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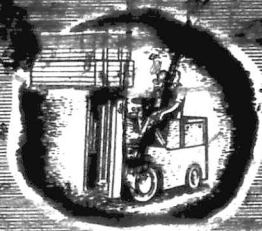
Thursday, August 18, 1955

Vol. 31 No. 1610

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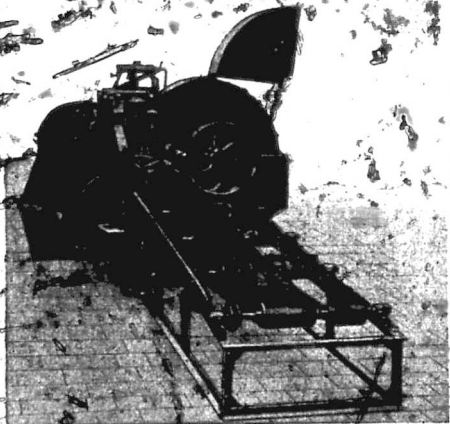
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Founder and Editor:

F. S. JOELSON

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1961

Vol. 2

No. 1610

30s. yearly post free

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**EGYPTIAN INTERFERENCE** in the affairs of the Sudan, an inagrant breach of the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement, has become so persistent and serious that Sayed Ismail El Azhari, Prime Minister of the Sudan, and until quite recently leader of the pro-Egyptian *claque*, has invited Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to lodge another diplomatic protest, and has said that his reception when he was in Cairo last month was such that diplomatic relations would have been severed if he and his ministerial colleagues had represented a foreign Power — the use of which term reveals his determination even now to regard Egypt as in a special category. Yet Egypt's endeavours to manipulate opinion in the Sudan appear likely to reach new heights (or depths) during the last stage of that country's journey to self-determination. Calculating that an all-Sudanese Government could be made appropriately subservient to Cairo's desires and designs, the military junta which has seized power in Egypt has not scrupled to employ pressure of all kinds. The character of the British rule which raised the Sudan from slavery to freedom, from penury to prosperity, was caricatured day after day by Egyptian politicians, journalists and broadcasters, none of whom would have been left at liberty to bear false witness against the British achievement unless their activities had had the blessing of the Revolutionary Council. Sudanese speakers and writers were simultaneously given practical encouragement to wage misleading propaganda in Khartoum, and politically-minded Sudanese were entertained in Cairo.

"Entertainment" and "encouragement" often took crude forms. Bribery was so common, and in some cases so lavish and

blatant, that it became a matter of common knowledge and discussion. Branches of Men's societies, never exceeded a few pounds a week, or even a few pounds a month, suddenly became possessed of thousands of pounds, and it is generally believed that in a few cases payments ran into five figures. Thus was the way prepared for that mastery, disguised as "Unity of the Nile Valley," of which Colonel Nasser and his colleagues had dreamt, and which they thought they had secured by the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement incautiously negotiated by Sir Anthony Eden as Foreign Secretary, though it should have been obvious to him and the Foreign Office that it was forecast in these columns at the time — the Egyptians would disregard the neutrality to which they had pledged themselves. Their activities, which had been no secret to the authorities in the Sudan before the agreement was concluded, have since assumed the proportions of a public scandal. That Egyptian manoeuvres and machinations greatly influenced the general election for the first all-Sudanese Parliament and Government is beyond dispute. The result was that Mr. Azhari, president of the National Unionist Party (a combination of eight splinter parties which all favoured some form of union with Egypt), took office as the first Prime Minister.

The military politicians of Cairo naturally congratulated themselves on the success of their operations, and for a time every public statement by the new Ministers in Khartoum provided apparent justification for the jubilation of the Egyptian dictators. In the last few months, however, and especially since his return from the

Mr. Azhari's Somersault.

Asian-African Conference in Bandung. Mr. Azhari has been at pains to show that he has completely reversed his policy. His former ardent allegiance to the principle of unity with Egypt has been abandoned, and he is now a forthright advocate of sovereign independence for the Sudan. Demonstrations in support of that policy have been arranged in many parts of the country, and the organs of Government, publicity and national education, have been instructed to employ themselves to commend it to the electorate. The somewhat of the head of the Government was naturally not appreciated by all his close colleagues, most of them applauded his decision, or at least refrained from opposing it, but he has recently had to dismiss two members of the Cabinet, one of whom was vice-president of the Government party. Whereas this reversal of policy has surprised and angered the Egyptians, it was expected by many Britons who, having lived half a lifetime in the Sudan, refused to believe that there was anything but as much support for union with Egypt as the N.U.P. leaders and adherents claimed. Even when Mr. Azhari was uttering statements which Cairo would be certain to relish and London denounce, members of the Sudan Civil Service of our acquaintance were confident that he would make the *volte face* when the process of Sudanization had proceeded sufficiently. Politicians and officials who had attained power and high salaries would, they argued, not be willing to share office and its perquisites with any Egyptians.

The developments of the last three months have, however, come as a severe shock to Cairo, where the controlled press has grown increasingly bitter in its denunciation of those Sudanese who stand for complete national independence. Mr. Azhari is now branded day by day as a stooge of the imperialists and as a separatist, a word which falsely implies that an existing union is in danger of being broken. The two States are, of course, completely separate and distinct, and it is the maintenance of that separation which enrages the Egyptian politicians, the more so because they had been telling the populace that one of the historic consequences of the attainment of power by the Revolutionary Council has been the achievement of "unity of the Nile Valley". The truth is that there has been no such unity, and that it now seems increasingly unlikely that there ever will be. This prospect affronts and alarms the junta, for it reveals its fundamental misreading of the

situation, general recognition of which might even bring down the Government. So Colonel Nasser, its head, and Major Salah Salern, his Minister for Sudan Affairs, in particular, find it advantageous to confuse the public mind.

Newspapers so heavily censored that they can publish nothing resembling the authorities now view each other in disparaging the Sudan Government, and

all its Prime Ministers and in giving prominence to reports which totally misrepresent the facts about the Sudan. Politicians from its southern provinces are being used to disparse the new Azhari policy, and in order to stir up further trouble in the South, Cairo Radio in this week is giving "special missions to the Upper Nile and Uganda." These broadcasts will assuredly prove as ineffective as those which were intended to help the Mau Mau terrorists in Kenya, but they nevertheless expose yet again the worthlessness of the underpinning of the Egyptian Government. Recognizing the risk that the country is about to show, the whole world that it mistrusts the neighbors which aspire to be its protector, Egypt is now recklessly staking everything on a campaign which closely resembles those launched by the Nazis whenever they coveted another territory, and Nasser is no more likely than Hitler or Salem than Goebbels, to succeed by these methods. Egypt, like Germany, has disclosed her ambitions too soon and too crudely. The Sudan, fortunately, is not yet in the predicament of Czechoslovakia or Austria. She can still rescue herself, which is the course for which all her well-wishers will hope.

The pity is that Mr. Azhari and his associates were so long beguiled by the Egyptian intrigues that they have, as a consequence, lost to the Sudan the services of many Britons who would have helped the country in its early stages of self-government if they could have counted on real independence for a State to which they were devoted. That deprivation, which cannot be corrected, is directly attributable to the unwise and unwary actions of politicians who cannot now find equally competent officials from any other source, as they are discovering to their surprise and chagrin. Self-government, they already begin to see, is not merely a stroll along flower-bedecked paths in the sunshine.

# Will Multi-Racial Governments Win African Support?

## Mr. Arthur Galbraith on the Chances of Racial Harmony

SOME OF THE MAIN AIMS which we appear to support in Africa are not easily reconciled with each other.

Why should we bother about Africa? Because we are an importing and exporting nation and because we are concerned about our defence. At a critical period in the history of the world, the Sudan is the Sudan. It is a vital area for our success in the Western Desert. We were flown across the continent and recalled there. It was important that that country was economically developed enough to do this, that the continuity of the bank of our armies was not against us. Other countries in Africa were similarly important. Will Africa be quite as available for our support as it concerns their defence too, for what kind of a life would the countries in Africa enjoy today if we had lost the world war?

My third reason for being concerned about Africa is the desire and need to export the values to which we believe — a rule of law and order but not of arbitrary government, a respect for the value of the individual and freedom of self-expression, a rising standard of living, a fair distribution of that standard. We would like others to share these ideals as a basis of a good life for human beings. If they don't share them we lack that vital element in defence — common moral conviction.

Many nations are critical of what they call colonialism. It is particularly disliked in Asia, Latin America and the Middle East. It has always been unpopular in the United States. People in Canada, Australia and New Zealand have little use for it. Yet Africa has been very much a continent of colonialism.

### Why We Went to Africa

The three principal reasons which led us to Africa have been common at other times and places. First came the ideal of exporting our own sense of values. It was certainly not in doubt in the days of our grandfathers, when Africa was being discovered. We who worked in the Sudan could not fail to inherit some of the ethical convictions of the first British administrators that they were bringing good. They felt faith that they were bringing a much better civilization to people living in a savage and barbarous environment. Even we who worked in the commercial sphere were proud to be bringing a higher standard of living under fair and stable conditions to people who before had known no way to get above penury and famine. The tremendous missionary factor in Africa, the sense of bringing spiritual hope and courage to people living in a twilight of society and fear, is perhaps the best example of this ideal of exporting our own sense of values. Allied to it was the temporal determination to end the slave trade.

The second reason for our coming to Africa was surely defence. The parceling out of Africa among European nations has not been unusual in the sense that other races at other times thought the acquisition of sovereignty over other countries a respectable human objective. Before our arrival the struggle between tribes was the perpetual state of affairs. The history of Russia, China, and India has not been fundamentally different. Colonialism in the case of one race claiming sovereignty over another is simply a story of those with overseas possessions.

\* Being an abbreviated version of his address at the annual meeting of the Africa Bureau for 1954, the full text is a pamphlet for sale.

Our third reason was the pioneer frontiersman spirit. There is nothing unusual in peoples seeking to export their values, nothing unusual in the acquisition of possessions as part of a balance of power system of defence. Pioneer frontiersmen in the past often repaid the original inhabitants and gave rise to much greater productivity. Looked at historically there is nothing that the names of the history of Africa compared with other peoples' history.

What gives colonialism such a stigma today? Largely the changes in the attitude to human conduct. The moral stigma has become so dangerous and costly that it is doubtful that we increasingly seek for peace and the reduction of differences. In the process our attitudes to empires have altered. It is important not to be sidetracked into attacking and detesting the past. What is challenging us is a quite new historical situation which demands new justifications for its existence.

### Mission

The sense of a superior civilizing mission, the pursuit of a political balance of power, and the pioneer frontiersman spirit determine the scene in Africa today. Our national sense of mission and our national pursuit of a balance of power have, however, been markedly modified, particularly since the first world war. Although one can trace origins of self-determination in the traditional policy of the British Empire in the Dominions and in the practice of the League of Nations, it seems to be intimately associated with the rise of democracy and our increasing common interest with America. British and American initiative has made possible national self-determination in the world.

The first problem is to reconcile the ideal of self-determination with the objectives of a higher standard of living, export of our beliefs, and defence of our beliefs. The second problem is in addition to reconcile self-determination with the pioneer frontiersman settler. The two problems continually interact on each other.

Is the ideal of self-determination an immediate matter that freedom is right and the lack of freedom wrong, or is it rather an attempt to set up rational, stable conditions in a more stable world? All Africa is in favour of control and up in some claimant standard of which it is extraordinarily hard to find any yardstick. We experienced this in the Sudan when educated Sudanese, pressing to terminate control, pointed to the many independent countries around them and asked why contrast justified the Sudanese continuing tutelage. Once one gets away from the "right is right" basis, justification for control rests on an assumption of superiority in some way, and this in turn implies an inferiority in some way, and becomes a very bad psychological basis for co-operation. These arguments impel us quickly towards self-determination. Indeed, relationships have sometimes improved only after scope for self-determination has been accorded, as a natural desire to trade on an equal and not as second-class citizens.

### Exporting Freedom

The differences in standards and conditions give rise to doubt when one tries to reconcile self-determination with a higher standard of living and the export and defence of the values we believe in. Who is getting the freedom anyway — the whole primitive nation, or the small educated class, or the old lords and feudal society? Will one group seek to dominate another? Will the whole country go back to the control of the fall prey to some other nation which holds a different view about the empire? Will it end up as a dictatorship?

Differences in degrees of sophistication have an effect on competition. Africa has been seen in contrast with the rest of world civilization as Latin America or Asia. Some parts of Africa are more sophisticated than other parts. Northern Sudan and the southern Sudan, West Africa than Rhodesia. The differences in sophistication must cause differences in the nature of self-determination if competence to carry on the development is to be realistically considered. In a sense the more sophisticated are more likely to be disarmed. To give up one's own control to some other imperial control is

is left a sucker, and discredits that vital aspect of self-determination which finds its fulfilment in the attempt to reduce conflict in the world. To give up control without arriving at the answers to these questions is a policy of drift where the world needs some confidence of aim. But some plan and time to catch up the rest of the world do seem essential if the situation is to be honestly faced.

Foreign investment and foreign help are indispensable if people living in primitive conditions are ever going to get off the ground floor. Almost the most important world problem of our time is on what terms foreign investment and help are to be obtained and what is to come in return for these territories? A great deal of the cause of higher standards of living in the world can be attributed indirectly to overseas foreign investments. While legitimately seeking economic and social progress, have few of our peoples not also been the cause of the national progress has not been so welcome to the nationals of the countries involved.

**New Investment Methods Needed**

Particularly since self-determination has become so generally supported, as an alternative between local and local standards of living, the foreign political control and the ownership of almost all economic assets by foreigners, have been brought together for bitter dislike and attack. Consider all the traditional investing policy economic imperialism and say that it is inevitably associated with capitalism. Although their own doctrines are not necessarily accepted as a better alternative, these historical methods investment do present an open flank for attack just because the methods are so disliked by the natives of under-developed territories. Discovery of some new method of investment is thus a paramount world need.

The mere ceasing of investment is no solution, for peoples of the countries concerned seldom have the resources in savings or technical ability to raise the standard of living. Yet the most obvious, and perhaps natural, effect of this dislike is the ceasing of private investment in such territories. While the local national suspects and dislikes the foreign investor, the foreign investor himself shies off. He sees no reason to risk continuation of his assets, prohibition of the transfer of his earnings, regulations against the employment of nationals in posts of high salary irrespective of competence, or the possible instability of an inexperienced Government which self-determination has newly created. He tends therefore to take his money to countries where there is less likely to occur, and profits are likely to be greater; and he finds these alternatives mainly in countries which understand his investment language, in the U.S.A., Canada, Europe, and Australia, where with high purchasing power and high standards of demand there are ample opportunities. In the process developed countries get more developed. Under-developed countries acquire their self-determination, but find it difficult to raise their standards of living. The dangers of a split world become greater.

**Immigrants' Living Standards**

In Africa you see the whole process of this vividly. The overseas immigrant has a higher standard of living than the locals. These differences in standards, the foreign political control, and the foreign ownership of economic assets are beginning to be the subject of dislike and attack. You get the influence of this attitude among local political elements, in local councils, in local co-operative societies, and generally among the educated Africans. Such people tend to be the leaders of opinion. One gets the impression that they are actively interested in a higher standard of living, and particularly in more education and better health facilities.

But it is suggested that these can be provided only by foreign investment and foreign immigrants, and they show considerable aversion to it. Having little to lose and knowing they fear that in the process the foreigners will have the best-paid jobs and the highest dividends while they remain surplus to the lower-paid working class; they are afraid that the economic assets of their country will be used and exhausted mainly for foreign benefit; and they fear that foreign economic ownership and foreign personnel will strengthen the foreign political domination.

Just as this aversion to foreign investment is appearing in Africa, the foreign investor is tending to shy off territories where self-determination is a prominent political project. By contrast, investors have been since the war put great deal of capital into the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia because the political control by white immigrants there, and the higher demand of a more developed European community, offer more attractively the kind of environment they are used to. For the same reasons investment has tended to be greater in Kenya than the rest of East Africa. Once again, the discovery of some new method of investment which gets rid of the causes of this dislike seems to be a paramount need. How are we to reconcile self-determination with the pioneer

frontierman settler? These are the expressions of these attitudes which are not peculiar to Africa, but are common throughout history. One can find these attitudes in the history of the opening up of the southern and western frontiers of the United States in the 19th Century, or in the history of the expansion of Russia to the settler story in Africa. These attitudes are a sense of pride in their pioneering achievement in going abroad and carving a new life for themselves, a persistence of the frontier feeling of doing this often in a hostile environment and an impulsion of any outside control of men's activities.

The settler tends to fear that this way of life will be swamped, and with it the economic basis of high living standards, doubts the capacity of the indigenous man to take a rational place alongside present nations, claims that he knows him far better, because he lives beside him, and resents such boasts who don't do so much for the benefit of the matter. Moral judgments from the standpoint of people's social structures when one is not personally involved are not so sound. By contrast, for few countries or sections of society can claim perfection in this respect. But the matter in Africa cannot be decided by the settler alone, for it is not he alone who is affected. Our own ideals, our own contribution to the world, our own trade interests, our own defence, in all of which the settler is involved with us — are concerned in this problem, and far more the indigenous Africans, for whom we have assumed responsibility and who form the vast majority.

**Racial Ratios**

In the whole of Africa there are thought to be some 200 million of European origin and about 210 million of African origin. The indigenous African tribes — in the Union of South Africa some 24m. European to 8m. African; in Central Africa some 200,000 European to 6m. African; in Kenya Uganda and Tanganyika combined some 70,000 European to 19m. African.

The policy of self-determination and that of apartheid are clearly contradictory. To prevent a major clash between these two policies we have introduced a compromise zone in the Central African Federation and in East Africa, where it is hoped the ideal of a multi-racial society can be substituted. This is seen as an element of new experiment in it. Nationalism has many drawbacks, particularly the difficulty of the investment gap, and may well be outdated in the world. If European and African resident in Africa could settle their fears of each other and work together, might a higher standard of living be achieved than by a policy of self-determination? A bigger unit for common operation, as in the Central African Federation, with economic advantages while a resident European sector of the population would be an attractive contact for investment provided there was racial harmony.

But what are the chances and conditions of racial harmony in Uganda, where the combined European and African elements does not amount to 1% of the population? We have declared that the political destiny is to be mainly an African State. The first step in this direction has, however, been influenced by the multi-racial society concept. The best educated African residents have been given political representation in view of their numerical position. In the Sudan a similar step towards self-government a few European officials were included for their personal or official position. But in Uganda it is non-official race representation.

**Racial Destiny**

The nature of motives is confusing. It here seems to slow with self-determination because of inexperience, and racial majority is understandable, but political race representation suggests a slowing down of self-determination because of a tiny minority of foreign immigrants. Certain elements in Uganda have at once objected. We have opened the door for Uganda to a destiny similar to its northern western neighbours where there was no such arrangement. Why do we need it in Uganda?

In Tanganyika a start has been made in the same kind of multi-racial manner. Once again, the foreign immigrant population does not amount to much more than 1%. A recent United Nations Mission has recommended self-determination for Tanganyika in 20 years. Whatever the merits or demerits of this timing, the issue is confused by the multi-racial political complexion. Presumably the reason for the multi-racial nature of these first steps is the argument that it must be quality and not numbers which matter, at least at first, possibly quality of contribution to the economy of the country. An internal yardstick of differential racial standards is used as the basis of a political constitution.

It is to be permanent replacing the practice we use ourselves is a process of R to protect the quality element of society against being swamped by people unaccustomed to democracy? Is this the best way to achieve this purpose. Is this scheme likely to cause co-operation with the African majority? Do other countries with a multi-racial population when there is a tiny majority of other races?

In Kenya the European and Asian elements combined represent about 3% of the population. The Europeans and Asians have accepted the first step towards multi-racial political control. But if Uganda is to be made an African State, why not Kenya? Presumably because the European and Asians who live there are more numerous than in Uganda. The first step towards a multi-racial Kenya is the formation of a central African federation with Kenya, Uganda and Central African Republic. The domination by the Europeans in Southern Rhodesia. The domination by the Europeans in Uganda was said to be feared of domination by Europeans in Kenya. Is acceptance and co-operation with Europeans likely to be greater under a multi-racial constitution of universal self-determination? Apart from the centrifugal pull operating on some of the British colonies, the British and other Africans in the Gold Coast, Uganda and other territories, other influences may make a multi-racial political set-up. One of the most powerful of these is our own education system. We teach African students our own history and our own beliefs which are steeped in freedom. We use the tenets of our own curriculum which encourage the formation of critical, comparative, and personal judgments and not mere obedience to state-imposed doctrines. We attempt to teach them our ideals; and all this is necessary, if our objective is self-determination and the set-up of a rational country in a

rational world. The students go abroad to Europe, America, India, etc. They do not do so because of a minority of more civilized people, the conditions are arranged multi-racially. Irrespective of students, many in Britain and the U.S.A. think the existence of special political privileges for any race is out of date and wrong. There is also the effect of opinions from Asia and Russia, which are opposed to relics of colonial control in the position of a standard of nationalism. Opinions easily absorbed in press, radio, and travel. There is internal separatism which makes it difficult for Europeans and Africans to feel that they are sharing a common ideal. With such immense differences and standards of civilization it is natural that Europeans should live in the way they feel at ease and Africans in the way they feel at ease. The bridge of common ground between them is not great especially as inevitably the European are the employers and the Africans the employed. With all the influences operating towards self-determination as other countries, it is a multi-racial political set-up really going to get African support? And if it does, what are we going to do? To defend it against self-determination means opposing with our right hands what we advocate with our left. Here is the complex in our own objectives which frustrates confidence. Why have they to defend and what have we to defend in this mixture of motives?

## East Africa's Dependence on Overseas Investors

### Africans Should Be Encouraged to Share in Industrial Development

IT WAS FREQUENTLY REPRESENTED TO US that it was desirable to stimulate the development in East Africa of industries other than agriculture, partly as a means of generating new income, and partly as a means of absorbing in employment some of the population which was held to be redundant in the overcrowded areas.

The second reason does not commend itself to us as a main ground on which to formulate public policy. New industrial developments should not be thought of in the language of relief works which are not as a rule economic, and which in any case do not generally afford employment to any large number of persons.

We therefore approached the problem by considering the prospects for new industrial development which will make some significant contribution to the geographical income of the territories.

Mining has contributed less to the economic development of East Africa than to other African territories. This may not always be so, and we should welcome a rapid growth of that industry on account of the addition it could make to the real net income of the territories, and of the indirect economic advantages that we are mainly concerned here with industries of the manufacturing type.

#### Lack of Manufacturing Experience

Apart from the possibilities of oil refining near the coastal ports, we do not think that any significant development of manufacturing industry which relies upon imported raw materials is likely to occur in the foreseeable future. The transport cost of conveying raw materials from distant sources, coupled with the lack of an industrial experience suitable for this type of manufacture, are obstacles which are not likely to be readily surmounted. Large-scale mineral exploitation could effect an important transformation of the economic situation, and this possibility should not be ignored.

The increase in the value of the net product of African agriculture in Kenya is small compared with that of non-African agriculture. Whereas the net product of non-African agriculture increased nearly three times from £7.2m to £21.1m from 1947 to 1953.

*Being extracted from the Report of the East Africa Review Commission 1953-55 (Cmd. 947, 175-6d.)*

that of African marketed produce only increased from £2.1m to £4.7m. The value of African subsistence agriculture increased over the same period from £15.2m to £23.8m and remained five times the value of African marketed produce. These measurements are an indication of the extent to which African agriculture has lagged behind the general economic development of the Colony. They also illustrate how the backward condition of African agriculture has hindered the expansion of the territorial market for other types of production.

In 1951 the value of the net product of manufacturing industry in Kenya amounted to £0.7m, or approximately 12% of the total net geographical product exclusive of African subsistence agriculture. In 1947 the corresponding value was £1.1m, or only 12% of the total. The number of Africans employed in manufacturing industry in 1952 was 42,000, or approximately 10% of the total in paid employment. In Uganda the number of Africans employed in manufacturing industry, including electricity, in 1952 was 23,600, or about 13% of the total in paid employment. In Tanganyika the corresponding number was 22,500, or 5%.

#### African Wage Earners

In Kenya between 1922 and 1953 the number of African adult males in wage employment increased from about 133,000 to 359,000 — a rate of increase of 3.25% per annum; and the rate of increase has not varied appreciably throughout the period.

In 1952, taking the three territories together, there were some 926,000 African adult males in paid employment. In 1948 the African adult male population between the ages of 16 and 45 numbered some 3.1m., and if we assume that that total increased by 1.5% the corresponding figure for 1952 would be 3,715,000. Thus about one-quarter of the total number of African adult males could be said to be in some form of wage employment.

Of those in employment about one-half were employed in agriculture, forestry, and fishing. Another 20% were employed in central and local government service, and only a little over 11% in manufacturing industry and mining.

In Kenya about one-half of the agricultural labour force (of about one-quarter of the total labour force) was employed on farms in the Highlands, the remainder

being employed in the plantation industries of coffee, tea, sugar and pyrethrum. In Tanganyika the real industry alone employs about one-third of the total number of Africans in paid employment.

It will be observed that even within the range of agriculture, employment is associated in the main, and particularly in Kenya and Tanganyika, with the investment of imported capital.

Of the total East African Indian population of 183,000 in 1948 some 51,000, or 30%, were gainfully employed, and of the total European population of 44,000 some 22,000, or 50%, were gainfully employed. These figures constitute at present the main source of foreign exchange for the East African economy, and it is at once apparent how small these resources are when compared even with the present total of Africans in paid employment, and how much smaller they would become in relation to a greatly expanded African labour forces in search of paid employment.

We have no doubts about the importance of enabling Africans to acquire the special skills which are required in modern industry, or about the importance of creating conditions which would allow Africans to exercise the greatest degree of lawful enterprise of which they are capable. Indeed, many of our recommendations are directed to that end. But the acquisition of these skills and the successful exercise of that enterprise will not be accomplished in the short period. We are thus compelled to recognize an important manpower limitation on any large-scale economic development of East Africa.

European Ability

If development cannot be accomplished under African initiative, energies and control, there must still be a large measure of dependence upon non-African capital and managerial ability. In that dependence, however, which is liable to generate suspicion and mistrust among certain sections of African opinion. An atmosphere of fear and suspicion is not conducive to the growth of successful new enterprise.

The economic development of East Africa has been almost entirely the result of non-African capital and enterprise. Even in Uganda, where cotton and coffee are successfully grown by African cultivators, the initiative did not come from indigenous enterprise but from outside experiment and pressure. At no time was it represented to us by African witnesses that the indigenous population was able to provide either the capital or the organizing skills which would be required for any significant degree of further industrialization.

The basic poverty of the regions imposes very strict limits on the saving capacity even of that section of the African population which has succeeded in entering the exchange economy, and whatever savings are possible in that section are almost entirely cannibalized, and very properly so, into small-scale improvements in their economic enterprises, whether in agriculture or trade.

It is, of course, possible that some amount of compulsory saving might be imposed upon African producers with the object of providing resources for new capital projects, and in Uganda this has been done as an element in the price stabilization schemes for cotton and coffee. It would be true to say that these schemes were designed to impose forced saving for the purpose of financing new industries expansion, but in the circumstances which subsequently emerged it became possible for Government to have effect to a policy of compulsory saving which formed an part of the original conception. Even where capital formation is possible as a result of compulsory saving there remains the question of the diffusion and control of the new capital investment and of the new industries which it is hoped to promote.

Here the direction and control of new capital can be conveniently vested in the State, as in the case of public utilities, services, no particular difficulty need arise. Sometimes it is suggested that the Colonial Governments might be encouraged to finance the creation of new industries which would not otherwise have been established, and that some of the forced saving which had been imposed upon the public might be

devoted to that end. This view is commonly expressed by those who wish to weaken the dependence of the territories on external capital for its economic development.

We do not think that Colonial Governments are equipped to establish and operate new industries whose prospects are uncertain and whose failure, if they are ill-managed, would be bound to affect adversely the credit of the Government which was responsible. They do not have the resources in qualified personnel, and would be obliged to enlist the help of personnel from outside the territories. None of us think it proper that any of the proceeds of forced saving should be invested in such highly speculative ventures.

Since we do not suppose that Colonial Governments would be able to raise external capital to finance ventures of this type, the Government which contemplated such a policy would have to depend upon compulsory domestic saving for the purpose. We are unable to suppose such a proposition, so large an amount of new capital could be raised from a population whose resources are small, except by the imposition of a rate of forced saving which would impose an intolerable burden upon the populations and cause a very real discouragement to their ordinary productive activities.

Forced Savings Objections

When reference is made to the greater industrialization of East Africa we understand that reference as meaning not only a few very large industrial projects in the more advanced territories, such as the abandoned iron and steel project in Uganda, but a diversification of new undertakings in a variety of industries. In that sense we are unable to suppose that Government ownership and control of industries is an appropriate, even if the necessary capital could be obtained by a process of forced saving. We think it would be objectionable to impose forced saving on a group of indigenous producers in order to provide capital for what is generally known as private enterprise.

The resources which the Government can command should be concentrated on the provision of basic services, not dissipated in the promotion of speculative enterprises which would not otherwise be undertaken. It is not without significance that at the very time when the Government of Uganda was diverting capital into a number of private industrial projects, it was failing to make adequate provision for roads and communications which would have encouraged the expansion of cotton and coffee production.

It is sometimes suggested that the Governments might with advantage assist outside enterprise to pioneer new industries by making a state in the venture, and the availability of such Government capital, it is said, might induce an enterprise to locate itself in East Africa rather than elsewhere. But the argument has grave practical dangers. External enterprises, having the knowledge that the Governments were prepared to take a capital interest in new projects, might be under a strong temptation to seek assistance of this kind even when they did not require it, and would be in a strong bargaining position to obtain it, if they could show that there were other regions in which they could conveniently settle.

Encouraging Monopolies

Moreover, there is no certainty that the Governments' interest would be limited to providing part of the capital required. The temptation would be great to seek, and to obtain, other concessions to ensure as far as possible that the enterprise was made profitable. We do not consider that this kind of protection or the creation of monopolies, which might result from the policy is to be commended.

New enterprises over a diversified range of industries which will cater in the main for the territories' markets of East Africa are likely to be of comparatively small size and are not likely to be of a type which will make much appeal to overseas institutional investors. They are more likely to confine their Colonial investments to Government and public authority issues. Not is the private investor overseas likely to invest in small Colonial enterprises of which he has little knowledge and over whose affairs he can exercise little supervision.

The creation of a stock exchange in Nairobi by providing a regular market for the shares of comparatively small industrial enterprises may make some little improvement in the attractiveness of this type of investment to overseas investors, but it would be unwise to expect too much of a change of this nature. In most cases it will be necessary to rely upon the overseas investor who comes with his investment and directs his own enterprise or upon a comparatively small overseas business which is prepared to set up a branch or series of branches. Efforts are being made at present in this type of individualist.

In both these cases the new overseas investment is likely to mean more immigration into East Africa. In the one case the immigration is likely to consist of persons who will wish to take up permanent residence in East Africa; in the other case permanent residence is possible but less probable. But unless

public policy is favourably disposed towards the immigration which is likely to accompany the inflow of capital, and being with it the requisite enterprise and managerial ability, it may be doubted whether the new industrial development which is desired will in fact occur.

In certain African circles new industrial expansion is both desired and feared: desired because of the contribution which it can make to the income-earning opportunities of the African population, and feared because of the increase in political and economic influence which it is thought will accrue to non-Africans if the capital required for the expansion has to come from overseas.

### Allaying African Fears

In some cases this fear is so pronounced that those who might otherwise be prepared to sacrifice the advantages of further industrial development for the other-wise desired income-earning opportunities are content with the status quo and related to the leasing of land for new industrial sites. In other cases again it is associated with the notion that the economic development which is made possible as one in which large numbers of Africans are unable to participate.

It is important to allay these fears and, in so far as possible, to remove the misapprehensions which are commonly associated with them. The apparent inability to participate in the visible economic expansion of East Africa is often the result of a slavish adherence to tribal law and custom, and of the attitudes of mind which are fostered by an adherence to the subsistence economy. With these attitudes of mind there is no possible compromise because to look as an industrialist can be no economic expansion in which to participate.

But some of the fears which are expressed are of a different source, especially when they are expressed by Africans who are eager to share in the general expansion and are prepared to depart from the "conscience" of those tribal concepts which are incompatible with economic progress.

There is the notion that non-African enterprises are founded on technical knowledge and a managerial experience from which the African is excluded, that these enterprises become a monopoly of those who own them, and that the exercise of this monopoly position restricts the benefits which these enterprises bring to the African sector of the economy. Considerable efforts are now being made to provide facilities for technical instruction to Africans, but the effect of these increased facilities depends upon the extent to which Africans who have been trained are enabled to make use of their acquired skill. Anything which restricts the range of occupations which Africans may enter also restricts their opportunities to make use of acquired skills, and the particular skill of management cannot be acquired except through the opportunity to work up to executive posts.

### Managerial Quotas

It has been suggested that non-African firms above a certain size should be required to employ at least a quota of Africans in their managerial staffs, and that precedents for this suggestion lie in the practice in other countries. There are difficulties in this proposal, some associated with the definition of managerial grades and others with the administration of the requirement. It would obviously be easier to enforce a requirement of this kind in the case of large business units employing large staffs and more difficult for small firms.

In the case of large firms there may be certain advertising value in the claim that their policy to employ a number of Africans in their managerial staffs, and this might be true even if some of those so employed did not earn the salaries they received. But for small firms there is no advertising value in such a policy. For them it must be shown that the policy pays and that the Africans employed in this way justify their salaries.

The success of such a quota system does not commend itself to us. On the other hand, we think that the provision of facilities whereby Africans can obtain technical and other forms of instruction should be accompanied by the removal of racial exclusiveness both at the technical and administrative levels. The railway workshops of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration provide a striking example of how it can be broken down elsewhere. But to achieve that result requires strong and persistent pressure from Government and a public declaration that it is the policy of Government to exert that pressure.

We do not believe that Africans in East Africa can be encouraged to start new industrial enterprises and operate them with any reasonable prospect of success by the simple expedient of lending them money on easy terms. The difficulties which stand in the way of direct African participation in industry are not primarily financial but proceed from lack of managerial skill and experience. Loans may be helpful, provided they are accompanied by the most careful supervision,

both as a protection against undue loans, and as a means of assisting the African where his weakness is located. If his knowledge and experience were his failing, and if the removal of this deficiency had a public benefit, it would be to promote direct African participation in new industrial development should concentrate.

Mineral exploitation has made a small contribution to the economic development of East Africa. In 1951, 95% of the exports of Northern Rhodesia consisted of minerals, the corresponding proportion was 33% for Southern Rhodesia, 24% for the Gold Coast, and 60% for the Belgian Congo. By contrast the proportion for Kenya was 6%, and for Tanganyika 3%, while for Uganda it was negligible.

### Mineral Exports

The value of mineral exports from Tanganyika rose from just over £500,000 for the quinquennial period 1923-27 to £14.1m. for the quinquennial period 1948-52. It was suggested to us in evidence that Tanganyika appears to be entering upon a period of expanded mineral exploitation and production.

The developments so far cannot be taken as an indication of the mineral potentialities of East Africa. The region as a whole contains vast areas about which little is known. Five years ago the Geological Survey of Kenya had been covering a geological survey, even if of reconnaissance type, of the entire country. In the quarter of the territory had been covered by reconnaissance geological survey.

Dr. William Purfery, chief geologist of Kenya, wrote: "Prospecting has been sporadic both in locality and time, and often carried out by persons of no technical skill. It can safely be said that a large proportion of the country has not been adequately prospected, and that a forecast of the ultimate mineral potentialities is unwise until much more geological surveying and prospecting has been carried out."

Only about one-sixth of Tanganyika is covered by good geological maps, somewhat under three-fifths by poor maps, and three-tenths by no maps at all. The Geological Survey is attempting to go over the whole Territory and map it geologically as a basis for development, but the director estimated that at the present rate of progress it would take 20 years to complete this work.

Modern mineral exploration is a very costly, protracted, and highly specialized enterprise. It requires expensive mechanical and scientific equipment and involves exploration at great depths. This means that when embarking upon it must be able to plan their activities over large areas in order to carry out systematic prospecting, and they require for this purpose exclusive prospecting licences over such areas for long periods of time, and in areas where they will be granted mineral rights, under suitable conditions, fair both to them and the State, and such as to give them a real interest in undertaking the risks involved. These risks are not only that they are unable to obtain and embark very considerable amounts of capital for the purpose, but over long periods of time can afford to enter upon it. The skilled personnel on which it depends (such as mining engineers, geologists, geophysicists, and the like) is scarce, and the opportunities for mineral exploration exceed the supply of both the personnel and risk capital available.

### Foreign Competition

In view of the existing handicaps to the discovery and economic exploitation of minerals, the East African Governments should in their mining and taxation policy at all times bear in mind the overriding fact that their territories are competing with the rest of the world and with highly mineralized areas in Africa itself, when they attempt to attract those who might be prepared to devote resources to the search for minerals. It must also be appreciated that East Africa is at present a marginal area in which the attraction for the investment of capital from abroad has a very low priority.

It is another example of East Africa needing the enterprise and capital of the outside world more than the outside world needs East Africa. In this case East Africa needs the outside world very much indeed, but this is not always realized. We have found an equivocal attitude which is based on the belief that somehow, since minerals are like a hoard in the ground, provided one knows where they are, Governments or local authorities can with impunity make such conditions for the removal of the hoard as they think fit, since the minerals will at worst remain untouched.

This is a dangerous attitude. If the hoard is not

(Continued on page 176)

# "If Egypt Uses the Methods of Hitler": Mr. Azhari

## Prime Minister of the Sudan Protests against Egyptian Pressure

SAYED ISMAIL EL AZHARI, Prime Minister of the Sudan, said in Khartoum when addressing a crowd of several thousands on the occasion of Kurban Bairam:—

"Owing to our knowledge that the British and Egyptian Governments are inclined to be represented in the international commission which is to supervise the impartiality of the elections for the Constituent Assembly, I have requested the Governor-General to express the Government's opposition to this representation. This opposition was inspired by the unanimous and unequivocal wish of Sudanese public opinion, as echoed by the different organizations and organs, that the commission should not be subject to the conflicting interests and at least suspicion that it was subject to influence.

View would find support in the express provisions of the Anglo-Egyptian agreement which provided that the two contracting Governments will accept the recommendations of any international body which may be set up to this end. That phrase indicates that the two Governments cannot be a party to the decisions of the commission.

For the above reasons, the Government will categorically oppose the participation of any interested party. As a logical consequence of this argument we had to ask that the Sudanese should not be represented, bearing in mind that the commission can co-opt any members who may be required to supply such information as may be found necessary without having the right to vote.

### Protection Against Corruption

"My Government is determined to eradicate all forms of external influence and intervention in respect of any individual or section of the Sudanese people. Despite the fact that we are confident that the wishes of our people have been made abundantly clear and that there is no doubt in their hearty support of complete independence, yet the Government cannot lightly shake off its responsibility to provide within its means the free neutral atmosphere requisite for self-determination.

"Although these final steps have been reduced to a mere formality, it is our bounden duty to protect our people against corruption and all attempts to falsify its will. We are keen to expel any threat launched against our country, and we will not falter to take the measures necessitated by any situation that may arise.

Fellow countrymen, you are approaching a great historical moment that will not repeat itself in the history of the Sudan. It is your duty to appreciate its vital importance to the freedom and progress of your country for generations to come. The indifference of a citizen and his response to foreign propaganda for a personal interest would not be a small crime.

"The people must be free from fear; they must be courageous and brave, and should fortify themselves against lack of confidence in themselves, in their national Government, and in their rights to freedom. The people must forget their personal misunderstandings and should be free of partisan differences to face this critical stage in the history of struggle for freedom. They should stand as one bloc and a united front, and it should be the duty of all classes to exercise patience and make themselves ready for the achievement of the major goal, deferring their demands until the freedom of the country has been achieved.

"Most of the defects and injustices have been left over by the past regime, but soon they will vanish as the dawn of freedom and independence appears on the horizon.

"It is our duty to make the task easier for those responsible for public security, as it is our task to promote peace at this historic hour, realizing that the irresponsible acts in-

spired by those plotting against the unity of the country, exploiting the goodness of the simple people, is a sharp stab to the freedom of the country. What happened in the Eandé area is a powerful event and proof of what danger such destructive elements can cause."

### Ready to Counter Plots

"The Government will not hesitate to take the sternest action and will always be watchful of those who disturb peace or plot against the unity of the country. We are ready to any criminal attempt and ready to carry out any destructive plot and shall always be responsible for security, and that the Government's responsibility of the Government until the country has passed this stage quietly and peacefully.

"It is not our policy to enter into any military agreement, because this will curtail our freedom and independence, and we shall never do away with freedom for which we have long struggled.

"I am very clearly in banding when I said that the Sudan wishes to be friendly to all countries and live in peace and co-operation among the freedom-loving countries, and that we hope to be members of the United Nations. This policy was reflected in what we said in the Anglo-Egyptian Conference. However, we have been party to the resolutions passed and embodied in the final communiqué, and I am confident that the Sudanese people will not be misled by the misleading rumours that are authored by the enemies of the country.

"We have covered many miles on the road to freedom, which is now within our reach. No power is capable of obstructing our object, and we will soon come to the point of shaping our relations with other countries by our free will and according to our own interests.

"I opened my mind and heart to our brothers in Egypt when I visited Cairo last week. A large number of my colleagues accompanied me in order to explain everything and set the facts before them as forcefully as we can, and we feel that we left no doubt as regards our determination to safeguard our independence and maintain the most friendly and co-operative relations with the Egyptian people. It was my duty towards the Sudanese and Egyptians as well as to insist on discharging my mission in the face of many embarrasments and a good deal of unpleasantness.

### Appeal to Colonel Nasser

"I would like now to repeat once more my request to my brother Premier Sayed Gamal Abdel Nasser to attend in person to Sudanese-Egyptian relations, which are being so frequently perturbed by irresponsible elements in the Cairo Radio and Press. If my appeal should find its way to his heart, I am sure that Premier Abdel Nasser will do a lot to preserve in our minds the jovial picture of Egypt which stood for a long time as a true friend who participated in our struggle ahead.

"On the occasion of Rasadhan Bairam I made reference to an offer made by Egypt that the uncontrolled Nile waters should be divided equally between us and that the offer would be presented in writing. Unfortunately, a considerable delay has taken place in submitting that written offer, causing an atmosphere of doubt and lack of confidence. On July 26 in Cairo I received from Major Salem Egypt's written offer, which I handed to the Minister of Irrigation to present it to the experts and technicians who are now studying it. On this occasion I wish to refer to allegations about our contacts with the Americans concerning this offer. Such allegations deserve our scorn.

"In conclusion, I make once more the pledge that we will not rest before our complete sovereignty and independence are achieved.

The Prime Minister has also made the following statement on his visit to Cairo as head of a Sudanese delegation:—

"Our visit to Egypt was in response to Egypt's invitation to attend the liberation festivals and the anniversary of the Revolution.

"It was decided that the delegation should include a large number of my comrades in order that they might explain the true situation in the Sudan, and to confirm the tendency and true desire of Sudanese public opinion towards the independence of the Sudan, while maintaining relations of friendship and brotherhood with Egypt. This was the subject of the discussions in all the three lengthy meetings, the first of which was held at El-Azhar Palace on Sunday evening, July



24. in the presence of Colonel Gamal Abdul Nasser and some of the members of the Revolutionary Council, the second and third meetings were attended by Major Salah Salim on the Monday and Tuesday evenings.

"We were able to conduct and to continue these talks in order to explain facts and to arrive at the purpose of the important errors in spite of the incidents and setbacks which would have normally been the result of these talks and to return to Khartoum in a few days, because we were conscious of the importance of this vital moment for the future of two countries, and being eager to fulfil this duty for the sake of history and that of the Sudanese and Egyptian peoples.

"We were able at these meetings to listen to what had to be said and to convey to them very plainly and frankly that we wanted to say concerning the situation in the Sudan, the necessity of public opinion more than the independence coupled with the great desire to maintain the best cordial and friendly relations with Egypt.

The Sudanization Committee has held its final meeting, and the British member has left Khartoum for London.

The Egyptian Government newspaper *Al Gounhouria* declared last Friday that, because of the "disgraceful behaviour" of the Sudanese Prime Minister, there was now practically no possibility of a free and neutral atmosphere prevailing during the self-determination period. The newspaper alleged that Mr. Azhari was a party dictator and an imperialistic conspirator working in the interests of Great Britain, whose plot was directed not only against the Sudan and the Nile Valley but the whole Arab world.

The same issue of the newspaper attributed to the Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia the allegation that British policy in Africa was designed to annihilate the African peoples in order that Britons might settle in their territories, and that it was part of the policy to arouse friction within the Sudan so as to separate the Sudanese from their Egyptian brethren.

On the previous day Cairo Radio had openly criticized Mr. Azhari. It said that Major Salem, Egyptian Minister for Sudanese Affairs, being concerned at the condition of the Sudanese Army, had offered to supply it without cost with military academies and aircraft, but that, to the surprise of Egypt, Mr. Azhari had declined both offers, preferring to buy "obsolete British arms at high prices" for which purpose he had sent military missions to the United Kingdom. The broadcast suggested that "imperialists" in Whitehall controlled the separatists in the Sudan.

#### Prime Minister "Ill-Treated" in Egypt

At the beginning of this week Mr. Azhari suggested in an interview with the Khartoum correspondent of *The Times* that H.M. Government should protest against infringement by Egypt of the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement on the Sudan, and should insist on an international supervisory commission so composed that it would meet the wishes of the Sudanese, who felt that it should not contain Sudanese, British, or Egyptian members. Such a supervisory commission had been a British conception, he said, and Britain, which had observed impartiality, should see that it was observed by both co-dominions at the end of the transition period.

Speaking of his recent visit to Cairo with a number of ministerial colleagues, the Prime Minister said:

"We wished to see all the Egyptian Government's proposals that our two countries must be friends, and so attacks on one against the other should cease; and that the Sudanese people had an ever-increasing desire to cling to their independence. We were not received as friendly guests. We were ill-treated. If we had represented a foreign Power the treatment we received from our hosts would have made a break-off diplomatic relations.

When asked about his past support for a unionist policy, Sayed Ismail said that he had indeed supported the union of an autonomous Sudan under an Egyptian constitutional monarchy in much the same relation as existed in the British Commonwealth, but that events in Egypt had changed his views.

Concerning possible attempts to create chaos and instability in the Sudan, the Prime Minister said that if they were to use the methods of Hitler and infiltrate a fifth column across the northern border, and he hoped they would not, his Government would take the strongest measures, but he felt confident the Sudanese people themselves would counter any attempts to create chaos.

#### Electoral Dates

"Of the future of the Sudan, the Prime Minister said he hoped to speed the process of self-determination as much as possible. His arrangements stood at present the election for the Constituent Assembly could be held early in December; the new constitution could then be discussed during the first months of 1956; and a further election, under the new electoral laws, could be held before the rains came, perhaps in March. If members of the Constituent Assembly wished to discuss the constitution before the election, he was anxious to avoid that, but the following November, but he was anxious to avoid protracted debates, such as had taken place without a constitution for so long. He mentioned the Self-Government Statute, and added that, with some alterations, it might serve until the requirements of an independent Sudan had been ascertained.

On the previous day Sayed Sir Ali el Mirghani, leader of the Khatalla sect, had called upon the people and the political leaders of the Sudan to agree to determine the future status of the country by a plebiscite, and to resort to an election for a Constituent Assembly. His statement was interpreted to mean that Sayed el Mirghani is now committed to a policy of independence.

#### Buying Support

His great rival, Sayed Sir Abdel Rahman el Mahdi, has consistently favoured independence.

A caustic comment on the activities of the Egyptians is being attributed in Khartoum to him. He is said to have suggested that the Constituent Assembly should consist of 2,000 members, because it would be much more difficult to buy 2,000 than 200 members.

Sayed Abdel Rahman said in Khartoum on Monday that he fully supported the proposal that the future status of the country should be decided by direct plebiscite, rather than a Constituent Assembly, because a plebiscite would make it impossible for any foreign Power to influence the wishes of the people. Moreover, it would leave no room for allegation that the decision had not been honestly made.

Since all parties now wanted a plebiscite, he hoped the co-dominion would agree to amend their agreement in regard to the Sudan. Meantime the arrangements for the election of a Constituent Assembly should provide the maximum protection against bribery and perversion of the will of the people.

Cairo radio broadcast on Monday the text of an official note on recent Anglo-Egyptian conversations about the Sudan which the British Embassy found it necessary to issue as inaccurate.

A Note delivered to the Embassy on Sunday from the Egyptian Government stated that Egypt had proposed to suggest that the international supervisory commission in the Sudan should be composed of a Briton, an Egyptian, and two Sudanese, together with neutrals who would exceed in number the representation of those three countries. Britain was said to have preferred one Briton, one Egyptian and five neutrals.

When the Egyptians insisted on the inclusion of Sudanese representation, the British are said to have suggested that the commission should be composed wholly of neutrals. Thereupon Egypt put forward the idea that the chairman should be a Russian or Ukrainian. That having been rejected by Great Britain, Egypt, according to the Note, expressed the hope that the matter could be left to the Sudanese Parliament.

#### Dinka Telegram

A spokesman for the Embassy said that summaries gave an inaccurate picture of the proceedings. The fact was that Great Britain had been guided throughout by the principle that the commission should be fully neutral and acceptable to Sudanese opinion.

Sayed Santing Bong, a Dinka from the Bahr el Ghazal Province, who is Minister of Stores and Equipment in the Sudan Government, said in Khartoum that he had joined the National Unionist Party in the conviction that it would achieve independence for the Sudan and that the south need not fear domination from the north.

A gathering of Dinka leaders had telegraphed to Khartoum: "We stand behind the Government till death. Let the military dictatorship be aware of this. Let us go forward to freedom and independence."

Mohamed Nur el Din, vice-president of the National Unionist Party until his dismissal last week, now claims that he has dismissed from the party the Prime Minister and most of the other Ministers.

# Transitional Agreement Signed in Buganda

## Kabaka Now Likely to Return in Latter Part of October

A TRANSITIONAL BUGANDA AGREEMENT, which introduces the new constitution and prepares the way for the return of the Kabaka, was signed yesterday in a committee room of the Lukiko by Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of Uganda, and by the Kabaka's representatives. Before the signing took place short speeches were made by Sir Andrew and Mr. Paulo Kayuma, Chief Minister of Buganda, who said the whole nation of the Buganda should be proud of H.M. Government, for there is no doubt that this is the best and is the right thing.

Sir Andrew said it was an occasion which gladdened everyone, no more than himself. He read a telegram which he had received from Sarawak from Mr. C. Mox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, expressing delight at the good news from Uganda. After paying tribute to all those who had contributed to the result and followed constitutional methods in a manner which should be an example to others, the Governor emphasized the need to face the tasks which lay ahead for the benefit of the people.

### Kabaka's Representatives

From his seat beside the Kabaka's empty throne, Sir Andrew stepped down from the dais and signed six copies of the agreement, followed by Prince Paul Badru Kangulu, Mr. Mubyangenda, and Mr. Andrea Kyemwa, the Kabaka's representatives. Those who acted as witnesses were the Attorney-General of Uganda, the Resident of Buganda, the three Ministers of Buganda, 10 county chiefs, two of the Kabaka's nominees in the Lukiko, and the four elected members.

In accordance with the agreement, the three representatives of the Kabaka were sworn in by the Regent to act until his return.

Prince Badru Kangulu, a great uncle of the Kabaka, is a Muslim; Mr. Mubyangenda, father of the chaplain to the Kabaka, is a Protestant; and Mr. Kyemwa, who was a page at the court of Kabaka Mutesa I, who died in 1884, is a Roman Catholic.

### Simple Ceremony

The ceremony was a simple one, without uniforms or guards of honour. These will be kept for the signing of the main agreement later by the Kabaka himself.

A telegram was sent to the Kabaka by the Lukiko welcoming his choice of representatives to sign the transitional agreement in his behalf.

The Lukiko has yet to elect its first Speaker and to give orders for the election of the Buganda members of the Legislative Council.

It is expected that the election of the Buganda Ministers and members of the Uganda Legislative Council will take about six weeks, and that the Kabaka will return to his country six weeks later, possibly at the end of October.

The main and transitional agreements had been accepted by the Great Lukiko on Friday when they were presented by Mr. Mikuru Kintu, chairman of the drafting committee, who also presented the formal minutes and proposed exchange of letters. Letters commending the agreement by the Kabaka and Mr. Kenneth Diplock, Q.C., legal adviser to the Lukiko, were read by Mr. Kintu.

### Unanimous Approval

Although, after all the relevant documents had been read, some members wanted further time for consideration, approval was unanimous when the Chief Minister put the question. A formal resolution accepting the agreements was later drafted and approved.

The agreements follow broadly the recommendations of the Proposals Committee, modified in certain aspects by the sub-committee of the Lukiko over which Mr. Kintu presided. A request by the sub-committee for direct elections now for the Buganda members of the Legislative Council has not been granted, but direct elections will be introduced in 1961, or there if the Buganda Government can produce a workable system by then.

There has been opposition on the part of the Regent

to participation in the Central Legislature, which has now been overcome. The main reasons for the deportation of the Kabaka were his refusal to accept the Government's decision that a time-table for Buganda independence could not be given, his demand for the separation of Buganda from the rest of the Protectorate, and his refusal to nominate Baganda members of the Legislative Council.

Even today considerable opposition to such participation by Buganda in the Central Legislature is expressed in the local Press, especially in view of the appointment of an Asian Minister, some Baganda regarding this as a step towards a multi-racial Government. It is suggested that the Baganda members should start with the Legislative Council from within.

By the new agreement disputes about the exercise of the powers of the Regent may be taken to court rather than the question of the appointment of an Asian Minister to the Central Government remains at the discretion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and is regarded as a political rather than a legal issue.

### Kabaka's Undertaking

The solemn undertaking to be given by the Kabaka before taking office as a constitutional monarch reads:

"I do hereby undertake that I will be loyal to Queen Elizabeth II, whose protectorate Buganda enjoys, her heirs and successors, and will well and truly govern Buganda in accordance with law, and will abide by the terms of the agreement made with Her Majesty and by the constitution of Buganda; and that I will uphold the peace, order, and good government of the Uganda Protectorate, and will do right to all manner of people in accordance with the said agreements, the laws and customs of Buganda, and the laws of the Uganda Protectorate, without fear or favour, affection, or ill-will."

## No Change for Seretse

LORD HOMER, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, told a Labour Party delegation last week that the Government could not reconsider the position of Seretse Khama. He referred to his statement of July 28, which said that the continued good government and well-being of the Bamangwato Reserve require that Seretse should abstain himself from the Protectorate until an alternative chief has been securely established with his own Native administration. The Resident Commissioner in Bechuanaland, Mr. R. Forbes Mackenzie was specially brought to London for consultations. The delegation consisted of Mr. James Griffiths, Mr. Wilfrid Burke, Mr. P. Knight, Mr. T. Liberg, and Mr. Sam Watson, accompanied by Mr. John Hater, the party's Commonwealth Officer, who recently visited Bechuanaland. He said that the Bamangwato do not regard the decision to keep Seretse in exile as final; there was a widespread desire for his return, not necessarily as chief. Mr. A. Dodds-Parker, Under-Secretary of State, was also present.

## Embu and Meru

MR. R. E. WAINWRIGHT, provincial commissioner of the Central Province in Kenya, has forecast that the Embu and Meru reserves will in 20 years be the richest in Kenya. They contain some of the best land in the Colony, land consolidation schemes are becoming popular, and the districts may expect to derive considerable profits from coffee and tea. Since 1951 African coffee growers in the area have increased from 250 to 5,131 (of whom 1,773 planted for the first time last year). Mau Mau, realizing the prosperity which coffee was bringing to the district, attacked coffee nurseries and murdered an African coffee instructor. Tea-growing has been started on a stretch of land six miles long and 200 yards wide. Posters contrasting the misery caused by Mau Mau with the happiness to be won by supporting the administration are abundant to have had a great effect.

## Maintenance of Public Order

### African Congress Has Strong Arm Gangs

TWO AFRICANS, Messrs. Sokoto and Nbuluyato, voted against the Public Order Bill at its second reading in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, but the two other African members, Messrs. Chilsho and Ngandu, voted in favour of it. And the 21 European members, official and non-official.

The members for African interests, Mr. H. Franklin, emphasized that the Bill would not deprive Africans of the right of free speech at public meetings, the whole intention being to prevent intimidation by the African business interests or any other body which used strong-arm gangs.

Mr. Franklin said that he had recently received a letter from the African National Congress demanding his resignation, with the threat that if he did not do as they suggested his life would be made unpleasant for him. Congress, he declared, seemed to purge itself of undesirable elements, and it would have nothing to fear from the Bill.

Father Flynn disagreed with those Africans who thought that the Bill would prevent public meetings or muzzle Africans at them. He quoted the recent statement of the Governor that "no law-abiding citizens need fear this legislation, as it is designed to prevent those who contemplate a breach of the peace or wish to take upon themselves powers which properly rest only in the hands of the Government."

Mr. A. Williams, the Chief Secretary, was emphatic that one of the main purposes was to ensure that the ordinary man should be able to express his opinions freely without fear of intimidation from strong-arm gangs. For what legitimate purpose, he asked, should anyone want to take any weapon to a public meeting?

### Logical Opposition

It was illogical to oppose the Bill and yet purport to defend freedom of speech. Mr. Sokoto's claim that the intention was to silence Africans was completely invalid; he had either not studied the Bill or was not scrupulous in his criticisms. The Government's duty was to ensure that the humblest inhabitant should be free to go about without fear, and that was the real purpose of the ordinance.

A similar Bill, likewise prohibiting the wearing of political uniforms and the maintenance by private persons of bodies of a military or similar character, was sharply criticized in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament last week, when four of the 26 members of the Government actually voted against it.

Mr. A. R. W. Stummes, Minister of Justice, argued that it was necessary to bring Southern Rhodesian legislation into line with that of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and that it was better to pass the Bill now as a precautionary measure than to have to rush through legislation if an emergency arose.

Clause 10 was especially attacked. It provides for imprisonment up to a year for publication of any statement, rumour, or report likely to cause fear and alarm to the public and to disturb the public peace, knowing or having reason to believe that such statement was false. It provided, secondly, that to plead ignorance of the falsity of the statement should be no defence unless it could be proved that reasonable measures to verify its accuracy had been taken before publication. The Minister agreed to delete the second part of the clause, which had been strongly criticized by the Press and the Rhodesian Guild of Journalists.

## Dropping a Brick

MR. W. RENDALL, Ndola's M.L.C., thinks that farmers on the Copperbelt should be permitted to use the natural resources of their land to make bricks. To show how well a farmer could produce them, he held one up at a recent meeting of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council, waving it around for all to see. The Speaker told the demonstrator that "we must conduct our affairs on the lines of the House of Commons." Bricks are not allowed here. Mr. Rendall replied: "This is simply an example of what a farmer can do." The inspector of police on duty, however, was ordered to remove the brick, which Mr. Rendall handed over without further protest.

## The Federation and the Union

### Drawing Further Apart Politically

DESPITE A STRONG COMMERCIAL LINK between the Federation and the Union of South Africa, the two countries were drawing further and further apart politically. Lord Malvern, the Federal Prime Minister, at a banquet given by the Kitwe Chamber of Commerce.

Discussing the new trade agreement with the Union, Lord Malvern said: "The trade between the two countries is a real and substantial link, and it was very important to have an agreement on this realistic basis. In effect we are pursuing policies which are very different and which are leading us in entirely opposite directions. This process appears almost certain to continue."

"The Union do not like our policies. We do not think theirs are suitable to us. But the southern and central part of Africa is a vast area, and there is plenty of room for different political concepts. In fact, in this area we find British Colonial policies, Union policies, Portuguese and Belgian policies, apart from our own. It is impossible to suppose we can take our policies pursued in all parts of this area into one mould."

### Refusing to Differ

"The main thing, so far as the Union and the Federation are concerned, is that we do not regard one another as sheep which have strayed from the fold. We must both realize that there are certain fields in which we must agree to differ."

Lord Malvern maintained that the Federation's cost of living would rise only negligibly as a result of the new customs duties. Goods affecting the cost of living formed only a portion of the 22% fiscal payments formerly made to the Union in South Africa. He said that Union manufacturers would have to reduce prices and absorb some of the increase themselves.

Turning to Copperbelt labour problems, Lord Malvern said that a solution must be found to the problem of race relations in the industry. It was territorial matter, he said, but he did not think he would be out of place in suggesting that in all such cases solutions must be flexible and capable of adjustment to meet changing circumstances.

## Mr. van Eeden's Manifesto

MR. G. F. M. VAN EEDEN, who is to fight the Kafue by-election for the seat in the Federal Parliament made vacant through his recent resignation, has now issued his election manifesto. It states that his main object is to strengthen opposition to the Federal Party Government. He stresses his loyalty to the Queen and the British Commonwealth; deems it of paramount importance that in one part of the Federation (Southern Rhodesia and the railway area of Northern Rhodesia) the European interest should be overriding; that the African interest should be overriding in the other part (Nyasaland, Barotseland, and North-Eastern Rhodesia). His third principle is the attainment, when the constitution permits, of full dominion self-government for the European part of the Federation. This to be under a constitution "ensuring the strengthening of Western civilization in Central Africa." The last principle is the establishment of two African Protectorates—one in the west and one in the east—under British administration or under the joint trusteeship of British and Dominion Governments.

## Confederate Expulsions

THE CONFEDERATE PARTY has expelled two members, Mr. Stanley Gurlag and Mr. C. R. I. Weekes, both formerly on the executive. Mr. Gurlag said that they had been expelled because they had expressed opposition to the pact recently signed by Mr. Dendy Young and Mr. G. F. M. van Eeden, the former Federal Minister for Kafue. They are to form an independent Confederate Party.

## Kenya's Deep Debt to Great Britain Investment Continues at High Level

KENYA'S COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT and the deep debt of that country to the British Government and people were the main points emphasized by Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of the Colony, when he addressed the annual session in Kisumu of the Federation of Asian Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa. Sir Evelyn Baring said:

"That we are able to see our way ahead is due to a large extent to the remarkable degree of assistance received from the United Kingdom Government. With great wisdom that Government have agreed that we should continue to run our own affairs, and that only the broad heads of expenditure and revenue should be agreed once a year; and this has been done with great skill by Mr. Vasey.

"Secondly, in spite of the burdens on the United Kingdom taxpayer, they have in broad outline accepted our view that our level of taxation should be judged against the level of taxation in other countries which compete with us in attracting new industries and new investment. This great support which we have received proves beyond any doubt that membership of the British Commonwealth is no empty phrase, and that the United Kingdom Government will stand by us in times of difficulty.

### Taxation and the U.K.

"Your president has said that the present high degree of taxation in the country is a cause for concern. This taxation would have been very much higher had it not been for the assistance provided by Her Majesty's Government.

"A most important fact is that, whatever stresses and strains the emergency has produced on our internal economy, the flow of investment into the country has not been adversely affected. It has continued at a high level, and we have many examples of world-wide experience who are fully qualified to judge the security and future prospects of Kenya.

"The East African Portland Cement Company has recently outlaid some £2m. on their new factory at Sultan Hamud. The East African Bag and Cordage Company has invested £300,000 in a soft fibre mill. This week I had the pleasure of performing the opening ceremony of the Kowama power station, which forms part of a scheme representing a total investment of £4 million. The East African Cement Co. (East Africa), Ltd. has invested some £200,000 in the construction of metal windows and doors.

"A great number of smaller concerns with an investment value of £100,000 or under include companies who will produce paper bags, mineral water, biscuits, cardboard boxes, clothing, and electrical dressings, to name a few.

"Many interesting concerns are planning development programmes over the next few years. These include Brooke Bonga, Ltd., Kenya Canners, Ltd. and the Kenya Aluminium and Industrial Works, Ltd. It is of particular note also that Unilever propose to produce margarine and soap in considerable quantities.

### The Right Direction

"Kenya is moving in the right direction. It is moving towards more active co-operation between people in all communities; and if we are working together that people come to understand one another better and to develop better relations. This, I hope, will be the result of a mixed Government. It will not merely be that the Ministers will learn to work together, but that they, as leading people in their communities, will influence the people of their communities, and particularly, if they are elected ministers, their own constituents.

"The support of the Asian commercial community in encouraging African trade is appreciated by Government. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is promoting schemes which will make it possible for African traders, artisans, and business men to play a much greater part in industrial and commercial development. Loan schemes already operate in Nyanza, and recently a grant of £40,000 has been obtained from the Foreign Operations Administration of the United States, which will be matched by a similar sum to be provided by the African district councils and other local authorities. It will then be possible to extend schemes operating in Nyanza to other areas.

"Training courses have been devised to assist, in particular, African adults. General advice will also be available in the

various offices on such matters as the availability of wholesale supplies, displaying of goods, etc. At present the African can be sued in the courts only in respect of a limited amount of credit granted to him by wholesalers. It is hoped soon to change the law in respect of this amount of credit. I am very well aware of the essential role which agriculture and industry play in the economy of Kenya. Further expansion is most desirable, and I can assure you that Government will, wherever possible, assist development.

## African M.L.Cs. Appeal to Mau Mau "Give up Anti-Social Activities"

LAST WEEK, 64 terrorists were killed, 15 captured, and 50 suspects detained in Kenya. Six more, including Muraya Muthia, a Mau Mau leader, are believed to be directly under Dedan Kimani, the self-proclaimed commander-in-chief of the "African Liberation Army" were killed on Sunday by security forces near Nanyaa townships.

An appeal to terrorists to "give up the struggle which is ruining the progress of the Kenyan people" was made last week by non-official African members of the Kenya Legislative Council, who said it was high time the Mau Mau stopped their anti-social activities. A statement, which was signed by both the M.L.Cs. as well as their colleagues, contained the following:

"We appeal to the terrorists to cease their part in the struggle. They should give up the forests quickly and give themselves up. Such an act would contribute greatly to bringing the emergency to an end. This in turn would enable the Government and its supporters to devote greater attention to constructive work in the reserves and townships for the benefit of the women and children whose progress is now being hindered by British men who have taken to the forests for no useful purpose.

Mwangi Mumbo, a Kikuyu who had escaped three times from custody, had been acquitted by the Supreme Court on a charge of unlawful possession of two revolvers. The Chief Justice said that there was no evidence against him to except his presence in the room in which he was captured, and nothing to show that he knew that the firearms were concealed there.

### Thirty-Five Mile Ditch

The Embu Ditch between 10 and 20ft. deep and 15 ft. wide, now extends from end to end of the Embu district, a distance of about 35 miles. Patrolled by tribal police, it has proved an effective obstacle to terrorists wishing to enter the reserve from Mount Kenya.

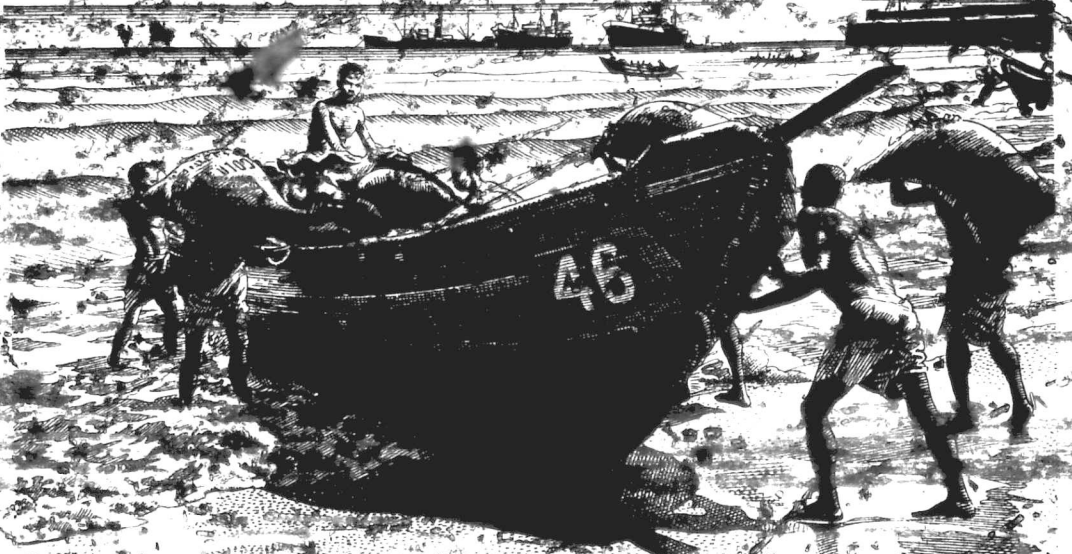
A prison without bars run by Father Gilardi in the Meru district for juvenile members of Mau Mau has been visited by the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring. In two camps, one for youths and the other for girls, there are courses designed to turn them away from terrorism by practical instruction in agriculture and trades, as well as primary academic training. Only one youth has escaped since September. Eleven youths and one girl have been released. Financed by the Meru African district council, the camp is conducted by the Consolata Mission.

After six months spent in the Masai Reserve to restore the tribe's morale and for the purpose of driving Mau Mau gangs from the Tanganyika border, five platoons of the Kenya Regiment have left the area. Senior Chief Ole Sengali presented the regiment with a shield and a spear hooded by Masai warriors before the coming of Europeans.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Bn. The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, which has served in Kenya against Mau Mau terrorists for 22 months, has left Mombasa for Liverpool.

## African Resettlement

EIGHTY AFRICANS have now been placed on the Kato settlement in the Machakos district of Kenya, with holdings ranging from 25 to 35 acres and under rules governing limitation of stock and inheritance. The number of farmers can be increased when further water supplies become available. At Makueni 62 more families were settled during the June quarter, making 295 in the first half of the year, and bringing the total since the scheme was started to 1,209.



**ACCRA.** The illustration is a tribute to the dashing watermanship of the cheerful Fanti paddlers who man the surfboats—a well-known feature of the waterways of Accra. Flying between the shore and the ships of all nations, which lie at anchor over a mile out beyond the shoals, they skim fearlessly over the great waves, their sturdy craft loaded with all types of cargo from cocoa beans to motor lorries. They play a vital part in the commerce of Accra, for the port has no deep-water harbour, though it handles about one-third of the imports of the Gold Coast.

How long their skilful trade will continue to flourish is uncertain for the great increase in the wealth and commerce of the Gold Coast has already led to an extension of the modern port facilities at Takoradi, while 17 miles to the east of Accra work is in progress on a new port at Tema.

Accra is the capital of the Gold Coast, a steadily progressive country with a population of over four and a half million people.

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



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



## Letters to the Editor

## The Multi-Racial Delegation from Kenya

## Views of Group Captain Briggs

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—May I comment on your footnote to Mr. Shiffey Cooke's letter in your last issue? Individual members of the delegation from the Legislative Council of Kenya may well have expressed the views to which you refer in your quotation from your leading article on the subject of the visit of the Kenya delegation (which of course there was clearly entitled to do) but on various occasions on which I had the opportunity of speaking on multi-racial Government, I believe that I made my views quite clear on the main points, which I would summarize as follows:—

(1) That multi-racial Government as such is here to stay, and that I did not seek to destroy it, but to make it work;

(2) That I believed inter-racial co-operation to be essential for the future well-being of Kenya;

(3) That I considered modification of the present form of Government in Kenya to be necessary in order to make it effective and realistic;

(4) That if multi-racial Government is to be really successful it will be essential for the representatives of all races to adopt a strictly non-racial approach to the problems which face Kenya.

I think that Mr. Cooke was right in drawing attention to a certain tendency to give a wrong impression of the purpose of the delegation's visit. The delegation may well be cited as a good example of multi-racial co-operation, and indeed it was, but it should not be interpreted as a vindication of the existing form of multi-racial Government in Kenya. There is no doubt that the delegation worked as a team and that the relations between the representatives of the different races could hardly have been more friendly, and I hope most sincerely that this may prove to be a happy augury for the future.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.1.

L. R. BRIGGS.

## A Round-Table Conference for Kenya

## Selecting African Representatives

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Any move by the people of Kenya to find a solution to their problems must be given the greatest possible encouragement and welcome. It is important, however, that those taking part in the conference, such as that proposed by Mr. Wacey, should be men who command the confidence of at least the majority of their respective communities; for otherwise any "peace" arrived at would face the constant danger of repudiation.

In this respect, may I ask how it is proposed to select the African representatives at such a conference? African political activity has been rendered impossible by the emergency, so that it is not possible to have the Africans represented by men drawn from their political organizations. Nor can it be confidently assumed that the existing African members of the Legislative Council would fill the gap, since it is agreed on all sides that the present arrangement for selecting African members is unsatisfactory. Indeed, the Kenya Government has appointed a commissioner to report on the best means of electing/selecting African M.L.A.s. On the other hand, the non-African communities have full facilities for normal political life, as well as freely elected representatives on the Legislature.

It thus seems to me that the excellent idea of a round-table conference might founder on this rock, and I

suggest that the conference should be postponed at least until the Commissioner on African representation has made his report. At such a time it ought to be possible to have a conference attended by real representatives of all Kenya's communities.

King's College,

Yours faithfully,

Cambridge.

A. K. MAYANJA.

[Some Europeans in Kenya are known to us to share Mr. Mayanja's view. We also know that some M.L.A.s in this country consider that postponement until after the general election in the middle of next year would be wise. If that postponement were made with African assent there might be much to be said for it. It would be most unfortunate, however, if such a decision was interpreted by the leaders of African and Asian opinion as designed to evade issues which affect all the communities.—Ed.]

## London Reception for Rhodesians

## High Commissioner Entertains Ministers

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Lady Rogers held a reception at Rhodesia House on Monday evening for Mr. Cyril Hatty, M.P., Minister of Finance, Mr. Geoffrey Ellman-Brown, Minister of Housing, and the members of the Southern Rhodesia Bisley Team. Those present included:—

Major T. Anstey, Mr. & Mrs. L. F. G. Anthony, Lord & Lady Baden-Powell, Lt.-Col. V. H. Buxton, Lt.-Col. L. F. Cantley, Mr. W. J. Cog, Mr. W. D. Cook, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. C. Coventry, Mr. A. Cracknell, Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Cranwick, Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Dallen, Mr. G. V. E. Denyer, Mr. & Mrs. D. Devine, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Gladys Edwards, Mr. & Mrs. O. Kelly Edwards, Mr. & Mrs. J. Feltham, Mr. H. Franklin, Mr. & Mrs. D. Friedman, Lt.-Col. the Hon. John Fremantle, Major-General S. Gaffney, Sq.-Ldr. B. H. Giblin, Mrs. P. Grant, Mr. A. Gray, Mr. F. Green, Capt. & Mrs. A. Griffith, Sir Arnold & Lady Hall, Wing Cdr. & Mrs. H. Hawkins, Mr. & Mrs. L. S. Hawkins, Major-General D. C. Hawthorn, Mr. M. T. Heathcote, Mr. D. Hollingworth, Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Hone, Mr. P. J. Honeymann, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. D. A. G. Horton-Smith, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. J. M. Hugo, Mrs. B. J. Hunt, Rear-Admiral F. E. P. Hutton,

Mr. F. S. Jelson, Major S. C. Johnson, Mr. G. R. King, Mr. H. D. Kirk, Capt. & Mrs. E. K. Le Mesurier, Mr. & Mrs. Littleton, Mr. D. McBean, Mr. L. McBean, Mr. & Mrs. D. W. Miller, Mr. & Mrs. D. S. McKenzie, Group-Capt. & Mrs. D. C. Mackenzie, Capt. & Mrs. J. Milne, Mr. & Mrs. G. Muir, Mr. & Mrs. S. Murray, Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Oliver, Capt. & Mrs. J. Passmore, Mr. & Mrs. C. Patrick, Mr. J. Pollock, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. R. G. Rennie,

Mr. D. Riddell, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Riddle, Air Vice-Marshal G. Lynn Roberts, Mr. & Mrs. R. Rushmore, Mr. J. S. Salt, Mr. & Mrs. L. F. Speyer, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Stone, Mr. & Mrs. J. Stoolie, Capt. & Mrs. F. S. Swanton, Marshal of the Air Force Lord Tedder & Lady Tedder, Mr. & Mrs. H. Wallace, Miss Wallace, and Mr. & Mrs. L. Wulff.

## Rhodesians at the R.M.A.

CADET A. J. RUPPENHEY, of Salisbury, has been appointed senior under officer of his company at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, for the term beginning September 7. Described as one of the outstanding cadets, he is vice-captain of the Rugby XV and a member of the school for athletics. Cadet G. J. Mashaba, of Mashaba, has been appointed company junior under officer of the Sovereign's Company, and Cadet A. G. Johnson, of Salisbury, has been made junior under officer of his company.

MAKERERE COLLEGE, UGANDA, is holding its first residential course in journalism and newspaper production. It is being attended by 20 African and Asian students. The proposal for such instruction was made by Mr. Horace White, Director of Information in Uganda.

## Commonwealth Survey Conference

### Lord Lloyd on African Land Problems

LORD LLOYD, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, stressed the importance of survey and land registration in relation to African land rights when he opened the Commonwealth Survey Officers' Conference in London on Monday.

He said, *inter alia*:—

"There seems to be no doubt that changes are on the way in customary land tenure, towards systems which have evolved in the more highly developed countries; and this period of transition is difficult and may be dangerous. It is so, unless a sound, orderly, simple system is adopted, which are capable of their share towards making it work. I do not suggest that all the intermediate processes in our evolution, including all the mistakes, must necessarily be repeated in another context, but merely that we may be unable to avoid the intermediate stage of comparative simplicity.

Neither is it one good suggesting a system which is quite beyond local resources in trained man-power and money, beyond any feasible degree of assistance from outside, and quite unattainable to present or probable value of the land itself. However ever system is adopted, some form of survey, some means of fixing the location and extent of the piece of land we are talking about, will obviously be necessary. What form it should take is for you to discuss.

### Perfectionist Considerations

The East Africa Royal Commission says, quite rightly: the means of carrying out cadastral survey and the degree of accuracy required are matters for determination after taking expert advice; and you gentlemen are the experts. It is true that the commission also goes on to say, rather severely: 'In view, however, of the tendency to demand unduly high standards of accuracy, we would suggest that the advice on which decisions are taken should be tendered in the light of the purposes to be achieved, and should not be based on perfectionist survey considerations.' I feel sure that it is hardly necessary for me to drive that nail home any harder — it is as hard as it can be.

In welcoming the delegates, Lord Lloyd said that it was particularly gratifying to see that the Sudan, which

had contributed so much to past conferences, was still represented, and was prepared to continue to do so to the benefit of its special experience.

Among the 250 delegates who attended were: Sayed Mekki El Manna, Director of Surveys in the Sudan; Messrs. P. J. Butler, Director of Surveys, and J. H. Nixon, Assistant Director of Surveys, African Land Units—Kenya; A. P. Mitchell, Director of Surveys, and D. Parker, senior surveyor, Uganda; C. E. Mace, Director of Lands and Surveys, A. F. M. Smith, chief surveyor, and D. E. Warren, surveyor, Tanganyika; F. F. Turner, Director of Lands and Surveys, and D. A. McLean, surveyor, Northern Rhodesia; A. Raffie, surveyor, Nyasaland; T. H. Ambrose, Assistant Surveyor-General, Southern Rhodesia; and Colonel J. E. S. Smith, Federal Survey Adviser, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The conference ended yesterday. Visits have been arranged to the Directorate of Military Surveys at Tolworth and the National Physical Laboratory today, and to the Directorate of Colonial Surveys, Tolworth, and the Ordnance Survey Office, Chislington, tomorrow.

### British Association

SPEAKERS at the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which will be held in Bristol from August 31 to September 7, will include Messrs. G. W. B. Huntington, lecturer in East African Languages and Cultures at the School of Oriental and African Studies; H. J. Sayer, of the Desert Locust Survey; Sir Ben L. Spiesser, secretary of the committee of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; Dr. R. C. Rainey, Deputy Director of the Desert Locust Survey; East African High Commissioner Sir John Spinks, formerly director of Research, Colonial Products Research Council; and Dr. P. C. Spensley, senior scientific officer in the mineral research division of the Colonial Office.

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# PERSONALIA

LORD DELAMERE has returned to Kenya from England.

DR. I. R. WATERS, of Bantyre, has arrived from Nyasaland.

MR. A. KINGSTON DAVIES, of Naivasha, has arrived in London.

MR. NORMAN HARRIS, M.C., left London Airport last Friday for Nairobi.

MR. GEORGE D. W. LEWIS, of Limuru, Nyasaland, is returning to his country.

LORD and LADY MILVERTON will leave by sea next month for a visit to India.

MR. J. A. HAY, a tea planter in the Cholo area of Nyasaland, is present in London.

MISS W. G. HOUIDINS, matron-in-charge in Northern Rhodesia, is staying in Greenford, Middlesex.

LORD and LADY CLAUD HAMILTON will return to Kenya next month from their visit to Great Britain.

THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH left London at the beginning of the week for Rome, on his way back to Kenya.

MR. and MRS. JOHN E. RIDDOCH left London Airport yesterday for Entebbe on their way back to Kisumu after a holiday in Scotland.

MR. WALTER MEECH, who has been appointed commodore chief engineer officer of the British India Line, joined the company in 1923.

MR. W. GUNSON, of Eldama Ravine, and MR. P. B. ROBSON, of Ruiru, have been nominated to fill vacancies of the Coffee Board of Kenya.

COLONEL STANLEY G. GIBBSIE, M.C., has joined the board of Kakuzi Pirbrights, Ltd., Kenya. MR. J. H. WALKER has been re-elected a director.

MR. J. W. A. PARKHURST has retired from the Livingstone Municipal Council, Northern Rhodesia, after eight years' service, two of them as mayor.

MR. P. F. B. WINDUSH, general manager of Central African Airways Corporation, will arrive in London on a short visit about the end of the month.

BRIGADIER R. E. B. LONG is acting as G.O.C. Central Africa Forces during the absence on duty from the Federation of MAJOR-GENERAL STORR GARLAKE.

SIR EDWARD and LADY TWining were expected to arrive in Dar es Salaam yesterday from Johannesburg where they had spent the last few days of their leave.

MR. P. H. NIGHTINGALE, Financial Secretary in Zanzibar, is at present Acting Chief Secretary, and MR. A. H. HAWKER, Development Secretary, is Acting Financial Secretary.

MR. R. DAVIDSON has been elected chairman of the Northern Rhodesia Drama Association. The honorary secretary is MR. A. LEWIS, and the treasurer MR. J. BROWNING.

MR. T. W. TYRRELL has been appointed Tanganyika representative of the Credit Finance Corporation, Ltd., incorporated in Kenya, which provides finance for hire purchase dealings.

MR. P. A. BLIGH and MR. D. G. McLEOD have joined the board of East African Lands & Development Co., Ltd., of which MR. J. E. COLE remains secretary, though he has resigned the directorship.

The engagement is announced between MR. J. PEPPER, younger son of Brigadier and Mrs. C. C. Pepper, and MISS SUSAN JANE WHITCOMBE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Whitcombe, of Nairobi.

MR. GORDON GIBSON, who has retired from the post of chief mechanical engineer of East African Railways and Harbours, introduced many innovations. He was intimately concerned with the design of the "59" class Garratts, the most powerful meter-gauge locomotive in the world, and was partly responsible for the aluminium first-class coaches recently put into service.

MRS. ALEXANDRA FITZGUS has been elected chairman of the London Committee of the Voice of Kenya in the vacancy caused by the sudden death of COLONEL ALISTAIR GIBB, and SIR REGINALD ROBINS has been elected vice-chairman.

SIR ARTHUR BENSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, is making an extensive tour of Barotseland, accompanied by LADY BENSON, MISS BENSON, and MR. J. TOOK, his private secretary. The party will return to Lusaka next Thursday.

MR. W. R. KEILLER, Acting Labour Commissioner, is the official member of the Kenya delegation to the Inter-African Labour Conference which started in Beira last week. MR. J. J. HUGHES represents employers and MR. TOM MBOYA the employees.

MAJOR-GENERAL S. GARLAKE, General Officer Commanding the Central African Forces, is attending the annual conference of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff and the exercise at Cambesley, N.H.M. Government is to give a luncheon at Lancaster House next Monday for the representatives of Commonwealth countries attending the C.I.G.S. conference.

MISS NICOL SMITH, a house mistress at Leonard, West of Andrews, Fifeshire, has been appointed housemistress of the new Atundul School for Girls near Salisbury. Miss Smith has taught in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and was at one time curator of Zanzibar Museum. She is a Cambridge M.A., and holds the Oxford Diploma in Education.

MR. CYRIL HATTE, the Minister of Finance in Southern Rhodesia, and MR. G. ELLMAN-BROWN, Minister of Housing and Industrial Development, arrived in London at the end of last week for discussions with financiers and industrialists. One purpose of their visit is to discuss proposals for the acquisition by important British interests of the State-owned steelworks.

MR. S. COCKAR won the men's singles in the Kenya Lawn Tennis Championships in Nairobi. MR. R. J. E. MAYERS being runner-up. Other results were ladies' singles, MRS. MARSHALL, men's doubles, MESSRS. B. and M. COCKAR, ladies' doubles, MRS. MARSHALL and MISS UNWIN, mixed doubles, MR. R. J. E. MAYERS and MRS. BOSWELL.

MR. SIDNEY JOHN WORSLEY has been appointed secretary of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas and of the Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee, following the resignation from both posts of DR. WALTER ARMS, who is to become director of planning and principal-designate of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Among Rhodesians at present in this country are COLONEL J. E. S. BRADFORD, MR. A. BRASHIER, MR. I. L. BRIGGS, MR. J. D. GOWDREY, MR. M. FORD, MR. N. R. K. DAVIS, LEAFY COLONEL G. MORNING, MAJOR W. J. J. KENNEDY, MR. N. FANN, MR. P. A. RAWSTORNE, MR. J. D. BENNE, MR. & MRS. G. C. REOCH, MR. & MRS. E. ROGERS, MR. & MRS. J. R. ROSIN, MR. C. SIMPSON, DR. MRS. D. E. SKINNER, MR. & MRS. J. STONE, MR. F. L. THOMSON, MR. G. B. P. TENNER, and MR. K. E. WINSOR.

## ESTATE AGENTS

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Obituary

Mr. Eric S. Welch

MR. ERIC S. WELCH, partner in Mayer, Under & Co., a well-known law firm of solicitors who died last week in hospital in Funchal, Azores. Mr. Welch, at the age of 59, had been chiefly interested in East African affairs since 1928, when he first visited the territories in connexion with sisal interests. Thereafter he made a special study of East African laws and conditions, and in 1933 he was admitted an advocate in Kenya and Tanganyika.

He had qualified as a solicitor in England in 1919, and, being keen in company law, had been brought into such a large number of mining ventures in overseas countries, including Kenya. When gold was discovered in the Kakamega district of Kenya he was professionally concerned with the formation of a number of prospecting and mining companies. Since then he had often been consulted by companies and individuals with East African connexions.

In 1914 he was commissioned in the Royal West Kent Regiment, with which he served in France until he was wounded and invalided home in 1916. On account of his wounds he could not return to the Western Front, and for the rest of the year he was an instructor in the "A.C.O." School of Instruction in the Eastern Command. As a captain in the Royal Artillery (Territorial Army) he went to France in 1939 and was there until the evacuation from Dunkirk. Thereafter he was an instructor in gunnery until he was invalided out of the Army in 1943.

Mr. Welch undertook the legal work in connexion with the formation of the Joint East African Board rather more than 30 years ago, and his firm have remained honorary solicitors on the board.

In 1924 he married Mrs. Winifred M. Suthren, who had lived in Kenya for some years, and had latterly been private secretary to the East African Commissioner in London.

THE REV. ALLEN WILSON, a C.M.S. missionary, who went to Uganda as a layman with a party of 10 in 1895, had died in this country at the age of 88. Returning to England in 1900, he was ordained in the following year and went back to Uganda, where he served until his resignation from the mission in 1912 owing to the illness of his first wife. After her death in the next year, he re-entered the mission and returned to Uganda, where he continued to serve until 1924. He retired from the mission two years later. He had remarried in 1914.

MR. ERNEST CHARLES ("HOPPY") REED, M.B.E., who has died in Fordington, Dorset, at the age of 69, spent 37 years in the Sudan, a period equally by very few persons. Starting in 1912 as a junior with a business house in Khartoum, he was later elected president of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce on several occasions. He was a past president of Khartoum Rotary Club and a Past Master of the Khartoum Lodge of Freemasons. On leaving the Sudan he spent about two years in Kenya, and then retired to this country.

LORD RAMSEY, who has died at his home near Leeds at the age of 72, had for many years been interested in East and Central African affairs, particularly since, as Sir Eugene Ramsden, M.P., he visited Tanganyika with a Parliamentary delegation. From 1924 until 1931, and then from 1931 until 1945, he represented a Bradford constituency in the House of Commons. When he was raised to the peerage.

MR. L. H. HARDMAN, whose death is reported, was on the staff of the Church Missionary Society from 1903 to 1943, for seven years from 1923 as accountant in Kenya.

MRS. ELISREDA CONSTANCE COCHRAN, who has died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, was the widow of the late Thomas Cochran and mother of Mr. J. P. Cochran.

Sir Wasey Sterry

SIR WASEY STERRY, C.B.E., who has died at his 90th year in Windsor, was educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford, called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and in 1901 went to the Sudan as a judge. He became Chief Justice in 1915, was Legal Secretary from 1917 to 1926, and then until 1938 a judge of H.B.M.'s Supreme Court for Egypt. The hobby of his life was the history of Eton College. While still a school-boy he began to collect material about Eton, and in 1898 published "A History of Eton College". In 1945 his "Eton College Register, 1441-1698" appeared, containing some 5,000 names, with biographical details in many cases. The compilation had entailed an immense amount of research. He was the son of the late Rev. W. Sterry, a clergyman, a staple, and in 1910 married Renée Bonfile, of Nice, France, who survives him.

MR. CHARLES WILLIAM ANCHUTAL IDEAL, M.INST.M.E.M., A.S.C.M., who has died at Marandalla, aged 59, was born in South Africa and served in the 1904-18 war with the Rhodesia Regiment in East Africa and later with the K.B.R.C. in France. After graduation from the Cadet School of Mines, he settled in Rhodesia in 1921, joining the Bechuanaland & Rhodesia Mines and Land Co. Ltd. as a mine surveyor. Subsequently, he became assistant manager of the Cam de Mazon mine, and later manager of the Starwood Shaft property. From 1936 until his retirement 10 years later he operated mines on his own account in the Que Que and Selukwe areas.

MR. JOHN E. CRAWFORD, a member of the 1890 column, who has died at Penhalonga in his 90th year, joined the Bechuanaland Border Police and was with Sir Warren in 1893, when he was 18. He was present when the flag was hoisted in Salisbury, and took part in the quelling of the Matabeleland rebellion. He was at different times engaged in prospecting, farming, and a butcher's business. He came to England in 1937 with the contingent selected to represent Rhodesia at the Coronation.

MR. HENRY GEORGE MATTHEW WELDON, who has died in Salisbury, was one of the pioneers of the tobacco auction floors, and eventually became a joint managing director of the company. Born near Salisbury, the son of an early settler, he joined the newly-founded tobacco auction floor in 1905 after experience with the United Tobacco Co., Ltd. Mr. Weldon was also a director of Hatfield Tobacco Estates, Ltd., and a trustee of the Rhodesia Tobacco Traders' Association.

MR. JOHN CHARLES QUORN, who claimed to be the last surviving member of the original Chartered Company's police in Southern Rhodesia, has died in this country. He would have been 91, next December. He helped to enlist the company's police in Kimberley under Captain Northcott, was a member of the 1890 Pioneer Column, and took part in the ceremony of hoisting the flag in Salisbury.

MR. L. G. CORNEY, C.M.G., who has died at his home in Budleigh Salterton, Devon, at the age of 69, was a member of the East African Salaries Commission and afterwards Salaries Commissioner for Somaliland and Aden. He entered the Colonial Service in 1908 and was auditor in Malaya at the time of the Japanese invasion in 1942. He was interned in Singapore until the end of hostilities.

MR. JOHN DANIELS, who worked on the Cape-to-Cairo telegraph system and was one of the first European traders to operate in the Belgian Congo, died in Manchester at the age of 84. He leaves a widow, four daughters, and two sons.

# Memorial Service for Colonel A. M. Gibb A Great Flair for Friendship

THERE WAS A LARGE ATTENDANCE at the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, last week for the memorial service in London to Colonel A. M. Gibb.

The Dean of Ripon, who took as his text, "I thank my God for every remembrance of me," said that Colonel Gibb had given himself to the service of his home in the colonies as unselfishly, his father's firm, the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry, and the cause of Christ. Gratitude for what he had received was the main inspiration for all he did.

He had a zest for adventure, longing always for tasks which put him on his mettle. Preferring to inherit his business, he left it to his sons and his own days were in the City and in Kenya, thus better fitting himself to occupy in due course the senior position of his father's firm. At the age of 19, from the age of 16, he became a pilot, and the colonel of his regiment. He held a flying licence; he was a constant traveller; and he was ready to tackle anything.

His second great quality was a passion for independence and freedom. In 1939 he had flown from Kenya to Tehran in the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry, of which he took command at the height of the battle of Alamain, when it was heavily engaged and severely mauled. As he moved among his men then the freedom of his unadvertised religion.

Generally, he had a great flair for friendship. It was so easy and so good to know him. He was sought out because he made people feel wanted when they needed his help. If anything could be done, he was the man to do it, and if nothing could be done, then there was a feeling that his interest had made it wise to approach him.

Those present included Mr. & Mrs. Michael Gibb (brother and sister-in-law), Mr. Jocelyn Gibb (brother), Mr. Hugh Carter (brother-in-law), Miss Helen Gibb and Mrs. Simmonds, Mr. Michael Hare, Mrs. M. A. Aire, Mrs. Viscountess Dudley, Lord & Lady Crayworth, Mr. John Lamb.

Mr. Angus Paton, Mr. & Mrs. J. Guthrie Brown, Mr. J. W. Mathews, Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Egan, Mr. & Mrs. L. G. Booen, and Mr. Simpson (partners, Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners), with Mr. J. K. Hunter and members of the staff.

The High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia, Mrs. J. H. Wallace, Mr. P. de V. Allen (representing the Governor of Tanganyika), the Commissioner for East Africa, Major-General W. E. V. Abraham, Mr. Anthony Acton, Mr. L. B. Alexander, Capt. J. F. Anderson, Lady Apsley, Lord Ashcombe, Mr. H. A. Aspinall, Lord & Lady Barnaby, Earl Bathurst, Mr. Hugh Beaver, Mrs. John Bentz, Dr. R. Bevan, Mr. C. E. Blackburn, Col. G. L. Booth, Sir Archibald Boyd, Col. E. Boyd, Major Hugh Bracey (representing The Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry), Mrs. Brassey, Mr. P. Broadbent (Joint East and Central African Board), Mr. R. S. Brockton, Mr. & the Hon. Mrs. T. Bull, Lt. Col. Cecil Bury, Mr. Stephen Calvocoressi, Mr. Leonard Caplan, O.C. 1st Col. J. H. M. Cartwright, Lt. Col. P. H. Ingham Clark, Mr. R. H. Cobbold, Mr. Cosmo Crowley, Col. G. Crishley, Mr. John S. Crossley, Major G. Dymott, Mr. B. Jenkin (Messrs. Kennedy & Donkin), Col. G. W. Duffin, Col. W. A. Ebbell, Mr. C. B. Elliott (Cooch and Partners), Mr. Richard Elsworth, Mrs. Arthur Francis, Major M. Fleming (representing the Royal Horse Guards), Brigadier J. R. C. Gannon, Sir William Gavin, Mr. R. T. Gibbs, Sir Angus Gillas (rep. Conservative Commonwealth Council), Mr. J. C. Grady, Mr. Graeme Haldane, Sir John & Lady Hall, Mr. Norman Harris, Mr. C. Col. Stanley Harris, The Hon. Marie Louise Hennessey, Miss Iona Hill (Vice of Kenya), Major Tom Hilder, Mr. & Mrs. Christopher Hodson, Col. P. Honyby, Lady Huggins.

Mr. Bryant Goddard, Irvine, Mr. F. C. Jackson, Col. Winney Kennedy, Sir John & Lady Langman, Col. & Mrs. B. M. Lapmore, Mr. Eduardo M. Rojas Lanusse, Mr. Paul de Laszio, Mrs. K. Laurence, Col. S. L. Layd, Mr. John Long, Sir Arthur Lothian, Capt. John & Lady Rose Macdonald, Major R. Macdonald Buchanan, Mr. E. S. Buchanan, Mr. Malcolm McCord, Mr. Julian Martin, Cdr. & Mrs. J. Meander, Major John Miller (also rep. the Commonwealth Council), Mr. A. B. Walker, Mr. G. G. Nelson, Sir George Nelson, Sir Robert & Lady

Norris, Mr. Dudley North, Mr. J. E. G. Palmer (Rendel, Palmer & Tritton), Mr. Olive Paston, Mr. J. P. Perry, the Earl of Portsmouth, Colonel B. Remington-Hobbs, Mr. W. H. Renwick, Mr. James Ritchie, Sir Reginald Robins, Major J. Robinson.

Lady Leopold de Saville, Miss J. L. Sergeant, Lady Hether Scott, Mr. Harold Selous-Montgomerie (representing Hertfordshire Polo Club), Gen. Capt. Sir Clair Smallwood, Mr. L. F. M. & Mrs. James Smellie, Col. John Smith-Maxwell, Mr. L. F. M. & Mrs. James Smellie, Col. John Smith-Maxwell, Mr. Harold Sponer (representing North Somerset Yeomanry), Mr. Harold Sponer (East Africa Group), Conservative Commonwealth Council, Mr. E. Tatham, Mr. P. R. Tatham, Sir Geoffrey Colville, Mrs. Patricia Tritton, Lt. Col. Oliver Thyme, Col. G. W. G. Walker, Mr. William Wallace, Major J. de Hon, Mrs. M. C. Watson, Col. W. A. Watson, Capt. Stephen Wright, and Col. J. W. Wright.

## Mr. Charles Playfair

MR. CHARLES S. PLAYFAIR of Cape Town, has been appointed public relations officer to the Government of Southern Rhodesia at an annual salary of £2400. There were 50 applicants for the post from the Federation and 90 from overseas. Mr. Playfair, aged 34, is married, and is expected to take up his duties in Salisbury on September 7. The appointment is for three years. A successful candidate has experience in the syndication of international news and general business promotion in England, Canada, and the United States. In 1940 he was appointed national organizing manager for the National War Fund of the Union of South Africa. In the following five years he helped to raise many millions of pounds.

## Honorary Colonels for K.A.R.

TWO OF THE MOST PROMINENT of our prominent Kenya citizens and former officers in the East Africa force are to be honorary colonels of Kenya battalions of the King's African Rifles. Lieut. Colonel Michael Buncell, Minister without Portfolio, has been appointed to the 3rd Bn., Lieut. Colonel W. D. Duffan, now general manager of the Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., to the 1st Bn., Brigadier R. S. Myburgh, former in the Mombasa district, to the 7th Bn., and Major-General C. G. Fowler, chairman of the Kenya Roads Authority, to the 2nd Bn. This is the first time that honorary colonels have been appointed to K.A.R. battalions.

## Mr. C. H. Thorpey

MR. C. H. THORPEY, since 1952 Chief Secretary in Uganda, has been appointed Governor of British Honduras. He joined the Colonial Service in Tanganyika in 1936, and was seconded to the Colonial Office nine years later. For three years he was principal private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and was then appointed Administrative Secretary in Kenya in 1945, becoming Deputy Secretary two years later. He was awarded the M.C. in 1953 and the C.V.O. in the following year.

## Uganda's New Ministers

THE NEW MINISTERIAL SYSTEM in the Central Government of Uganda came into operation on Monday. Messrs. C. Handley Bird and Z. E. K. Munonya, two new Ministers, and Messrs. D. J. Nabeta and G. Odu, two African Parliamentary Secretaries, were sworn in. Mr. A. N. Mahi, the third new Minister, was already a member of the Executive Council.

MR. E. A. UWAMBA has been reappointed an African non-official member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council for a further period of three years. He was first appointed in 1949. This is his second reappointment.

### Broadcasting to Arrivros Northern Rhodesia's Experience

THE work of the Information Department of Northern Rhodesia has been considerably curtailed since the Federal Information Department relieved it of various duties, and it now concentrates on African educational instruction, with special emphasis on broadcasting. Indeed, during 1954 the radio programme hours were increased to 3,148, a rise of 25% over 1953 and of 90% over 1952.

The annual reports state: "The use of magnetic tapes has made possible a two-way service between the Northern Rhodesia Regiment in Malaya and the Lusaka station which enables soldiers to be kept in touch with home and for their relations in the territories to be kept up to date of their doings. The procedure is somewhat expensive in an African context, but the costs are outweighed by the human contacts which are maintained."

The regiment is supplied with tapes carrying district and territorial news in the vernaculars which are of the most use to the troops. After use, the tapes are cleaned and items of regiment news, etc., are recorded on them for broadcasting from Lusaka.

#### Religious Broadcasts

"A pattern of religious broadcasts was finally established during the year with the co-operation of an ad hoc committee of representatives of the various churches. The wide variety of denominations, coupled with the number of languages in use, makes it extremely difficult to ensure that the listener who understands only one vernacular can listen to a religious service in the language he understands and conducted by a representative of the denomination he favours. It is not easy to ensure that each religious body has a fair share of the available time, but with a high measure of give and take on all sides, a harmonious working arrangement has been achieved. A 15-minute service is conducted in the vernacular of each of the 15 weekdays, on Sundays a service in English is broadcast, and a transcribed B.B.C. 'Ephorae' is used prior to the close-down on Sunday evenings.

"Musical programmes are undoubtedly the most popular with the average African listener, but although the station has built up a considerable library of tribal music, the shortage of new music was beginning to make itself felt towards the end of the year. This is particularly true in respect of music from Barotseland and the North-Western Province.

"Plays are popular, and make excellent vehicles for carrying across educational matter. A large number of plays have been broadcast during the year, health and hygiene being particularly stressed through this medium. The production of plays is a relatively simple matter, for the African has a natural ability to act before the microphone and a minimum of production and rehearsal, and are generally more effective when presented unscripted than they would be with elaborate scripts and careful rehearsing."

### Land Alienations in Tanganyika

ALIENATIONS of land in Tanganyika during the year comprise 1,476 holdings totalling 2,180,166 acres. British holdings totalled 1,242,461 acres, more than those of South African origin amounting to 1,242,461 acres; German 247 holdings (287,299 acres); Indians and Pakistanis 273 holdings (231,609 acres); South Africans 10 holdings (174,531 acres); Danes, nine holdings (34,000 acres); Germans, 49 holdings (32,460 acres); Swiss, 10 holdings (30,724 acres); and Christian missions, 10 holdings (18,980 acres). During last year 16 holdings were alienated to British settlers (63,992 acres); 10 to Indians and Pakistanis (45,068); five to South Africans (14,563 acres); one to a German (247 acres); one to a Dane (1,2674 acres); one to a German (247 acres); and six to other nationalities (1,801 acres). The figures appear in the annual report of the Department of Lands and Mines and Surveys for 1954.

Penalties under the Administration of Justice Ordinance in the Somaliland Protectorate were increased to five years' imprisonment for the offence of illegal possession of land, a maximum which has proved an incentive for the

### Central African Federation Coinage

#### Designs Emblematic of Three Territories

A NEW COINAGE, authorized by proclamation and struck by the Royal Mint, is to be issued shortly by the Central African Federation in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland. It will supersede the Southern Rhodesian coinage which now circulates in these territories.

The 3d. and higher denominations bear on one side the uncrowned effigy of Her Majesty, as it appears on the U.K. coinage, but on the reverse side the effigy is surrounded by the inscription 'Queen Elizabeth the Second'. The 1d. and 2d. coins have a perforation in the centre. The penny has on one side the same inscription surrounding a design of two rampant elephants and the halfpenny the same inscription surrounding a design of two giraffes.

#### Lions and Leopards

The design on the other side of the coins is mainly emblematic of the three territories. The reverse of the 1d. coins of the Federation, two shillings, a fish eagle, a night hawk with a fish in its talons, a shilling, a sixpence, a leopard, threepence, a flame lily, penny, ornamental scrolls, halfpenny, ornamental scrolls.

Mrs. Mary Gillick modeled the effigy of Her Majesty in 1952. Mr. B. R. Sindall prepared the designs for both sides of the penny and halfpenny. Mr. T. H. Paget, O.N.T., was responsible for the reverse designs of the half-crown and florin. Mr. P. Vincke undertook the designs for the reverse sides of the shilling, sixpence, and threepence.



# PLAYERS

## MEDIUM

### NAVY CUT TOBACCO



It's the tobacco that counts.

## Statements Worth Noting

"One of the normal functions of a Colonial Public Service Commission is to ensure that there is no recourse to outside recruiting if a post can be filled by the appointment or promotion of a public servant or resident within the territory. Its chief duty is to safeguard the interests of all races, bearing in mind the efficiency of the service." — Brigadier J. Le von der Heyde, chairman of the Tanganyika Public Service Commission.

"Now that the decision has been made and the money for the scheme is almost certainly going to be forthcoming, we drop the cautious word Kariba and call it the Zambezi scheme, after the great river that waters Northern and Southern Rhodesia's shores alike."

— Lord Llewellyn, Governor-General of the Federation, when opening the Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Society's annual show.

"More Africans will be considered for Government posts, but we do insist on efficiency, loyalty, energy, initiative and general suitability. There have been several cases lately in which integrity has been found lacking." — Mr. C. W. F. Footman, Chief Secretary of Nyasaland, speaking in the Legislative Council.

"There is no reason why people should not move from comparative barbarism to comparative civilization within one generation." — Dr. J. Clyde Mitchell, Professor-designate of African Studies at the University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, addressing the Lusaka Round Table.

"Though it is called a multi-racial Government, it is more in the nature of a coalition." — Mr. A. B. Patel, Minister without Portfolio in Kenya.

"Kiluyu highlands of Kenya are one of the most beautiful sights in the world." — Canon Cecil Bewley.

## £12m. Hydro-Electric Power Programme

### Industrial Development of E. and Central Africa

THE FULL TEXT of the speech of Sir Evelyn Baring at the opening of the Low Tana hydro-electric power station has now reached London. The Governor of Kenya then said in part:

"Since the war an outstanding feature of the two Rhodesias and the three East African countries has been the speed of industrial development and the variety of industries which have become established.

"In Kenya we need to press forward with this industrial development to encourage the investment of capital, and to increase the number of small enterprises. A happy and prosperous future will come to us with such development. But it will not take place except against a background provided by railways, roads, power and water.

"I have not blessed Kenya with coal. We have therefore to take the fullest advantage of the hydro-electric possibilities. It has been decided, to our mutual benefit, to buy large quantities of electricity from Uganda and to construct a long transmission line. In this way we will be able to share the power of Uganda, with benefit from the great scheme in which the name of Sir Charles Westlake is so closely associated."

### Act of Faith

"That scheme, along with our present programme, of which the Tana station and the Wanji scheme are an important part, will involve a private investment in Kenya of some £10m. to £12m. or more. This is an act of faith in the future of the country, and an act of faith which will, I am sure, be justified by Kenya's development in future years.

"By 1958 we shall begin to draw on the supply of power from the Owen Falls in Uganda. By 1964 it is estimated that as many as 30,000 kilowatts of power will be drawn from this Uganda source for use in Nairobi. This figure is well in excess of the present total consumption of power in Kenya. The increase in demand is such that not only will it take the power supplied from Uganda, but the Low Tana station will also play an essential rôle in making sure that the requirements of future expansion in Nairobi are met. Moreover, the possibility of inaugurating other schemes is already being actively investigated.

"The Low Tana station reflects great credit on the East African Power and Lighting Company and the personal efforts of Major Taylor, its chairman. I am sorry that he is retiring. I am sure that Mr. Don Small will make an admirable successor."

### Deportations from Uganda

UNDER THE SPECIFIED TRIBES ORDINANCE 305 Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribesmen have been deported from Uganda, and a further 456 have left voluntarily. Only 43 men of the affected tribes are unaccounted for, and it is believed that many of these have left the country of their own accord. Of the 456 persons who applied for exemption from the terms of the ordinance, 255 have been permitted to stay, but some of the exemptions are temporary, as in the case of certain Makerere students, who will be allowed to remain in the Protectorate to take their examinations at the end of the year. About a dozen applications are pending. Every assistance was given to those who left, and care was taken to ensure that they incurred no loss in the disposal of their property.

### Road Services

AN ATTRACTIVE BROCHURE giving full particulars of their road services has been issued by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. The coaches run from Tunduma on the Northern Rhodesian border in the north as far as Arusha on the slopes of Mount Meru in the north, as well as providing a link between Masindi in Uganda and Butaba in Uganda. A goods and parcels service has been introduced between Nairobi and Arusha, which is cheaper and in some cases faster than rail. Additions to the Administration's road transport assets fleet have brought the number of diesel lorries to more than 200, covering routes totalling 7,000 miles.



## London Office Opened

### The East Africa Tourist Travel Association

has opened a London  
office on the ground  
floor of Grand Buildings,  
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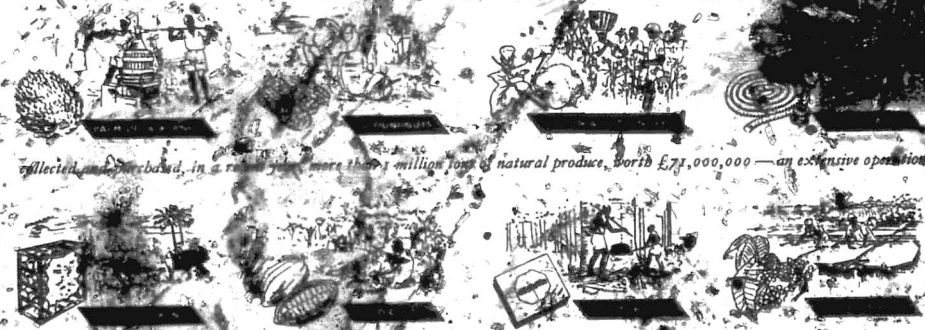
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the London Manager, will  
welcome inquiries from  
intending visitors to East  
Africa.

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# East Africa Royal Commission

(Concluded from page 1765)

removed it will, of course, still be there for a long time to come. The future date, but at that future date it may be more profitable to remove it. If, for example, the minerals are to be used for a period of 60 years from the date of discovery, it is a mistake to leave coal in the ground. The real point is that by not removing available mineral now the people of East Africa are depriving themselves of income now.

East Africa is greatly in need of minerals. Indeed, in the future need of the minerals production will be even greater than today. There is available no single source of minerals which surplus the needs of the territories. It is necessary to develop a variety of mineral resources for exploitation.

### Unnecessary Legal Obstacles

The overriding consideration must be to make the conditions for mineral exploration and exploitation as favourable as possible to those who may be induced to embark upon it, by providing every possible assistance in the form of practical geological and mining services which may be required by Government; and (b) by removing legal and financial obstacles which unnecessarily increase the cost of the mineral exploration and development.

The first consideration implies that the East African Governments must in view of the expense and the urgency of recruiting highly qualified staff for the geological and mining departments, be prepared to pool their resources in order to make the most effective use of them. The territories cannot afford to duplicate or duplicate all these services. The second consideration implies that the Governments should endeavour to formulate consistent, clear, and unified policies in regard to mining operations. These conditions, taxation, access to land for prospecting and mining operations, compensation, and the like.

Whether in the prospecting or mining rights should be granted, and under what conditions, and the like, should be present continue to be decided by each territorial legislature. It is desirable that the technical advice on which such policies are formulated should be tendered to the three Governments by a single authority constituted as an advisory committee. The specialized staff required for the purpose.

At present highly complex matters are decided on an *ad hoc* basis when negotiations with mining interests are entered upon by Government. But none of the three Governments is able to maintain mining and geological departments so staffed as to be able to ensure that the highly qualified scientific and specialist legal and fiscal advice is made available for particular negotiations or decisions when agreements with those seeking large-scale exploration or mining rights have to be made. Nor is there any department in East Africa which is properly equipped with staff continuously to supervise mining activities and advise on mining policy.

### Mining Boards

The authority should be under the direction of a highly qualified mining engineer, assisted by such specialists as may be needed, and his salary should be in full keeping with his responsibilities. The authority we have in mind might be known as the East African Prospecting and Mining Leases Board. No mining rights or titles, leases, prospecting licences, claims, and the like should be granted except after taking the views of the board.

In the case of any lease or agreement involving financial transactions or contracts of an excess of a minimum amount to be defined in the Act establishing the board) the advice tendered by the board should be published, and the Government retaining it should be laid on the table of the legislative assembly concerned, and no such advice or report should be rejected by the legislative assembly concerned without the reasons for rejection being made public and without the board having an opportunity to reply thereon.

We recommend that no regulation or restriction should be indirectly affecting prospecting or mining operations should be formulated without consultation with the board. There is a need in East Africa for advice on technical competence which commands undoubted respect and emanating from a body of the highest standing.

There is much misunderstanding, particularly in Uganda, as regards the rights of Africans who own land, or the rights of tribal authorities in regard to minerals on land over which they claim rights of one kind or another. On various occasions the consent of African authorities to mining operations being undertaken has been obtained by giving them an *ad hoc* arrangement, or compensation, in the proposed scheme. *Ad hoc* arrangements of this kind are very unsatisfactory and no solution

the uncertainty which exists in the mind of African authorities as to the extent to which they should be permitted to undertake mining operations should be given by the Government or mining departments of the territories. It is also desirable that such authorities should, for, in addition to the fact that such authorities have a legal claim to mineral rights which they might exercise for such shares of interest in the proposed mining operations. It is also undesirable that the authorities should be asked to contribute to the costs of the operations of mining.

### Governmental Considerations

More important considerations, if it not in the interests of the development of mining in East Africa, should be the multiplicity of different governmental authorities who have the right to claim a share of the proceeds from minerals. It is also desirable that a process of harmonizing the interests of the various territories in the prospecting and mining operations should be undertaken, and that the Government should be prepared to invest capital in the operations of mining.

It is also desirable that the fiscal burdens and taxes should be kept as low as possible by the Governments, and that the Government should be prepared to undertake and uncertainties in the increased taxation and the decision of local authorities to through widely differing conditions attached to prospecting or mining enterprise by the laws of separate territories.

In East Africa mining enterprises are situated in various forms of individual ownership which increase the complexity of the collection of royalties and taxes. It is desirable that the Government should be prepared to undertake a central authority for the collection of royalties and taxes in particular, and that the Government should be prepared to undertake a central authority for the collection of royalties and taxes in particular.

It is desirable that the Government should be prepared to undertake a central authority for the collection of royalties and taxes in particular, and that the Government should be prepared to undertake a central authority for the collection of royalties and taxes in particular.

The need for a central authority for the collection of royalties and taxes in particular, and that the Government should be prepared to undertake a central authority for the collection of royalties and taxes in particular.

It is very desirable that the Government should be prepared to undertake a central authority for the collection of royalties and taxes in particular, and that the Government should be prepared to undertake a central authority for the collection of royalties and taxes in particular. The present situation in East Africa is very unsatisfactory, and it is very desirable that the Government should be prepared to undertake a central authority for the collection of royalties and taxes in particular, and that the Government should be prepared to undertake a central authority for the collection of royalties and taxes in particular.

### Stoneham Museum

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Stoneham Museum in Kitale, Kenya, records the success of the new museum block with additional study and display space. Remaining open during the day, the museum and alterations the museum last year had the highest number of visitors since 1952. There was also a steady increase in membership. The report also details of recent acquisitions.

## TANGANYIKA

### A Review of its Resources and their Development

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### Criminals and Punishment

CRIMINAL CASES UNDER TRIAL, respectively in 1954 and 1955, were 48,303 and 48,102. Of the accused 299 were sentenced, 1,023 were dismissed, and 47,000 cases were sentenced to be tried. In 1955 there were 1,023 appeals, and in 1954 there were 1,023. Of the revisions sent to the courts 1,023 were quashed, in 1954 partially quashed, and in 1955 quashed. The High Court in 1954 sentenced 18,441 (15,914 criminal and 2,527 civil) cases, in which there were 35,364 convictions. Capital sentences were imposed by the High Court on 62 prisoners, of whom 12 were executed, 20 sentences were commuted, three convictions were allowed to stand, and 28 appeals were pending at the end of the year. Corporal punishment was imposed in 1955 cases tried by magistrates and in 12 cases tried by the High Court. Of three versions of offences of the same punishment were imposed by the High Court in 1955, 1954 and 1953. These figures are given in the annual report on the Judiciary of the Territory for 1954 (Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, Is. 6d.).

### B.E.'s New Dress

FOR NEARLY A CENTURY the black hulls of the ships of the British India Steam Navigation Company have been seen on the trade routes connecting the United Kingdom with the Persian Gulf, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Malaya, Australia, China, Japan, and Eastern Africa. Now all the passenger ships of the line are to have white-painted hulls encircled by a narrow black band. The *KENYA*, a modern passenger liner which quickly was taken when she entered the service between London and East Africa, is the first of the vessels to appear in her new colours, but shortly 14 other ships will be similarly dressed. The familiar black funnel with two white bands will remain, and the cargo-carrying vessels will still sport the familiar black hulls.

### Africans Buy European Farm

THE LOCAL COUNCILS' Board of Tanganyika Territory has approved a loan of £3,500 to the Usambara Native Treasury for the purchase of a freehold farm of 240 hectares in the Kituu area belonging to Mr. J. Arsalis, who wishes to sell in order to return to Greece for health reasons. There is no other farm alienated to Europeans within 30 miles. The land is to be leased to Africans for cultivation under control. The same Native authority recently bought another farm.

### Broadcasting to Schools

IN BROADCASTING TO SCHOOLS Tanganyika Territory leads the world of Africa. Schools in all parts of the country now receive broadcast lessons which are designed to increase the general knowledge of the pupils and to provide them with English. The programmes are not intended to help the scholars pass examinations but to widen their horizon generally.

### No More Leprosy

IF THE PRESSURE OF PUBLIC OPINION and a communal effort by everybody can eradicate leprosy, Dr. J. A. Kinnear, senior specialist epidemiologist in the Uganda Medical Services, has written in a booklet entitled, "No More Leprosy." The author estimates that some 80,000 persons in the Protectorate suffer from the disease, but that only 10% of them have it in a serious form, and out of five lepers develop the disease after the age of 45.

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*"The resilience of Semastic Tiles—which are non-slip, by the way—makes them very quiet and easy to walk on—and they're certainly cool."*

"You know, structural sub-floor cracking sometimes occurs—how bad is the effect of that on Semastic Tiles?"

*"Again, about as little as one could expect—Semastic Tiles are light in weight and conform to the surface of the sub-floor."*

"Lightness and reduction of thickness are a great help in flooring multi-storey buildings, isn't that?"

*"Of course! In fact, in every respect Semastic Tiles—developed by Semtex Limited, especially for use in tropical countries—are the best you can have."*



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DECORATIVE TILES

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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A new mine lease costing £2,000 is being in use at Marula.

A Rhodesia Airborne Association has been formed in Salisbury.

The Government of Buganda is to buy a Royal Police, his third sent car, for the Kabaka.

Nairobi Municipality in Kenya will spend £80,000 a year on African housing over the next three years.

Southern Rhodesian Parliament adjourned past week but is not expected to reassemble until early next year.

Polling in the Kafue Federal bye-election caused by the resignation of Mr. G. F. M. van der Merwe will be Thursday, October 1. Nominations day is August 26.

A month-old elephant which fell into a well and was abandoned by its mother was rescued and returned to the herd by gamekeepers in the Samburu district of Kenya.

### Somaliland Delegation

The National United Front in the Somaliland Protectorate have sent a delegation to Mogadishu to discuss with political leaders in Somalia the appeal to the United Nations against the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement.

Mr. Mervyn Cowie, Director of National Parks in Kenya, has suggested the establishment of a holiday camp where young youngsters would live in log cabins, learn to swim, walk, fish and talk, and learn to "enjoy life."

Forty-eight new officers for the Sudan Defence Force passed out at a parade in Khartoum last week in the presence of the Prime Minister and Lewa General Mohamed Facha, the Commander-in-Chief. It was the first passing-out parade since the Sudanization of the force.

The *Federal Broadcaster*, a fortnightly periodical published in Southern Rhodesia, contains Federal B.B.C. Overseas, Springfield and Lourenço Marques programmes, reviews of books and gramophone records, and other matter of interest to listeners.

This year's guests at Balmoral Castle, where the Royal Family are now staying, has been found by the Black Watch, which recently returned from Kenya, and is to leave for Germany in January. The guard is commanded by Major Anthony Lithgow, M.C.; it consists of two companies and 400 men.

### Governor's Portrait

£300 has been allowed for the painting of portraits in the Southern Rhodesia Government's executive portraits will be of the Governor, the Prime Minister and the Speaker. £24,000 to be voted in 1953 for the Colony includes a £9,000 grant towards the cost of new museum in Bulawayo.

Four Gurkha soldiers and two Malaccans were killed and 12 others wounded when an attack on the Northern Rhodesian Highways was made with a sub-machine gun on a train between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore last week. The soldier shot himself dead afterwards. Four of the wounded have since died in hospital and two others are in a critical condition.

### Federal Scholarships

THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF EDUCATION is to establish boards to recommend the award of scholarships and grants. The chairman of the board for non-Africans will be a judge and its other members will be the Director for Education, the three regional directors of education, and a member of the public from each of the three territories. The Secretary for Education and the three directors of African education, and an African member of the public from each of the three territories will comprise the board for African awards.

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## Hub of the Copperbelt

**KITWE** — **HUB OF THE COPPERBELT** is the title of a brochure published by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. It is a concise and comprehensive guide to what, with the adjoining same township of Nekemba, the third largest town in the Federation with a population of 8,000 Europeans and 40,000 Africans. The mayor, Councillor M. Dershi, contributes an article on the town's astonishing growth since its foundation in 1935. Mr. W. Marshall Clark, a director of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry Corporation and vice-president of the Chamber, writes "What Lies Ahead" and there are articles on the town's commercial and industrial facilities and other subjects.

## Railway Conference

THE EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS ADMINISTRATION will be hosts at this year's conference of senior managers of railways in East, Central and Southern Africa, to be held in Nairobi from November 21 to 25. It will be attended by representatives of South African Railways and Harbours, Nyasaland Railways, East Trans-Zambesia Railways Co., Ltd., Rhodesia Railways, Compagnie du Chemin de Fer du Bas-Congo au Katanga, Companhia do Caminho de Ferro de Benguela, and Compagnie des Chemins de Fer Congo Superior aux Grands Lacs Africains.

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AN 18-MONTHS' COMMERCIAL TRAINING COURSE for 20 Africans, which began at Kabete Technical and Trade School last week, will cost the students only £2, with accommodation, board and uniform provided. Those who reach the required standard in the course, which will include English, commercial arithmetic, elementary book-keeping and typewriting, may be allowed to enter the examination for direct entry into the Civil Service.



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## Of Commercial Concern

Negotiations between the Government of the Union of South Africa and representatives of the South African Conference of Mines was concluded in Pretoria last week. From September 1 all merchandise imports and exports, other than refrigerated cargo and sales produce, will pay an extra 2% in freight and refrigerating charges, an extra 2.5% in insurance. The adjustments, though less than the shipping companies had requested, will provide a reasonable return on the capital investment of the lines and enable them to renew their fleets at the present high cost of building. The agreement will also raise the level of exports to Central Africa as well as to the Swaziland.

The Nyasaland Government announced last Thursday that it had concluded arrangements for the purchase of 18,000 acres of land from the British Central Africa Co., Ltd. Much of the land was already occupied by Africans, and other tenants of the company wishing to move off, and retained by it will be accommodated.

The Cotton Research and Industry Dept. of Southern Rhodesia made a net profit of £65,981 last year, 1953-54, on spinning operations and the balance on the manufacturing of absorbent cotton wool. At the end of the previous year there had been a debit balance of £27,966.

At last week's auctions in London 10,325 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 7.16d. per lb., compared with 11,251 packages averaging 3s. 5.84d. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 4s. 4d. for a consignment from Kenya.

## Zambezi Footbridge

The contract for the 690 ft. suspension footbridge over the Zambezi at the Kariba Gorge, has been awarded by the Federal Hydro-Electric Board to Dorman Long & Co., Ltd. Work on the bridge will start next month and should be finished by December.

The directors of Kafue Development Co., Ltd., announce that the offer of Glazer Bros. Investments, Ltd., to acquire the issued capital has lapsed, the minimum acceptance of 51% not being received.

The sterling of £24m. raised in Holland by Anglo-American Rhodesian Development Corporation, Ltd., was oversubscribed.

Nyasaland's tea exports from this year's crop have set a new record of over 17m. lb., 2m. lb. more than last year.

The final sale of the current Nyasaland tobacco season will be held next Tuesday.

The Cloves Exporters' Bureau in Zanzibar has been dissolved.

## Sisal Outputs for July

Arusha Plantations, Ltd. — 76 tons of fibre, compared with 60 tons in July, 1954.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. — 205 tons of fibre.

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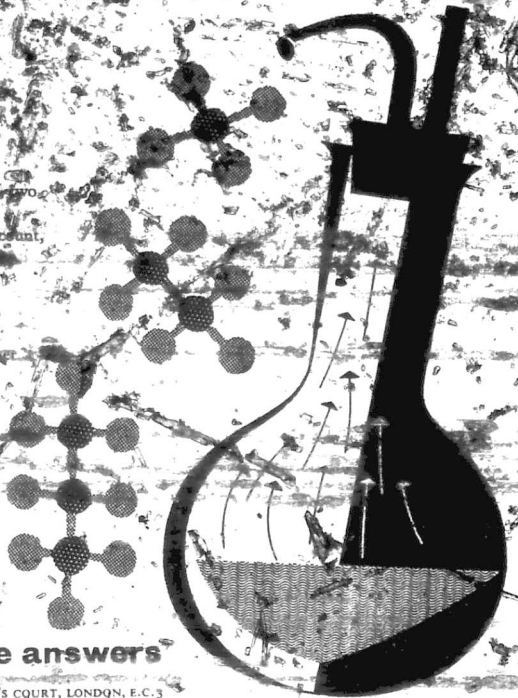
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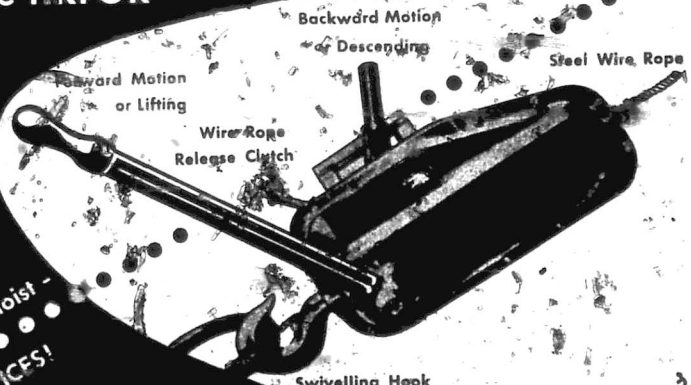
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# Benguela Railway Company's Report Standard Bank's Commercial Review

## Improved Trading at Dar es Salaam

COMPANHIA DO CAMINHÃO DE FERRO DA BENGUELA (BENGUELA RAILWAY CO. LTD.) REPORTS REVENUE FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1954 totalling 360,976,547 escudos, compared with 320,824,761 in the previous year. Passenger traffic increased by 11.4% and goods by 29,905,816, while surpluses decreased by 22,861,000. Working expenses at 200,099,438 and renewals fund at 520,121,000 showed a combined decrease of 56,782,238. The report includes a table of working costs and expenses from

January 1954 to the end of the company and its various subsidiaries. General manager, Dr. Manuel António Fernandes is managing director, and Dr. Júlio Emes Duarte (vice-president), Colonel Artur Mendes de Magalhães and Rear-Admiral José Augusto Guerreiro de Brito, Government directors. The other directors are Sir Ulick Alexander, Esq., Colonel E. J. Collett, Dr. J. António Pinto, Mr. G. C. Hutchinson, Colonel R. J. Walker, Lt. Col. J. Selborne, and Engineer Virgílio de Jesus e Silva Escudeiro.

The preliminary statement of traffic results for the first six months of this year, the company reports net operating receipts of 388,550,601, compared with 312,271,372 in the same period of last year. The distance run was 2,683,000 (2,517,284) kilometres. Revenue from international traffic was 160,913,836 (150,009,160), from mineral traffic 391,355,491 (366,06,633), from local traffic 31,226,167 (328,383,150), from passengers 36,422,205 (36,520,962), and from other receipts in Africa 52,016,365 (52,223,532). Working expenses in Africa were 5103,263,465 (594,280,765). Tanganyika Commissions, Ltd., owns all the debentures and 90% of the equity of the Benguela Railway.

## Kenya's Coffee Crops

FINAL DELIVERIES OF COFFEE to the pool for the 1954-55 season are given in the current issue of the monthly bulletin of the Coffee Board of Kenya. Total deliveries at 12,335 tons compared with 11,350 tons for the previous season, and 11,446 tons estimated for the current year. Of the total 3,798 (2,271) tons came from Lower Kiambu, 1,493 (1,953) from Nairobi, and 1,376 (1,057) from Upper Kiambu-Limuru. The average total payout for the year, after deduction of levy and expenses, was £273 a ton, against £509 in the previous year. The value of the 1954-55 crop was £4,683,564, nearly £1.2m. less than in the previous season.

## Deep Water Fishing

ECHO-SOUNDING APPARATUS at the southern end of Lake Albert has discovered economic quantities of fish in hitherto unexploited deep waters, in which, by setting two gill nets between 100 and 150 feet down, a fisherman caught 30 Nile perch totalling 990 lb., the biggest fish being more than 100 lb. The average catch in shallow water using a similar length of net is only 10 lb. Experiments with the same apparatus have been made in Lakes Victoria and Edward.

Eighty tons of East African cigarettes were consumed in Kenya last year, against 86 tons in the previous year. Tanganyika smoked 83 (79) tons, and Uganda 69 (64) tons.

## The Standard Bank Review for East comments on commercial conditions in East Africa, Inter alia:

**Tanganyika.** — Business in the Mombasa bazaar has been fairly active, with a continuing demand from Tanganyika for textiles and sundries. Stocks are low. Commitments continue to be satisfactorily met.

Export has expressed for the maize crop in Central Nyanza, which has been scarce. Mombasa South Nyanza, which better, but there will be a considerable drop in export figures for 1955.

From Trans-Nzoia come reports of recent widespread showers which have saved crops on many farms. Yields are now being estimated at very much lower figures than last year, but crops were above average in many places. It is time to maintain pasture growth, and milk yields are consequently steady.

**Uganda.** — Trade in the bazaar remains fairly good for the season, and stocks of piece goods and other lines are considered adequate to meet present requirements. Commitments are being met.

The Building Societies Bill has been approved by the Legislative Council, and it is hoped that the Building Society which is permitted to operate elsewhere may choose to start business in Uganda with the object of providing assistance for the poorer Asian population and others in building houses for themselves. The Bill permits a society to invest only one-fifth of its Uganda capital assets outside the Protectorate, and contains provisions for formation, registration, and management.

**Tanganyika.** — In Dar es Salaam trading conditions during the month have shown a decided improvement; the wholesale piece goods market has been more active, with an increased demand from up-country, and Kenya merchants, particularly in so far as Japanese goods are concerned. Heavy arrivals of Japanese goods are expected during the next two months.

Rainfall has been patchy and crop prospects in the Territory appear to vary greatly, which makes it difficult to obtain a clear picture of the overall position. In the Northern Province the wheat crop has been attacked by rust and a good return is unlikely. Coffee and pyrethrum are doing well. The Southern, Central, and Lake Provinces appear to be satisfied that at least average crops will be harvested.

**Zanzibar.** — Merchants are stocking up for the forthcoming season. The financial tone of the bazaars appears sound, and commitments are being met. The clove season, due to start in early August, is expected to produce at least 10,000 tons.

## Dehydrated Vegetables

RHODESIAN DEHYDRATED VEGETABLES are selling well overseas in spite of world competition, said Mr. E. P. Vernall, chairman of a vegetable and dehydrating and canning firm, at a recent meeting of the Mashonaland Farmers' Association. In the last three months orders worth £36,000 had been dispatched, and orders in hand, amounting to £45,000, came from the U.K. Ministry of Supply and from "all parts of Africa between Aden and the Cape." The Ministry of Supply was buying for the armed forces.

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MINING

**African Advancement on Copperbelt**

**R.S.T. Rejects European Union's Vote Demand**

The Rhodesia Selection Trust's general secretary has refused to sign an agreement with the European Mineworkers' Union on African advancement in the Copperbelt similar to that signed by the Anglo American group earlier this month.

The R.S.T. from the Rhodesia Selection Trust's general secretary to the European Mineworkers' Union has asked for over 100 days to reach a permanent solution to African advancement problems by negotiation. But so far as R.S.T. is concerned, insistence by the union, as a prerequisite to further discussion, of what amounted to a permanent power of veto to exclude the achievement of an agreed solution.

The letter continues: "We regret we are unable to give the guarantee you require, either now or in the future, in connexion with this or any other matter, since to do so would be to abandon our rights under the existing agreement with your union and would involve surrendering to your union part of the responsibilities, duties, and functions of management."

**Step in Right Direction**

The R.S.T. describes the agreement with Anglo American as a step in the right direction, but in addition to the abandonment of the union's claim for a veto, the R.S.T. would require that additional jobs be transferred and that there be no fixed time limit for the proposed survey of jobs.

In reply, Mr. B. E. Petersen, the union's general secretary, said that insistence by the union on a guarantee arose because of the legitimate fears that the future of European workers in mines would be seriously threatened unless the mining companies accepted that African advancement problems could only be settled with the

fullest co-operation of European employees. As reported in our issue of last week, the agreement signed between the Anglo American group and the African Mineworkers' Union for the transfer of 200 jobs to the African Mineworkers' Union, and gave the undertaking that there would be no further African advancement now or at any time in the future without the union's prior consent.

**Revenue From Fixed-Price Copper**

Donatien MACINTYRE, Minister of Finance, was asked in the Federal Assembly last week if he would give an estimate of the revenue that the Treasury might lose through the fixing of copper prices during May, June, and July. He stated that the correct revenue was proposed to take to ensure that the correct revenue was assessed for the purposes of income tax.

The Minister replied that it was impossible to estimate any revenue that might be lost but added: "In the long run it does not necessarily follow that the Federal Treasury will lose revenue because of the selling policy to which reference has been made, if, as a result of that policy, markets for copper are retained which otherwise might be lost to substitutes."

"I am keeping the position constantly under review, but in a country which is so dependent on copper exports, I must have regard to the future as well as to the present, and whether action is required under Section 20 (1) of the Income Tax Act, which vests in the commissioner power to determine a fair market price for any sale made to a person which is considered to have been made at a price less than a fair market price."

**Mufulira's Strikers Return**

ALL EUROPEAN UNDERGROUND MINeworkers who stopped work at the Mufulira copper mine last Thursday returned to work on Saturday. The stoppage was due to an alleged infringement of job categories by a timberman who did certain work normally done by a rigger. Meetings are now being held between the mine management and union officials.



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Founder and Editor  
F. S. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1955

# Vol. 34

:No. 1611

50s. yearly postage

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHEN EMOTIONAL POLITICIANS of both parties and equally mercenary newspapers in Great Britain acclaimed the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement on the Sudan,

**Mutiny in The Sudan.** *East Africa and Rhodesia* predicted bloodshed, foretold the corrupt activities of Egyptian agents, and emphasized the Southern Sudanese lack of trust in those men of the Northern Sudan to whom their fate would be committed. Now the whole free world knows that the Egyptians have used bribery, flattery, calumny, intimidation, and other ignoble means of exercising their pressure. The weight of these pernicious influences was lately switched to the south, for as evidence accumulated that the Prime Minister and his most powerful associates were prepared to abandon their allegiance to Egypt and campaign for outright independence, Salem and his accomplices set themselves to exploit the suspicion and fear widely felt in the southern provinces for the politicians of Khartoum. As a culmination to months of mounting unhappiness, largely fed and spread from Cairo, mutiny has now occurred.

Little is yet known about the immediate cause of the decision of the troops in the Equatoria Province to take matters into their own hands. Apparently they had been

### Politicians In a Hurry.

told that they were to be moved to the north, which has recently supplied them with officers in place of the Britons whom they knew and trusted. They may have thought that the intention was to make it easier for the Northern politicians to dominate the south, or their resentment may have been due to officers whom they consider aliens, for whom they may have had little respect, and from whom they differ in outlook and religion. That explanation is suggested by the fact that well over one hundred of the mutineers marched

into Uganda and quietly surrendered, demonstrating that they have no faith in British colonialism (which woolly-witted Left-Wing politicians and other Great Britain so sedulously denounce) than in a Government of inexperienced Africans (which these same sentimentalists appear to regard as the height of good fortune). Many other Sudanese would assuredly prefer the British administration which brought such great benefits to the people, but that boon has been prematurely and permanently withdrawn — because pliant British politicians were unwilling to resist Sudanese politicians in a hurry to attain power. Self-government had to come, of course, but it would have been better for the Sudan if the preparations had been longer and ampler.

A few hours before the mutiny occurred it was officially suggested that the Sudan should be granted immediate independence, without either a plebiscite or an election for a Constituent Assembly; **Egypt Must Be Checked.** but perhaps the idea has already been dropped, for on Monday the Sudanese

Parliament decided to ask seven neutral nations to supervise an election. The ostensible argument in favour of immediate independence is that the Sudan Parliament voted unanimously last week for self-government, and that there is consequently no need to go through the time-consuming process prescribed in the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement. The real incentive must be the wish to end Egypt's flagrant interference in Sudan affairs. The future, however, ought not to be decided by the politicians, even if they are in temporary agreement (or have arranged to give that impression). It is a matter for the people — whom the politicians should protect from confusion and malice. In plain words, they should stop gross violations of their undertakings by the Egyptians.

## Notes By The Way

### Mr. J. F. Kapnek

MR. JAMES F. KAPNEK who sailed today on the ATHENE CASTLE with Mrs. Kapnek for Cape Town, has been active in Rhodesian affairs for exactly half a century. He is long ago an old hand in the routine of a very young country, and today his confidence is boundless. When I mentioned in the course of conversation that the Federation was doing splendidly, he replied: "Yes, but we are only just at the beginning industrially. We have a thousand factories at work, apart from your mining and agriculture, is a pretty substantial beginning." I suggested: "Quite good as a start," he admitted, "but there'll be many more now in discussion and some big ones among them. Rhodesia offers the prospect of scope for the right people with the right ideas who are willing to work. They need not think that they are too late. We can do with lots of them."

### Seizing the Tide

THERE SPEAKS A MAN who has had the right ideas himself, has had a zest for work, and has often encouraged other men, particularly those pioneering some venture. He arrived from the United States to sell cast registers in Rhodesia where there were few traders in that country (the total European population of which was about 6,000) who could have realized the need for any kind of commercial machinery. But many of them were quickly persuaded. The alert young salesman also grasped other opportunities. He was, for instance, the real developer of what has become the *Rhodesian Agricultural Journal*, taking it over when it was an ambitious quarterly with a circulation of a few hundred copies. His recollections of that amateur venture into the publishing business must be pleasant, and they are probably amusing. Moreover, his seizure of that tide led on to fortune. During the 1914-18 war, he became the first producer (at Odzi) of arsenic and cattle dip, which Rhodesia badly needed.

### Founder of the University

SINCE THEN MR. KAPNEK'S INTERESTS have grown enormously. He was one of the first men to get to know the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, and, foreseeing its great development, he acquired a substantial stake in the copper mining industry. He was one of the originators and first chairman of the National Milling Company of Salisbury (of which he remains a director); he was the founder of the Bushways brewery which, when it was built five years ago, was the most up-to-date large plant of the kind in the Commonwealth; until he decided to reduce the scale of his farming operations, he was the largest grower of tobacco in Rhodesia (on the Frogmore Estate, some 60 miles from Salisbury) which also produces malt barley among its many crops; and he has been keenly interested in prospecting and mining of various kinds for some 40 years. Essentially a modest man, he has attended to his responsibilities and avoided the limelight, but it struck him when his enthusiasm for higher education caused him to offer a first donation of £20,000 when the country began to consider the need for a university. That generous gesture, with the promise to raise his contribution to £50,000 if other people could be persuaded to help adequately, set going in earnest a movement which is now assured of success. As Mr. L. M. N. Hodson, O.C., told the Queen Mother when she laid the foundation stone two years ago, Mr. Kapnek is the real founder of the University of Rhodesia.

### Congo Basin Treaties

MR. MACINTYRE, Finance Minister in the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has suggested that the Congo Basin Treaties may be abrogated as a result of representations which Lord Malvern, Prime Minister of the Federation, is to make during his visit to London later this year. The strange fact is that during the past quarter of a century successive British Governments have been unable to find means, justifiable in international law, of doing what is desired by Lord Malvern—and by large numbers of other people in and connected with Central and East Africa. I happen to have inside information on the matter because I worked closely on it with the man in this country, both now dead, who made the studies of the subject between the wars and used all the influence he could muster to persuade the Government to abrogate the treaties if the other signatories were not agreeable to appropriate amendments. Sir Sydney Henn and Sir John Lindeman Allen, to whom I refer, were both M.P.s, were both chairman of the Joint East African Board, were both on excellent terms with the Secretaries of State for the Colonies with whom they had to deal, and were both assured on more than one occasion that the treaties could not be abrogated. Mr. MacIntyre will feel that that is still the view of H.M. Government.

### The Price of Incompetence

THIS THOROUGHLY UNSATISFACTORY SITUATION is another of the calamities attributable to incompetent lawyers (whose disservices to East and Central Africa if they could be computed, would reach a formidable total—the latest item in the list being the consequences of the legal blunder over the renunciation of the Kabaka of Buganda). The war '65-1914-18 was held by international jurists to have terminated the Congo Basin Treaties. They were therefore revived by the Treaty of St. Germain en Laye, which provided for reassembly of the representatives of the signatory Powers 10 years after the entry into force of that treaty in 1919, so that any modifications shown by experience to be necessary might be introduced by way of amendment. But, owing to the folly of the legal draftsmen, there was no provision for review after 1929, and as no meeting of the signatories took place in that year, the law officers of the Crown have since held that no way exists of modifying or denouncing the treaty. The position is preposterous, of course, but a few more absurdities in a crazy world do not disturb the legalists. This newspaper was, I think, the only one to comment some months ago that the action taken by the authorities in East Africa to legalize the sale of spirits to Africans was a breach of the Congo Basin Treaties. It was, and it was done deliberately because of the situation outlined above. Treaties which are devised that it could never be violated in ordinary commercial practice, has forced our Government to break an international understanding.

African advancement in the Civil Service is entirely up to the African. The African concerned must be not only of academic qualifications, but by greater reliability. Where Africans are really capable of taking a job there is nothing to stop them—and nothing will stop them."—Mr. Harry Franklin, Member for African Interests in the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

# Mutiny in Southern Sudan Attributed to Egypt

## Troops Cross Border into Uganda and Others Surrender

COMPANIES OF THE SUDAN DEFENCE FORCE stationed in Torit, in the Southern Sudan, mutinied last week, and the first reports reaching Khartoum stated that three officers were missing and that one was believed to have been killed.

Troops in the east of Juba, in the headquarters of Equatoria Corps, which is composed mainly of non-commissioned officers and men from the Southern Sudan and officers from the Northern Sudan. Troops stationed in Yei, about 80 miles south-west of Juba, were also affected.

An order declaring a state of emergency in the provinces of Equatoria, Bahr-el Ghazal, and the Upper Nile was issued over the signature of Sir Knox Helm, the Governor-General, who was then on holiday in Scotland.

An emergency session of the Sudanese Cabinet met last on Thursday evening and sat throughout the night and Friday morning and afternoon. Meantime Army reinforcements were being flown to Juba in requisitioned aircraft of Sudan Airways.

The first official statement read:

"A mutiny broke out among two companies of the Equatoria Corps, Sudan Defence Force, in Torit town, Southern Sudan. Three Northern officers are missing, one of them believed killed. It is impossible to communicate with Torit. Details are therefore not yet available. Supplies and reinforcements are reaching Juba regularly and the situation is completely in the hands of the authorities, who are closely watching all Equatoria Provinces, Bahr-el Ghazal and Upper Nile provinces are quiet and normal.

"We appeal to the nation not to listen to biased rumours circulated by evil-doers. The Government is on the alert and will take the necessary steps to maintain security and stability."

### R.A.F. Carry Troops

Cairo Radio thereupon announced that a large number of people had been killed in clashes between Southerners and Northerners, that the mutineers had seized arms and deserted, and that they were joined in the woods by tribesmen armed with spears.

Next day it became known that the mutiny had spread to Yei and the vicinity of Juba, and that in response to the request of the Sudanese Government, R.A.F. Valetta and Hastings aircraft were being sent to Khartoum from Middle East bases to help in the urgent transport of Sudanese troops to Juba.

Strong Government forces, including mechanized units, were reported on Sunday night to be heading for Torit. It was then said that the mutiny had begun when troops disobeyed orders and attacked their officers on being told to prepare for transfer to the north.

Shortly afterwards it was reported that 130 Sudanese troops were among refugees who had crossed the border into Uganda, where they had given up their arms and been placed in camp at Arua, headquarters of the West Nile district. Among refugees who reached Gulu, in the Northern Province of Uganda, were Protestant missionaries and Greek traders.

As a precautionary measure, arrangements were made for the return to Uganda from Kenya of the 4th (Uganda) Battalion of the King's African Rifles.

On Sunday the Egyptian Government formally proposed that British and Egyptian troops should be sent to the Southern Sudan. Major Salah Salem, Egyptian Minister for Sudan Affairs and for National Guidance, said that he had received serious information about the situation; he alleged that at least 30 soldiers had been killed and 20 wounded in one clash, and 50 killed and

many wounded in a second action in the Equatoria Province.

Major Salem proposed a round-table conference of all Sudanese parties and factions in order to seek a peaceful solution. He also reports that Egypt has incited the Southern Sudanese, and attributed the mutiny to a series of actions by the Sudanese Government, including the dismissal of a Minister whose home was in the south, the implementation of an M.P. from the south, and the disarming of military units in the southern provinces.

Correspondents in the Sudan, however, declared categorically that Egyptian agents had stirred up the mutiny.

The *Daily Mail* said:

"Infiltrated into the southern provinces in the capacity of irrigation engineers, doctors and administrative advisers, they have gambled everything in a bid to take power for Egypt. Their plan was to fan the traditional rivalry between the Southern and the Northern Sudan which has rejected their overtures and to exploit Egyptian influence in the divided infant state when the British have left. Their tactics are remarkably like those of Hitler's 'tourists'. They have been playing off the natural resentment of the Southern Sudanese against the Northerners who rule them, and they have been lavish with bribes."

By Monday it was clear that N.M. Government had rejected the Egyptian suggestion of using British troops. There are only about 800 men of the 1st Battalion the Royal Leicestershire Regiment still in the Sudan, which they are getting ready to quit. Advance parties have in fact, left for Kenya.

There are understood to be about 1,200 Egyptian troops still in the Sudan, and the Sudan Defence Force has a strength of about 3,000.

Sir Knox Helm, the Governor-General, who had returned from Scotland to his home in Tewin, Hertfordshire, told Press inquirers at the weekend that the situation was perhaps rather more serious and that he would fly back from London on Tuesday morning. He had conversations at the Foreign Office before leaving.

### Governor-General Returns to Khartoum

By Sunday it was thought that Nzara and Maridi were involved in disturbances, but that day the position was described in the Sudan Parliament as "a simple emergency", which could be handled without the use of British or Egyptian forces. On Monday it was announced that 138 mutineers had surrendered in Yei and that those in Torit had offered to negotiate. The garrison there was said to number 360 men, of whom one-third were raw recruits. A *communiqué* issued in Khartoum said:

"The Prime Minister this morning called on the mutineers in Torit by wireless to surrender. He promised them a fair and detailed inquiry into the reasons which have led to the mutiny. All efforts to mutiny in other districts have been suppressed. The situation has greatly improved in the western district of Equatoria, namely, Yei, Yambio and Nzara, in the Bahr el Ghazal, on the Upper Nile. The situation is quiet. Equatoria Corps units in Wau were stated to have remained loyal, and some men from those units were being used against the rebels whose failure to spread disorder to the Bahr el Ghazal, which is inhabited mainly by the Dinka tribes, was attributed to the confidence inspired by the Northern Governor, Mr. Latif, and the prompt action of the leading Dinka M.P. Sayed Santino Ding, who flew to Wau to encourage the people to resist subversion."

Broadcasts from Cairo made no mention of the improvement in the situation, and *The Times* correspondent in Khartoum telegraphed on Monday:

"Egyptian agents here are trying to spread despondency by rumours that the situation is not under control and that heavy slaughter is going on. Such rumours include a figure of casualties in Torit greater than the total Northern population of the town. Rumour-mongering of this sort would indicate an Egyptian desire to create greater instability. It is reported that the Egyptian Government is demanding the dispatch of British

and Egyptian troops by the Governor-General, subjecting to the use of R.A.F. transport aircraft.

Egyptians here are also making use of the Government's failure to permit foreign consular and diplomatic staffs to the forces of the disaffected, and to refuse to cancel the true gateway of the situation. It is clear that the Government is not over-communicative, but it is primarily concerned to deal with the problem of the Sudanese people, which is a delicate one being subject to many influences.

The military is another influence which has been over the Sudan. The Sudanese people are not only a people who are not used to military rule, but they are also a people who are not used to military rule. The Sudanese people are not used to military rule, but they are also a people who are not used to military rule. The Sudanese people are not used to military rule, but they are also a people who are not used to military rule.

The Sudanese has started on the military, not the civilian side. It is a military starting of the financial agencies in Africa, and which are not to become apparent when the grant of self-government provides the withering away of military rule.

The Sudanese is unfortunately still an untried opportunity for mischief-making. The Egyptians are able to exploit Sudanese discontent against a Khartoum Government which has placed itself determined on outright independence as opposed to Union with Egypt in any form. They will also be on the watch for opportunities to blame the military on the British, on the grounds that it is a feudal plot to delay self-government. Opportunities for mischief-making would certainly increase if the Sudanese Government proved unable to control the military with the troops at its disposal.

There consist of the Sudan Defence Force, now wholly Sudanized and composed of a Canal Corps, an Eastern and a Western Corps, the Egyptian troops now in a partial state of mutiny, and a new Northern Corps in process of formation to fill the gap left by the imminent departure of the British and Egyptians. These corps are each about the strength of a battalion. Their status as to why the S.D.F. should not be adequate to restore order by itself.

The Daily Mail commented: "Southern tribesmen in the Sudanese Army have announced in favour of British colonialism and against the possibility of Egyptian rule. This event was fomented by the Egyptians, who hoped to snatch the governance of the country from the chaos. But Major Salah Salem has overplayed his hand and aroused forces which he cannot control."

**Independence Without Election on Plebiscite**

THE GRANT OF INDEPENDENCE for the Sudan without an election for a Constituent Assembly or a plebiscite was suggested by the Minister for Social Affairs and National Guidance, Sayed Yahia El Fadli, at a Press Conference in Khartoum last Thursday only a few hours before news of the mutiny became known. The meeting was called for the foreign journalists visiting the country.

Sayed Yahia, speaking in the presence of the Prime Minister, Sayed Ismail El Arif, read as follows from a prepared statement:

"The great occasions and events through which we have passed during the last few months have been evidence of the people's maturity on independence. On August 26 an official plebiscite was exercised by the people, who have unanimously expressed their preference for independence. The referendum was to the unanimous vote in the Sudan Parliament in favour of independence."

"The Sudanese people, if Egypt and Britain would respect their will, was the fact of the Sudanese nation by showing their good will in meeting their wish by declaring the independence of the Sudan, provided that the Sudanese Parliament acts to this effect. The matter has become so obvious, and so clear to plebiscite. We urge the two countries, and appeal to their consciences, to effect this sincere wish. They should not assume that the Sudanese people will never forget their ambition."

During the speech the Minister said on several occasions that the Sudan was prepared to forget the past.

Mr. Malenkov, Zorank, Minister for Communications, made pointed reference to Egyptian interference in the affairs of the Sudan, while Egyptian journalists asked questions of him. He said that the suppression of national feeling in Egypt and the lack of sympathy

on the part of the Sudanese people towards the British and Egyptian troops.

On Monday, 14th March, 1955, the Sudanese Parliament passed three resolutions in connection with the international supervisory commission for the next election: (1) that (a) the British and Egyptian troops should not be represented in the commission; (b) that the Sudan should also not be represented; and (c) that seven "neutral" members should be elected to complete the members. These nations are to be elected by agreement between Sweden, Norway, India, Finland, Denmark, and the Netherlands.

Sold Down the Nile was the title of a Tide leading article, which said that there had been an excuse whatever for the British politicians and officials who had accepted Egyptian propaganda about the Sudan since 1945.

Major Salah Salem's dancing days are over, now he shows his quality as a bull. Sayed Ismail, the Sudanese Prime Minister, led his country's delegation to Cairo last month. The incident which they were accused is already well known. The similarities between his story and Dr. Nehru's statement of his experience with Hitler in the early months of 1938 must be as the film-makers will surely comprehend.

It is wished on all the Egyptian Government that the Sudan must be friends, and so attacks on against the other shall cease, and that the Sudanese people had an ever-increasing desire to cling to their independence. We were not received as friendly guests. We were ill-treated. If we had experienced a foreign Power the treatment we received from our hosts would have made us break off diplomatic relations."

**Dramatic Stunt**

This is sad disillusionment brought from a man who not so long ago supported the idea of union with Egypt in the name of relationship which, under the Crown, exists between the nations of the British Commonwealth. But the Egyptian military junta is certainly in no mood to consider and act upon this procedure in the British Commonwealth. In fact, they are several men in a hurry, wanting the Germans and Russians at one and the same time and feverishly anxious to achieve a major coup in the Sudan to effect the appalling internal white, politically and economically of their own country. They are more than a little scared of getting involved in a war with Israel, whose defence forces are vigilant, efficient, and tough. The months have gone by since the British were expelled out of the Canal Zone, now another big dramatic stunt is necessary. The Sudan is the obvious target.

In the terms of 1955 Sayed Ismail's is a fitting attitude. But is it realistic? Is there a shred of a chance for the British Government has either the will or the capacity to carry out its responsibilities under the Sudan agreement. In our view both the will and the capacity are absent, because, in the course of appeasement towards the Egyptians, Britain has long since covered past the point of no return. There is no longer any kind of Egyptian goose to whom Britain dare say the mildest "ho."

Our duty to the Sudanese — our whole duty as their trustees and friends over all the years since Ordinance 27 was clear enough at the time of the signing of the partition agreement. But in order to achieve an early diplomatic success we abdicated that duty and, not long afterwards, we followed that same duty with another even more famous, the agreement on the Suez Canal Zone. The first instalment of the price that we paid for the null and void agreement — the instalment that was paid in terms of humiliation and battle against — a Sudanese people of us."

The Sudanese people, if Egypt and Britain would respect their will, was the fact of the Sudanese nation by showing their good will in meeting their wish by declaring the independence of the Sudan, provided that the Sudanese Parliament acts to this effect. The matter has become so obvious, and so clear to plebiscite. We urge the two countries, and appeal to their consciences, to effect this sincere wish. They should not assume that the Sudanese people will never forget their ambition."

No one can grasp the need for a counterweight to the without being in the mind two hard facts — that in the Islamic Arab-speaking north, sectarian prejudice can still make or more a political cause and that in the non-Islamic and much Southern Sudanese not to be economically viable but Northern dominance is drained. Southern leaders therefore are ready to

(Continued on Page 181)

# Kabaka Now Expected to Return in Mid-October

## How Buganda is Fulfilling its New Obligations

FULL DETAILS are now available of the proceedings in Buganda as a result of the understanding reached in London between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the two delegations sent by the Great

On August 10 the Great Lakes accepted the drafts of the new Buganda Agreements, thus removing the last obstacle to the return of the Kabaka. All members rose when the Katikiro, Mr. Paulo Kavuma, asked all those in favour to signify their assent. Loud cheering broke out, and members shook hands with one another.

Mr. Michael Kintu, who was chairman of the Lukiko's Drafting Committee, had given details of the steps leading up to the preparation of new agreements. He paid tribute to the manner in which the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, and his advisers had welcomed the Lukiko's delegates. Now, Mr. Kintu declared, "the return of the Kabaka depends on how quickly the Lukiko acts. The Governor has assured us that he wants these things done speedily."

A statement from Mr. Kenneth Diplock, O.C., legal adviser to the Drafting Committee, was read. It was a document of 13 foolscap pages. It ended: "We can see how these matters will end amicably. I am satisfied that the documents of the new constitution have not only protected the Kabaka's position but have also resulted in a step forward in the progress of Uganda as a whole."

### Kabaka's Comments

The clerk to the Lukiko then read a letter from the Kabaka, saying:—

"I was sent the draft agreements for my comments. I went over them carefully with my legal advisers, and they were explained to me in full by members of the delegation. I hope that when the Lukiko passes the agreements it will feel that the present constitutional arrangements are adequate since they are to be subject to review after six years.

"With regard to my undertaking, it will be up to me to incorporate it in my speech to the Lukiko. Because my return depends on the implemation of the new agreements, I must not be accused of delaying them. With regard to my choice of Regents, Paul and the names of the Katikiro, who will read them to the Lukiko."

In adjourning the Lukiko the Katikiro paid tribute to the original delegation, headed by Mr. Matayo Mugwanya, which went to London to negotiate for the return of the Kabaka, and to the Baganda for the tranquility and patience they had shown. He said that the Ministers and the Lukiko had achieved "success beyond all expectations."

At a crowded meeting of the Lukiko two days later — when scores of people sat on the floor and many more watched the proceedings from the windows — the new Transitional Buganda Agreement was signed and the three new Regents took their oath of office.

### Governor's Address to Lukiko

The Katikiro, welcoming the Governor, said: "You are going to swear in the new Regents who will be acting on behalf of His Highness the Kabaka until his return."

Referring to the joy which all Baganda felt at the impending return of His Highness, he expressed their gratitude to H.M. Government for what had been done. "It is right," he said, "that the whole nation of Buganda should be grateful to H.M. Government, for there is no doubt that what is being done is the right thing."

The Governor, Sir Andrew Cohen, said that he was very happy to be at the Lukiko on an occasion which made everyone very glad indeed.

"I can assure you that none is gladder than myself. All of you will recognize the great part in these events which has been played by Mr. Lennox-Boyd as Secretary of State for

the Colonies. I was therefore particularly pleased suddenly to receive a telegram from him in Saris, saying: 'Delighted to see you again in Uganda.'

"This is a historic day for Buganda. It marks the end of a long and more historic day which we shall have soon. We are anxious to sign the Buganda Transitional Agreements and to swear in our new Regents. The Transitional Agreement and the main agreement, 1955, are the fulfilment of our future obligations. Many people have contributed to this happy result, and I congratulate them on the work they have done and you on all the help and advice which have been given by your own representatives and your advisers."

"You, Owekitibwa Katikiro, and your two colleagues, Owekitibwa Omulamuzi and Owekitibwa Omuwamika, are laying down your office as Regents this afternoon although you will continue as Ministers until the elections."

### Tribute to Regents

"I was very pleased to read the other day of what was said in the Lukiko about your services to the country. This is the right occasion for me to express my appreciation of all that you have done during these difficult times. You have served well your Kabaka, your people, and your country. You have won honour for yourselves, and your names will live in the history of this country."

"May I also join with you, Owekitibwa Katikiro, in expressing my appreciation of the way in which the people of Uganda have comported themselves during these difficult times. The people have shown steadfastness in their purpose, but they have been calm and have pursued constitutional methods which should be an example to many people."

"It will be your task to elect new Ministers to the Lukiko and to elect members to the Protectorate Legislative Council by the machinery which has been agreed. I know that you will perform these actions with all speed, and I have already said to your representatives that we in the Protectorate Government will perform our part with all speed. In this process I think you and we have done well up to now. But I ask you to remember in these elections what very important issues are at stake, and I am sure they will be conducted with all care and with the good of the country foremost in your minds."

"The second thing which will result from these actions is far more important. This is what is foremost in all our minds — the return to Uganda of His Highness the Kabaka."

"I am very glad to have heard that you have already started giving attention to the important subject of the preparations for that event and the celebrations which will take place. Insofar as I and the Resident and my other officers can help in these preparations, we shall be willing and anxious to do so. We shall also, of course, wish to take our due part in the celebrations when they take place."

### Many Practical Problems

"The third result which will flow from these actions of ours this afternoon is the work we must all look forward to doing together in the future for the progress of your people and your country. There are many practical problems in front of all of us to which we must now or soon address ourselves for the benefit of your people."

"You will have a new Government, a new type of Government, combining your traditions with what is needed for the modern world and fully protecting the position of His Highness the Kabaka. Our relationship with your Government is clearly, fully, and unambiguously set down in the new agreement. Our task is to assist you forward, and I am proud that I shall be here to take part in this process."

The Governor then walked from the dais to the Katikiro's table, where the Attorney-General, Mr. R. L. E. Dressfield, was waiting with copies of the transitional agreement ready for signature. Sir Andrew Cohen signed, followed by the Kabaka's three personal representatives (Prince Paul Badru Kangulu, Mr. Munyananda, and Mr. Andrea Kyemwa), the Attorney-General, the Resident in Buganda, three Ministers, 10 saza chiefs, six of the Kabaka's nominees, and four non-official members of the Lukiko.

On Wednesday of last week the Lukiko elected as its first Speaker in its history Mr. Rafael Kasule, a 54-year-old lawyer, who was a member of the delegation sent to London to plead for the early return of the



Kabaka. Of the Lukiko 89 members 67 voted for him. Elected Deputy Speaker with 74 votes, was Mr. Y. Y. Kyaze. Hitherto the president of the Lukiko has been the Katikiro.

**Speaker and Deputy Speaker Elected**

Under the new constitution the Speaker must have been a member of the Lukiko for at least five years. Mr. Kasule has been a member (one of the six nominated by the Kabaka) for the past 11 years. Mr. Kyaze a member for eight years, is one of the representatives for 13 divisions. Both the Speaker and his Deputy are sons of former chiefs.

Mr. Kasule worked as a school teacher in Kiboga for a short time. Then, at the early age of 19, was appointed a muluka chief. Ten years later he became a gombolola chief in Gomba County where he served for 10 years. He was a member of the Kintu Committee set up to consider the Agreed Recommendations of the Namirembe Conference, and one of those who came to London to work out the terms of the new Buganda Agreement with the Secretary of State.

One of the largest landowners in the Mawokota area, he has more than 70 acres for the building of Roman Catholic schools. He has been twice married (his first wife having died in 1942), and has seven children and six grandchildren. Mr. Kyaze, the Deputy Speaker, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Youya Kyaze, who was at one time Omuwanika and more recently a member of the Hancock Committee.

Born in 1903 and educated at Mengo High School and King's College, Budo, Mr. Kyaze afterwards taught in both those schools. He then went into business and was for a time editor of the newspaper *Gombolola*. He also was a member of the Kintu Committee. He is married, has four children, and is a member of the Seventh Day Adventists community.

Four nominations were made for the post of Katikiro: Mr. Paulo Kavuma, the present Katikiro; Mr. Matayo Mugwanyu, the Omulamuzi; Mr. Michael Kintu, Saza Chief of Mukwanda; and Mr. Daniel Mukubira, a representative member from Bulumezi. As stipulated by the new agreement, each had the support of five or more members.

**Nominations for Katikiro**

Mr. Kavuma, until last week one of the three Regents, was born in 1900 and educated at Mityana and King's College, Budo. He then joined the district commissioner's office in Kampala, was later transferred to what became the Resident's office, and was the senior African clerk for many years — before being appointed the first (and only) African Assistant to the Resident.

He was made Saza Chief Kimbugwe of Buruli in 1943, two years later was appointed Sekibobo, and became Katikiro in 1950. He visited England in 1952 and was made O.B.E. in 1953.

Mr. Mugwanyu, Chief Judge of Buganda since 1950, is a grandson of the late Stanislaus Mugwanyu, who was Chief Judge at the time of the signing of the 1900 Agreement. Born in 1902 and educated at St. Mary's College, Kisubi, he was a bank clerk before being appointed a gombolola chief in 1935. He led the delegation recently in London to plead for the early return of the Kabaka.

Mr. Kintu was born in Bulumezi in 1900 and educated at King's College, Budo. On leaving school he entered the district commissioner's office in Entebbe, later transferring to Kampala. He was appointed a gombolola chief in 1929, and, after serving in Singo and Kyagwe, was appointed assistant to the Katikiro in 1942 and Saza Chief Kwenda of Sese Island in 1945. After five years there he was transferred to Singo, where he still is. He was chairman of the Lukiko sub-committee appointed to examine the Namirembe Recommendations, and also chairman of the committee which helped to draft the new agreement in London.

Mr. Mukubira, a shopkeeper in Wandegaya, was born in 1903 in Kyandondo, and was educated at Mengo High School and King's College, Budo. He was one of the first to join the Boy Scout Movement in Uganda. After leaving school he was a teacher for a short time before becoming a shop assistant. In 1935 he studied the first co-operative society in Uganda. He ascribes most of his education to correspondence courses.

In order that the Kabaka might return by mid-October, the new Speaker has suggested the following time-table:

August 22 — Election of the Katikiro by secret ballot (the last proposed time-table was postponed for two days).

September 2 — If the Governor approves the choice of

Katikiro of the Lukiko will meet to nominate a panel from which the five ministerial posts in the Buganda Government will be filled.

August 26 — The Katikiro will announce the name of his Minister.

The procedure for the election of Buganda's five representatives in the Legislative Council of the Protectorate will be:

August 18 — A message will be addressed to all saza (county) chiefs outlining the electoral system to be followed.

August 25 — Meetings will be held in all miruka (parishes) at which one delegate (to represent each parish) will be elected.

August 27 — These delegates will meet at their saza headquarters, and will elect three representatives for each saza. These representatives will then form an electoral college of 60 (there are 20 sazaz).

August 29 — The electoral college will meet to select five members of Legislative Council.

September 1 — The electoral college will forward the names to the Governor.

If the Governor approves their choice and there has been no hitch in the appointment of the Buganda Government Ministers, then the new constitution will be held to be working, and the way will be clear for the return of the Kabaka six weeks afterwards.

On his return the main agreement will be solemnly signed and the transitional agreement will lapse.

**Bribery and Corruption in Busoga District Commissioner's Blunt Words**

MR. BRIAN HODGES, the district commissioner, has told the District Council of Busoga that what has other tribes in Uganda were advancing politically and economically. "Busoga is standing still and being left far behind. Politically Busoga is becoming the sick man of Uganda."

Apart from Karamoja, all other districts now had their graduated tax, which produced a revenue for the expanding services necessary, but Busoga still had the same old local government tax and a deficit this year of nearly £20,000, and, according to present arrangements, the situation would be still worse in 1956.

To take another example, when land had recently been cleared and ploughed by mechanical means, few Africans had troubled to take up the cleared land, largely as a result of pressure by some of the chiefs, it seemed. "This magnificent opportunity given by the Protectorate Government for training in progressive farming is meeting with non-co-operation. If other districts go ahead and we are bogged down by obstruction and deliberate misunderstanding, the prospects for the future of Busoga are not good."

Mr. Hodges said that members of the council should put the needs of Busoga before their own personal needs and personal vanity, and that nepotism, bribery, and corruption must be eradicated from the political life of the district, for no local government could succeed on rotten foundations.

"It is often alleged, regrettably sometimes with justification, that each man in this district has a price for which he can be bought. It is time that these relics of the past were done away with. We must build up a government here which will consider all issues on their merits, irrespective of the personalities involved or the feelings of the individuals under discussion."

Referring to disturbances in the district last month the D.C. said that it was "a display of hoodlumism which can bring only shame and discredit. The disturbances had ceased so quickly because most people stood firm in the face of intimidation."

A resolution protesting against the appointment of Mr. W. B. Mwangi as saza chief of Eruka was passed by 95 votes to 10. It asked the Kyabazinga to invite him to resign.

[Saza chiefs are appointed by the Governor. The district council has no power to dismiss a chief.—Ed.]

# Provisions of the New Buganda Agreement

## Transferring Power from the Kabaka to Ministers

**THE NEW BUGANDA AGREEMENTS**, which clear away the last obstacle to the return of the exiled Kabaka, consist of a transitional agreement, now signed by the Kabaka's personal representatives to bring the new constitution into being, and a main agreement, which the Kabaka will sign on his return to Buganda. It will then supersede the transitional agreement. Apart from the transitional provisions, the two agreements are identical.

Their general effect, while safeguarding the dignity of the office of the Kabaka, is to place the conduct of public affairs in Buganda in the hands of the Katikiro and other Ministers. The principles of monarchy and democracy are thus brought into harmony, and the Kabaka is raised above the turmoil and danger of political conflict.

### Based on Namirembe Recommendations

The new agreements were drawn up in London by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and his advisers and a Drafting Committee of the Buganda Lukiko headed by Mr. Michael Yintu. They are based on the Agreed Recommendations of the Namirembe Conference, which sat under Professor Sir Keith Hancock, and the amendments to these recommendations suggested by a committee of the Lukiko.

The main agreements may thus be summarized:

The *Preamble* repeats the assurance which the British Government has already given about East African federation—that there will be no such federation unless the people themselves ask for it.

**Article 1.**—The agreement shall be read as one with the Agreements of 1894 and 1900.

**Article 2.**—The Kabaka shall be styled, "His Highness the Kabaka" and shall be elected, as hitherto, by a majority of votes in the Lukiko. The range of selection must be limited to descendants of Kabaka Mutesa I, and the prince chosen must be approved by H.M. Government.

**Article 3.**—Before any Kabaka is recognized by H.M. Government he must enter into a Solemn Undertaking; he will continue to be recognized so long as he observes that undertaking.

**Article 4.**—Buganda is to be administered in accordance with a written constitution (which forms a schedule to the Agreement).

### Katikiro and Legislature

**Article 5.**—Subject to any changes made by Buganda law, the Lukiko shall consist of the Ministers, the *saza* chiefs, three representatives from each *saza*, and six persons nominated by the Kabaka.

**Article 6.**—All resolutions of the Lukiko must be approved by the Governor unless it is agreed otherwise.

**Article 7.**—Buganda shall be represented on the Legislative Council of the Protectorate at all times when provision has been made for at least one-fifth of the Representative members to be Africans and when the total number of Africans is at least half the membership of the Council. At least one-quarter of the African Representative Members shall represent Buganda. Since the new composition of the Legislative Council meets these stipulations, during 1952 there will be a review of the system of election of Buganda's representatives; by 1961 at the latest there will be choice by a system of direct elections.

**Article 8.**—The constitution and jurisdiction of the Kabaka's courts shall be as set out in the Buganda Courts Ordinance, subject to any amendments made with the consent of the Kabaka's Government.

**Article 9.**—The Buganda Government shall receive mining royalties on the same basis as district councils elsewhere in the Protectorate.

**Article 10.**—The Buganda Agreement of 1900 shall be amended to bring it into line with the new agreement.

**Article 11.**—There shall be no major changes in the constitution of Buganda for six years after the Agreement comes into force; it shall then be reviewed.

### The Constitution of Buganda

A schedule to the agreement outlines the constitution of Buganda. Its main articles are:

(2) — Any questions relating to the interpretation of the constitution shall be referred to the High Court of Uganda, appeals from the High Court going to the Privy Council, and to the East African Court of Appeal.

(3) — Buganda shall rank as a province of equal rank with the other provinces.

(4) — The Kabaka shall enjoy all the titles, dignities, and pre-eminence that attach to his office, and the royal family of Buganda shall enjoy all the titles and precedences they have hitherto enjoyed.

(5) — The Kabaka shall, before assuming the functions of his office under this constitution, enter into a Solemn Undertaking with Her Majesty and with the Lukiko and people of Buganda in the presence of the Governor and representatives of the Lukiko, and, so long as he observes the terms of the said Solemn Undertaking, he shall be entitled to perform the functions conferred upon him by the constitution. Solemn Undertaking shall be as follows:

"I do hereby undertake that I will be loyal to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, whose protection Buganda enjoys, her heirs and successors, and will well and truly govern Buganda according to law, and will abide by the terms of the agreements made with Her Majesty and by the constitution of Buganda, and that I will uphold the peace, order, and good government of the Uganda Protectorate, and will do right to all manner of people in accordance with the said agreements, the constitution of Buganda, the laws and customs of Buganda, and the laws of the Uganda Protectorate, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will."

(6) — When the Kabaka is absent from Buganda he may appoint three Regents.

### Kabaka's Council of Ministers

(7) — There shall be a Ministry known as "the Kabaka's Council of Ministers." It will consist of the Katikiro (the Chief Minister), the Omulamuzi (the Chief Justice), the Omuwaniika (the Treasurer), the Minister of Health, the Minister of Education, and the Minister of Natural Resources. The number and designations of the Ministers may be varied from time to time.

(8) — The Council of Ministers as a whole shall be charged with the conduct of the Kabaka's Government, and each Minister shall be individually responsible for his department as may be placed in his charge. All acts of the Kabaka's Government shall, save in so far as law requires otherwise, be done in the name of the Kabaka.

(9) — The Katikiro shall keep the Kabaka fully informed on all important matters concerning the Kabaka's Government.

(10) — When the Lukiko meets for the first time after any dissolution the Ministry shall resign.

(11) — Any person may be nominated as a candidate for the office of Katikiro, whether or not he is a member of the Lukiko, by not less than five members of the Lukiko. Election shall be by secret ballot of the Lukiko. The Governor must approve the choice.

(12) — Any person may be nominated as a candidate for ministerial office, whether or not he is a member of the Lukiko, either by the Katikiro-designate or by not less than three members of the Lukiko. Nominations shall be for ministerial offices generally, and not for any particular office. If there are more than 15 nominations, the Lukiko shall elect by secret ballot 15 people on the list to be candidates and the Katikiro-designate shall make his choice from this list. The Governor must approve his choice.

(13) — The Kabaka shall appoint the Katikiro-designate to be Katikiro by handing him the *Ddamula* (the Rod of office) and shall appoint the other Ministers by receiving their homage.

(14) — On the recommendation of the Katikiro, the Kabaka may transfer a Minister (except the Katikiro) to another ministerial office.

(15) — This is a formal article dealing with the filling of vacancies among the Ministers.

(16) — If no less than two-thirds of the members of the Lukiko pass a motion of no confidence in the Ministry, the Ministry shall resign.

(17) — If a ministerial office is vacant, the other Ministers shall decide how the work is to be carried on. If all the offices are vacant, the Permanent Secretaries to the Minister will discharge their functions temporarily.

(18) — The Kabaka may remove the Minister for misconduct or appointment of a Minister for misconduct.

(19) — The Ministers may vote to dismiss any one of their number who fails to carry out the Ministry's policy or decision.

(20) — Each Minister shall have a Permanent Secretary. The Permanent Secretary to the Katikiro shall be the head of the Buganda Civil Service.

(21) — The Present Lukiko shall be dissolved on December 31, 1954. The life of subsequent Lukikos shall be five years.

(22) — The Lukiko shall appoint a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker.

(23) — The Speaker or Deputy Speaker shall preside at meetings of the Lukiko.

(24) — The Lukiko may make its own standing orders.

(25) — Resolutions in the Lukiko shall usually be decided by a majority vote.

**General Laws Generally Applicable**

(26) — The Kabaka may, with the advice and consent of the Lukiko, and subject to the Governor's approval, make laws binding upon Africans in Buganda. The laws of Uganda as a whole shall be equally applicable to Buganda unless they conflict with the Buganda Agreement, in which case the terms of the Buganda Agreement shall prevail.

(27) — The Buganda budget shall require the Governor's approval.

(28) — A financial resolution which is defeated on a straight vote may be treated as an issue of confidence.

(29) — There shall be standing committees of the Lukiko dealing with Finance, Public Works, Education, Health, Natural Resources, Local Government, and Community Development.

(30) — A Buganda Appointments Board shall be set up, consisting of a chairman who will be appointed by the Kabaka with the approval of the Governor; the Permanent Secretary to the Katikiro; and three other persons (not politicians) who shall be appointed by the Kabaka on the recommendation of the Ministry and with the approval of the Governor.

(31) — Appointments of Permanent Secretaries, saza, gombolola, and muluka chiefs and certain other officials shall be made by the Kabaka on the recommendation of the Appointments Board. The board will be responsible for all other appointments in the service of the Kabaka's Government.

(32) — This article deals with the tenure of office and disciplinary control of officers of the Kabaka's Government.

(33) — The Council of Ministers may make staff regulations.

(34) — Buganda shall, as now, be divided into sazas.

(35) — The Resident of Buganda shall be the Governor's representative in his relations with the Kabaka's Government. The functions of the Resident shall be: (1) to advise and assist the Kabaka's Government in the discharge of its functions; (2) to keep the Kabaka's Government informed of the policy of the Protectorate Government; (3) to keep the Protectorate Government informed of the views of the Kabaka's Government and of important developments in Buganda.

(36) — Local government shall be developed in such manner as may be agreed by the Governor and the Kabaka's Government, and, subject to this, the Resident and his staff shall advise and assist saza chiefs and, through them, the local councils in the development of local government.

(37) — Protectorate Government officers shall be entitled to inspect certain services administered by the Kabaka's Government.

#### Greater Powers for Buganda Government

(38) — The Kabaka's Government shall assume responsibility for the administration in Buganda of certain services hitherto administered by the Protectorate Government as soon as suitable arrangements have been made for the recruitment of staff. These services are:

- Primary schools and junior secondary schools;
- Rural hospitals, dispensaries, and posts and rural health services;
- The field service for the improvement of farming methods and soil conservation;
- The field service for the improvement of livestock breeding and keeping and disease control;
- Local government in the sazas;
- Community development (provided that this service shall be administered concurrently with the Protectorate Government).

(39) — If any disagreement arises between the Protectorate Government and the Kabaka's Government, and the disagreement cannot be resolved by discussion between the representatives of the two Governments, and the Governor is satisfied that the issue affects the interests of the peace, order or good government of the Uganda Protectorate, the Governor may tender formal advice to the Ministers upon the matter.

(40) — The Ministers may, to accept formal advice, the Governor may give notice to the Speaker that he requires the Kabaka's Council of Ministers to resign, and upon receipt of such notice the Speaker shall inform the Kabaka, the Lukiko, and the Katikiro, and the resignation of the Ministers shall be tendered by the Kabaka through the Speaker when the Katikiro is so informed.

(41) — The constitution contained in the transitional agreement shall cease to have effect when this constitution comes into force.

A schedule to the agreement outlining the system of election for the members who will represent Buganda on the Legislative Council. Three delegates will be elected for each saza by representatives of each muluka, who have themselves been elected at meetings of voters.

The saza delegates — there will be 60 of them — will then form an electoral college, the members of which will choose the Legislative Council representatives by secret ballot. Candidates for Legislative Council must be literate in English and over 24.

## Last Days in the Southern Sudan — Hemmed in by Suspicion and Intrigue

THE PRETENCE in political circles in the United Kingdom that the Sudan is moving smoothly and happily to self-government receives short shrift in an article contributed to *Time and Tide* by Mr. P. L. Kossel, who was a district commissioner in the Southern Sudan until November last, when his post was Sudanized.

He writes in the course of his article:—

The only real link between the Northern and Southern Sudan is a British system of administration common to both areas. In all other respects, such as race, culture, and climate, the two regions are so different as to be virtually separate countries.

"During the last three months in the Sudan we all had the feeling of being hemmed in by suspicion and intrigue. Often groups of women would come and sit huddled under the trees in my garden and weep, saying that when I went away the menfolk would fight and their sons be killed.

"When the young men realize the British have gone, complained the chiefs, we shall no longer be able to keep them in check, and fighting will break out, as it used to before the white people came.

"My stock answer was that the British long ago promised to grant self-government to the Sudanese as soon as they were prepared for it and it was wanted by an elected majority. That time had now come and the pledge must be fulfilled.

"As for the Northerners who were to step into our places for the time being, there was no reason to fear them. They had been carefully trained by us and had competence and a sense of duty. In all fairness they should give them a trial and let them prove their mettle; in due course their own young men would assume such positions.

"Such a reply evaded the question, for at no point in the country's political evolution had the Southerners been effectively consulted. My statement might have sounded better had it been delivered several years hence than when the Southerners might have been a little further advanced. As it was, they could produce from their ranks no doctors, university graduates, or skilled technicians, and, most bitter of all, not a single district commissioner to fill any of the places vacated by the British.

"They were alarmed and disconcerted at the wave of Northerners that descended upon them to occupy almost every post of authority, and they genuinely feared that they would be kept permanently in such a state of subservience. They also knew that most Northerners (with notable exceptions) still held them in contempt and regarded service in their swamps and jungles as a penance.

"The Egyptians had a very ready means of propagating their views, for all along the Nile they had branches of their Irrigation Department equipped with fast launches and steamers, which were very useful in moving party supporters from one place to another. The various headquarters of the Irrigation Department became unofficial hotels for use by the party, while Southerners were invited to entertainments where the British were openly referred to as 'the common enemy.'

"The simple Southerners could not understand how we could allow ourselves to be publicly denigrated, and some even thought it was due for the fact that we did not intend to leave at all, and were merely allowing the political puppets to reap their heads off.

"Some of the more educated Southerners, however, responded to the blame of those whom they recognized as their new masters and joined in the hue and cry after the retreating British. One such young man, whose political opportunism had resulted in his diary jumping from £220 a year to £2,000 told a public meeting: 'The British can be compared to a deadly snake with its head crushed. People still fear it because they think the snake will be powerful again.'

# Heavy Tax Burdens of Africans and Non-Africans

## Lower Taxes the Best Way to Encourage Development

INCOME TAX AND OTHER TAX RATES, which apply mainly to non-African incomes, are high having regard to the need to stimulate enterprise in these undeveloped territories. They are higher than those in the Belgian Congo, Malaya, France, French West Africa, the Gold Coast, Canada, South Africa, or the United Kingdom, and below the rates in the United Kingdom or in India. Land duties are lower than in the United Kingdom.

We have had regard to the public expenditures of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, the sources of revenue at the disposal of their Governments, the national incomes of the territories and the effect of the emergency upon the economy of Kenya, and we have reached the conclusions that the tax burdens which are imposed both by non-Africans and by Africans are heavy, and that there is no scope for substantial extensions of public expenditure which would involve further increases of these tax burdens.

This means that for increased public expenditures, other than those which may be financed by grant or loan from external sources, the Governments must rely upon the increased revenue which may be associated with an increased geographical income. In general terms, on the basis of present rates of taxation and on the experience of recent years, an increase of £1m. in the national income means an increase in Government revenue of about £250,000.

### Public Policy Should Foster Expansion

It is an essential element in the theme of our report that economic development in East Africa depends mainly on the enlargement of the market by the expansion of exports and local production and that public policy should be focused on the fulfilment of that end. This carries with it certain implications.

New taxation which is added to an already heavy burden will, if it has the effect of checking the expansion of the economy, nullify its own purpose. On the other hand, an enlargement of the market will of itself tend to yield new revenue, which in turn will provide the resources which Governments require in order to develop their social policy.

The weight of the argument thus lies on the side of lower rather than higher taxation. Indeed, a general reduction in tax burdens, if that could be achieved, would contribute more to the economic development of the territories than any concessions which could be granted to privileged groups by means of tax rebates or subsidies.

There is a strong presumption that public expenditure on what are called development projects should as far as possible be concentrated on objects which are likely to yield immediate and reasonably certain results in the form of increased income, so that there will be a larger surplus to devote to improvements which take a longer time to mature. More ambitious experimentation in the form of projects whose results can only be felt in the remote future, cannot be justified on the basis of the resources which now exist in East Africa. If they are to be sanctioned, it should be on the basis of external grants or loans specifically made for the purpose and in a manner which imposes no new and immediate burden on the public finances of the territories.

Although we received some evidence that Africans were anxious to obtain loans on the security of their land, we also gained the impression, particularly in parts of Uganda, that local dignitaries expected this to be being further extracts from the report of the East Africa Royal Commission.

achieved without any abandonment of the customary control over the disposal of the land and without any relinquishment of the customary communal rights of the land. It is essential that Africans shall come to realize that they can expect to borrow on the security of land only if the land is a negotiable asset, and that the value of land and security increases in proportion to the absence of restraints on its disposal.

### Misconceptions about Money

A widely-held misconception, particularly among Africans whose attention has not proceeded far, is that the provision of credit facilities will provide a solution to all their economic difficulties. This notion proceeds from the assumption, which is often made, that the availability of credit to the non-African is the result of the non-African's strength. In the same way, many Africans, banks are regarded as institutions which give money out, in contrast to Government which is regarded as an institution which takes money in. Part from the crude notion of the functions which banks perform, it is often assumed that there is no limit to the extent to which credit could be advanced. There is, of course, no such bottomless pit. The resources which are available for lending, from whatever source they may come, are very strictly limited, so that it becomes a matter of great importance that they should not be dissipated in the form of unproductive loans.

The Credit and Savings Bank in Uganda found that, although an apparently low value was placed on a plot of land which was offered as security, the sale of the land, necessitated by foreclosure, was boycotted and the realized price was negligible. So long as this type of situation persists no bank or Government agency could regard African-owned land as anything other than an indifferent security. The remedy lies partly in a change in the African's attitude to land and in a recognition that the value of land is increased as its negotiability is widened, and partly in the general expansion of the economy through the production of disposable surpluses whereby the effective purchasing power of the African is increased and, in consequence, the demand for land.

The Credit and Savings Bank was established in 1950. By the end of 1953 £600,000 had been placed by the Legislature at the disposal of the bank, which is obliged to maintain a reserve of not less than £250,000. At the end of 1953 the number of loan accounts was 1,285 and the balance outstanding amounted to £306,312. Approximately half of the loans have been made to agricultural borrowers and the remainder for trade and industry, for industrial and commercial buildings, and for residential buildings. The statement of unpaid loan instalments and interest showed an alarming increase in 1953 over the already high figure of 1952.

### Scope of Land Banks Should Be Extended

The decision to foreclose on some of the securities held showed that their realizable value was both low and uncertain. In some cases less than one-quarter of what the bank required was offered for land and buildings held as security, despite the fact that in no case did the original loan amount to more than 50% of the bank's valuation of the security.

Some African local government bodies lend directly to private individuals and businesses. We think this practice dangerous, that it is not an activity which is appropriate for local government authorities, and that it should be discontinued. Similarly we think that local government authorities should not guarantee private loans made by other agencies.

We recommend that the Governments of the three territories should establish or extend the scope of land banks, that the operation of these agencies should be determined by legislation, and that they should not be subsidized, except, so far as Government finances or Government guarantees may provide them with loan capital on favourable terms. We do not think that local authorities or district administrations should be used by the land banks as their agents. These persons and authorities are not experienced loan administrators, and, though their advice may be of value to the lending agency, it is in the capacity of advisers alone that they should be employed.

The lending operations of co-operatives are rightly limited

by the assets which they possess and the accumulation of these assets depends upon the type of finance with which their activities are carried out. It is a cooperative which had successfully mastered the technique of short-term lending, and whose members were inspired with a urge to effect considerable improvements in their agricultural holdings. It would in our view qualify to become an intermediary between a lead bank and its members.

The object of legislation could be expected to occur only as a result of the close supervision by the officials and accounts of the cooperative by the registrar of co-operatives and their staff. It is the hope of the Government that the Government's term finance for African agriculture can emerge from the sudden introduction of a new scheme. We do, however, commend this in the urge to improve agriculture implanted in the minds of African investors — and much of our report is concerned with the fostering and promotion of this urge. There are ready to hand agencies which can be adopted to the task of providing the requisite finance.

The only departure from strict commercial principles which we think should be made by Government-controlled or Government-sponsored agencies is in the form of security to be

accepted. We allow this departure with reluctance but we cannot regard the fact that as a reason for the type of security which even progressive and enterprising Africans can offer. Ordinary credit agencies rarely compare with commercial requirements, and although we would hope that with the passage of time this particular difficulty would diminish and disappear, we think that public and financial policy should have regard to the circumstances which may exist.

It is important to direct resources in East Africa into those channels which are likely to be most directly and most rapidly productive. It is a corollary to this that the statutory agencies which are established to provide loans and credit facilities should also be required to employ their own resources in the most productive manner. If there are to be efficiently conducted lending agencies that maintain an acceptable spectate ratio to ensure that the loans which are granted are in fact applied to the purposes for which they were made.

Legislation should be introduced to ensure that no suit shall lie for the recovery of a debt secured by a charge on land except in the case of loans made to specified agencies. These specified agencies would be conducted on the basis of sound commercial principles, and the loans which they made would in consequence be based on a conservative assessment of land values.

## Miss Margery Perham on the Royal Commission Report

### Reorganization of Colonial Office Implicit in the Proposals

MISS MARGERY PERHAM said in the course of a half-hour talk in the Third Programme of the B.B.C. on the report of the East Africa Royal Commission:

"The El Dorado tradition about the tropics still lingers, and it is well that the report drives home the harshness of most of East Africa, the freakish maldistribution of its few natural resources, and its crippling paucity of minerals as so far prospected.

"The report includes four gaily coloured maps. Alas! That charming magenta on Map 3, which covers almost all Kenya, and extends in a vast wedge over most of Tanganyika, represents land too dry for arable farming and used only as poor ranching country for the gaunt semi-nomadic cattle tribes. The mauve which covers most of the rest of Tanganyika shows land where rainfall is so little better that agriculture is poor and hazardous. Mauve and magenta together cover three-quarters of all East Africa.

#### Tale Told by the Maps

"The sadly limited bright green, which represents a good prospect of 30 inches of rain, encircles Lake Victoria, broadening out on its northern Uganda and eastern Kenya shores, and thrusting further eastwards to show the so-called White Highlands and the Kikuyu districts like green islets in a magenta sea. All these bright green patches are thickly peppered with black dots, each representing 5,000 of those millions who have clustered upon these favoured oases, like survivors escaping from the surrounding waste of humanity.

Here we find the great bulk of East Africa's 15m people — a figure which includes 44,000 Europeans and 12,000 Asians. In Kenya the only green patches not so crowded are the White Highlands reserved for European ownership.

"If we turn hopeful to green areas in southern Tanganyika and in northern and western Uganda, almost free of dots, we shall observe an ominous cross-hatching. This represents that still unmastered African scourge the tsetse fly, which spreads destructive infection to man and beast. Not less than 60% of Tanganyika is infested, and fly and drought together have forced 99% of its population to live in one-third of the area.

It is a main theme of this report that a half-century

of European government has imposed a modern productive economy upon the new rotting foundation of the old and has in some ways made bad matters worse.

#### Grave Mistakes of the Governments

"By penning tribes within boundaries it has stopped much of the shifting which shifting cultivation demands. By stopping tribal warfare, by veterinary and medical services, by famine relief, they have made possible a large increase of human and animal population. By incentives to higher standards of living, and by teaching Africans to grow new crops and more of old crops, they have stimulated these growing numbers to ask more and more of less and less land. And this before — this is the vital point — adopting those agricultural methods of crop rotation, manuring, and so on which would have enabled Africans to do this without injury to the poor, vulnerable soils of Africa.

"How have Governments dealt with these distortions accompanying progress? The Royal Commission believe that they have made at least two grave mistakes. First, they tied their hands by the policy of indirect rule. Its use of Native societies for local government tended to freeze tribal economies, leaving Africans to grapple almost unaided with the often unseen effects of the new European economy. Most serious was the freezing of tribal land terms, with its fragmentation of holdings and its stifling of that individual initiative which alone could have allowed able members to give a lead in better farming.

#### Migrant Labour

"On the rather shaky analogy of Britain's industrial revolution, the introduction of European capital and enterprise ought to have brought industry to the relief of agriculture. This hope has been largely neutralized by migrant labour. So long as men leave their own land and bid people to carry on inefficient farming on their own areas and themselves move to and from the new areas, clinging to their tribal holding as the one security in a bewildering world, so long will they be bad farmers and bad wage-labourers — and bad citizens.

"The second mistake has been to allow racialism, as well as tribalism, to fetter economic growth. Not that the commission follows other critics, especially Africans, in ascribing all Kenya's ills directly to European occupation of 12,000 square miles of highlands, most of which was formerly monopolized by a few Masai herdsman.

The commission recognizes that Europeans have brought needed skills and capital out of all proportion to their numbers. They see no remedy but extending subsistence agriculture over this well-farmed African sanctuary. But they believe that the political and functional cases set up by this occupation have had a disastrous indirect effect upon the whole of Kenya's economy. They have no increased mutual fears that what should be one economy is set up into local compartments.

Fear and suspicion hamper the co-operation and flexibility which economic growth demands. Kenya has spread to other territories and makes our ties cling more firmly to their traditional land and farming. It makes them dread the transfer of territories to them which the proper development of this area physically demands.

**Unfair Dramatization**

Press comment has fastened on some of the proposals as representing the so-called 19th Century *laissez faire* attitude. Adam Smith in Africa is an unfair dramatization. True the first part of the report reiterates necessities of economic freedom as against East Africa's uneconomic restrictions, but these practical men recognize that the Africans are too weak economically to be abruptly denuded of all protections and regulations.

It is deeply impressive to see East Africa's heated problems judged by cool economic criteria — problems so long seen mainly political and administrative. The results of applying economic rather than politico-racial tests are sometimes surprising. African leaders, who mainly lick wounds after hearing that their major obsession of the Highlands barrier is to be removed, will be dismayed to learn that since white racial exclusivism is considered so is black, and their own lands must equally be thrown open to tenure by Europeans, Asians, and other races — under careful controls. If Africans are not to be treated with racial discrimination, nor must Europeans and their enterprises and capital, and immigration, so vitally needed, must not be debarred.

Newly emancipated nations are being forced to learn that capital has no colour. Africans and Europeans will both be surprised by the new light on this subject. The commission sees that the Asians for their commercial services, and shows an almost uneclectic indignation at the restrictions from which they have suffered.

The first steps of African nationalism are pushing up through the dose growth of tribal and racial loyalties. Britain pledged to advance African self-government, and the purpose of every page of this report is the advancement of Africans — not as a race, but as the 99% majority of the population. Yet some but the most unthinking Negrophile could believe that purely African governments, struggling painfully into being in the next 10 or 15 years, could carry through this planned economic revolution.

**Racial Urge to Equality**

We know the pattern of advance to self-government only too well — the eruption not to much of nationalism as of a racial urge to equality by attaining independence, with the struggle for national unity after that attainment. In East Africa, with its race bitterness and poverty, these two successive processes may be long and painful.

Is the agrarian revolution to be pushed through before they begin? Is there still time for that? Or must we wait until the blind energy of racial nationalism — so much stronger than all the rational arguments against it — has found its fulfillment? Is it possible that this self-generated energy alone is strong enough to carry through such deep social changes?

Surely, such is the utter dependence of East Africa upon external skill and capital, so rapid the threatened deterioration of its own main capital, the soil, that the self-governments might find themselves inheriting bankrupt estates. The commission shows that if Africans should pursue independence so fanatically as to debar or deter external capital and immigration they will condemn themselves to poverty and the inner conflicts and external bitterness that breed from poverty.

Our middle way must be to enable Britain to take the initiative in carrying through reforms without overriding and antagonizing the local peoples. Unless we are convinced of the need and urgency of these reforms and sustained support East Africans or provide the strong and sustained support, unbroken by lethargy or party differences, which they demand. I believe that we shall be convinced. Given sufficient agreement, the next step might be an inquiry, with large East African representation, into the best administrative means of enacting its proposals.

The report will, I believe, compel us in Britain to face some reforms of our headquarters organization, for much our greatest obstacle is the cloud of suspicion which lies between us and the Africans. We must find a way to convince them of our will to help by the measure of full and steady attention we direct upon their affairs.

Can the piling of obligations from all parts of the world upon the shoulders of one Minister be adequate at a period which tends to make every colony a problem, if not indeed a crisis? Our equipment needs radical reconsideration if we are to direct mind and will upon great problems and allow colonial opinion the psychological satisfaction of fuller and more regular means of co-operating in the making of policy here. A department which covers the Gold Coast and St. Helena, East Africa, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Northern Rhodesia, Jamaica and Gibraltar, is not adequate to our diverse responsibilities.

Our largest constructive tasks remain in Africa, and we should seriously consider a more co-ordinated handling of our responsibilities in that vast and restless Continent. In East Africa, above all, we should see our responsibilities in the Western Hemisphere in relation to our own self-government or by the Central African plan, and to the colonial dominating tendencies. The responsibility should rest upon us.

But our policy will be no better than our plans. The commission, going down to the decisive level of individual contact, insists that all points of reform should work in partnership with local boards and councils of tribesmen.

Mr. Penwill, district commissioner, who with his wife has done much to hold the Kamba tribe against infection from the neighbouring Mau Mau, writes in a report noted in the report: "Few Africans care read, and those who do are not particularly well educated; they do not believe and accept only what they see around them. Some of those who do know more than the general public, and some of those who are more than personally characteristics are probably the subject of amused if tolerant comment. We shall neither recruit nor hold men and women of this quality unless they know that British officials behind them and has solved the key problem of raising countries graduating into self-government."

**Plans Ignore Race and Colour**

This truly British report takes the latest discoveries of modern science and proposes to apply them to tropical Africa according to the humane and gradualist traditions bred in the long intimate security of this island. The commission's plans ignore race and colour; they are based on faith in the capacity of human nature to initiate, to adapt, to employ reason, to co-operate. It is a slow and difficult way of working, and one that much of our impatient, mass-managed world has abandoned. But we can give only what we possess ourselves, and I believe that this commission has reminded us what this possession is, and also that we have not always given it to East Africa. They have shown us unsparingly the cost of failure. The rewards of success could be great.

These three territories are the old large area in Africa — indeed, in the Colonial Empire — where the future is still wide open, where we have the greatest opportunity to apply the values in which we believe, and to bring colonialism to a conclusion which would finally justify it, if not in heated contemporary opinion, at least in the cool judgment of history.

**Visiting C.D.C. Projects**

MR. H. NUTCOMBS HUME, deputy chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, left London on Friday with Mrs. Hume to visit the regional offices and projects of the C.D.C. in Central and East Africa. In the Central African region, which comprises not only the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland but the High Commission Territories, the corporation has committed more than £12m. on projects which include cement production in Northern Rhodesia, tobacco and tung growing in Nyasaland, cattle schemes in Bechuanaland, and afforestation in Swaziland. For 11 projects in East Africa nearly £10m. of capital has been sanctioned, eight are for the investigation and development of mineral resources. Among the others is the new margarine factory in course of establishment in Kenya in association with the Unilever group, and the great waste scheme in the Njombe area of Tanganyika Territory.

### Federation Needs an Opposition

#### Prime Minister on Foreign Relations

LORD MALVERN, Federal Prime Minister, said when addressing the third annual congress of the Federal Party, held in Blantyre, Nyassaland, that there ought to be one common name for the inhabitants of the Federation and suggested that "Rhodesians" should be made applicable to the whole area. It was decided that the name "Rhodesians" should be used by a common name to the great weakness of the present Parliamentary position, he thought, was that there was no reasonable alternative party to which the people could turn if they "got fed up with the Government of today." The Confederated Party had an alternative proposal, the adoption of which would mean complete disaster.

While the Federation needed stability of government which depended on the ability to attract the investors needed for the country's development — it was also important to have an Opposition which offered alternative economic or social policies, but not the product of racial differences.

#### Less Racialism in Debate

In the last session of Parliament, fortunately, there had been more moderation and less racialism in debate. The accent should be on the social and economic progress of people of all races who were laying the foundations of a great State; but to listen to some people one would think they should be putting up the finishing touches; they also forget that race relations is primarily a territorial affair — one of the greatest weaknesses of our constitution.

The national income, said the Prime Minister, had risen from £206m. in 1952 to £260m. in 1954, and immigration was running at a rate of 1,000 a year, compared with 16,000 last year, but with only 10,000 places to house the maximum we are not able to indulge in the mass immigration schemes. The current shortage was likely to be temporary. African wages in the Federation now totalled about £35m.

### African Lawlessness in Lusaka

#### More Stinging at Motor-Cars

STONE THROWING BY AFRICANS in Northern Rhodesia has increased so much recently that it is causing anxiety to the Europeans. The following official statement was recently issued:—

On Saturday afternoon, August 6, the worst case of lawlessness ever to have occurred in Lusaka took place near Mandeville's compound on the Broken Hill road, when Africans from the nearby location threw stones at passing motor-cars following an accident in which an African cyclist had been knocked down and slightly injured by a motor-car driven by Mr. R. L. Mistry, an Indian resident of Lusaka.

Immediately after the accident a crowd of Africans gathered and shouted threats and shook their fists at passing cars. A police car was called to the scene of the accident, and two European police officers saved Mr. Mistry from harm and took him to the police station. More police were called but before they could arrive the mob turned over Mr. Mistry's car and set fire to it and threw stones at passing cars.

#### Penal Arrests

Eight cars were damaged, and two people were injured and had to be taken to hospital with broken arms and other injuries. When the police reinforcements arrived the crowd ran away, but not before a number of arrests had been made. Early next morning a strong force of police surrounded the area and questioned 600 Africans. Seven men were arrested. Next day these men and three seriously injured people appeared before the magistrate's court on charges of riotous assembly and were remanded in custody to await their trial.

Cases of stoning of motor-cars following accidents involving Africans have occurred in recent months on the Copperbelt and the conduct of Africans taking part in such incidents has been condemned in the strongest terms by the Chief Secretary and the Secretary for Native Affairs in the Legislative Council and at meetings of African Provincial Councils, African Representative Councils, and on the Copper-

African leaders, both in the Legislative Council and outside, have also condemned it. The only result of such action by African crowds is that innocent people receive injury to themselves and damage to their property, and the African people as a whole suffer, since the same may come when motorists will be afraid to stop to help the injured African for fear of being attacked. This would be a shocking state of affairs and one which can only be hoped the good sense of the African people as a whole will prevent.

#### Repercussions of Violence

Always from experience, these courts know that one way to take the law into one's own hands. If an offence has been committed it is for the court to pass judgment and punish the offender. The Government can allow people to defy the courts and the rule of law and order in this way. Every effort must be made by parents, school teachers, and all responsible African citizens to prevent dangerous and wicked outbreaks of lawlessness. The African people have the good will of other races, and it is essential in these days that nothing shall be done which will damage the respect and reputation of the African people if the eyes not only of members of other races in Northern Rhodesia but in other parts of the world.

This reputation is slowly being built up by the achievement of Africans in all walks of life as teachers, skilled workers, artisans, parliamentarians, business men, athletes, and ministers — but one incident such as this, showing violence and disregard for the law, can respect a good will built up by these achievements to be lost.

### Racial Relations in the Federation

#### Problem Chiefly Economic, Says Sir R. Welensky

THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT in Rhodesia and Nyassaland rejected last week by 50 votes to 11 a motion calling for an investigation into the basic principles required for the establishment of a united inter-racial nation; and for an inquiry into the Parliamentary and electoral system best calculated to serve the Federation during the present transitional period.

Sir John Moffat, the specially appointed European member of the Federal Parliament for Northern Rhodesia, and chairman of the African Affairs Board of the Federation, who proposed the motion, was supported by Dr. Alexander Scott, an Independent M.P. from Northern Rhodesia, the Rev. Andrew Maitland from Nyassaland, and Mr. H. E. Davies, recently elected by Southern Rhodesia with special concern for African interests.

#### Position Still Quiet

Sir John Moffat emphasized that European survival, not African, would be jeopardized if an acceptable racial policy were not worked out. Neither of the existing political parties was likely to win widespread African support, and Africans would sooner or later form their own political party if improvements were not made. If we persist in our stupidity and have two parties divided by race theory, we shall end with two parties divided by race, and the position is still pliant enough to be moulded as we please, if it will not always be so.

Sir Roy Welensky, replying for the Government, said that hard-and-fast rules could not be laid down in racial matters. The problem was not in a racial politician, but primarily economic, and for some extent social. Economic advancement must precede political advancement. The racial problem would not long exist when there was an African middle class, and when African and European professional men, African and European artisans, an African and European farmers had developed a common outlook. A united multi-racial nation would come only in the course of time as the African people developed towards civilization.

No other member on the Government side of the House spoke; nor did any African member.

Although voting for the motion were the member, Dr. Scott, Mr. Durrus, Mr. Davies, and three of the six African members.

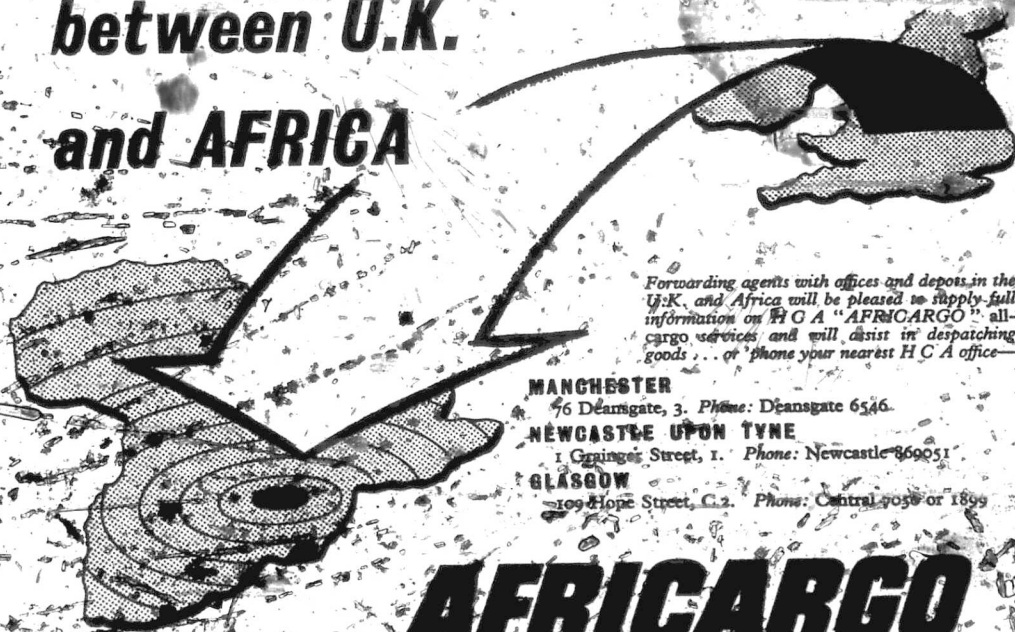
Mr. Hove, the African member of the Legislative Council, supported the motion.

"Southern Rhodesia is going to be short of engineers for years, and industrial chemists, accountants, veterinarians, officers, surveyors, and draughtsmen are needed," Mr. C. J. Hatty, M.P., Minister of the Treasury in Southern Rhodesia.

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## Character Training for Tribesmen

Interesting Experiment in Meru Area

**CHARACTER TRAINING** of the youth of the Meru tribe is the aim of a plan now under discussion between the Government, the Njuri Ncheke, the tribal council, and it is likely that a group of 100 young men, all under the age of 20 will take the first course shortly. The aim is to have a number of training centres, each with model small-holdings, which it is hoped to make self-supporting in due course.

The general idea of the character training course should last a year, that it should include instruction in tribal law and custom and the duties of citizenship, and in agriculture, animal husbandry, and hygiene. The dual purpose is to strengthen traditional authority and to provide recruits for administrative and field work.

The experiment succeeds it would be extended generally among the Meru, but there is no suggestion of its application to other tribes, for none in Kenya has a tribal organization similar to the Njuri Ncheke. Training of a different kind might, of course, be undertaken elsewhere.

The Governor of Kenya, when in the Meru Reserve earlier this month, was given a message from the Njuri declaring unswerving loyalty to the Queen and Government of Kenya. It said:—

"We ask no favour of the Governor until we, the Meru people have utterly destroyed Mau Mau from our midst. We shall do this soon, and once we have done it and the Government has recognized the fact by divorcing us officially from the Kikuyu and Embu tribes, then, and then only, shall we deem ourselves fit to submit our grievances for consideration."

Sir Evelyn Baring said that when he returned in a few months the position of the Meru as a proscribed tribe would be reviewed.

### Sir Harold MacMichael's Views

Sir Harold MacMichael, a former Governor of Tanganyika Territory, has written on the subject in a letter to *The Times*:—

"It is a relief for once to see no mention of that secondary 'education' which is the breeding-ground of politicians and has led to so much precipitancy in political experimentation throughout Africa."

"To what extent, it may be asked, does this long overdue excursion into the field of commonsense conflict with the recommendations of the recent Royal Commission? One might fairly infer from their most valuable and comprehensive report that they would give it a tolerant blessing on the grounds that anything likely to result in rehabilitation is all to the good and that the technical training of the African is in full accord with their expressed views. It is however, fair to say, I think, that the report treats tribal institutions as all very well in their way but only to be abandoned so long as they do not impede economic progress."

On the contrary, they have a keen sense of their own, and in particular, provide a much needed and essentially salutary counterweight to the disruptive influence of the deliberate and intelligent. I read in one review of the Royal Commission's report a plain statement that the report recommends the whole tribal system. That is untrue and unfair, but the comment, made in all honesty would hardly be possible if the report did not afford a slight indication of justification.

The policy would make way of warning is that one cannot have it both ways. If the tribal authorities are, as a result of the present emergency, to be suspended and nullified, it must be as part of a long-range policy; they cannot subsequently be discarded, ignored, or treated as negligible, when they have served their purpose.

"Consistent backing and the grant of the responsibilities for which they have been trained is the only sound and honourable policy; and even though the Meru may be the only tribe at present in Kenya judged ripe for experiment, and Mau Mau has not elsewhere provided so timely a stimulus for action, there are certainly others in neighbouring territories to whom so wise a policy could be applied with advantage before it is too late."

## European Union of Kenya

Drive for Membership

THE FIRST NEWS LETTER issued by the European Union of Kenya (which has taken the place of the old Electors' Union) says that the vice-presidents, Air Commodore E. Howard-Williams and Mr. George Nicol, will shortly stump the country to recruit members. The news letter says:—

"There are in the Colony three types of voters—the multi-racial, or those of the extreme right—the die-hard Tories of the old school; (2) biracial, or those of the great majority who have never had any moral obligations to the African (except if you like to call them multi-racial, or those who want to let the whole world share our fate—most of the Left. They will have place with us, albeit our aims perhaps tend to vary—in which, you must admit, the tradition of British compromise between Scylla and Charybdis.

"We are close to us when it comes out of politics and into the act of governing, and close to us when our duties lie with developments Kenya has outside the political sphere... Except for the Lyellston atom bomb which split us wide open, our elected members have shown a high measure of unanimity in the last year under Mr. Blundell, and now under Sir Alfred Vincent."

## Racial Policy in the Belgian Congo

Governor-General's Forthright Statement

"ASSOCIATION, with ultimate individual assimilation, would be Belgium's choice of a Native policy," said M. Jean Peillon, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, in his inaugural speech to the Government Council.

"We reject segregation because it is contrary to our temperament and cannot lead to lasting results," stressed M. Peillon, adding: "We do not think fusion possible as a general solution; for fusion would become absorption of the Native in European civilization, which is possible only for highly educated individuals. We must therefore favour association."

That, he continued, meant mutual help and aid. "There are still too many Europeans who, endowed with majority they have received from others or which they arrogate to themselves, impress on their relations with natives an odious character of haughty condescension or of offensive superiority, and sometimes brute force or outright brutal treatment. There are still people who by words, gestures or attitudes change here as in a conquered land."

"Paradoxically, the young educated Natives suffer the sin of pride. There is no more serious and more revealing form of pride than the one which is pictured by those who still deserve very little, but who, suffering deeply from their own insufficiency, take on the attitude of martyrs."

"There is no more stupid behaviour than to impute to European authority thousands of difficulties and of failures, and lack of successes."

## Subversive Gramophone Records

THE USE OF GRAMOPHONE RECORDS to spread Mau Mau doctrines and general antagonism to European influence and administration is being officially investigated in Kenya, following the discovery of a record in the Nandi language, which, made before the outbreak of the Kikuyu rebellion, and described as a traditional Nandi war song, demanded death for Europeans and Masai tribesmen. Several records in Kikuyu have been banned during the past two or three years. One entitled "Jomo Kenyatta" was sung by one of his associates, Fred Kubai, who was tried and sentenced with him. Some of the records have been made in Kenya and others in Great Britain and the Union of South Africa from tape recordings.

"Do not believe the sweet words of agitators who seek the truth," said O. E. B. Hughes, district commissioner, Mombasa.

### Mau Mau Casualties Increasing

#### "Field-Marshal" and "General" Killed

EIGHTY-SOME MAU MAU TERRORISTS were killed in Kenya last week, 20 captured, and 47 suspects were detained. Livestock losses during the week are officially considered to have been the smallest in such a period since stock thefts began nearly three years ago.

Six terrorists were executed at the weekend for offences against the emergency regulations. Another example of local co-operation with security forces occurred when 175 Mau Mau fighters, including many women, in the Kiambu area assisted in a large-scale sweep in which 10 terrorists were killed, including the self-styled "Field-Marshal Sir W. Kuria," believed to be the chief Mau Mau leader in the Kiambu district, and an active gangster since the emergency began. "General" Kinyita Goko was also killed.

The mother of Dedan Kamathi, self-styled "commander-in-chief" of Mau Mau forces, has been detained by the Kenya Government after attempting to commit suicide. A woman of about 60, she was discovered by the police about a mile from the edge of Mount Kenya forest. She told the police that she was taking for her son in the forest money which she was to give to some Africans in the area of the Chania River. When detained she had £12 10s. It has been rumoured that Kamathi has been ill.

When I arrived in Kenya I saw on the road from Nairobi to the Rift Valley a notice which read: 'It is most dangerous to picnic in this area because of terrorist gangs.' In 12 months later, the notice at the same spot reads: 'Terrorists beware of armed persons sighted.' Mr. Geoffrey Godsell, in a B.B.C. broadcast.

### Blantyre's Diamond Jubilee

#### Nyasaland's Commercial Capital

BLANTYRE, NYASALAND, is celebrating its 50th birthday. The town's first council, the Council of Advice, as it was known, was established in 1895. Blantyre's foundation, however, goes back to 1836, when Henry Henders, son of the Church of Scotland, chose a site for a mission south of Lake Nyasa and named it after Livingstone's birthplace, Blantyre.

The explorer had believed that trade should follow the Bible, that commerce was a means of spreading Africa, and when the missionaries found it difficult to combine business with the Gospel, the Church of Scotland solved their problem in 1878 by forming the Livingstone Central Africa Company, with headquarters in Blantyre. Thus the seeds were sown for the town's commercial future. The company is still there, but it is now known as the African Lakes Corporation, Ltd.

#### Growth of the Town

The original 400 acres of the town have grown to 4,000, and land and buildings are worth over £3m. As recently as 1936 the estimate was £184,872.

At the first meeting of the town council the chief item on the agenda was how best to use the £38,15s. in the cash-box. Nowadays new building in course of construction is worth more than £1m. A cement company is to erect a rolling and grinding mill near the town, three new factories are going up, work has begun on a £100,000 European school, and a £750,000 hospital is half finished. New administrative offices are to be built, and a sports centre covering 69 acres is at the drawing-board stage.

Next year Blantyre will be amalgamated with Kharbe, its neighbour five miles away.

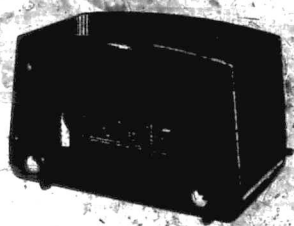
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# PERSONALIA

DR. E. H. MURPHY, Director of Medical Services in Nyasaland, is on leave.

MR. H. R. FINN, Director of Rhodesia Selection Trust, Ltd., is in London.

COLONEL DAVID STIRLING arrived in London last week from East Africa.

DR. COOK, principal of the London College of Dentistry, is visiting East Africa.

MRS. P. R. SMITH left London Airport last Friday on her way to Nairobi.

MR. JINALAL B. BHATTAS has been elected president of the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce in Uganda.

CANON and MRS. W. J. RAMPLEY recently celebrated their golden wedding. They have been in East Africa for 2 years.

LIEUT.-GENERAL G. W. LATHBURY, G.O.C. in East Africa, has been in England for a few days on a short duty visit.

MR. R. W. HOOPER, five times golf champion of Kenya and three times runner-up, has left Kenya to live in Hastings.

MRS. ROSALIND MERSON broadcast in the Empire's "Calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland" programme of the B.B.C. on England today.

MR. A. Z. BAKER, president of Rotary International, will present its charter to the Blantyre Simba Rotary Club at a dinner tonight.

MR. G. G. S. J. HADLOW has been appointed a member of the Nyasaland Central Labour Advisory Board vice Mr. C. E. SMITH, resigned.

MR. HUGH LESLIE, managing the Kampala office of Messrs. Anglo-African (Africa), Ltd. He had been on the staff of Messrs. Salaam.

MR. HARRISON WANKER, Member for African Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, has spent a few days in London on his way to the United States.

MR. B. CHINGA, Minister for Community Development and Rehabilitation in Kenya, and Mr. T. G. ASKWITH, Secretary to the Ministry, visited Uganda last week.

MR. C. H. RICHARDS, general manager of Uruwira Minerals, Ltd. has resigned his appointment. He is likely to leave Tanganyika Territory for Southern Rhodesia.

SIR JOHN MACPHERSON, lately Governor-General of Nigeria and Lord MACPHERSON are visiting East Africa. Their son is an administrative officer in Tanganyika Territory.

MR. T. T. BAKER, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, has been appointed Smuts Reader in Colonial History by the board of managers of the Smuts Memorial Fund.

MR. M. P. METCALF, U.K. High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has arrived in Salisbury to take his appointment. He is accompanied by MRS. METCALF.

FATHER ROBERT of the Holy Fathers' mission at Kaji, Tanganyika, has celebrated his golden jubilee. Arriving in Mombasa in 1903, he travelled to Nairobi by train, reaching Uruwira via Lake Victoria, Mwanza, and Tabora.

LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is in Scotland for a few days before leaving by air to visit New Zealand (by way of North America), Australia, Ceylon, India, and Pakistan. He is due back on November 4.

Passengers for Betra in the M.V. BEDEMONTTEIF CASME, which sailed from London last Wednesday for Rotterdam and the Cape, include MR. & MRS. D. W. HULLIE COOPER, MR. & MRS. F. E. FOOTE, MR. & MRS. W. J. P. MOKY, MR. & MRS. D. H. P. PENNAN, MR. & MRS. W. J. PHILLIPS, MR. & MRS. D. R. WALKER and Mr. F. G. WHITLOCK.

MR. H. L. HUNTING, chairman of the Hunting and Co., Ltd., for 25 years, has retired. The new chairman is his son, MR. C. P. M. HUNTING.

MR. E. C. J. MASLIN, representative member for Davies Salaam in the Tanganyika Legislative Council, has been appointed a temporary member of the Executive Council during the absence of Sir CHARLES PHILLIPS.

SIR ROY WALBENSKY, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Transport and Communications in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has received an invitation to dine with the members of the Club and on 20th September.

CANON BRYAN S. W. GREEN, of Birmingham, who has made preaching tours in many countries, arrived in Nairobi on September 10. Accompanied by Mrs. GREEN, he landed in Kenya on September 11, travelling up through the interior.

MR. J. E. GLENNIE will leave London by air next week for Davies Salaam to take up a new appointment as irrigation specialist in the Department of Water Development of Tanganyika Territory. He has been 22 years assistant of Agriculture engineering in the Sudan.

MRS. G. M. TAYLOR has received a letter of appreciation from planters in the Colony on his retirement from the Kenya Coffee Marketing Board, on which he has served for many years. The presentation was made by the chairman, Mr. W. H. GUNSON.

MISS E. LLOYD, who is about to leave Kenya for this country after 28 years' work for women's welfare with the Church Missionary Society and three years with Mombasa municipality, plans to return to Tanganyika after a holiday in Fallowstone. She will assist a woman doctor in the Territory to run a rest house.

MR. S. BOSI, a 43-year-old Ugandan, who was educated at Makerere College and entered the Prisons Department in 1937, is the first African to attain the rank of assistant superintendent. MR. F. M. KUSAMBIZA, another Ugandan, who joined the Labour Department in 1948, is the first African assistant labour officer.

MR. B. A. MURKIN, Government Secretary in Basutoland, has been appointed administrative Secretary in the office of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland, in succession to MR. M. G. WRAY, who has been appointed Resident Commissioner of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

SIAL ESTATE MANAGER, 30, East School, who all round experience of cultivation, production and administration, requires responsible position in East Africa with prospect. Apply Box No. 614.

DUTCH NATIONAL, 45, graduate College of Tropical Agriculture, with pre-war experience tea and sisal in Java and six years post-war on British-owned sisal estate in Tanganyika, requires responsible position in East Africa. Apply Box No. 613.

FREE-BOAT ENGINEER, East Africa, now in London completing 16 years' experience in power production, invites firm engineering organization contemplating the production of steam in East Africa. Write: Kenneth Davies, 28, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

### HOUSE FOR SALE

Five years old, spacious romantic detached cottage, superb views, every comfort, 11 miles Lyme Regis, 2 1/2 miles, 3-4 reception, garage, garden, best location, mains electricity, gas, modern kitchen, bathroom, ES.750, 600 sq. ft., furnished, 11 rooms, 10 cupboards, Paygate House, Paygate, Sussex.

Mr. C. E. Cousins, Co-ordinator of Labour in Southern Rhodesia, led the Federal delegation to the International African Labour Institute's conference at Paris, which ended yesterday. Also attending the conference from Northern Rhodesia were Mr. W. J. SCHUMER, African Affairs Advisor to the Anglo-American Corporation, and Mr. R. K. KOSOFF, African Affairs Officer of the same Municipality.

The Rev. G. F. H. MORGAN, who has presided over the Anglican Diocese of Southern Rhodesia, has been discharged from his episcopal duty in Northern Rhodesia, and is to be succeeded by the Rev. Canon J. G. Church, England, who has been coming into being a year ago when Bishop C. G. B. B. was excommunicated. The secular court ruled that the Metropolitan had the legal power to deprive Canon of his prelate, and Canon has since then been in England. The Church Primates have always refused to appoint a bishop. The group has a very small following.

An Egyptian trade delegation, which was due to arrive in Nairobi this Saturday after visiting Eastern French Somaliland, Aden, the Somaliland Protectorate and Somalia, consists of DAHAB OMAR EL CHAIPI, formerly Egyptian Ambassador in Addis Ababa; Lieut. Colonel F. M. Military Attache in Addis Ababa, ISMAIL ABDEL HADAR, an MOHAMMED ABU AL SALEM, YASSAR, of the Egyptian Ministry of Supply, MOHAMMED MOHAMMED WYD, of the Ministry of Commerce, DR. NABES SALAH, of the Ministry of Agriculture, and Mr. MOHAMMED ELWIFE. They will also visit Uganda and Tanganyika.

Promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include: MESSRS. D. V. COOPER, Attorney-General, Gibraltar, to be Solicitor-General, Kenya; R. E. CONROY, superintendent of prisons, Nigeria, to be Commissioner of Prisons, Southern Rhodesia; P. A. COOPER, Administrative Officer, Uganda, to be Deputy Financial Secretary, Mauritius; D. B. HALL, provincial commissioner, to be Administrative Secretary, Northern Rhodesia; E. J. HOSKING, Conservator of Forests, to be Deputy Chief Conservator, Kenya; A. W. HORNBY, Assistant Commissioner of Lands, to be Commissioner of Lands, Kenya; and M. W. S. MACKENZIE, Deputy Secretary to the Treasury, to be Secretary to the Treasury, Kenya.

### Keeping Touch with the Public

Mr. C. HANDLEY BIRD, Uganda's new Minister of Commerce and Works, has decided to set aside the second and fourth Mondays in every month for interviews in Kampala with members of the general public who may wish to see him. The decision to include African trade within the portfolio of the Minister for Rural Development, he considers, wise, for he will assure the attention of the Secretary of Trade, hitherto under-developed; his Ministry will do everything possible to co-operate with that entrusted with Rural Development. One matter to which he intends to give early attention is the possibility of bus services in the main towns.

### Seven Somalis Hanged

SEVEN SOMALIS were publicly hanged in Jijiga, in the Harar Province of Ethiopia last week. It appears that they had been living in an area which was handed back to Ethiopia in 1951 after eight years of British rule following capture from Italians. They were not of British tribes, the Ethiopians not only claimed future taxes, but also eight years' arrears. In their refusal the Somalis are alleged to have resorted to violence which resulted in the death of a policeman. The Ethiopian Government has announced that a further 21 Somalis are to be publicly hanged, a few each week.

### Mr. Beckett's Manifesto

Mr. G. B. BECKETT, the Federal Party candidate in the Kabereby election caused by Mr. G. B. Mwan Edden's recent resignation, states in his election manifesto that the electorate are now being asked to decide whether they support a continuation of Federation, or the Federal policy of partition. Such partition is contrary to the constitution, and a contemplated could only destroy the Federation. States Mr. Beckett: "To such an extent that the British Government would reverse the Colonial Office's policy of a Federal Union with the British Government, and the Federal Party has been unwilling to the world investor whose influence and support is so vital to any young country. I believe I can secure the interests of the Federation and Northern Rhodesia's interests better than Mr. G. B. Edden can do in opposition." Polling day will be October 6.

### Obituary

Mr. V. H. PATER died at his residence in Nairobi, Kenya.

Mr. H. W. STONE, lately manager of Mombasa Club, has died suddenly from a heart attack.

Mr. T. R. SWIFT, a settler in Kenya, since 1901, died in Kenya. A memoir will appear next week.

MWANA SHARIF BINT, SEFYD AHMED, of Mombasa, has died in the reputed age.

MRS. GERTRUDE FLAXMAN, wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. Alan Valling, died in Kenya.

MRS. E. A. M. FOGG, widow of Mr. M. F. FOGG, who has died at Embombani Falls, western Kenya, after the last war.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR ARTHUR RITCHIE, K.C.B., C.M.G., whose death at the age of 86 is reported in the gazette to The Southern Highlands in 1891, and served with the 1st Bu. in Sudan.

Mr. HARRY ROBERT HINDE, a nephew of the late General W. P. Hinde, Deputy Director of Operations in Kenya, who has died in Nakuru Hospital as a result of a lorry accident, was a Kikuyu District Justice, office. He was 21.

Mr. WILLIAM ALFRED MORGAN, who has died in Mombasa, was for 36 years an architect in Eldoret, Kenya, while in the war, first serving in the 1914-18 war. He was a foundation member of the Eldoret Club, the Eldoret Golf Club, the Eldoret Club Gymkhana Club. He played Rugby football in several Currie Cup matches when in practice in South Africa before 1914, and was also at one time a member of the Northern-Eastern Province of the Cape Province.

MRS. MARGARET HELEN KLAMBOREWSKI, who died recently in hospital in Mantiye, Nyasaland, at the age of 76, was the daughter of the late Rev. Leonard Klambovski. After qualifying as a teacher, she became a nurse and served throughout the 1914-18 war in Europe and the Near East, being twice mentioned in dispatches and twice awarded the Royal Red Cross. She joined the Universities' Mission to Central Africa in 1925 and went to Nyasaland five years ago to work with her sister.

Mr. EARLE HENRY ROBERTS DEAN, D.C.M., who has died in Mandizi, near Salisbury, was 57, settled in Southern Rhodesia in 1914, and was in business in Bulawayo and Salisbury. Later he had been depot manager for the Native Labour Supply Commission during the 1944-48 war, and was the D.C.M. and in the war he was he was adjutant at Selwode's Air Station and also served in Northern Rhodesia and the Middle East.

### Murder Charges against Europeans

#### Magistrate's Comments in Kikuyu Case

CHARGES OF MURDER have been laid against two police inspectors in Kenya, namely, Antony Peter Fuller and Ormond Dominick Patrick Waters, of Githungu police station in the South Nyeri division of the Kikuyu Reserve. Chief Inspector Geoffrey Philip Coppard, Mr. William Robert Bosch, a junior district officer, have been charged with unlawfully doing grievous bodily harm.

The charges relate to the death at the police station on May 10 of a Kikuyu, Kamau Gichina, while in custody in connection with the theft of tax money amounting to £350 from a Kikuyu guard post.

After holding an inquest lasting five days, Mr. A. C. Harrison, the magistrate, found that Gichina died from no apparent natural cause but probably as a result of flogging, excessive ill-treatment, exposure, and deliberate neglect. He ordered the arrest of the four men concerned. Many witnesses, the magistrate said, had described the situation prevailing in the district a few centuries ago. There was evidence that Gichina had been held in custody without trial or being brought before a magistrate.

#### Magistrates Statement

In the course of his finding the magistrate said:—  
 "It is said that while in custody Kamau and a youth were both flogged with a rhinoceros hide whip, that thereafter they were secured to a pole in a shelter with merely a roof and no walls, where they were left for several days and nights, the deceased wearing only a blanket or two coverings, that they were threatened on several occasions that they were denied food; and that the deceased was tortured."

It is stated by several witnesses that for some time before death the deceased appeared to be grievously ill, being unable to stand or walk properly, though still beaten and ill-treated. The deceased was not apparently admitted to hospital, and there is no evidence of medical attention being given him, or even sought by the officers in charge of the Githungu police station, in spite of his alleged condition.

If all this testimony is correct, it would seem certain the police and administrative officers have deemed it more important to recover stolen money than to uphold the law and set a worthy example to others, even without taking into consideration the extremely serious ramifications, conduct of such kind might have at home and abroad, which could not always be forecast.

Sergeant Edmund Phisolet and Constables Ronald Swaine, both of The Rifle Brigade, have been held in custody until September 3 after appearing before the Nakuru magistrate in connection with the alleged murder of a member of the Kikungs tribe in May.

### High Commission Trade Talks

A DELEGATION from the High Commission territories of Basutoland, Batsutoland and Swaziland has arrived in Salisbury to negotiate a trade agreement between the Federation and the three territories. The delegation, led by Mr. W. Snelling, Deputy High Commissioner for H.M. Government in Pretoria, was joined in Salisbury by the Acting British High Commissioner in the Federation, Mr. A. H. Reed, and the British Trade Commissioner in Salisbury, Mr. J. Stoodley. Mr. N. R. Parnham, Secretary for Commerce and Industry, led the Federal delegation. Existing trade arrangements with the High Commission territories are governed by separate agreements entered into by the two Rhodesias.

### Higher Education Working Party

THE WORKING PARTY on the future of higher education in East Africa arrived back in London at the end of last week. Sir Alexander Carr Saunders, director of the London School of Economics, and chairman of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, was the chairman. His colleagues were Sir David Lindsay Keir, chairman of the Advisory Committee on Colonial Colleges of Arts, Science, and Technology; Professor E. Giffen, Professor of Civil Engineering at Queen Mary College, London; and Dr. F. J. Harlow, assistant adviser on technical education to the Colonial Office. There are at present three centres of higher education in East Africa—Makerere College, Kampala; the Royal Technical College, Nairobi; and the Muslim Institute, Mombasa.

### Federation Wants Immigrants

MR. F. S. OWEN, Minister for Home Affairs in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has announced the abolition of all quota restrictions on British immigration. There are now no restrictions on the size of families of British immigrants, and it is no longer necessary for artisans, typists, clerks, or other workers who are in general demand to take a specific post before sailing. About 11,000 residence permits were issued in the first half of this year, but many emigrants from Britain have been delayed by shortage of shipping accommodation. Immigrants in the Federation last year numbered 16,275. The immigration of Italian, Dutch, and Scandinavian subjects is also being encouraged. The shortage of housing is, however, still a problem.

"Government departments must be careful before deciding that they should open extra European posts. More effort must be made to increase the scope for Africans." Mr. M. H. Blackwood, speaking in the Nyasaland Legislative Council.



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### Capricorn Africa Society

John S. ... Multi-Racialism

SIR JOHN S. ... contribute to the current issue of the *Nationalist*. ... an interesting article in the form of the Capricorn Africa Society. He writes, inter alia:—

"To withhold concessions from the Africans until their pressure makes the granting of them inevitable is the safest means of creating destructive agitation. There is no other source of bitterness than the grudging and reluctant grant of concessions which should have been made long ago."

Alongside these concessions must go provisions which will guarantee the continuation of a system of government which will be both responsible and enlightened. It is here that the core of the problem for Africans must be convinced—and so must Europeans—that a multi-racial society will offer more opportunities for real advancement than will purely African nationalism.

#### Doubts of Educated Africans

There are hopeful signs in this direction. In all the territories concerned there is a body of educated Africans who would genuinely prefer to participate in a Western system, the values of which they have come to appreciate, than to attempt to create a civilization that would be exclusively their own—with a consequent loss of political, educational, and social standards. But these Africans have a great and genuine doubt: they doubt whether full participation in such a civilization is really open to them. In any case, the African's opponents to his participation are both vocal and active.

"It is therefore an immediate aim of the Society to define and establish a conception of human rights that will allow the privileges of citizenship to be held by all who have achieved the qualifications to exercise them. This involves some sort of common roll for electoral and citizenship purposes, and that in turn involves the achievement of an educational or property qualification."

"Anyone who looks forward to a vision of Africa in which the electoral system is indiscriminately in the hands of a people of diverse social backgrounds from business to university graduates, excluding those of sheer anarchy. The right to exercise the vote is a responsibility to be handed on with care and certainly should not be handed on to people who have no more idea how to elect than they have to control an electronic computer."

#### Dilemma

The educated African does not wish to see standards of citizenship pulled downwards towards the level of the uneducated. He is committed to a system of citizenship which would be a definite benefit to the African, and a definite disadvantage to the European, in the form of great improvements in the standard of living for those people who ally themselves with the Africans.

The principle of the common roll and embodiment in a Citizenship Document which will define the qualifications for the franchise and the rights and responsibilities of electors and other citizens. The society has already set up in Africa a number of local committees, and more are still being formed—whose task is to assist in the formulation of the Citizenship Document.

When the committees have finished their work their findings will be submitted to a representative conference of members of all races from the different territories to consider an amendment if necessary, and we hope final adoption. From that point onwards the members of the society in the various territories will consider the action to be taken in each territory to ensure that legislative effect is given to the franchise on which agreement has been reached.

To allay fears that naturally arise over the issue, we have stated publicly that the society takes its stand on the principle that all human beings, whether white or not, be entitled to equal standing before the law, access to public services and institutions, the right to apply for full citizenship and legal protection against the denial or withholding of any of these rights. It is declared to be the bedrock principle of the society that these rights are the inalienable right of every individual.

#### Facing Reality

No policy can be effective that does not take account of the realities of the situation in Capricorn Africa—the enormous disparity in numbers between Africans on the one hand and Europeans and Asians on the other, and the present enormous superiority of the European element in capital resources, education, technical skill, and educational qualifications. Hence the society's stand on the qualitative rather than the quantitative franchise, combined with a leader within the ranks of all Africans so that they can achieve the qualifications for the vote.

The society has multi-racial executive committees in active work in Salisbury, Nairobi, and Dar es Salaam. Each of these territorial executive committees nominates members to the central council. Full-time salaried staff, both European and African, are already at work in the centres in Salisbury and Nairobi, and new members are being enrolled from all walks of life.

The types of people upon whom we are drawing are amongst the finest in the whole continent. Their idealism is matched by the open-eyed way in which they accept the almost superhuman difficulties of the task that lies before us. They are convinced that the way we have adopted is the right way, and that we should draw more and more support from the other organizations at work in Africa—religious, political, and social—who have a common purpose with our own.

That purpose is to create a society in which black, white, and Asian can live together in mutual trust and share for the common good of all, the vast resources of Africa which still lie unexploited by man. The vision at which we aim is a revolution in man's thinking—one in which men will unite and not divide.



## London Office Opened

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**The East Africa Tourist  
Travel Association**  
has opened a London  
office on the ground  
floor of Grand Buildings,  
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### Advisory Commission for the Sudan

#### Egyptian Proposal Rejected

THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT proposed the international commission, which is to supervise the election of a Constituent Assembly in the Sudan. It suggested Egyptian interests and remaining Egyptian personnel in the Sudan. A conception of the purpose of the commission which neither the Sudanese Government nor H.M. Government in the United Kingdom could accept. This was made evident by the Note which was sent by the Egyptian Government on 16 to the Governor-General of the Sudan. In the following terms:

"In accordance with the provisions of Article 1 of the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement on the Sudan, H.M. Government initiated discussions at the beginning of June with the Egyptian Government on the formation of an international commission to supervise the self-determination of the Sudan. H.M. Government proposed that the commission should be composed of representatives of neutral States having neither connexions with the Sudan nor interest in the outcome of self-determination. H.M. Government did not consider that it could be proposed for the co-dominion of the Sudanese themselves to sit on the commission.

#### Commission's Difficulties

"In making this proposal H.M. Government realized the difficulties with which a commission so composed would be faced, and in particular the difficulty it would experience in acquainting itself sufficiently with the communications of the situation in the Sudan. H.M. Government considered, however, that such difficulties could be overcome if the commission were constituted in good faith and if it had the services of a competent and experienced Sudanese who could act as secretary-general, and if its terms of reference were so worded

as to give the commission sufficient power to deal with the situation. The Egyptian Government could not, however, accept a commission of which they were not represented, and they also insisted for Sudanese representation. It soon became clear that Sudanese opinion, expressed in the Press, on the Radio, and by the Sudanese Prime Minister in public speeches and in the letter which he wrote to Your Excellency on July 6, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, did not favour participation by the co-dominion by the Sudanese. At this stage in the discussions it appeared that agreement would be reached on a neutral basis to be represented on the commission. These views were expressed by the Swedish Government, not of itself, but in connection with particular interest in the Sudan.

#### Alternative Proposal

"Later, however, the Egyptian Government declared that if H.M. Government would not agree to representatives of Britain and Egypt (their support for Sudanese self-determination having been dropped), they for their part, would not accept a commission with a pro-Western majority. They accordingly proposed that two members of the commission should be from the 'Eastern bloc', two from the 'Western bloc', and that the chairman should be Arab. This proposal H.M. Government considered would be a self-balancing commission, but it was not an international commission.

"That proposal was not accepted. In H.M. Government's view the commission's duty is to supervise the operation of the process of self-determination, and not to concern itself with one or another faction or interest in the Sudan.

"The Egyptian Government were a pious but an entirely neutral commission should find itself unable to safeguard Egypt's interests and remaining Egyptian personnel in the Sudan. The reason for their objection has been that they could not give wide and discretionary powers to a commission in which they did not have a voice.

"H.M. Government's views on the composition of the commission have not changed, but it is essential that the process of self-determination should not be held up. H.M. Government have therefore accepted the proposal set out in the Egyptian Government's Note of August 20, to Your Excellency to refer the question of the composition of the Commission to the Government of the Sudan for discussion by the Sudanese Parliament. H.M. Government and the Egyptian Government have accordingly agreed on the text of a joint Note to the Sudan Government and this is being forwarded to Your Excellency.

### Sudan Mutiny

(Report continued from page 180)

fixed on anyone who promises help in leading a rebellion to Khartoum — in the old days, to Britain, at the time of the last elections, to certain glib Northern politicians; today, to men come from Egypt."

"In a leading article the *Sunday Times* wrote: — "There can be little doubt that the relentless hostility of the Egyptian Government and the Cairo Press and Radio towards the Prime Minister of the Sudan accounts for the appeal to Britain and Egypt to waive procedural steps and accept the immediate independence of the Sudan.

"There are, obvious difficulties in the way of British consent. We have been scrupulous in observing both the letter and the spirit of the 1933 agreement, and that provides for elections for a constituent assembly which would be responsible for deciding the Sudan's final status. This would mean that the country must spend at least another year in an uncomfortable transitional phase, still exposed to Egyptian pressures, but would have the advantage that any decision, once taken, would be unequivocal and unchallengeable, whether by-passing of the agreement were caused, either directly or indirectly, by the Egyptian propaganda machine would refrain from describing the Sudanese as a 'slave' Minister, or a traitor, or an imperialist stooge, whenever it mentions his name; and it would cease bemoaning the 'wiles of the Nile Valley' with considerations of Egyptian national prestige. The Sudanese Government would have no pretext for seeking a constitutional short-cut.

"If the Egyptian propaganda machine could refrain from describing the Sudanese as a 'slave' Minister, or a traitor, or an imperialist stooge, whenever it mentions his name; and it would cease bemoaning the 'wiles of the Nile Valley' with considerations of Egyptian national prestige. The Sudanese Government would have no pretext for seeking a constitutional short-cut.

"Whether independent or united with Egypt, the Sudan cannot escape from the hard geographical fact that Egypt's concern in the Nile waters links her prosperity and interests with those of the Sudan. Nasser's Government, which has no doubt that it will survive about Egyptian sovereignty, should realize that the Sudan would be a better neighbour if left to work out her own destiny freely than if she is coerced into union with Egypt."

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# Associated Chambers of Commerce

## Notions To Be Debated in Kampala

MR. STANLEY MCKNIGHT, the immediate past president, will move at the annual session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, which is to be held in Kampala of September 19 and 20, that the executive committee should convene an interim session early next year for the special purpose of debating the report of the East Africa Royal Commission.

The Mombasa Chamber of Commerce Association has asked the Government of Kenya to publish immediately and submit the report of the Commission on the following points:

That as the Kenya Government have recently undertaken improvements to the Mombasa-Tanga road, this Association now urges the Kenya Government to use its influence with the Government of Tanganyika, giving priority to the Tanganyika section of this road, so that this operation that both Kenya and Tanganyika can derive benefit from the finance has not already been expended by the Government of Kenya on this very important road communication. [Mombasa Chamber.]

### Tourist Traffic

"In order to derive the best advantage from the great potential of tourist traffic in East Africa, this Association asks the Kenya Government to direct its urgent attention to road communications on the Coast Province. The present condition of roads to coastal resorts and to the game reserves on route to the Highlands of Kenya, Northern Tanganyika, and Uganda have a very adverse effect on visitors coming to play a safari tour of the East Africa territories." [Nairobi Chamber.]

"That this Association views with concern the slow rate of progress in the improvement of the trunk roads between the territories, with particular reference to the Mau-Mombasa, Tororo section of the Nairobi-Kampala road, and, to a lesser degree, the Bukoba-Masaka road." [Uganda Chamber.]

"That this Association asks the Kenya Government to appoint a committee to investigate and report on Kenya roads with the following terms of reference: To investigate the needs of Kenya and particularly the fiscal policy governing future development, and to report on how best they can be brought up to a standard or other equally satisfactory standard within as short a space of time as possible." [Nairobi Chamber.]

"That this Association requests the Government of Kenya to re-organise ferry services by construction of bridges wherever this is possible and that all inter-territorial roads within East Africa be constructed that they remain all-weather roads." [Mwanza Chamber.]

### Co-Ordination of Transport Policy

"That this Association urges the three East African Governments to co-ordinate transport policy so that identical legislation for the commercial motor transport is achieved." [Nairobi Chamber.]

"That this Association views with grave concern the recent increase in airport duty on international flights." [Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce, Uganda.]

"That this Association believes that the basing of an aircraft overnight at Entebbe would be of benefit to the business communities of the territories in order that early morning departures from Entebbe and evening arrivals can take place." [Nairobi Chamber.]

"That this Association asks the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration to issue quarterly amendments of the telephone directory." [Kisumu Chamber.]

"That this Association is of opinion that the territorial telephone directories should be issued with townships, mails, as in the past, and not alphabetically. Full details of addresses should be included in the directory." [Eastern Province Chamber.]

"That in view of the increasing volume of traffic and number of subscribers, this Association is of the opinion that tele-

phone accounts should be rendered monthly instead of quarterly." [Eastern Province Chamber.]

"That this Association strongly recommends that the East African Railways and Harbours Department of Customs and Excise, and representatives of the shipping lines, jointly consider the means to arrange for the unloading of goods through bills of lading from port of loading direct to railway destinations in Uganda where there are facilities for customs clearance, possibly eventually assisted by setting aside a separate quay at Kilindini or Kisumu for the discharge of cargo consigned to Uganda." [Uganda Chamber.]

"That this Association asks the East African Railways and Harbours to appoint a D.T.S. Mwanza so that lake steamer services may be co-ordinated at the port office at Mwanza be left to deal solely with steamer traffic in the southern portion of the lake." [Mwanza Chamber.]

"That this Association asks the Government of Tanganyika to take immediate steps to improve the water supply at Mwanza." [Mwanza Chamber.]

### East African Office

"That this Association regrets the cessation of its 1954-55 session and regrets that there has been no progress in establishing branch offices in the United Kingdom of the East African Office in connection with increasing political unrest in the United Kingdom." [Nairobi Chamber.]

"That this Association urges the Governments of the East African territories to collaborate in the matter of publicizing the territories each year by means of exhibits or exhibition of products to the public. If the territories cannot afford to bring together for East African exhibits, then each territory should exhibit separately in suitable locations." [Kisumu Chamber.]

"In order to facilitate the development and to meet the demand for the rapid development taking place, this Association asks the Commissioner of Lands in Kenya to consider immediately the matter of decentralizing land administration to the lands department, which should have offices established in all main centres." [Nairobi Chamber.]

"That this Association, in view of the fact that the present scale of income tax relief has been brought into force when the general pattern of income and cost of living were much lower, recommends that personal, family, and children allowances be increased." [Eastern Province Chamber.]

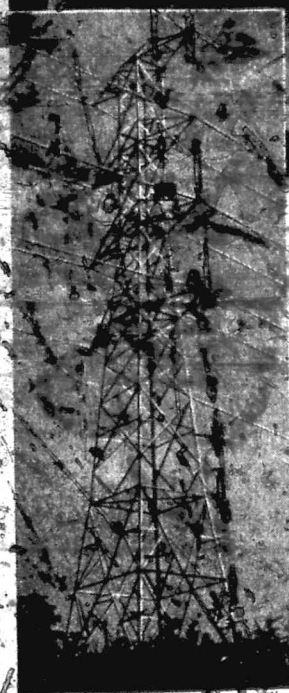
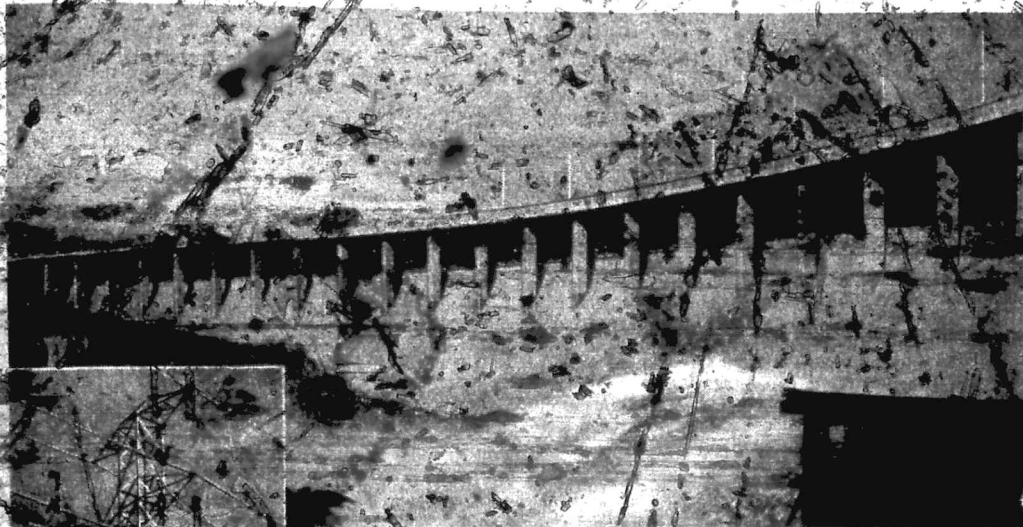
Mr. J. K. Leslie, this year's president of the Association, flew back to Nairobi last week from London.

## Congress in the Colonies

A NEW TRAVELLING EXHIBITION illustrating recent developments in the Colonial territories will be on view at the Imperial Institute from this week until September 19. The purpose is to convey an impression of the great diversity of activity in the Colonies and the advances made in the field of politics, industry, and public welfare. Eighteen large wall panels illustrate, among other matters, soil erosion, research, education, community development, health, housing, better farming, export crops, communications, oil, power, primary and secondary industry, the work of the Colonial Development Corporation, and the growth of democratic local and national self-government. "Progress in the Colonies" is the second travelling exhibition to be produced by the Imperial Institute. The first, "The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland" which was shown in London last autumn, is touring the provinces. It has now in Bristol, Peterborough, Swindon, and Beale have been visited, and bookings have been made in Bangor, Woolwich, Doncaster, Barley and Dowsbury.

## Congress Leaders Imprisoned

THREE AFRICAN leaders of the Nyasaland African Congress, have been sent to prison at Fort Jameson for convening an unlawful procession. One, Domestica Mwanza, described as provincial president, was sentenced to six months' hard labour and a fine of £10; Raphael Sakala, provincial general secretary to four months, and a provincial deputy president to six months. Five Africans were sentenced to a month each for taking part in the procession. After the procession had twice been turned back by the police because no permission had been granted for it to take place, it had to be dispersed by tear gas.



The Owen Falls Hydro Electric Scheme, opened by Her Majesty The Queen in April, 1954, will ultimately provide 700 million units of electricity a year, bringing light and power by Overhead Transmission and Distribution Lines to many parts of East Africa.

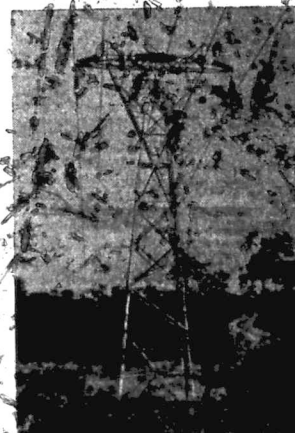
The backbone of the system is the 120 route miles of 132kV Transmission Line recently completed by the BIC Construction Company—a member of the BICC Group—to carry power eastwards to Tororo and westwards to Kampala. The line to Tororo will be the means whereby power is exported from Owen Falls to Nairobi thence to be distributed to meet the ever-growing demand in East Africa. This contract is but part of the many hundreds of miles of H.V. and L.V. Distribution Lines completed for the Uganda Electricity Board and is typical of the work carried out by the BICC Group in many parts of the World.

The many miles of power distribution and control cables required for the first four Generators of the Owen Falls Scheme were supplied by BICC and installed by the BIC Construction Company. The BICC Group will also provide the cable equipment for Generators 5 and 6.

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## Tanganyika's Chief Industry

### Sir Eldred Hitchcock on Sisal

SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK has written an account of the sisal industry of the Territory for the first issue of the *Tanganyika Trade Bulletin*, published by the Department of Commerce. He writes:

Sisal is the major industry of Tanganyika. Since the war it has contributed over £100m. to the export economy, equal in value to all other export of agricultural and industrial products and minerals, including gold and diamonds. Of the total population of Tanganyika of over 6m., less than 10,000 are under 60 years of age, and the employment of any kind. Of these 10,000, or almost one-third, are employed by the sisal industry, 70% of whom are settled family labour. The industry is not only important economically, but socially and racially in the pattern of Tanganyika.

The area of sisal estates throughout Tanganyika amounts to 1,222 square miles out of a total land area of 342,766 square miles (excluding lakes, etc.), or less than 1% of the maximum percentage occurring in the older sisal province of Tanga, where sisal estates total 689 square miles out of 43,800 square miles, or less than 5%. The sisal areas are mainly the semi-arid plains from the Usambara Mountains to the coast. In relation to the population employed and settled and the wealth created the land area involved is very small indeed.

#### Many Uses

Sisal is a hard fibre necessary for twine, cordage and ropes, mainly for agricultural, transport and shipping purposes, and a universal need in all countries. These uses cover nine-tenths of the world's consumption, the balance being for motor car and upholstery pads for steel springs. — The QUEEN MARY was entirely fitted with such upholstery, and even the important make of motor car in the United States is similarly equipped. Sisal is also used for building board, especially in Australia, for plastic, paper-making, and a wide range of other non-cordage industries, including rugs and carpets. Its latest use is for polishing wheels for metals, and for pads to reduce vibration on railway tracks to prolong the life of rolling stock.

The special qualities of 'hard' fibre are durability, resiliency, and tensile strength compared with the more flexible and weaker soft fibres like 'bast' fibres such as jute, soft hems, and cotton, and it is a cheaper article than any of these.

The main hard fibres are sisal and manila, the uses of which are complementary. Before the war two tons of sisal were consumed throughout the world against one ton of manila; now almost four tons are consumed for just over one ton of manila.

The industry has been built up by many races and nationalities in Tanganyika, as shown in the following table of 1954 production:—

Ownership	Production in tons	Percentage of total
British	55,228	30.98
Greek	53,160	29.83
Asian	45,321	25.43
Swiss	15,549	8.72
African (random sisal)	3,979	2.23
Dutch	2,994	1.68
Italian	1,200	0.68
German	819	0.46
Total	178,230 tons	100.00

All growers on an estate basis are registered members of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association. For years past the chairmanship and vice-chairmanship have been alternately held by a European and an Asian, on the basis of their common interest the various members have worked and pulled together to the benefit of the industry. Although they are all good Tanganyikans, they each have their own characteristics and traditional values.

All sisal produced in Tanganyika is export tax is levied for research and the better organization of the industry. After the war, in addition, a special research levy was made of £250,000.

Apart from £500,000 spent on agronomic and economic research, over £1m. has been spent by the industry through the Sisal Growers' Labour Bureau known as Silab.

The high rate of indirect expenditure on African labour is necessary owing to the lack of response by the African to money incentives by means of higher wage rates related to output. It is a country where nature counts for more than

cash. The great priority is to get a money target beyond which they have no further interest in money income. Most of them finish their day's work by 10.30 o'clock in the morning and do not work on the average more than 23 days a month. About 5% respond to money incentives and are increasing their skills and desire for sustained work, but it is a very slow process in spite of the encouragement given throughout the industry and by Government. Meanwhile the country must still rely for some time on immigration at all levels, not necessarily only European, I doubt whether the present immigration policy and procedure sufficiently meet this need.

Before the war an economic sisal estate involved £50,000 to £120,000 capital, on which the return was necessarily a long-term one; today the amount involved is three to four times higher. £20m. has been invested in the Tanganyika industry, about half the capital lost on the abortive groundnut scheme in Tanganyika and probably the most economically applied capital of any industry within the Colonial Empire.

Access to the capital has been difficult, and since the war the bad and uneven dividend record has been a concern. It is sure that application for capital received little encouragement. Before the war the industry was largely built up by means of temporary loans from banks and agencies, which they sold the sisal, and more importantly by ploughing back profits.

#### Taxation

Producers in Tanganyika were then not subject to taxation, public revenue being raised by indirect taxes, a taxation system which encouraged earnings to be ploughed back to the extent possible into development, and provided a steady stimulus in conditions of a sisal and price stability. If the present basis of profit assessment and taxation in the industry had existed before the war, the dimensions attained could possibly have been built up in Tanganyika, and the country would have been deprived of its main economic asset.

During the war an excess profits tax was introduced, and during the short period of abnormally high prices after the war the industry was subjected to an export tax, additional to general taxation amounting to almost £24m. This withdrew badly needed financial reserves from the industry required for capital development and replacement.

The producer is subject not only to a high rate of taxation (from 10% up to 70% in the £, which is the highest level at which bracket of taxation the scale of sisal earnings enters) but, what is more serious, the basis of taxation assessment inadequately provides for essential production development expenditure. The assessed income on which the rate of tax is levied is greater than the actual cash income. As a result there is inadequate cash available to meet both development expenditure and taxation claims.

The price level of their commodities presents one of the greatest social and racial problems with which tropical countries are faced. The present sisal price leaves too little margin for desirable African welfare or social security. The carry-forward of hard fibres compared with the surpluses in many world primary products is relatively small. As world population and the standard of living of peoples increase, there will be a steady and a gradually increasing demand by agriculture and transport for sisal.

If industries which consume sisal and other hard fibres maintain their stocks on a steady basis, greater stability in price, which both consumers and producers greatly need, would result. Failing this, some scheme may have to be considered, whereby within agreed limits and guarantees some greater stability and assurance may be given to producers and consumers.

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## African Advancement in Industry

### Protest by Rhodesian T.U.C.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL of the Trade Union Congress of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, meeting in Bulawayo on Monday, refused to approach the Federal Government in regard to the question of African advancement in industry and appointed a delegation of 10 to wait upon Lord Malvern, the Prime Minister. Five of the delegates represented the European Mineworkers' Union of Northern Rhodesia and the Association of European Employers of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and other unions.

Mr. A. S. Stevens, president of the Congress, said that the advancement of Africans in industry had become a matter of vital national importance outside the normal scope of industrial conciliation, and that the federal and territorial Governments were to be urged to recognize that there should be no transference of work from Europeans to Africans without the agreement of the European unions concerned.

#### Deadlock imminent

The general council gave a pledge of its fullest support to the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union and the stand they have taken on the Copperbelt, congratulated that union and the Anglo American group of companies on their agreement on African advancement, deplored the attitude of the Rhodesian Selection Trust, pronounced it "intolerable and dominating", and expressed grave concern that a deadlock appeared to be imminent.

The delegation to the Federal Government was instructed to emphasize the paramount importance of winning the confidence of European workers by maintaining the principle of the rate for the job, and of the need for a policy which would raise the standard of living of all workers to that enjoyed by Europeans.

Lord Malvern, who was accompanied by Sir Roy Welensky, received the delegation in Salisbury on Tuesday, though he explained that trade union questions and disputes between employers and employees were matters for the territorial Governments alone, not the Federal Government. The delegation replied that it was approaching the federal authorities because of the implications on the Federation as a whole of any failure to reach agreement between employers and employees on the Copperbelt.

A statement issued by the Rhodesian Selection Trust group says that the action of the T.U.C. proves the accuracy of its initial conviction that the Commission by the Anglo American group of the right of veto to the Copperbelt union had opened the door to the control of the industrial and political future by European trade unions, and jeopardized the whole principle on which the Federation rests.

## Permanent Secretaries in Uganda

The following appointments were announced:

Mr. M. A. Maybury, Commissioner for Commerce, to be Secretary to the Ministry of Rural Development; Mr. R. A. Mather, Secretary to the Ministry of Social Services; Mr. S. Allen, Secretary for Security and External Relations (in the Chief Secretary's office); Mr. D. Marshall, Secretary to the Ministry of Local Government; Mr. J. A. Burgess, Secretary to the Ministry of Works and Commerce; Mr. P. N. Bennett, Secretary to the Ministry dealing with the Uganda Electricity Board, the Uganda Development Corporation, and the Uganda Airways Corporation, in addition to acting as Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

On his return from leave Mr. P. N. Bennett will take over as Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

Mr. L. W. McDougall is appointed Senior Assistant Secretary to the Ministry of Works and Commerce.

Miss J. V. Wild, Establishment Secretary, becomes Administrative Secretary in place of Mr. G. M. Greenwood, who is leaving Uganda. Miss Wild is succeeded as Establishment Secretary by Mr. H. E. O. Hughes.

## Mombasa Port Developments

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE PORT OF MOMBASA in the next five years, which are expected to increase its handling capacity by 50%, include six new deep water berths (two on the island and four on the mainland), new marshalling yards, an industrial area, and an additional four-and-a-half acres of covered storage space. To accelerate the removal of goods from the quayside, engineers are building a causeway to permit lorries and trains access to the mainland docks without having to travel through the town. This new 900-ft. Kipevu causeway, which should be completed next March, will carry a 30-ft. road and railway line. To provide electric power for the port and the future extensions two 25kw turbo-alternators are being built at Kipevu by the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd. Providing 10,000 kw. of power, they are due for completion by the end of next year.

## Kenya Police Air Wing

MR. R. C. CARRING, Commissioner of Police in Kenya, said at the opening of the new base of the Kenya Police Air Wing that since its inception in December, 1952, the unit had flown 14m. miles in 13,450 flying hours, of which about 90% had been on emergency operational work. During operations "Hammer" and "First Flute" about 150,000 lb. of supplies had been dropped to the ground forces. The Air Wing is now commanded by Senior Superintendent R. Francis, one of the pioneers of civil flying in Kenya, who served with the R.A.F. from 1922 to 1929, when he went to East Africa to engage in commercial aviation. He rejoined the R.A.F. at the outbreak of the 1939-45 war, in which he took part in "cloak and dagger" operations in the Balkans, Italy, Greece, and Burma.

The conference of Commonwealth survey officers in London closed yesterday. Visits to establishments at Tisbury and Chessington are being made today and tomorrow.

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# Federal Trade and Agriculture

## Union's Interest in Rhodesian Property

THE AUGUST issue of Overseas, published by Barclay Bank B.C.O., contains following information on trade and agriculture in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

**Southern Rhodesia:**  
**MAIZE**—The intake of maize has so far been below average, partly because of the prolonged rainy season. The preliminary estimate of the European economy is 2,713,000 bags from 400,000 acres, approximately 6.7 tons per acre compared with the 1952-53 season when the yield was 7.5 tons per acre.

**COTTON**—The 1953-54 season will be the first with the following prices: *Long* Gintooma class 1, 97d. per lb., class II, 67d. per lb. and *Short*. Preliminary estimates of the Native crop are 250,000 lb. Figures for the European crop are not yet available.

**MOTOR TRADE**—American cars as opposed to U.S. cars assembled in the Union will be imported into the Federation this year for the first time since 1948.

**PROSPECTS**—The property market remains active, with continued interest by overseas investors in central stands in the cities. A land registration agent has stated that unrecruited interest in the mining and revenue business stands at £200,000,000,000 as being shown by Union investors.

**COMPANY REGISTRATIONS**—58 companies were registered in May with a total nominal capital of £49,600, compared with 52 companies and £44,351 capital in April.

**Northern Rhodesia:**  
**MAIZE**—Estimates have been reduced from 130,000 to 125,000 bags, slightly below the record 1952 crop.

**COMPANY REGISTRATIONS**—Thirteen companies were registered in May with a total nominal capital of £114,000, compared with 15 registrations and £200,000 capital in April.

**Nyasaland:**  
**COTTON**—The original estimate of 15,000 to 16,000 tons will not be reached. Of the revised estimate of 11,000 to 11,000 bales a high percentage will be second grade.

**MAIZE**—Central Province yields are reported 13% to 20% good and Northern Province yields are expected to be above average. The Protectorate's surplus is estimated at 46,000 tons.

**RICE**—A surplus of 2,300 tons is expected from Northern Province, and one of 2,000 tons is tentatively estimated from the Southern Province.

## Regional Planning Conference

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE on regional planning and development will be held at Bedford College, Regent's Park, London, from September 28 to October 2, under the presidency of Mrs. V. L. Paudyal. Among those who will attend are Mr. Leslie V. Mitchell, senior town planning officer, Mashonaland, Southern Rhodesia; Mr. G. S. Burke, of the Town Planning Department of Kenya; and Messrs. E. C. Dawe, Director of Medical Services, J. R. Carbonell, education officer, and Dr. D. Hooper-Smith, agricultural officer, and Dr. C. O. Hall, senior medical officer, of Tanganyika.

# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The new Bunyero agreement, by which the Mukama becomes a constitutional ruler, will be signed in Hoima, Uganda, on September 3.

The African ruler of the trust territory of Ruanda, who has arrived in Belgium with his wife, will be named next month by local leaders in order that they may supervise the operation of the Belgian provincial administration.

Sixty Muslim pilgrims to Mecca have left Entebbe by air for Jeddah in two aircraft of East African Airways. Return fares is £100. There will be nine flights by E.A.A. from Entebbe, three from Nairobi and four from Mombasa, and four from Zanzibar.

The "Visit To Africa" has been published by the East Africa Tourist Travel Association at 1s. 6d. On one side of the sheet are well selected photographs and useful information about the territories, and on the other are illustrated letters.

The Queen's standard regimental colours will be presented to the 6th and 20th Bns. of The King's African Rifles by Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika, at a new airport, Dives Salamin, on September 20. The 6th Bn. received their present colours on Empire Day, 1938, and the 20th Bn. will be receiving theirs for the first time.

**M.P.A. Mission**  
Four chartered aircraft brought to Kenya last week 125 members of a Moral Re-Armament world mission. With them travelled the cast of the mission play "The Vanishing Island", performance of which at the Kenya National Theatre, Nairobi, took place within two hours of their arrival. Members of the mission are drawn from 28 countries.

Agreement has been reached between the War Office and the East African Government to introduce a scheme of pensions for soldiers in the King's African Rifles and other East African military units. A pension scheme has been in the Central Africa forces was introduced more than a year ago, when the Federation assumed responsibility for its forces.

A competition for two films to be shown at the international exhibition in Addis Ababa in honour of the Emperor, to be held from November 2 to 5, has been announced by the Ethiopia Embassy. "The evolution of modern Ethiopia during the reign of Haile Selassie, 1930-56" is the subject of one of the films; the other must deal with some aspect of Ethiopian life. The competition is open to amateur and professional producers.

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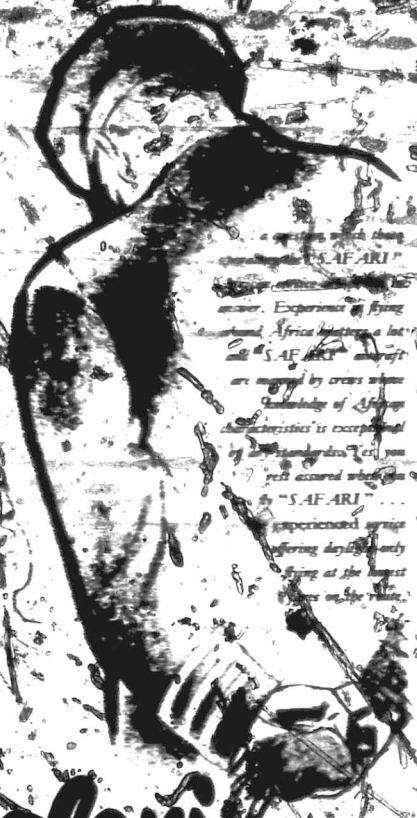
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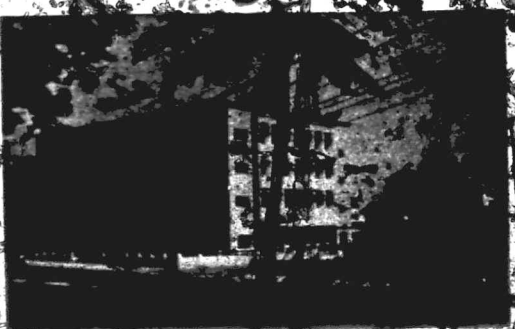
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## Of Commercial Concern

Car Marine Ltd., which has substantial Rhodesian interests, has declared an interim dividend of 10% on account of the year to November 30 next on capital of £600,000, as increased by a recent 50% scrip issue. For 1953-54 the total distribution was 21%, equivalent to just over 28% on the present capital. Mr. A. J. Rowland, who recently visited Rhodesia, is chairman of the company, whose 5s. ordinary shares are quoted on the London Stock Exchange at 13s. 7½d.

The Government loan of £100,000, 1958-73, will be raised in London today at 3%. The amount available to the London market is £3m. for £250,000 is reserved for subscriptions in East Africa and £750,000 has already been taken up on behalf of Colonial Governments. The proceeds are to be lent to the Uganda Electricity Board. Gross yield to final redemption is 15%.

Eugen Gerstenmaier, President of the West German Bundestag, said in Bonn last week on returning from his visits to West, South, Central and East Africa that German exporters should develop long-term markets in the territories south of the Sahara. In particular, he thought, there was great scope for German industry in East Africa, the Belgian Congo, and West Africa.

### East African Film Company

Phonax Productions, Ltd., has been registered in East Africa with the object of making two full-length colour films annually at a cost of about £50,000 each. Mr. George Brakston, an American who has made several films in East Africa, is producing the first film, which is being made in the Northern Frontier District of Kenya.

The Government of the Union of South Africa has renewed its contract with the Union-Castle Line for the carriage of mail. Subject to confirmation by both Houses of the South African Parliament, the Union will pay £100,000 annually from January 1, 1957, for a period of 10 years. The present rate is £300,000.

Arrival of equipment for the first television station in Africa is reported from Lourenço Marques, where £10m. is expected to be spent on its construction. Programmes, which will be beamed to Central Africa by booster and repeater stations, will probably be sponsored by advertisers.

At last week's auctions in London 10,393 packages of African tins were sold at an average price of 3s. 7.15d. per lb., compared with 10,235 packages averaging 3s. 7.16d. in the previous week. The highest price paid was 4s. 4½d. for a consignment from Kenya.

A reduction of 5d. a gallon makes petrol in Nyasaland exceptionally cheap. The price in Port Herald of 2s. 6½d. compares with 2s. 9d. in Durban.

Robusta coffee from Uganda is quoted on the London market at 243s. 6d. per cwt. for prompt shipment.

The Federal Treasury local loan of £7m. was fully subscribed last week.

### Dividends

Mabira Co., Ltd.—6% (the same) for the year ended March 31. Consolidated profit £9,387 (£2,967) before tax of £4,568 (£8,536).

National Bank of India, Ltd.—Interim 7½% for the year 1953.

## East and Central African Production

INTERESTING FIGURES are contained in a memorandum on production, prices, and trade in *Commonwealth Agriculture*, prepared by the intelligence branch of the Commonwealth Economic Committee and published by H.M. Stationery Office at 2s. 6d.

The gross value of Southern Rhodesian production in agriculture, mining, and industry is shown at £140.5m. for 1952-53, of which agriculture accounted for 22m. or 24%. The index of the volume of agricultural production for the year, based on 1938-39, was 274. Production of leopards for 1952 was 100m. lb., compared with 100m. lb. in the previous year and 27m. lb. in 1938.

East African production of sisal for 1953 was 204,000 tons, against 199,000 for 1952 and 193,000 for 1938. For the same three years the cotton output of East Africa was 139m. lb., 128m. lb., and 122m. lb., and of Africa's gurethrum 2,600 tons, 2,900 tons, and 1,900 tons.

The yield of tobacco in Southern Rhodesia in 1952 was 700 lbs. per acre, compared with 540 lb. in India and 1,377 in Canada; the corresponding figures for cotton being Uganda 36 lb. per lb. (1941-79 lb.) and Pakistan 20½ lb. per acre. The average price for Southern Rhodesian tobacco in 1952 was 32s. (1938—40s.).

In 1953 Southern Rhodesia exported 81m. lb. of Robusta out of a Commonwealth total of 214m. lb., Kenya 3,000 tons of sisal, and 26,000 cwt. of coffee; Uganda 75,000 cwt. of coffee and 134m. lb. of cotton, and Tanganyika 171,000 tons of sisal. Of British East African exports of coffee 31% went to the United Kingdom and 8% to the U.S.A. and of sisal 31% to the U.K. and 30% to the U.S.A.

### United Africa Company Changes

LORD HEYWORTH will relinquish the chairmanship of the United Africa Co., Ltd., on September 1, but will continue to be a member of the board. Mr. A. H. Smith will be the new chairman; Mr. A. C. C. Baxter, Mr. G. A. Franklin, and Mr. F. L. Pedler will become joint managing directors; and Mr. J. L. Stanton will join the directorate. Mr. G. J. Cole has been released from the duties of joint managing director in order to devote his time to the affairs of the parent company, for which he will go to Rotterdam for a time. He will, however, continue to be a member of the U.A.C. board.

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### John Brown and Company's Report

JOHN BROWN AND CO., LTD., after providing £299,938 for taxation abroad, earned a profit of £926,220 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £770,167 in the previous year, £68,160 of the profit being attributable to outside shareholders. Reserves of subsidiary companies received £174,384. Interest on the preference shares amounts to £57,996 and dividends on the ordinary stock £2,233, leaving a carry-forward of £2,559,100, against £2,510,283 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £2,416,915 in 41.5% cumulative preference stock and £1,680 in ordinary stock both in units of £1. General reserve stands at £1,679,530, unquoted trade investments at £500,000, revenue reserve at £1,710,000, undistributed profit £1,277,660, and fixed assets appear at £1,327,277. Current liabilities appear at £1,329,442, quoted investments at £1,178,639, unquoted shares at £442,800, British Government securities at £54,115, market value £521,119, and current assets at £1,489,115, including £733,626 in cash.

The company's interests include Messrs. F. Mackay and Son Ltd., in Bulawayo, which has been founded, has been brought into operation and a new fabricating shop is being erected in Rhodesia. Alloys (Pvt) Ltd., in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia.

The directors are Lord Conway (chairman), Sir James Dawson (vice chairman), Sir James M. McNeill, Sir John Wilson, Lord Gilsland, Lord Ellmers, Lord Gifford, Lord Gifford, Lord Gifford, and Lord Gifford, and K. F. Mackay, the secretary is Mr. A. Griev.

The 91st annual general meeting will be held in London on September 9.

### National Milling Company's Report

NATIONAL MILLING CO., LTD., Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, reports that in the year ended March 31 last there was a trading profit of £23,000 (compared with £31,000 in the previous year). Income tax required £22,500 (£2,000), and there was a net profit of £27,000 (£17,700). £10,000 was allocated to the general reserve and replacement reserve, a dividend of 5% required £20,000, and £9,000 remained to be carried forward (£8,447).

The issued capital is £400,000 in 200 shares. Fixed assets appear at £144,358 and current assets at £380,739. Creditors total £47,269, and there is an overdraft of £1,901.

The directors are Messrs. H. Robinson (chairman), alternate J. J. Susman, E. G. Everett, E. B. Harlow, H. Jaffe, F. Kapnek (alternate N. Hughes), A. L. Evans and K. T. Wood. Mr. F. B. Edwards is the secretary.

The 10th annual meeting was held on Monday.

### Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa

THE CONSOLIDATED SISAL ESTATES OF EAST AFRICA, LTD., after providing £76,007 for taxation, earned a profit of £58,204 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £63,946 in the previous year. Over production for taxation amounted to £2,000, and £985 is brought in from the reserve for the maintenance of agricultural implements and appreciation of buildings. General reserve receives £40,000 and dividends totalling 20% require £28,563, leaving a carry-forward of £20,889, against £18,463, brought in.

The issued capital is £250,000 in units of £1. Capital reserve stands at £23,059, revenue reserves at £749,625, reserve for future taxation at £41,200, and current liabilities at £234,468. Fixed assets appear at £740,148, and current assets at £552,200, including quoted investments at £22,938 (market value £22,233) and £41,200 in cash.

Production for the year totaled 3,809 tons of fibre against 7,500 in the previous year. Estimated crop yield for the current year is 1,800 tons. East year production at an average price of £65 1/2 per ton, f.o.b., after deducting brokerage and commission. Forward sales of the 1932-36 crop have been made for 2,640 tons at an average price of £63 9/4d.

The company owns 4,868 hectares planted to sisal, of which 3,285 hectares are mature.

The directors are Messrs. L. D. Mackie (chairman), F. E. Baring, R. C. Brooks, and N. McNeill. The secretaries are Messrs. Francis Peck and Co. Ltd., and the 19th annual general meeting will be held in London on September 26th.

Work is shortly to begin on Southern Rhodesia's first large sulphuric acid plant.

### Cable and Wireless Report

CABLE AND WIRELESS, LTD., after providing £15,986 for taxation abroad, earned a profit of £1,828,200 in the year ended March 3, compared with £2,064,438 in the previous year. U.K. taxation, less £17,801 drawn from equalization reserve, absorbs £942,302, and £153,674 is allocated to capital reserve in respect of tax relief on investment allowances. A dividend of 4% requires £90,000, leaving a carry-forward of £750,956, against £708,262 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £30m. Capital reserve stands at £9,974,837, revenue reserves at £969,974, reserve for future taxation at £1,529,820, provision at £1,390,423, and current liabilities at £5,311,381. Fixed assets appear at £25,363,686 and current assets at £19,982,725, including £1,004.

Direct radio-telephone services were introduced during the year by cable and wireless link in the East African continent. Wave transmitters installed by the African Information Services was installed. The company's new frequency channeling system was put into service on the London-Nairobi and Nairobi-Singapore circuits to provide the additional capacity required for leased channels.

The directors are Major-General Sir Leslie Nicholls (chairman) and Messrs. Norman Charles Chapling and Henry Lloyd Egges (managing directors), Kenneth Anderson, Charles Neill Gallic, and William Alfred Wolverson. The secretary is E. H. Langford.

### Rhodesian Breweries

RHODESIAN BREWERIES, LTD., report that consolidated trading profits in the year to March 31 last totaled £641,963, compared with £638,664 in the previous year and that after meeting taxation of £182,500 (£185,500), there was a net profit of £347,230 (£318,406). A 5% dividend takes £240,000 (against 5% requiring £200,000), and reserves received £175,000 (£160,000) and the carry-forward is £440,230 (£370,643). About £320,000 was spent last year on capital accounts, and within the next few years some £200,000 will be allocated to the brewery at Salisbury, nearly £100,000 to the plant at Bulawayo, and more than £50,000 to the Beira brewery. Current liabilities are in the balance sheet rather more than £1m, current assets at £1,316,979, and current liabilities at £755,682.


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MINING

New Peak for Copper

Copper reached £376 a ton in the London market on Thursday last, the price in New York having risen on the previous day to 40 cents per lb., the highest quotation for more than half a century. Some buyers in North America have been paying about £400 a ton for copper imported from Chile in consequence of shortage of stocks.

Copper is expected to have sold the whole of her estimated output in 1953, during which her contribution to world requirements may reach 250,000 tons, an increase of 100,000 tons on the 1952 output; but world output is estimated to have lost about 200,000 tons in the past year through strikes in the United States, Chile, and Northern Rhodesia.

The consequential shortage of supplies resulting in abnormal prices is causing a heavy copper premium as well as consumers, for it puts a premium on the substitution of aluminium for many uses in which copper has been traditional.

African Advancement

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA EUROPEAN MINERWORKERS' UNION has stated its willingness to postpone for three years its insistence on a clear acceptance by Rhodesian Selection Trust of a pledge given by Rhodesian Anglo American not to transfer jobs to Africans without the consent of white workers. The postponement is conditional on R.S.T. giving an undertaking during this period not to go beyond the schedule of jobs to be handed over to Africans in the Anglo American agreement. As reported last week, R.S.T. group has refused to make an agreement similar to that signed by the Anglo American group earlier this month, chiefly because of the veto clause, which gives the union the right to control the pace of African advancement.

Silicosis Report

A GREATER PROPORTION of Europeans than Africans contracted silicosis in Northern Rhodesia's mines during 1952. The Silicosis Medical Bureau states that the rate of first certifications among 4,200 Europeans was 8.1 per 1,000, and among 25,501 Africans 1.5 per 1,000. The report says that the incidence rate in Europeans is very much higher than in Africans but this in no way gives a true reflection of the risk in the scheduled mines, as out of 34 cases only two had served exclusively in Northern Rhodesia. There has also been a steady increase in the number of African miners certified as having silicosis. Since the discovery of the occurrence of silicosis in Northern Rhodesia's copper mines in 1943 until the end of last year, 911 miners have been found suffering from the disease, or tuberculosis, or both.

Lime and Corundum

LOWRY SHIRE MINING, QUAKERSWOOD and LINDSAY recently registered in Mysaland has applied for mining rights over 12 square miles in the Port Herald district. The company is producing lime and hopes to mine corundum for the United States market. A trial shipment of 50 tons has been exported.

Aid For Miners

THE EXECUTIVE of the Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union has recommended financial aid for the Northern Rhodesia European Mineworkers' Union in the event of a strike by the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of mines.

Progress Report for June Quarter

Motopa — 12,750 tons treated in the gold plant, working profit of £2,324, against a loss of £120 in the March quarter.

Progress Report for July

Motopa. — 16,500 tons of ore were treated for 2,310 oz gold and a working profit of £2,250, against £1,138 for June.

African Wage Claim

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA AFRICAN MINERWORKERS' UNION lodged a new wage claim for a daily increase of 6d.



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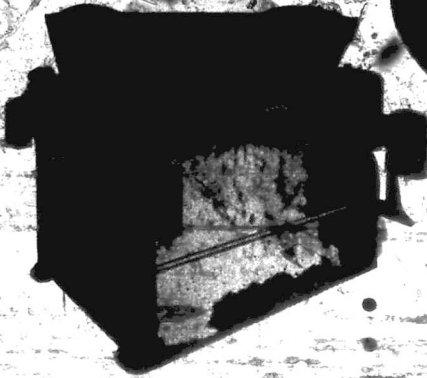
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# Modernisation of Ginneries



## PLATTS ALL-GEARED DOUBLE ROLLER GIN

Designed to gin all seed cotton varieties with "woolly" type seed

OUTPUT: Has a lint output of 90-100 lb. per hour.

LINT DELIVERY: The machine can be arranged for the whole of the ginned cotton from both rollers to be collected from any one side of the machine, as desired.

BEARINGS: All main operating parts are fitted with ball and roller bearings.

DRIVING: Either by the roller belt or by a separate motor. Recommended h.p. for driving gin is 4 h.p.

ADAPTABILITY: Easily adapted to automatic lint and cotton seed conveyance.

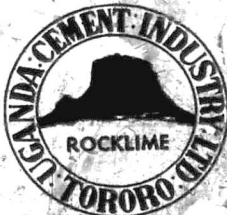
Further details of this machine, or descriptive literature covering the complete range of Platts' cotton ginning machinery, is readily available on request.

Platt Bros. (Sales) Ltd. and The Uganda Co. (Cotton) Ltd. will be glad to assist all ginneries in bringing their ginneries into line with specifications laid down in the Second Schedule of the Cotton Ordinance, 1952.

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