegation meant physical fighting, fighting in the normal sense of the word, and Mr. Mayanja gave a one-word answer: "Yes".

The question was asked if the delegation got to any individual members of it. Mr. Mayanja was allowed to answer, but no representative of the congress thought fit to intervene. The only justification for attributing the plan for insurrection to the congress. Consequently our report last week bore the title "Uganda Congress Delegation Threatens Revolt".

Congress has not been antagonistic to violence in the above letter suggests. Violence and intimidation was implied in the trade boycott which organized some money agencies. For instance, "We agree with Mr. Mwaizi that "responsible political leaders" in Uganda have on the whole acted creditably during the past 10 months. The only exceptions have been a little group of irresponsible political leaders. Nor has the object of the politically-minded sections of the Uganda Congress been to praise Mr. Mwaizi as the third paragraph of the letter claims. In the writer's imagination that disgraces scenes in the streets at Buganda and the stoning of the Governor's car have in any way been characteristic of England."

Why should the Secretary of State receive a letter like this? The congress delegation? Those are two official delegations here from the Ukukilo, and have been received. Mr. Lemaire-Bowd has every reason to decline to reverse a decision which he announced before the congress spokesmen left for London. Having been warned that they would be received, they came at their own risk — presumably with the encouragement of the Movement for Colonial Freedom, which has sided with them against the Colonial Office. But it would be a weak Minister indeed to send Mr. Lemaire-Bowd a certificate not that — who changed his mind on such a matter of principle simply because a few people had flown to London in the hope of exerting pressure upon him.

Dr. Mwaizi should be very glad that the only London daily newspaper which reported the Press conference was the Daily Worker, for if more responsible and influential newspapers had done so — and we regret that they did not — the country would have better understood the attitude of those who claim to be speaking for the Africans of Uganda.

Readers of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA will not need com-

ment on the rest of the letter. It might, however, be noted that Dr. Mwaizi's modification of belief in "democracy" would remove all European and Asian non-officials from the Legislature. — Ed., E.A. & R.

### Mr. Brockway and Uganda Congress

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
SIR — In your issue of June 23rd you suggest that my difference of opinion with one spokesman of the Uganda National Congress regarding the use of force meant that I intended the plan set forward by the congress.

I state that any resort to physical violence would be disastrous to the African cause in Uganda, but I endorse the action made by the Uganda National Congress of the appointment of Ministers on a party basis and the plan stipulated by the congress for a directly elected 20% representation in the Legislative Council, with a view to forming a constitution for full self-government in 1960. I remain confident that this plan represents the desires of the majority of the population of Uganda.

Yours faithfully,

House of Commons

FRANK P. BAKER

From regarding that Mr. Brockway condemned the plan, the congress in fact is the first to have written me that threat to refer to me as a threat to the country. Mr. Brockway, who suggested that violence would be much less effective than the method used in India. So if Mr. Mwaizi meant insurrection, Mr. Brockway meant an organized campaign of civil disobedience. We went on to suggest that the cause of Congress was not an appropriate meeting place for such bodies as the congress delegation. Mr. Brockway has booked the committee room for the meeting at which the threat to fight against the British authorities in Uganda was made by one congress spokesman and another in silence by the others. — Ed., E.A. & R.

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# PERSONALIA

LORD CRAIGMYLE is, on his way home in the British India liner KENYA.

BRIGADIER C. J. HILL returned to Kenya from leave in the country.

SIR KENTH LANGRISH has received the degree of D. Litt. D. of Cambridge University.

Mrs. JUSTINE STAYDEN and Mrs. CRAWFORD have arrived in Rhodesia from Great Britain.

Mr. RICHARD BENTLEY, the Congo representative in East Africa, has been appointed as representative in Cambodia.

Mr. J. W. GIBSON has been elected to the board of the Tati Coy. Ltd. from which COLONEL C. E. PONSONBY has resigned.

Mr. A. E. KIRBY, General Manager of East African Railways and Harbours, on an inspection tour in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. A. T. BEWES, managing director of Riddoch Minerals Ltd., Arusha, has just arrived in this country on three months' leave.

Mr. P. H. JENNINGS has been appointed Deputy Director General of the Overseas Audit Service in succession to Mr. H. V. CUSACK.

Among those who have recently arrived in the Orange Kingdom from Nyasaland are Mr. G. HAYES, Mr. C. LEAK, and Mr. S. C. POPPER.

MAJOR GENERAL W. W. RICHARDS, a director of many companies interested in East and Central Africa, is continuing after a successful operation.

MAJOR PATRICK GRIFFIN, R.A., son of SIR RUTHUR and LADY GRIFFIN, and MISS BRENDA MORSE-EVANS were married in London last Saturday.

MR. J. G. WELLS has resigned the deputy chairmanship of the British American Tobacco Co. Ltd., and his membership of the board on account of ill-health.

MR. A. DARL, MR. K. W. N. DRON, MR. E. C. GREENALL, DR. C. L. GREENING, MR. S. A. STONE, and MR. R. THOMSON are recent arrivals in this country from Northern Rhodesia.

MR. D. A. WILSON, chairman of the Interim Federal Public Services Commission, and MR. A. J. LABOUR-EDWARDS, Nyasaland's representative on that body, left Nyasaland last week.

MR. A. Y. R. VAN DER STEEN, South African Minister of Economic Affairs, was due to leave Johannesburg for Southern Rhodesia on Monday to sign a trade agreement between the two countries.

In last Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. Mrs. ELSPETH BUXLEY and MR. JAMES WILSON discussed some points in the report of the East Africa Royal Commission.

Acting appointments in Uganda include Messrs. P. E. H. PIKE as Attorney-General; A. M. GREENFIELD as Solicitor-General; P. A. GIBB as Deputy Financial Secretary, and W. N. SCOTT as Director of Agriculture.

LORD KILMUIR, the Lord Chancellor, has left London for Rhodesia to take part in the ceremonial opening tomorrow of the Federal Supreme Court. When Lord JOWITT was Lord Chancellor he went to Nairobi for a similar ceremony.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR PEVERIL WILLIAM FOWLETT, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has paid a short visit to Nyasaland from Fort Johnston he went by launch to Palm Beach. He also visited the Manje district and the Zambezi Channel.

SIR JOHN CARMICHAEL, Permanent Under-Secretary for Finance in the Sudan, who was to have left this morning for London, has been asked by the Council of Ministers to remain in the service of the Sudan and has agreed to do so.

MR. W. MARSHALL CLARK, MR. R. B. HASARI, and the late J. O. O'NEILL have been elected to the board of De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. to fill vacancies caused by the deaths of SIR ROBERT BEITZE, MR. E. H. ALLEN, and SIR HENRY STANLEY.

Annual Officers' Lists have in this country include Messrs. R. CHAMBERLAIN, Deputy Director of the African Education in Northern Rhodesia; R. E. FOOT, and Commissioners of Police in Tanganyika and East-Lowe; Commissioner of Prisons, and Mr. B. HUNT, Labour Commissioner in Kenya.

MAJOR GENERAL E. A. FIRTH, Director of Personal Services at the War Office, has had to cancel through illness his projected visit to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, for which he was to have left London by air last week. It is hoped that he will be able to undertake the tour in November.

MR. J. E. S. TURNER, who has been appointed Secretary for Native Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, has more than 40 years' experience of African administration. The post, which includes those of Chief Native Commissioner and Director of Native Development, was previously held by the late E. V. KEIR.

MR. R. M. L. LEWIS, who has been appointed chief assistant to the general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, became administrative assistant in 1950 and chief establishment officer two years later. MR. J. H. COLLIER-WRIGHT, the new establishment officer, joined Kenya and Uganda Railways in 1946 and was promoted assistant chief commercial superintendent six years later.

LIEUT. COLONEL ROBERT D. BLACKIE, O.C. the 2nd (Nyasaland) Bn. K.A.F. which is now serving in Malaya, has been awarded the O.B.E. SECOND-LIEUT. D. HAMILTON HARDING, SECOND-LIEUT. R. A. WATTS, and SECOND-LIEUT. J. R. SKENA have been mentioned in dispatches. The Military Medal has been awarded to SERGEANT JAMESON MUSA, and the B.E.M. to SERGEANT MBEYA MALETA.

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Recent arrivals from Southern Rhodesia include Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Brownlow, Mr. & Mrs. L. E. O. Cary, Mr. & Mrs. C. P. Falgout, Mr. C. K. Collings, Mr. B. M. De Quehen, Mr. L. B. Dipple, Mr. A. Fairman, Mr. & Mrs. N. C. C. Gane, Mr. S. Garland, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Goddinton, Mr. H. Heistern, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Jardine, Mr. J. R. Marshall, Mr. C. McCabe, Mr. E. C. Meikle, Mr. E. D. Mitchell, Mr. & Mrs. B. Pycroft, Mr. H. M. Swan, Mr. W. E. Roller, Mr. & Mrs. John Simmons, Mr. J. E. Sinton, and Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Thomson.

**Passengers for East Africa**

THE BRITISH INDIA liner *Deanna*, which sailed from London last week, carries the following passengers, among others:

*Mombasa*: Mr. & Mrs. F. Anstey, Mr. & Mrs. J. Block, Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Collinge, Mrs. & Mrs. H. O. Colquhoun, Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Cox, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. D. Donald, Mr. & Mrs. K. S. East, Mr. & Mrs. J. Fleming, Mr. & Mrs. W. Floyd, Mr. & Mrs. R. L. J. Frost, Lt. G. Gage, Mr. A. M. Gilmer, Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Good, Mr. & Mrs. J. Goodchild, Mr. H. E. Green, Mr. & Mrs. A. F. E. Griffiths, Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Kean, Mr. & Mrs. G. Metcalfe, Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Mills, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. E. Nelson, Mr. K. A. G. Parfitt, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. P. Reid, Mr. Justice Sheridan, Mr. & Mrs. B. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. P. Stafford, Mr. & Mrs. A. Tattersall, Mr. & Mrs. G. Wilcockson, and Mr. & Mrs. P. Winch.  
*Tanzania*: Mr. & Mrs. M. C. F. Howe, and Mr. and Mrs. G. C. West.  
*Zanzibar*: Mr. & Mrs. M. Jackson, and Lady Levita, Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Bailey, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Cahill, Mr. & Mrs. C. Dely, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Hunter, Dr. & Mrs. J. H. Russell, Mr. & Mrs. D. G. White, Mr. & Mrs. F. Wilson, and Mr. & Mrs. W. Young.  
*Beira*: Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Baylis, and Mr. & Mrs. A. Chaker.

**Dismissed Sudanese Ministers**

SAIED ISMAIL EL AZHARI, Prime Minister of the Sudan, has issued the following statement:—  
"During the past few months, and especially during my absence abroad to take part in the Asiatic-African Conference, some actions were taken by Sayed Mohamed Nur El Din, the Minister of Works, and Sayed Bullen Alier, Minister of Animal Resources, which I considered incompatible with their ministerial functions.  
"When I returned I talked to each of them individually about those actions, but their answers were not convincing. There was therefore no alternative but to terminate their appointments in accordance with the terms of the Self-Government Statute.  
"I have for the present asked Sayed Mubarak Zarouk, Minister of Communications, to take charge of the Ministry of Works, and Sayed Dr. Amin El Sayed, Minister of Health, to take charge of the Ministry of Animal Resources, in addition to their ministerial functions."

**Parliamentary Association**

MANY OF THE MEMBERS elected last week to the executive committee of the United Kingdom branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association have visited East or Central Africa or are closely interested in the territories. Among such are Mr. Amos, Mr. Julian Amery, Mr. Bernard Braine, Mr. Geoffrey de Freitas, Mr. A. D. Dodds-Parker, Mr. Stanley Evans, Mr. Gordon Walker, Mr. James Griffiths, Mr. Grimond, Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Mr. James Johnson, Mr. A. Creech Jones, Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Lord Listowel, Lord Munster, and Mr. Richard Wood. All but Mr. de Freitas, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Creech Jones served on the executive last year. The Prime Minister is chairman of the branch.

**Obituary**

**Mr. L. W. Gregory**

MR. LAUNCELOT WILLIAM GREGORY, C.M.G.; M.C., who has died in Cape Town at the age of 65, was Commissioner for Local Government and African Housing in Northern Rhodesia from 1946 to 1949. Born in Natal and educated at Michaelhouse and Worcester College, Oxford, he joined the British South Africa Company in 1912 as an assistant surveyor in Northern Rhodesia. After military service in the 1914-18 war in East Africa and France (where he won his M.C.), he volunteered for service in Northern Russia after the Armistice. He became Commissioner of Land, Mines and Local Government in Northern Rhodesia in 1933, and Commissioner of Land, Mines and Survey four years later. He was chairman of the Lands Commission of 1942, of the Lands Feature Commission the following year, and of the African Housing Commission in 1944. He retired five years later. He is survived by Mrs. Gregory, two sons, and two daughters.

**Bishop Michael Furse**

OUR OBITUARY NOTICE of the Rt. Rev. Michael Furse in the *Western Front* referred to his visits to the troops in the East African campaign of 1914-19. While that number was being printed a correspondent wrote in *The Times*:

"Your notice of Mike Furse makes no mention of his inspiring and important visit to the Western Front in 1915. I can still recall the zeal with which he preached before the lines, and his rowing metaphor which urged us to 'pull our weight and score to be like the man who 'couldn't even pull his boot-laces.'"

Perhaps more important was his dramatic journey round our trenches where "courage and fearlessness made him a somewhat embarrassing guest to a company commander. Some will remember his immediate reaction to the arrival of any German high explosive shell. 'Why don't we throw something back?' he would ask. 'The inevitable answer, that our banners were keeping busy weekly ration of six rounds of shrapnel for Friday mornings' produced a wrathful explosion. But it produced more than that. We believed that it was Mike Furse's letter to *The Times*, as much as anything else, which put Lloyd George into power and H.E. shells into our guns."

**Mr. Arthur Watts-Williams**

MR. ARTHUR WATTS-WILLIAMS, D.F.C., who has died in Kenya, went to the Colony to farm in 1924, after serving in the Royal Dragoon Guards and then in the Royal Naval Air Service during the 1914-18 war, in which he won the D.F.C. He had joined the Royal Flying Corps on its formation, and held the rank of squadron leader. He again served with the R.F.A. in the last war, with the rank of wing-commander.

Well known in East Africa as a breeder of Jersey cattle, he devoted much time to public work. He was president of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya in 1953, having served on several of its committees over a period of years; he was also chairman of the Jersey Cattle Breeders' Society of East Africa. As a special magistrate he sat in Dundori court. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

MR. ROLAND STARKEY, C.B.E., chairman of African Associated Mines, Ltd., who has died at his home in Milniffe, Shabani, Southern Rhodesia, had been associated with asbestos mining for 39 years. In 1926 he was appointed general manager and consulting engineer to the Turner and Newall group of companies in Southern Africa. Mr. Starkey, who is survived by his wife, two sons, one daughter, and eight grandchildren, was awarded the C.B.E. in 1948.

# Mau Mau Terrorists Morale Declining New Tactics To Be Employed

LIEUT. GENERAL C. LATHBURY, the new C-in-C. in East Africa, told his first Press Conference in Nairobi last week that the next three months would be of vital importance from the standpoint of the emergency. Terrorist morale was declining, the government's announcement on the forfeiture of land would have its effect, and the gangsters in the forest were finding increasing difficulty in getting food owing to measures recently taken against the passive wing.

Pressure against the gangs would be continued at maximum intensity. Nearly all the troops would be devoted against the terrorists when the last of the Kikuyu reserve areas were handed over to the British. The passive wing would be dealt with shortly.

But it was no use sending soldiers into the forest if they could not kill the enemy. A higher standard of training was required, and everything possible must be done to develop improved and original offensive tactics. The fullest use must be made of experience and skill.

### Passive Wing

Despite the pressure against the passive wing many Africans in the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru areas still gave support to the terrorists. They must be made to realize that they did not pay to help the enemy.

Measures to deny food from the settled areas must be intensified. General Lathbury said he had realized the heavy burden which the settlers had had to carry, and the extent to which concentration of livestock, which was a necessary part of the food denial plan, interfered with farming. He had been encouraged by the response already received from farmers in the Central and Rift Valley provinces.

It was necessary to convince the enemy that he had everything to lose by remaining in the forest and nothing to be gained by death or imprisonment, no hope for

In answer to a question General Lathbury said that he was utilizing the help of highly skilled forest fighters of the calibre of Messrs. Vain, Fey, Cunningham, and Becker to train the junior leaders of the security forces. Skill and experience were also to be found among Africans and Asians. He denied that it was waste of time to put National Servicemen in the forest, but they naturally required training.

Mr. D. O'Connell, Assistant Commissioner of Police in charge of operations, said that captured documents showed that Dedan Kimathi, the self-styled "Prime Minister," was a classic case of the "galgalmani." The papers had been useful to the security forces.

### Terrorist Casualties

Terrorist casualties in "Operation Gimlet" had been 142 killed, captured and surrendered. On the estimate that there were some 700 gangsters in the forest area of operations, nearly 20% had now been accounted for. The average monthly forest kills had been 12 in 1953, 49 in 1954, and 71 in the first five months of this year. The average weekly rate of incidents this year, excluding the raid and food thefts, had been 11, compared with 28 in 1953, and 19 in 1954.

Deaths of members of the security forces and local civilians caused by Mau Mau terrorism had been 100 in 1954, and 140 in the first five months of this year. Stock thefts in the past 14 months had cost the Government 100,000 shillings, and in the past 12 months 100,000 shillings. Up to June 21 last 761 Africans had surrendered under the terms of the amnesty.

Of 200 British police inspectors whose contracts expire between October and January next, 24 are indicated that intention of remaining in the service.

The district commissioner of Kisumu had imposed a 24-hour curfew on the villages of Finbarua and Kagongo, for two weeks, as the people had not co-operated with Government. It being that tonight no one would be allowed to leave the villages except to collect wood and water, which they would do under police escort.

Two terrorists who decided to surrender to the Government withdrawal of the amnesty on July 10 spent six days travelling to the Thika district from the forest where they had lived to since the beginning of last year. They gave the names up to a European farmer there because they were afraid to show themselves in their reserve.

Nine Mau Mau terrorists, including a "general," were sentenced to death in Nairobi last Friday for the murder in April of Geoffrey Dobby, the 15-year-old boy who was found killed with his friend, Christopher Toomey, not far from their home outside Nairobi. A 19th man and two women also found guilty on the murder charge, were ordered to be detained indefinitely as it had not been established that they were over 18 years of age.

Mr. Geoffrey Jones, Attorney General in Kenya, has said that 800 persons have been harried since the start of the emergency.

## Mau Mau "May Recrudescence" Says Kenya's United Country Party

WHEN MAU MAU is suppressed, "the source of evil may well recrudescence in the trade union movement," says the United Country Party of Kenya in a progress report which has just reached London. It contains the following passages:

"There are a great number of African civil servants who are more competent and satisfactory in every way than some of the present African members of Legislative Council, and it has been made clear to the Government that the party would support the suggestion that these civil servants should be eligible for nomination or election."

"The Chief Secretary gave an undertaking that African civil servants who wished to stand would be given paid leave between the time of nomination and election and would thereby be enabled to allow their names to go forward. In the event of their entering Legislative Council, they would be placed on the non-effective list, in the event of their failing to enter Council, they would be enabled to return to their original jobs."

"The great majority of the 600 Mau Mau terrorists who have surrendered under the new terms have been in the forest a year or more. Fifty of them were ranking leaders, and 75% of them were Kikuyu or Embu. Before the terms were announced few leaders surrendered, and the greater proportion were Kikuyu and Meru."

"Taking into account all the enemy's losses, including those captured and killed in battle as well as surrenders, late in 1954 only one gang leader was disposed of for every 66 rank and file. In the first quarter of this year, the figures average one for 11. Two years ago, the Mau Mau inflicted two incidents for every contact made by the security forces. Now the security forces are bringing the enemy to action four times as frequently as he initiates incidents. Arms captured are now four times as numerous as those lost."



## Service for Visitors

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

- DAR ES SALAAM**  
Main Street opposite the Harbour
- MOMBASA**  
Kiligindi Rd. (Entrance to Dock Gates)
- KAMPALA**  
Shirubi Rd. (opposite General Hotel)
- NAIROBI**  
Hanging Bridge (opposite bus terminus)

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

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

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be sent to your 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.

# Mr. Transport Chief -

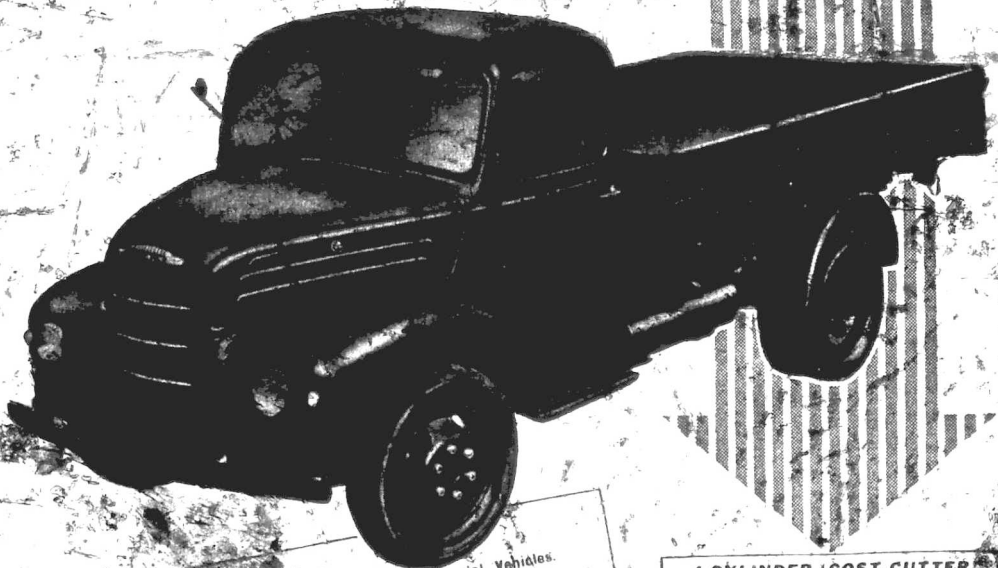
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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Most of the members of the Uganda National Congress delegation to London have flown back to Entebbe.

The annual report for 1954 of the East Africa High Commission was published in London on Tuesday (3s. 6d.).

In a 36-hour sandstorm last night in the Tokar plain of the Sudan, some 50 miles south of Suakin, at least 11 people were buried and suffocated.

The Community Development Department of Kenya hopes, within the next three months, to establish Kikuyu women's clubs in the Embu district.

A study in the field of the work on stress in the soldier has now been completed and has continued their studies. An inquiry is being held.

The multi-member delegation from the Legislative Council of Kenya is due in London this week-end. The members will be the guests of P.M. C. M. for a fortnight.

Mr. H. Thom, mayor of Livingstonia, Northern Rhodesia, has opened the Livingstonia centenary celebrations. They will continue for three months and include a festival of the Zambezi and an agricultural show.

A new Government regulation in Kenya compels householders in certain prescribed areas to display the doors of their servants' quarters the names, sexes and ages of all African servants in their employment.

Mr. G. Ellman-Brown, Minister of Housing in Southern Rhodesia, told Parliament last week that under a Government housing scheme due to start in August it was planned to build 6,000 houses for Africans within 24 months.

A gift of £200 has been unanimously approved by Kiambu African district council, Kenya, towards the Waruhiu Memorial Fund which will be used to establish an African family institute on land given by the late chief's family.

Tear-smoke grenades had to be used by the Northern Rhodesian police to disperse a mob of about 300 African women at the Ipwawa bridge, Ndola. They had been persuaded to march to the district commissioner's office to demonstrate against restrictions on beer-brewing and a ban on wood-cutting in the forest reserve.

Aid to Kenya by the United States Government amounting to £1,388,322 has been approved in Washington. The major part will be for agricultural projects included in the Swynnerton plan for African farming. The chief items are £218,582 for surveys and African farm planning; £1,177,000 for technical specialists; and £126,580 each for the Lebele and Barings livestock schemes.

Twenty-eight boys from Pine-tree School, Southern Rhodesia, who are visiting Europe in the care of two housemistresses, Mrs. C. C. Coventry and Mr. E. Katchine Hall, were entertained to tea last week by the High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. After having lunch at Britton's coach, the boys are now on the Continent, visiting Holland, Belgium, the Rhine Valley, Austria, Italy, and France. They will return home in August.

### Progress in the Federation

Lord LILWELDEN, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said on Monday when opening the second session of its first Parliament that substantial progress had been made in establishing the Federal State, which had now assumed all its major responsibilities. There had been a favourable trade balance of £28m. in 1954; there were many signs that other countries were increasingly interested in developing commercial relations with the Federation; and trade agreements had been negotiated with the Union of South Africa, Australia, and France, and with S.M. Government in the United Kingdom on behalf of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Parliament would be asked to approve a federal customs tariff which would remove many obstacles to internal trade.

### Desert Locust Summary

A SUMMARY of the desert locust situation issued last week by the Anti-Locust Research Centre in Entebbe, says, *inter alia*:—"The escape from Arabia were moving south and west, and have appeared in Ethiopia, Egypt, and the Sudan. The invasion is particularly heavy in the Sudan. In eastern Africa breeding was in progress on a considerable scale in the Somali Peninsula and in eastern and southern Ethiopia, and on a lighter scale in Kenya. Some swarms of the long rains generation may appear in eastern Africa in June/July and breed during summer in north-western Kenya, western parts of the Somaliland Protectorate, and eastern Ethiopia."

### Editor Sentenced

MR. MOHAMED MEKKI, editor of the weekly newspaper *En-Nas*, was sentenced last week in Khartoum to imprisonment for three months on a charge of sedition. He had accused the Sudanese Government of corruption and submission to Egypt. One of his witnesses, Mr. Khalafalla Khalid, formerly Defence Minister and treasurer of the National Unionist Party, testified that that party had received £182,000 from Egypt for its campaign since the elections for the Parliament of the Sudan.

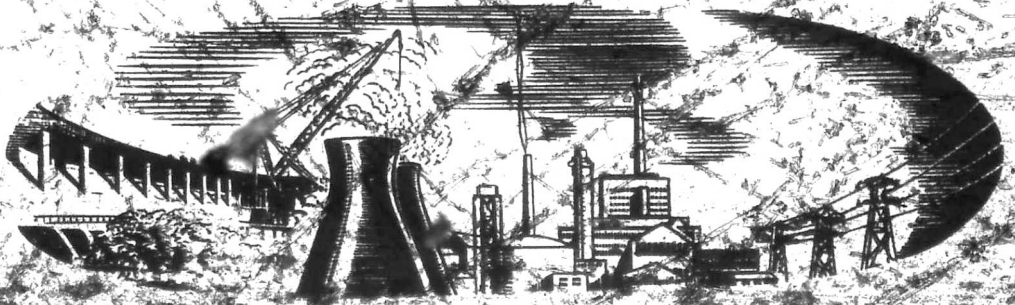
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## Oil Commercial Concern

The Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire has decided to change its title to that of "The Federation of Commonwealth and British Empire Chambers of Commerce." Chambers all over the Commonwealth and Empire have been consulted, and many have expressed anxiety to retain the words "British Empire" in the title.

Because farmers in Kenya have been asked to meet their cattle in bonds in order to avert the risk of theft by Mau Mau terrorists, Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., will not export to London the 50 tons of butter which would have been shipped in July. Butter exports to Uganda and Tanganyika will be maintained.

The Kenya Coffee Board has budgeted for an excess of income over expenditure of £2,800 for the year to March 31, 1954. Estimates of income are £15,000 (£11,020 from cess on coffee, £21,600 (£1,333) from an export levy, £1,000 (£200) from plantations business, and £4,200 (£2,740) from interest on investments.

### Tea Auctions

African teas auctioned in London 7,648 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 0.50d. per lb. compared with 7,160 packages averaging 3s. 1.50d. the previous week. The highest price reached was 3s. 7d. per lb. for a consignment from Tanganyika.

Russian delegates have just spent a fortnight in the Sudan for the purpose of establishing trade relations between the two countries. They had discussions with the Prime Minister and the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

In the week ended June 22 East African Railways moved 13,452 tons of imports up-country. Thirteen ships arrived in the port of Mombasa and 10 left. Twelve were awaiting berths at the end of the week.

The first of 23 diesel electric locomotives made for Rhodesia Railways by the English Electric Co., Ltd. was delivered last week.

A combined harvester costing £1,900 has been bought by the Elgeyo African Farmers' Co-operative Society, Kenya.

R. H. Kirkcaldy, Ltd., will be the first Nyasaland business to introduce self-service.

### Dividends

**KAKUZI FIBRELANDS, LTD.** — Final 12½% (35%), making 20% (50%) for the year to March 28. Profit before tax, £41,985.

**UNITED TOBACCO (SOUTH), LTD.** — Second (sterim 2½% (5%).

**WHITEWAY LAIDLAW, LTD.** — 10% (the same) Group net profit for the year to February 28 was £49,469.

## E.A. Posts and Telecommunications

STEADY PROGRESS is claimed by East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration in 1954. The number of telephones increased by 62½ to a total of 4,614, but at the end of the year applications for installations at 7,870 were 600 more than in the previous year. An automatic exchange capable of extension to 7,000 lines was opened in Mombasa in addition to two new automatic exchanges, eight manual exchanges, and extensions made to others.

The number of trunk calls rose by more than 300,000 and local calls by 7m., increases of 20% and 24% respectively. Three new radio systems were brought into service.

The number of inland telegrams handled during the year was nearly 2m., and international traffic 62,608, decreases of 5% and 1% respectively.

At the end of the year 441 post offices and postal agencies were in operation. In all a total of 3,100 additional delivery boxes were installed in most offices in the three territories.

Letters, postcards and printed papers dealt with during the year an increase of 139% over the year of traffic for 1953, while parcels rose by 24% to 1,447. Letters received from abroad rose by 26% to 223. Average time of transmission of letters mailed from the United Kingdom were 22 days for Mombasa; 23½ days for Nairobi; 28½ days for Dar es Salaam; and 29½ days for Kampala. The maximum interval between letters was 12 days. Returned letter offices dealt with 1,200 items, a decrease of 24%.

In East Africa, 254,265 money orders valued at £2,055,245 and 613,612 postal orders valued at £822,194 were issued. Payments of 179,843 money orders amounted to £3,707,309, and of 242,917 postal orders to £216,295. Wireless licences in force numbered 19,054 (7,178).

At the end of the year there were 193,211 telegraphic savings banks in Kenya, 97,341 in Uganda and 1,068 in Tanganyika, with total credits of £9,300,000, £2,387,000, £2,473,000, respectively.

## Sena Sugar's Increased Profit

SENA SUGAR ESTATES, LTD., after providing £210,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £101,985 in the calendar year 1954, compared with £103,245 in the previous year. General reserve receives £100,000 and preference dividends absorb £6,088. A dividend of 8% on the ordinary stock as increased last February requires £62,790, leaving a carry-forward of £13,207 against £52,189 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £20,000 in 6½% cumulative preference shares and £910,000 in ordinary stock units of 10s. Capital reserve stands at £92,170, revenue reserves at £838,594, reserve for future taxation at £239,250, debentures at £607,740, and current liabilities at £1,174,332. Fixed assets are valued at £2,236,417, trade investments at £19,276, and current assets at £2,457,397, including £56,420 in cash.

Factory returns for the year show 582,056 tons of cane crushed and 60,841 tons of sugar made, compared with 549,223 and 34,601 tons respectively in the previous year. The company's two sugar estates and factories are situated on either bank of the Zambezi River at Lubao and Chitomeu in Mozambique.

The directors are: Lieut. Col. C. B. R. Horsfield (Chairman), the Earl of Peck, Major J. D. Hofmann, Major Nigel De Boulay, and Mr. Vivian L. Gury. The secretary is Mr. B. H. Fox.

The 34th annual general meeting will be held in London on July 19.

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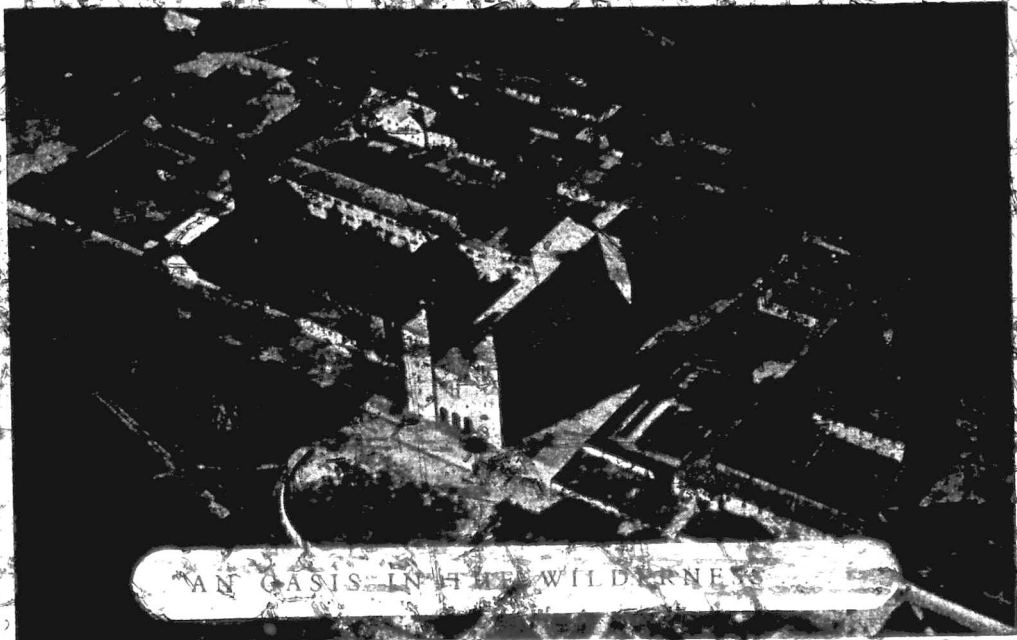
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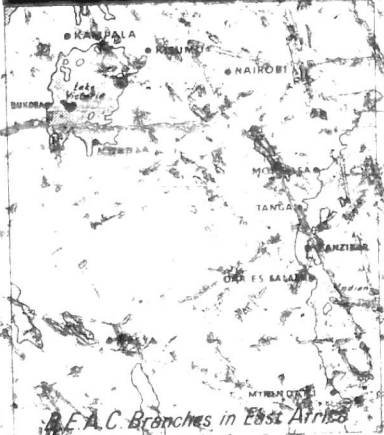
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PERAMBO MISSION stands on a ridge 15 miles west of Songea, north Wazirani country.

Founded in 1853 by the Benedictine Fathers of St. Odile, it was destroyed during the Majimba Rebellion, being rebuilt after the famine which followed. In 1928 the Mission became a Benedictine Abbey under the present Bishop Gauss Steiger. A monastery, comparable with those of medieval England, has been built, and in 1948 a handsome cathedral was consecrated.

Almost all the children for miles around are being educated at Perambo, which has also an establishment for training teachers and industrial apprentices. A Benedictine Convent provides teachers for the schools, and runs the modern hospital and leper settlement of some 800 patients.

# BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION LTD

GENERAL MERCHANDISE      ENGINEERING      INSURANCE



## Trade of the Federation

### Exports £147m. Imports £125m.

Exports from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland last year are stated by the Central African Statistical Office to have had a total value of £146,835,175. Copper headed the table with a value of £44,948,062, closely followed by electrolytic copper at £41,507,674. Unmanufactured tobacco shipments were worth £24,296,283. Other major exports were asbestos at £6,473,188, tea at £2,787,318, diamonds at £2,672,851, and zinc at £2,087,497.

Imports into the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland totalled £125,289,526.

Exports to non-British countries totalled £40,572,225 and imports from such sources amounted only to £28,052,000.

Importing nearly all tobacco for re-export from the plot plant of Rhodesia Tobacco Co., Ltd., at Gweru, exceeded £752,000.

## African Leadership

SIR ARTHUR BENSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, said when opening the fourth session of the African Representative Council that it was important to build up a happy and progressive community whose members were determined to cooperate and not be intimidated by a few noisy people who wanted one section of the community to dominate the others. Reference to the deposition of some chiefs, Sir Arthur said that no Governor would depose a chief until he had given the matter very long and anxious thought; a chief would never be deposed unless he had shown himself utterly incapable of performing his duties.

## Central African Tobacco Sales

### Totals to Date

DURING THE week ended June 16, the 14th week of the Southern Rhodesia tobacco sales, 5,770,487 lb. of flue-cured tobacco were sold for £1,059,816, an average price of 46/90d. per lb. Total sales for the season to date are accounted to £2,602,287 lb. averaging 43,30d. per lb. South-Western Rhodesian air-cured leaf, of which 29,230 lbs. were sold, averaged 45/6d. per lb., that total for the week being 7,797,504 lb. averaging 42,52d. per lb. Sales of Southern Rhodesian flue-cured averaged 18,273 lb. per day and 28,564 lb. were disposed of, the total for the season being 164,498 lb. averaging 43,20d. per lb. Sales of Nyasaland tobacco during the week consisted of 276,048 lb. of flue-cured averaging 43,82d. per lb., 1,036,661 lb. of air-cured averaging 21,27d. per lb., 768,244 lb. sun-cured at 22/0d. per lb., 28,000 lb. of Boma at 27,55d. Total sales for the week were 28,928 lb. of fire-cured (southern division), 1,713,275 lb. air-cured, 2,374,311 lb. sun-cured, and 20,000 lb. of Boma, 334,000 lb. or 2,954,000 lb. per cent. of the amount of clearing for the week. We learn that in the first 10 weeks of this season's auctions in Salisbury, 58,569,925 lb. of Southern Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco were sold for £12,242,319, and that to date a total of 1,000,000 lb. of UK buyers had acquired 52 per cent. of the auctioned tobacco.

## Rhodesian Tobacco Research

MR. E. R. CAMPBELL, president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, has announced that the Federal Government will contribute £200,000 annually towards an enlarged tobacco research scheme, which is expected to cost £4m. over the next five years. He was disappointed that the request for £60,000 yearly had been reduced. By means of research it was hoped to improve the average yields to 900 lb. per acre. Mr. Campbell said in Northern Rhodesia last week that Canada was now Rhodesia's most serious competitor for the UK market. "I think we can beat them," he added. "We can grow tobacco equal to any in the world at a competitive price."

## Steel Commission's Loss

THE RHODESIAN IRON AND STEEL COMMISSION shows a loss for last year of £461,908, including £315,548 disclosed by exhaustive stock-taking, £80,402 working loss, and £5,114 of the Redcliffe Township. Mr. G. Egan-Brown, the Minister concerned, has pointed out that £375,932 represented the final clearing-up arising out of the reorganization. The board intends to call for an independent consultant's report on the steel works during the second half of this year.

## Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd.

STEEL BROTHERS & CO. LTD. report that in the year ended December 31 last profits amounted to £49,265 (£519,683 in 1962). Taxation required £25,000 (£268,000) and after writing off £85,862 the net profit was £141,400 (£137,650). Dividends of 10% on the cumulative first preference, of 7½% on the cumulative second preference stock, and of 8% on the non-cumulative preferred ordinary stock absorbed £101,400. Profits of the group and its subsidiaries were £833,368 (£995,325), and the net profit £267,900 (£202,322) after providing £412,940 (£601,340) for taxation and writing off £159,522.

The subscribed capital of the parent company is £2.8m. Capital reserve stands at £56,530, revenue reserves at £475,000, and current liabilities at £2,210,726. Fixed assets stand in the balance sheet at £283,903, current assets at £2,481,370, and investments in subsidiary and associated companies at £2,894,289.

The directors are Mr. J. K. Moore (chairman), Mr. G. Egan-Brown (director), Sir John Tinn, and Mr. G. G. Sauer (managing director), Mr. R. H. B. Jamieson, and Mr. T. T. Creath.

The annual statement of Mr. Moore appears on another page.

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## Mining

## Selection Trust Report Large Increase in Profit

SELECTION TRUST, LTD., after providing £1,032,413 for taxation, earned a net consolidated profit of £1,102,086 for the year ended March 31 last, compared with £678,025 in the previous year. General reserve received £400,000 and exploration reserve £300,000. Dividends totalling 5% per share require £2,281,128 leaving a carry-forward of £457,977, against £414,642 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £2,282,399 in 10s. Share premium account stands at £822,000, reserve reserves at £1,477,496, preference stock at £148,888, and current liabilities at £1,269,033. Fixed assets appear at £2,821 subsidiary companies at £1,566,838, quoted investments at £1,204,393 (market value £2,658,791), unquoted investments at £573,270, interests in mining investigations at £27,757, and current assets at £2,156,225, including £1,832,248 in cash.

The principal subsidiaries include the American Copper Mines, Rhodesia Copper Mines, Ltd., Rhodesia Copper Mines, Ltd., Seltrust Investments, Ltd., and many other mining concerns. The directors are Messrs. A. Chester Beatty (chairman), T. H. Bradford (managing director, alternate and assistant managing director), E. C. Shafer-Tigard, G. W. Boise, R. D. Peters, R. M. Peterson, R. L. Prain, C. F. Taylor, Robert Walker, and Brigadier R. Micklem. The secretary is Mr. W. T. Padgett.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on July 14.

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

## Strength of Seltrust Investments Investments Worth Nearly £16m.

SELTRUST INVESTMENTS, LTD., a subsidiary of Selection Trust, Ltd., after providing £909,313 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £727,865 in the year ended March 31, compared with £536,238 in the previous year. A dividend of 35%, less tax, required £654,062. The carry-forward is £328,446, against £288,706 brought in.

The issued capital of Seltrust Investments, Ltd., consists of 21m. 74% cumulative preference shares and £650,000 in ordinary shares, both of £1. Capital reserve stands at £48,254, revenue reserves at £248,357, and current liabilities at £673,938. Shares in a subsidiary company appear at £100,000, quoted investments at £2,622,966 (market value £17,815,524), unquoted investments at £25,014, and current assets at £621,966, including £518,601 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. A. Chester Beatty (chairman), T. H. Bradford (managing director), and Messrs. C. W. Boise, R. D. Peters, R. M. Peterson, and R. L. Prain. The secretary is Mr. W. T. Padgett.

The 16th annual general meeting will be held in London on July 14.

### Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika in the first four months of this year were valued at £1,438,177, compared with £1,318,914 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

## London, Australian and General Report

THE LONDON, AUSTRALIAN AND GENERAL EXPLORATION CO., LTD., after providing £172 for taxation, earned a profit of £15,264 in the year ended March 30 last, compared with £10,145 in the previous year. £100,000 written off expenditure on an East African graphite prospect and a dividend of 24% per share requires £3,687, leaving a balance of £5,270 to be carried forward, against £5,009 brought in.

The issued capital is £14,096 in shares of 2s. Revenue reserves stand at £7,370 and current liabilities at £28,722. Quoted investments appear at £5,192 (market value £39,270), unquoted investments at £65,723, and current assets at £68,607, including £35,076 in cash.

Tests of the graphite showed that the material was satisfactory, but it was considered advisable to discuss with the vendors owing to the difficulty of finding a market for the quantity necessary to justify the expenditure on equipping the mine and bring it into production during the year. A small amount was expended in maintaining a mining proposition in Uganda, but the business reports were adverse.

The directors are Mr. A. Hedley Williams (chairman), Captain A. H. Steine (managing director), E. C. Robbe, and Mr. H. A. A. Mallet. The secretary is Mr. O. H. Cutts. The 46th annual general meeting will be held in London on July 7.

### Mining Personalities

MR. F. FAIRBANK, ASSOCIATE MEMBER, MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY, has left for Kenya.

MR. H. A. COCHRAN, M.I.M.S., is now controller of operations in London to the Colonial Development Corporation, and Mr. D. W. BISHOP, M.I.M.S., has accepted the position of secretary of the appointment of resident geologists for the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

MR. H. J. MARTIN, ASSOCIATE M.I.M.S., has resigned his position of geologist to Seltrust, through which he has been employed as temporary mineralogist to the Geological Survey of Southern Rhodesia.

### European Union Accounts

TOTAL INCOME last year of the Northern Rhodesia European Mineworkers' Union was £36,506. This figure included interest from dividends (£658), Union News advertising (£2,144), and rents from Union House, Kitwe (£6,824). The 4,348 members paid £26,638 in subscriptions to the head office, compared with £24,000 in 1954. Excess of income over expenditure was £2,990. Nearly £4,000 was paid to workers at Mufumbira who were laid off as a result of their overtime ban. The auditors comment that claims have been made for attendance at meetings by some delegates on days in respect of which they did not appear to have lost any wages.

### Mining Dividend

CHARTERLAND AND GENERAL, LTD., 74 (the same) and bonus of 74% Profit for the year to May 31 last was £33,473 (£16,109). Tax £71,926 (£47,851).

### Views of Our Advertisers

FORD MOTOR CO., LTD., state that in March more trucks were produced at Dagenham than ever before. In 1954 the output was increased to 24% above that of the previous year. An even higher rate will be achieved this year.

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Company Report**The Forestal Land, Timber & Railways Company Limited****Problems of Raw Material Shortages in Argentina****Favourable Progress of African Developments****GERARD D'ERLANGER'S REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES**

THE FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER AND RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on June 29 at the Charter Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2.

MR GERARD D'ERLANGER, C.B.E., M.C.A., the chairman of the company, presided.

The secretary, Mr Ks-Blackford, read the report of the auditors.

The following is the review by the chairman which has been furnished with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1953.

"It is with the greatest regret that in opening my statement I have to record the death of and pay tribute to the memory of two of our foremost colleagues in the group.

Pedro Fontana, director of this company from 1926 until his appointment to the board in 1931 of La Forestal Argentina, S.A., and one of that notable family of pioneers in the quebracho industry, died in April last and our old friend Peter Anderson, director and chairman of the Natal Tanning Extract Company, Limited, since February, 1944, who contributed so notably to the development and consolidation of that company, died on November 5 last. Their loss is indeed a severe one.

**Changes on the Board**

It is also with regret that we announce in the directors' report that Jack Sullivan, for so long a leader of the group, has found it necessary to resign from his post as a managing director of the parent company, so as to devote his energies wholly and solely to the pursuit of our interests in the Argentine, in which capacity I am thankful to state that he remains as president and chief executive of La Forestal Argentina, and I wholeheartedly commend to you the scheme we are proposing for securing a pension and retirement benefit for him for which no other provision has heretofore been made.

A further loss to the board has occurred by the resignation of our valued colleague Christopher Hely-Hutchinson, a director of the parent company, who having attained the age of 70 does not seek re-election. We shall miss his help and counsel.

Because of the losses enumerated above we have sought replacements, and I am glad to say that we have been fortunate in finding men of calibre to fill the vacancies. James Bicker, for many years general manager of La Forestal Argentina, has taken the place of Pedro Fontana on the board of that company.

Ross Armstrong has taken the place of P. M. Anderson as chairman of the Natal Tanning Extract Company, Limited, our South African subsidiary, of which company he has been a director for a number of years, whilst Gordon Noyce, a well-known Durban chartered accountant, has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the board.

Leslie Leathers and William Merton have taken the place on the board of the parent company of Jack Sullivan and Christopher Hely-Hutchinson, respectively. I am grateful to have secured the services of these two new directors, both of whom, in my opinion, are well qualified.

Resolutions to confirm the appointments applicable to the parent company are on the agenda for the annual general meeting.

**Accounts**

The movements in the parent company's accounts to which I wish to call your attention are as follows:

"The issue of £3,954,000 of new shares, of which I referred in my review last year, the premium on the new shares has fully paid at the end of the year, and we had received advance payment of the balance of the issue price in respect of 89,455 shares. Since the date of the balance sheet we have received the remaining amount of £2,550,000 mainly on the new shares fully paid.

"Capital general reserve has increased by £600,000 representing the nominal value of the new issue, a bonus shares by The Natal Tanning Extract Company, Limited, which have been valued at £100,000.

"Revenue general reserve has increased by £150,072 of which £149,807 represents amounts which we had previously written off from the value of certain subsidiaries, but which we consider no longer necessary owing to the considerable improvement in the affairs of those companies. The balance of £1,463 is the final proceeds of the acquisition of the Rhodesia Company which had been written off.

"Turning to the assets, the value of our holding in subsidiaries has increased by £754,169 due to the receipt of the 1600,000 bonus shares mentioned above, and the writing back of a reserve of £149,809. The balance represents a share paid on the purchase of a new subsidiary, Devoe Kotoiale, to which I will refer later.

**Profit in Africa**

"In the profit and loss account dividends from subsidiaries have increased by £433,650. The finance scheme, under which profits in Africa were used to finance capital expenditure in that continent has now virtually come to an end, and it is necessary for us to receive dividends from our subsidiaries to cover our own dividends. For the same reason there is an increase of £296,525 in the charge for taxation.

"Moving now to the consolidated accounts, I have already mentioned the movement on capital accounts. The movements on the reserve accounts are shown on page 37 in detail and do not call for further comment. Fixed assets have increased by £911,775 mainly due to the development taking place in Africa.

"Net current assets have increased by £126,136, and the cash resources of the group remain at approximately £1,590,000.

"The consolidated profit and loss account shows a decline of £146,029 to £1,540,630 on the trading profits of the group, excluding Argentina. This is due somewhat to lower output and consequent lower sales, coupled with increased costs of production. In addition we have to bear the higher charge for taxation to which I have already referred. The net profit for the year after all charges has fallen from £914,496 to £438,607, or 48.2% of sales, nevertheless we still earned £372,000, which are covered by the £661,000 in

### Argentina

"The profits earned by our Argentine subsidiary, La Forestal Argentina S.A., amounted to \$27,441,169 Argentine pesos as compared with \$14,157,686 Argentine pesos earned during the previous year. Included in the year's results, however, is an amount of approximately \$2,300,000 Argentine pesos relating to profits derived from the sales of surplus land, and also profit from the sales to date of the assets of the Villa Guillermina factory, at which the plant is being dismantled. A substantial profit of approximately \$5,700,000 Argentine pesos was also earned upon sale of livestock. Profit from other subsidiary sources during the previous year only amounted to approximately \$3,700,000 Argentine pesos.

"Profits from the sale of quebracho extract underwent a decrease of 23.6% over 1954. This was principally due to a substantial reduction in exports of 25,329 tons. Higher costs of production, consequent from retroactive salary increases as from March 1, 1954, together with higher closed factory charges have also had an adverse effect upon extract trading. Nevertheless, this reduction in profits has been compensated by decreases during the year of approximately \$19,000,000 Argentine pesos in the amount provided for contingencies, income tax and capital gains tax.

"During the year under review, our exports of quebracho extract amounted to 48,359 tons as compared with 68,688 tons exported during 1953. Local sales totalled 14,774 tons, being one ton more than the local sales for the previous year. The drop of 25,329 tons in exports is accounted for by the fact that during 1953, 22,000 tons were sold to the United States Government for stockpile purposes, a class of sale which did not occur during the year 1954.

### Sales of Quebracho Extract

"The production of quebracho extract during the year amounted to 81,544 tons as against 91,430 tons manufactured during 1953. The decrease in production can be accounted for by the fact that La Gallareta factory was closed for a period of five months during the year, for three months longer than in 1953.

"Stocks of extract amounted at the close of the year to 46,885 tons or 22,885 tons more than at the close of 1953.

"In my review of last year reference was made to the closing down of the Villa Guillermina factory, and I would now report that with the exception of the actual factory building and a certain proportion of the machinery all the fixed assets of the factory which proved unusable for use in our other factories have been sold at a net profit of over \$7,000,000 Argentine pesos.

"Out of the profits of the year an amount of \$22,021,276.60 Argentine pesos has been transferred to the general reserve which together with the existing balance on the reserve of \$7,978,234.40 Argentine pesos will be utilized during the current year to cover an issue of bonus shares totalling 1,000,000 Argentine pesos thus bringing the total paid-up capital of the company to, including the reserve, capital of \$150,000,000 Argentine pesos.

"No formal remittance have been received from Argentina during the year, in respect of our accumulated dividends covering the years 1950 (balance), 1951, 1952, and 1953 which are deposited to our order in the Buenos Aires branch of the Bank of London and South America, Limited. In the recent Anglo-Argentine Trade Agreement I understand provision was made for remittances up to a total of \$1,500,000 in payment on account of all pending accumulated dividends at the rate of \$300,000 quarterly up to June 30, 1956, exchange in respect of which will be granted to prior applications strictly in chronological order. Up to the

present no official information has been received as to how and to whom the allocation of the foregoing sum will be made.

### Union of South Africa

"The price of South African wattle extract remained the same during 1954 as it was during 1953 and 1952. The Natal Tanning Extract Company Limited, again made a satisfactory profit although less than for the previous year. The decline in profit was due to a reduction in the tonnage of extract produced and an increase in the cost of production largely caused by improvements in the quality of the extract. A substantial portion of the company's profit was again derived from the bark produced on its own estates, and from the sale of timber. The estates' profit was just about the same as for the previous year.

"In order to handle the increased tonnage of bark which is expected will be available on the company's own estates and from outside growers in a few years time, it has been decided to erect a new extra factory at Hermannsburg, which is very centrally situated in relation to the company's own estates in the Natal Midlands. One of the three units of bark at the Hermannsburg factory will be transferred to Hermannsburg and an additional unit will also be added to the new factory. The company will therefore have four factories of two units each and one factory of one unit. An advance has been obtained for the supply of raw materials. This project will be proceeded with immediately.

"An encouraging sign in the outlook for the African wattle extract industry is the steady expansion of sales in recent years. The total sales of extract from both South and East Africa in 1954 amounted to 126,819 tons, whilst the comparative figure for 1953 was 120,024 tons. This trend is reflected in the figures for the first four months of the current year.

### Southern Rhodesia

"During the year a further 9,000 acres of land were purchased, a large percentage of which is suitable for the planting of wattle, thus increasing the estimated ultimate plantable area to approximately 70,000 acres.

"Although weather conditions were not altogether favourable 6,177 acres were developed on the company's estates, bringing the total cultivated area at December 31, 1954, up to 50,810 acres.

"The earlier interest evidenced by farmers and others in the planting of wattle was maintained throughout the year. More than 4,000 acres of land were ploughed and planted for private individuals by company equipment, and a further 700 acres were independently developed. It is estimated that a total of 6,700 acres of wattle now rests in private ownership. Furthermore, it is believed that the rate of development will be maintained at a figure in excess of 1,000 acres per annum for some years to come.

"Plans remain unaltered for the first of the company's two extract factories to come into production towards the end of 1956. European and African housing is in readiness for construction and installation personnel to move in early in 1955, after which steady progress is expected. The site for the second factory, scheduled to come into production late in 1957, has been levelled and a start is to be made during 1955 with the construction of the main storage shed as well as staff housing.

### Kenya

"The continued growth of the wattle industry in Kenya stands grounds for encouragement and confidence alike. The expanding scale of production and trading activities has resulted in aggregate shipments of extract and processed bark by all producers to a value



of \$1,989,000 before deduction of export duty) during the year 1954. Raw material supplies have reflected the corresponding upward trend, notwithstanding the emergency conditions confronting the Colony during the past two years. Calculated in terms of dry bark, purchases in the Central Province during 1954 totalled 46,757 tons, as against the Usisi-Gishu Plateau 41,339 tons.

Four companies in Kenya now hold a joint capital stake in the Colony of the order of £2,500,000. In 1954, 14,975 tons of "Kenmosa" extract were exported in 1954 as compared with 11,000 tons in 1953, whilst the spread of market for this brand was expanded from 30 countries to 40 over the same period.

Three years ago I reviewed the East African Tanning Extract Company's policy for the wattle animal material well-being of the Africans in its charge, and such has been not only implemented but in some respects extended in scope. Notwithstanding these favorable trends difficulties have been created by factors outside the control of our organization. The movement by tens of thousands of the Kikuyu tribe away from the positions which they had filled in agriculture has created an insupportable vacuum and thereby placed a temporary premium upon the services of the other tribes.

#### Wages Ahead of Output

"Wages, having advanced appreciably, are ahead of output. Our effective labour strength has declined from 2,700 at the end of 1952 to 2,400 by the end of 1954, this in face of a steadily enlarging scope of activities. The onus has thus been placed upon our organization to economize wherever possible, to confine field operations to strict essentials, and to mechanize to the maximum extent feasible.

"A corollary to the production of wattle, or tannin, is that substantial tonnages of plantation timber are made available. Alternative schemes for the profitable utilization of the latter on a commercial scale have been under continuous examination, and the first practical steps in this direction proved possible during the past year. In the longer view, there is justification for looking to plantation timber as a permanent secondary source of revenue for the Kenya group.

#### The Central Wattle Extract Company, Limited

This company again had a successful year, sales and deliveries comparing favourably with those of the previous year. Manufacture of an increased quantity of products on behalf of Tannin Development, Limited, had a steady effect on costs which nevertheless continued to rise throughout the year. A fleet of road vehicles has been built up including tankers for delivery of tannin extracts in bulk.

"A steam-dry powder plant works throughout the year producing vegetable and synthetic extracts in a highly concentrated form, thus reducing the cost of transport and avoiding the necessity of retanning and reconditioning empty casks. For the same reasons export business is being made economically possible.

"Intensive study is being directed to the mechanization of handling raw materials, finished products and manufacturing processes with a view to effecting economies and easing the shortage of labour.

#### Tannin Developments, Limited

"This smaller subsidiary company continued along the path of progress, the results for the year showing a substantial advance over those for 1953. Specially treated extracts for the conditioning of boiler feed water, referred to last year, are gaining popularity with boiler users and sales are expanding. The commercial development and sale of our extracts to fields (other

than the tanning industry is being proceeded with vigorously.

#### German Companies

"Owing to a severe crisis in the German leather industry and reduced consumption of vegetable tanning extracts, the turnover of our subsidiary company, Rheinische Gerbstoff Extract-Fabrik Gebrüder Müller Aktiengesellschaft in their factory at Dusseldorf-Benrath, fell in the summer of 1953 to a level at which economic production was no longer possible. At the same time their chief competitor, Deutsch-Koloniale Gerbstoff G.m.b.H., Karlsruhe, one of the I. G. Farben group of companies, was offered for sale by the I. G. Farben Liquidation Committee. The company owns a factory in Karlsruhe, which is favourably situated near the South German leather industry in Baden-Württemberg and had a turnover rather larger than that of our Benrath factory. The plant and equipment of the Karlsruhe factory was a considerable asset, particularly after the factory was bombed during the war. This unit is generally a highly efficient one.

#### Two Factories Amalgamated

"The decision was therefore taken to negotiate for the purchase of the Deutsch-Koloniale Gerbstoff with a view to amalgamating the production of the two factories in the unit at Karlsruhe, thereby cutting operating costs to an "economic" level. Negotiations were concluded successfully, the purchase price paid by the company representing rather less than the actual value of the assets. At the same time the hard assets of the Dusseldorf factory were realized at a satisfactory figure, which enabled us to make adequate arrangements to pension off or compensate those members of the workers and staff whose services were no longer required.

"The Karlsruhe factory was taken over on January 1, 1954, and, thanks to the reduced operating costs, turnover increased very rapidly. Important export orders were obtained from a number of eastern European countries and large deliveries were made also to Israel under the German Reparations Agreement. Despite increasing competition in the German market and the necessity to sell at very reduced prices, the company enjoyed a successful year and was in a position to begin payment of dividends.

#### Harpenden Central Laboratories

"The Harpenden Research Laboratory has continued to make progress in the fundamental chemistry of tannin extracts and is contributing a review of this field to a new American Chemical Society monograph on leather and leather technology. The applied work has been marked by publication of a review of the uses of tannin extracts in the plastics and adhesive resin fields, and by participation in joint work with the Ministry of Works, the D.S.I. and other organizations on the use of tannins to prevent various types of corrosion of metals.

"This development has received attention from the press and the B.C.C. and is likely to be of general industrial importance. The extension of the laboratories and erection of a pilot plant are enabling these applied fields to be more thoroughly investigated than was possible hitherto.

"The experimental tannery and analytical laboratory have carried out considerable programmes of work in support of technical service units to various countries, and have maintained technical contacts with all these countries. In both light and heavy leather manufacture we feel that a change over from old-established longer processes to more rapid techniques is gradually but definitely taking place. Evidence is accumulating that in many cases these new methods give leather that is at least equal, if not superior, in quality.

## General

The foregoing necessarily somewhat detailed commentary on the state of our company and industry may not convey to the uninitiated the overall picture. I will try, therefore, in a few words to describe the position as I see it.

Our original enterprise in the Argentine, devoted to the production of vegetable tans from the quebracho tree, is being forced to reduce its activities in that field due to the shortage of raw material within economically exploitable distance to our factories. We are particularly the basis of the Argentine company, are however actively exploring ways and means of investing the resources of La Forestal Argentina in that country.

Our developments in Africa, destined over many years to take the place of the foreseen reduction in our Argentine production, are progressing favourably. Our mainstay, the East African Tanning Extract Company, Limited, in South Africa is well-founded and economically managed. Our subsidiary in Kenya, the East African Tanning Extract Company, Limited, is now well on the way to making its place alongside the Natal company in productive capacity, economy and earnings. Our Rhodesian subsidiary, as yet in the development stage, will as from the end of 1956 become productive.

## Co-Operation with Tanning Industries

This summary outlines our progress and position in the productive field of vegetable tans, principally destined for the tanning of natural leathers but I shall not con-

ceal from you that synthetic leathers, for better or for worse, are playing a big part in supplementing natural leathers. Leather, like wool and natural leather properly tanned, has served mankind usefully, faithfully and to the betterment of its health through the ages, and I am confident that it will continue to do so, so long as it is economically and efficiently produced and to this end our policy is to assist and co-operate with the leather tanning industries throughout the world to the fullest extent. Our research laboratories are constantly seeking to improve the quality of our products and our sales and service sections are devoted wholeheartedly to assisting our customers.

## Plans for Increase in Wattle Extract

Nevertheless, having in mind the prospective planned increase in wattle extract production we are also seeking to diversify its uses into other fields.

In conclusion, it gives me great pleasure to express our thanks and appreciation to the Board and staffs of all the companies of the Forestal group at home and abroad for their loyal and valuable support to the enterprise.

The report and accounts were adopted and a final dividend of 9% making 12% for this year was approved.

The retiring directors, the Hon. L. J. Leathers, Mr. W. R. Merton and Mr. George F. Taylor, were re-elected; a resolution approving the payment of a pension to Mr. J. B. Sullivan was approved, and the remuneration of the auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender Griffiths and Co., was fixed.

## Company Report

## Steel Brothers and Company, Limited

## Board's Overseas Investment Policy

## Mr. J. K. Michie on Trading Conditions

THE SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF STEEL BROTHERS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on June 30 at the offices of the company, 24 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

The following is an extract from the statement by the chairman and managing director, MR. J. K. MICHIE, which had been circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1954:—

## Shippers' Difficulties

"A year ago trading prospects for 1954 looked distinctly uncertain, and this proved to be a mild description. In this country a number of markets had been set free, but without complementary action in countries of origin these conditions merely meant that the international merchant or shipper achieved freedom to sell but not necessarily to buy; at the same time he has had to face fluctuations caused by the sudden and often unpredictable actions of Governments in regard to e.g. export policy and export duties.

"The methods and vagaries of Government agencies which in certain cases control supplies have also had to be contended with. In some trades the actions of Governments in completely different parts of the world by releasing surpluses, stopping exports or manipulating exchanges for export purposes have affected severely the prices of commodities in which we are interested.

"Our export business has been attended by similar hazards. We can buy in the United Kingdom and other

industrial producing countries, but we can never be certain that import bans, quotas or other restrictions will not be imposed on our activities by the countries in which we sell.

## Ideology before Economics

"Altogether the lot of the merchant shipper is not a happy one, and I wish I could see a prospect of real improvement in these respects. International trading and militant nationalism in its application to business unfortunately are not very compatible, and unless there is less of the latter there is going to be increasingly less of the former as we knew it, for nationalism does not stop to consider whether or not the results are economically sound, but tends to regard all such questions from the angle of ideology only.

"Although the total profit shown is less, the net results for 1954 work out very much the same as for the previous year, due largely to the need for a smaller provision for income tax.

"After provisions for depreciation, the sum available for distribution is £141,400, as against £137,650 a year ago, and the dividend distributions are unchanged.

"Our income from investments has again increased satisfactorily, but, partly for the reasons I have already mentioned, our experiences in trading were overall less satisfactory.

"As funds become available your Board continues to follow a policy of investment in countries in which we find encouragement. We realize that this process of rebuilding takes time and patience, and in its earlier

stages may well mean some sacrifice in income, but in the long run such a policy is not only advisable but essential to a continuance of our life and growth.

**Burma**

The life blood of Burma is her exportable surplus of rice, so its disposal is of vital importance to her economic health. As the market has been a falling one throughout the year, the large carry-over from the 1953 crop is doubly unfortunate. Deterioration of stocks, which have had to be sold for feeding purposes at under cost, deterioration in the means of trade of the country, and finally the recent restrictions placed on imports of consumer goods have been the natural and inevitable consequences.

"Unless trends are reversed, and of this there is no sign, Burma will have to continue to adjust her export policy in respect of both capital and consumer goods, and as her Government has undertaken considerable commitments of capital, some of which are not easily imitated, this may be a somewhat painful process. As I see them, the first needs are to organize and improve transport and port facilities and marketing and milling so that the rice crop can be disposed of in the most saleable quantities and condition, and at the seasons which suit buyers. This means recognizing that sellers' markets are a thing of the past and that catering for buyers in the widest international sense is essential.

**Government Policy Affects Business**

"Against the hope that this will happen we are maintaining our marketing organizations, but the conditions and methods current in Burma greatly restrict our opportunities, and our future policy must automatically be governed by that of the Government of Burma in regard to rice and other exports such as timber, cotton and feeding stuffs.

"Our import business too is dependent on the policy of Government as to total volume and as to the share in which we are allowed to participate. It has been announced recently that 60% of imports will be reserved for indigenous merchants.

"I am glad to report that the oil joint venture with Government, operating under the name of The Burma Oil Company (1934) Limited, is prospering, and should continue to do so. Our subsidiary, the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company, Limited, holds a 10% interest in this company.

"Last year I reported the nationalization of the Burma Cement Company, Limited, which was taken over on August 1, 1954. I regret, however, that terms have not yet been settled, so that our considerable capital investment in the company is temporarily sterilized.

"Stand Hotels, Limited, again had a satisfactory year.

**Other Overseas Territories**

"**India.** — General trading was difficult throughout the year, and our own was on a restricted scale.

"**Pakistan.** — Our trading was moderately successful with the exception of our late exports business, in which we suffered a loss through default by our supplier. Our largest interest in Pakistan is our holding in the Astrok Oil Company, Limited, which we manage.

"**Hong Kong.** — The hoped for improvement in 1954 did not happen. The situation of Hong Kong is unique, and I have no doubt, given reasonable accommodation between East and West, that it will again flourish, with benefit to all.

"**Japan.** — As indicated last year, we have reduced our commitments. On the revised basis we have hopes of coming out on the right side in 1955.

"**Siam** continues to be a very difficult country to which to trade. The Siam Rice Agency is still in being, but on a much reduced scale.

"**Ceylon.** — Our two subsidiaries, Messrs. B. B. Cressy and Company, Limited, and Messrs. Darley, Butler and Company, Limited, maintained their positions in their very different lines very successfully.

"**Middle East.** — In common with others, our associate company, Messrs. Spinney's (1948) Limited, had a somewhat disappointing year and is now adjusting its organization to the slower tempo of expansion which we must now expect. The long-term prospects continue good.

**East Africa**

"**East Africa.** — Messrs. A. Baumann and Company, Limited, had a satisfactory year, and our timber company in Tanganyika again made a small profit.

"**Canada.** — Our investments in Alberta are still in the teething stage. Further expenditure on plant at Loders Lime Company, Limited, will be necessary to raise production to a more economic level and enable the company to participate in the growing demand for lime products.

"In September last we took over the management of the Alberta Young Manufacturing Company, whose factory started production in October. We believe that both investments will justify themselves in due course.

"Two opportunities to expand our interests in British Columbia have recently presented themselves. The first is the acquisition of a majority interest in two well-established businesses in building supplies and brick-making through Pitkeathly Brothers, Limited. The second gives us an entry into the lumber industry by the acquisition of the Texas Creek Timber Company, Limited.

"**United Kingdom.** — Carbutt and Company (1928) Limited, what I have already written about rice markets illustrates the difficulties this subsidiary has had to contend with and which continue. Through Carbutts we have an interest in a grass-drying business in Yorkshire.

"**MacLurgart and Evans, Limited.** — Results for 1954 showed an improvement and a small profit was made. There are reasonable grounds for expecting the continuance of this upward trend for the company fully employed.

"**Peterhite Products, Limited.** — We consider that the prospects for the development of this company's processes and the marketing of its products are distinctly encouraging.

"**Oil Prospecting in Lancashire.** — Operations are still at a standstill, but a case to establish our rights to continue prospecting to a conclusion one way or the other is now being heard and a decision should be known within a few weeks.

"**Prospects.** — On the whole I consider prospects are more favourable than they were a year ago.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

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Company Report

# Selection Trust Limited Increases in Income and Profits

## Mr. A. Chester Beatty's Statement

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SELECTION TRUST Limited, will be held on July 14, 1955, in London.

The following is extracted from the statement by the chairman, MR. A. CHESTER BEATTY, circulated with the report and accounts:

"In my review last year I expressed the hope that our dividend income for the year ending March 31, 1955, would not be less than for the previous year. It is therefore a satisfaction that now present to you accounts which show just what has been the result out of a consolidated gross income from all sources of £2,704,112, dividends and interest amounting to £1,978,387, compared with £1,475,385, an increase of £502,992, which was mainly due to the higher dividends by the American Metal Company and by the Iron Corporation.

There were also favourable opportunities of making some direct investments and profits from that source rose to £176,000.

### Income Statement

After paying £1,082,813 for taxation, against £850,469 last year, the net profit amounted to £1,101,000, compared with £78,025. We felt it prudent to retain some of the increased profits in the business and this has been effected by adding £100,000 to general reserve, which has remained substantially unaltered for four years, bringing this to £225,000. In addition, £200,000 has been transferred to a special reserve fund after charging the cost of exploration work carried out during the year, amounting to £12,500; the reserve fund is at £52,500. There was a net amount of £24,618 to be added to our fixed investments and Government securities in order to bring them into line with the normal basis of valuation and this amount has been charged to reserves. The balance of £242,739 left for the investment reserve is provided as sufficient for its purpose.

"The final dividend recommended by the Board is 3s. 6d. per unit of stock, compared with 3s. last year and, with the interim dividend of 1s. 6d. paid in January, it will make a total for the year of 5s. per unit less income tax, compared with 4s. 1d. last year.

"The transfer of £200,000, which has been made in order to consolidate the various £100,000 shares are £200,000 in addition to the capital subscribed by the business. We have decided that it would be appropriate to capitalize part of the amount on the premium account and to make a loan to issue of new shares equal to fully paid-up capital of one new share for every 20 shares already held. I should like to say that, in the light of the forecast, it should be possible to maintain the present current rate of dividend for some years.

"As a result of the foregoing, the book value of our issued shares is £2,684,535, to £3,328,112. This represents an increase based on Stock Exchange prices at March 31, 1954, was £21,559,349, compared with £10,200,841, 1954, and this respectable increase is due to the rise in the market price of American and common shares.

"Our unquoted shares should have a substantial value because, as mentioned in the report, they include our holding in the Iron Corporation which alone

is valued at the last mentioned date at about £1,000,000.

### Basic Metals

Our main interest in basic metals continues to be held through the American Metal Company, whose net income for the year ended December 31, 1954, after provision for taxation, was £1,226,205 and exceeded that of the previous year by £200,000. In addition there is a dividend paid to Selection Trust Limited of £1,000,000. The American Metal Company's production of copper has increased by 20% over the year and our total interest in the company is now about 25% of its issued Common Stock. The company is in a sound financial position and its net assets of some £140,000,000 is placed on its investments.

"The principal investments of the American Metal Company are in companies concerned with copper production in North America, of which are Roan Antelope, Rhodesia Mines and through Rhodesian Selection Trust, through the latter, in spite of serious handicaps caused by an electricity and fuel shortage, copper production during the year ended June 30, 1954, at both the Roan Antelope and Matla Mines was at record levels.

"The American Metal Company is also substantially interested in Tsumeb Corporation in South West Africa, to which I shall refer later.

"The American Metal Company also carries on an active mining investment programme which, in co-operation with the International Nickel Company of Canada, has led to the recovery of high grade copper-iron orebodies on the Elliot Lake property near Newcastle, New Brunswick. The investment deposit will be returned to Selection Trust Limited, a private company controlled by the project and in which American Metal Company has an interest, the remaining 20% being held by International Nickel.

"We have a most interesting prospect in our investment in the Iron Corporation, the large metal province in South West Africa. The investment is now one of our principal assets and, in view of the fact that year after year our share appears likely to do very well in the long run, it is a most attractive investment.

"Our principal investments consist of holdings in the Roan Antelope Mining Company and in Tsumeb Corporation, which is now financed for conversion to an authorized rate of 25,000 tons of ore per year. The investment in the Iron Corporation is a most interesting prospect and the company has not only made a very normal production but also a very high profit. The prospect is most forward-looking.

"The expansion of the Iron Corporation's development which is being financed out of profits. This will involve the development of all deposits for some years in the future. The company is well placed to meet the requirements of the project and to pay reasonable dividends.

Our directors have the pleasure in Consolidated African Selection Trust, which was formed over 30 years ago and in Sierra Leone Selection Trust, which was established in 1934 and is wholly owned subsidiary of Consolidated African Selection Trust. Although profits from these companies for the year ended June 30, 1954, were some £23,000 lower than £2228,000 dividends totalling 3s. 9d. 1/2 per unit of stock was paid, the same as for the previous year. Conditions in the diamond business for the past two years have been satisfactory. In 1954, world sales of diamonds totalled 162.7 million carats, of which 145.6 million came from gem stones and 17.1 million from industrial grade diamonds. The total value was only £16,202 million, a decrease of £15 million from 1953 and £12.5 million from 1952. The combined assets of the companies owned by the central bank of Sierra Leone amount to a sum of £12.5 million. The highest quality diamonds

**Bikita Minerals**

In addition to its issue of share capital of £200,000, Bikita Minerals in Southern Rhodesia has been financed by loans totalling £1,100,000 contributed by American Coal Company, American Potash and Chemical Corporation, Trepan Mines, and others. Considerable progress has been made in production and in the construction programme. Expenditure is being spent to glass manufacturers, but the main object now is to prepare the mine for increased production of uranium-bearing ores to meet the requirements of a

country which Bikita is entering into with American Lithium Chemicals Inc. of Los Angeles. The latter company is owned by a group of investors. Bikita and American Potash Chemicals will produce lithium chemicals from Bikita. Through this medium, Bikita will profit both from the sale of ores and from sales of chemicals derived therefrom, and incidentally becomes another dollar earner for the Government.

As the financing of Bikita was contributed mainly by interest-bearing loans which must be repaid out of profits, it is unlikely that dividends will be paid for some time.

The investigation campaign in Canada, which is being carried out by Sierra Exploration Company, a subsidiary in Toronto, is entering into its final stages. Arrangements for the mining lease have been completed. The investigation has established areas of interest for further study, search of new business, and as well as progress in the investigation programme. Since it has been considered many mining propositions which have been submitted to it. The work calls for a high degree of technical skill, determination and courage. In view of the short duration of the Canadian season, progress is slow. Although new methods are now being employed which make for greater speed. We have great confidence of doing this work which we feel will be well repaid by our provision of risk capital. The changes in mining business and the changes in economic conditions in Canada are sufficiently adverse for this campaign to be abandoned.



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## Company Report

## Union Minière du Haut-Katanga

## Excellent Year from All Points of View

## Mr. E. Sengier's Annual Statement

Mr. E. SENGIER, chairman of the executive committee of Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, said at the annual general meeting of the company held in Brussels on June 23, 1955:

"Gentlemen, As shown by the detailed report which you have before you, the financial year-1954 has been excellent from all points of view — volume of production, subsequent financial results, start of our activities in the fields of nuclear energy and germanium production, increase of our hydro-electric capacity, development of ore reserves, elaboration of technical processes, design of new installations, or extensions of existing installations. These last activities are necessary to maintain the level of production already attained and will furthermore permit new increases of production.

The tonnage of copper sold and delivered during the financial year amounted to 274,500 metric tons, as compared with 199,000 tons in 1953.

On the other hand, the average selling price of this tonnage has been 33,600 francs per metric ton, equivalent to 30.50 cents per lb., a figure slightly lower than the average price for the 1953 financial year, which amounted to 34,700 francs, equivalent to 31.50 cents per lb.

These results and the increase in our liquid assets, in spite of important capital expenditure, justify our proposal to raise the dividend from 1,450 francs paid for the 1953 financial year to 1,600 francs for 1954.

## Results Summarized

"The characteristic figures of the financial year are the following:

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Net sales  | 10,932 millions |
| Net dividend   | 1,987 millions  |
| Taxes and duties   | 2,424 millions  |
| Royalty to the Comité Spécial du Katanga   | 629 millions    |
| Amortization   | 800 millions    |
| Total capital expenditure  | 1,378 millions  |
| divided as follows: —  |                 |
| Amount spent for the equipment of our hydro-electric Delcommaine and Le Marinel power stations | 557 millions    |
| Amount of other capital expenditure  | 821 millions    |
| Amount carried to reserves   | 750 millions    |

## Estimates Exceeded

"Our report gives you the copper production during the last 10 years. From 1945 to 1949, it averages 150,000 metric tons. At the general meeting for 1950 I told you that in 1950 we enter the period when certain production will be gradually increased. At that time, with a production of 141,000 tons for 1949, we contemplated a growing tonnage of copper which would reach 210,000 tons towards 1954. Our estimates have been exceeded: the figure of 274,500 tons having been attained in 1954. I recall that in 1952 we had arrived at 203,000 tons.

In my address to the 1953 general meeting I said at the time that our output might be stabilized on a level of approximately 210,000 tons per year. It is clear that the years following 1954, and despite expenditure for the completion of the Le Marinel power

station, for which we are making a provision in our present liquid assets, amounts equal to a normal depreciation should be sufficient to cover current expenditure for equipment and improvement of our exploitations.

"But in view of the evolution of market and of the development of our mining reserves in the Kolwezi region we have modified our programme, and expect, barring unforeseen circumstances, to be able to develop our production still further. This new programme will necessarily require higher capital expenditures than previously expected. Its amount is difficult to determine accurately and will vary from one year to another.

"But with favourable sales prospects, and on the basis of normal metal prices, these annual expenses should be largely compensated by the supplementary profits made on the additional tonnages produced. Our liquid assets are adequate to meet the financing of this new programme.

## World Copper Markets

"As regards the copper market, the report points out the irregularity which has prevailed during the year under review. The striking fact is the difference in the tendencies noted inside and outside the United States.

"The 1954 American production has decreased by 90,000 metric tons as compared with 1953, and the total consumption, i.e., the tonnage delivered to the industry is 210,000 tons lower than in 1953.

"Outside the United States the situation of the market is exactly the opposite: the production and consumption figures for 1954 show an increase in comparison with those of 1953. Consumption, in particular, is higher by 360,000 metric tons.

"On the whole, it can be said that up to quite recently the production of the new mines has not been very apparent, as it has been partly counterbalanced by the efficiency in production resulting from strikes.

## Company's Prospects Good

"It is to be noted that the first months of 1955 have continued to be influenced to a certain extent by factors which alter the situation of production and consumption. During the first months of 1955, the demand was strong and the stocks in the producers' and consumers' hands remained low. Metal quotations have been affected by this situation and gradually rose from 30 cents (1954 average) to about 35 cents. The additional world production of around 250,000 tons expected for 1955 should help to normalize the market.

"The prospects for Union Minière in 1955 are good. Our various production units and their disposal promise to be very satisfactory.

"Once more I wish to pay tribute to my close associates and to our European and African personnel for their devotion to the company and their care of the common interests, particularly the fate of the Native population, which we want to civilize and educate, giving them happiness in their work and security for the future. Our shareholders will approve the efforts we are determined to carry on in order to complete this task, our legitimate pride in which they will share.

"The annual report and accounts have been received just too late for review in this issue. They will be summarized in next week's issue."

**Company Report**

**James Finlay and Company, Limited**  
**Profit Largely Increased**

**Most of the Kenya Investments Give Satisfactory Return**

**M. W. Marr's Annual Statement as Chairman**

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF JAMES FINLAY AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held today, June 30, at the registered office of the company, 92, West Nile Street, Glasgow.

Mr. W. Marr, Chairman of the company, has circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1954, a statement from which the following excerpts are taken:

"From the accounts for the year 1954, which are now presented, stockholders will be glad to see that, as your board anticipated, there has been a considerable improvement in earnings. Our trading profit for 1954 amounted to £173,774, against a loss of £58,142 in 1953, and our investment income was £391,563, against £263,427, so that our total profit at £565,337 showed an increase of £354,057 over 1953.

**Dividends**

"From the total profit — to some details of which I shall be referring later — we have provided £310,000 for taxation and we have appropriated £88,498 to the revenue general reserve. We have allocated £70,000 to provision for staff allowances, and, after providing for the preference dividend for the year and the interim dividend of 2½% on the ordinary stock paid last December, we have declared a second interim dividend of 5% and are adding £13,144 to the balance in profit and loss account. In case some disappointment may be felt at the total distribution for the year, I should remind shareholders that our dividends for 1952 and 1953 were in excess of the profits earned in these years and we have considered it desirable — now that it is possible — to rectify that position to some extent.

"Turning to the balance sheet, capital reserves have been increased by £27,437, representing net gains arising from the sale of certain fixed assets and realization of investments, and the revenue general reserve now stands at £1,240,000 as a result of the appropriation from profits, to which I have already referred. Bank overdrafts and bills payable are up by £2,5874 and £51,078 respectively; general creditors, on the other hand, have been reduced by £373,919.

**High Tea Prices Deplored**

"Tea — This commodity has received so much publicity recently that a detailed review of market conditions during the past 12 months seems unnecessary, but, while we have welcomed profitable trading conditions, I feel I must say that we have deplored the high level of prices ruling at the end of 1954. The tea growing industry is now faced with many problems and imports which are not due to anything for which the industry itself is responsible. These are claims for bonuses for export agents, imposition of export duties by the Governments of the producing countries, demands made by the Indian Plantations Labour Act, and finally delay in arrangements for auction sales because of speculation.

**Record Profits**

"In my opinion, much of the unwarranted rise in prices could have been avoided if after the war the

London auction sale terms had been amended and brought into line with the terms at which all other produce is sold. To ask a buyer for a deposit of only £1 per chest when the value was anything from £25 to £35 and to allow him 90 days for settlement was opening the door wide to speculation.

"In my statement last year I pointed out that the existing level — then 45/70 for a plain, broken packet — was rather high in October 1953 and the rise to 66/10d. in December/January last and the fall now to about 35/2d. should be viewed in the light of that remark. As a result of the high prices, however, our associated companies have all made record profits after making provision for all liabilities.

**The Future**

"It is difficult to assess the future, but there seems to me no doubt that world consumption of tea will increase, and my own opinion is that production over a period of years will not out-strip consumption. What is obscure at present in the stock available in households, shops, with blenders, or in arcades, etc. — and the setback in auction prices which has taken place is probably largely due to the reduction of stocks in consumers' and dealers' hands with little, if any, replacements. I look for renewed buying at a fairly early date and, I hope, a reasonably profitable price for producers. I should say, however, that while producing companies are now in a sound financial position, a fall in prices to below production costs will lead inevitably to another crisis in the producing industry.

**Overseas Branches**

"Branches and Agencies — I have referred earlier to the improved trading figures, and this has come about partly from our home cotton mills, but mainly from our tea interests. Trading in the overseas branches was generally favourable, and as a result of the steps taken a year ago the results in West Pakistan — although still unprofitable — show a very great improvement. Trading in Pakistan is very restricted because of the severe limitations on imports and, while this position continues, successful trading will be very difficult.

"Our branches in India and Ceylon again showed satisfactory profits, and their results do not call for any particular comment. I visited Kenya recently, and, while our branch there has not developed so quickly as we had anticipated, most of our investments in that country are giving a satisfactory return.

**Africa Highlands Produce Company**

"General — Stockholders will appreciate that the increase of £277,141 in our investment income has arisen from our large investments in the associated tea companies, and as the final dividends recently recommended by the boards of these companies in respect of 1954 are greater than those for 1953, our investment income for the current year will benefit accordingly. Further, The Africa Highlands Produce Company Limited, after a very profitable year, has paid a dividend of 10%.

"Our trading income for this year will again be helped by our tea interests, and we have no objection to say that our trading generally will be unsatisfactory

Company Report**African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Limited**

(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa)

**Considerable Increase in Profit****Sir Ernest Oppenheimer's Statement**

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LIMITED, was held on June 23 at the registered office of the Company, 40 Foch Street, Johannesburg.

SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER, D.C.L., LL.D., (Chairman of the Company), presided.

The following is an extract from the statement by the chairman which had been circulated to shareholders before the meeting and accepted at the meeting.

In pleasure in submitting, for circulation to shareholders, the directors' report and accounts, the directors are committed upon the affairs of the Company and its subsidiaries, to be under review, during the course of our financial year, being the 15 months ended December 31, 1954.

It will be observed from the consolidated balance sheet that there was a decrease, compared with the previous year, of over £5m. in fixed assets. This represents capital expenditure during the period under review in our major extension projects of over £4m. against which the depreciation provisions on the whole of our capital assets have increased by a net amount of approximately £2,000. Reference was made in my statement last year to the further arrangement made towards financing our capital expansion programme by the issue, in October, 1953, of £23m. (U.K. Sterling) 4½% guaranteed loan stock 1958-1973; and this loan now appears in the balance sheet.

**Increase in Trading Profits**

It should be noted to revert to the manufacturing and trading profits for the period under review, of £2,668,823. This being for a 15 months' period, comparisons with previous years tend to be confusing; and to facilitate comparison both with the past and the future, I propose to use instead the manufacturing and trading profits for the 12 months ended December 31, 1954, leaving out the three months October/December, 1953. The comparative figures for the last three years are then as follows:—

|                    | Manufacturing<br>and Trading<br>Profits |
|--------------------|---|
| Year ended         |   |
| September 30, 1952 | £2,071,648                              |
| September 30, 1953 | £1,769,262                              |
| December 31, 1954  | £2,668,823                              |

It will be recalled that the reduced profit in 1953, compared with 1952, was due to an exceptional combination of adverse factors, to which I referred in my statement last year. The rate of profit in 1954 represents not only a recovery due to fewer adverse factors prevailing, but also an increase in the profits, beyond the 1952 level, of £59,175 per annum.

This increase is very largely attributable to the profits arising from several of our major extension projects, which came into production during the year, coupled with the fact that the volume of sales of existing products has also shown a considerable improvement. It would, I think, be of interest to refer briefly to the main products and projects concerned.

**Explosives, Fertilizers, and Chemicals**

The demand for blasting explosives, detonators and other blasting accessories, increased considerably during 1954, due to the improvement in the availability of

Native labour in the gold mining industry and the further progress in the opening up of new mines in the Orange Free State.

There was also an increase in our sales of fertilizer during 1954, due very largely to the late rains at the beginning of last summer, which resulted in fertilizer sales continuing at a level higher than normal during the October-December, 1954 quarter. Although we were seriously handicapped in our fertilizer business by railway transportation difficulties during the winter months of last year, the Railway Administration was fortunately able to assist us by moving large tonnages during the last few months of the year.

**Capital Extensions**

Sales of industrial chemicals and of cyanide ammonium were well maintained and in some cases considerably increased in consequence of extended plant capacity reaching the production stage. One of the largest items under this heading is the greatly increased output of sulphuric acid to the uranium extraction plants on the gold mines. But for the increased output of minerals available from our own mines, the uranium industry would have had to import substitute material at very substantially higher costs.

In the leathercloth field, keen competitive conditions have prevailed, and the immediate future prospects are somewhat obscured by certain intended changes in the import duties on leathercloth and its raw materials, which have been announced but not yet clarified.

The position and prospects of our subsidiary company, Rand Carbide, Limited, improved during the past year, and the recovery of the export demand for carbide, coupled with increasing local demand for carbide for new chemical manufactures, should secure a good market for that company's output of carbide.

**New Ammonia Plant**

Regarding our major plant extensions, the main projects now in production are the first stage of our new ammonia plant at Modderfontein (the second and third stages still being under construction), the fertilizer ammoniation and granulation plants at Somerset West and Urbogintwini factories, and the first extension of our Klipspruit cyanide factory (the second extension being still under construction).

**Chlorine Plant**

The new plants at Urbogintwini for the production of chlorine, caustic soda, and associated products and for increasing our sulphuric acid production are nearing completion and are due to start up within the next few months.

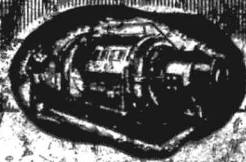
In addition to the production operations at our several factories and the large programme of construction work which we still have in hand, the Company has a number of other important activities. For example, we are expanding our research department, which is doing much important and potentially valuable work.

**Provision for Nitrogen**

In the latter extension programme mentioned above, in view of the continually growing demand for nitrogen in both industry and agriculture, we are at present engaged in planning further substantial extensions to our ammonia capacity. In the latter part of the life of our new ammonia plant at Modderfontein, of which the first stage is in production and the second and third stages still under construction, provision has been made for further extensions such as those now contemplated.



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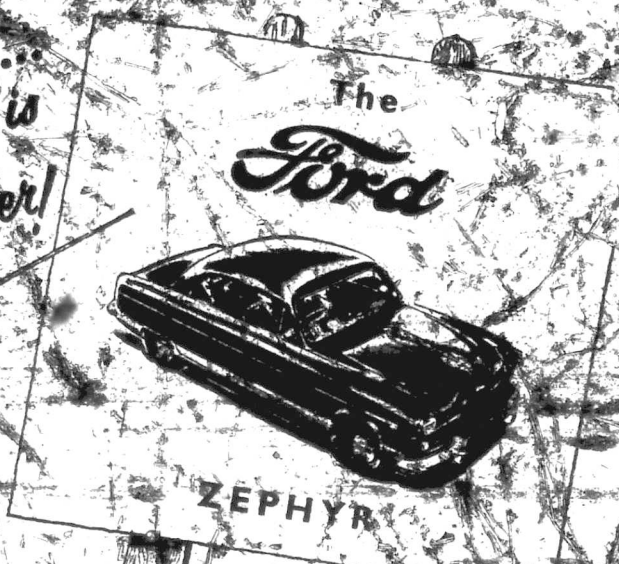
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