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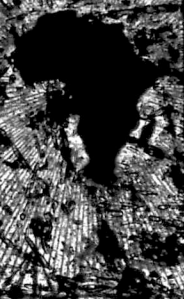
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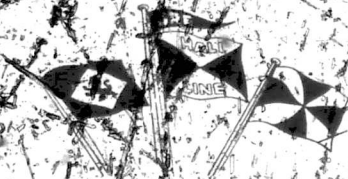
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Founder and Editor  
F. S. Joelson

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THREE WEEKS AGO this newspaper suggested that the political deadlocks in Zanzibar urgently required to be broken, that there had been overmuch postponement already, that some clumsiness had occurred on both sides in recent years, and that there was a good case for the situation to be examined by a one-man commission. Now the British Resident has announced proposals for constitutional advance which should be seriously considered by those whose first inclination may be to insist that increased non-official representation in the organs of government will not suffice unless new methods of choosing the non-official members can be agreed before the changes in the Constitution are introduced. Some of the Arab leaders will certainly hold that view, and though they would be well advised to ding it, sympathy must be felt for them, for they might reasonably argue that the inquiry which is now offered could equally well have been conceded a couple of years ago. That concession, now recognized by the authorities to be reasonable and necessary, if made when relations between a large and influential section of the Arab community and the Protectorate Government threatened to become strained, would have left the initiative with the Resident, who would have avoided losing opportunities of giving friendly and informed advice to men who, though dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs, knew that their inadequate political experience made them unsound judges of the course which would be most likely to serve the best interests of Zanzibar and Pemba.

Those who know what has happened will welcome the admission in the first paragraph of this week's official pronouncement

that there has been a growing demand for some measure of constitutional advance, and also the frank declaration that the ultimate objective of Her Majesty's Government and the Sultan is internal self-government within the Commonwealth. The pity is that such a statement should have been deferred so long, for the procrastination has involved the forfeiture of a wonderful store of harmony between the races, and between the Government. An inevitable consequence of what was interpreted as official stubbornness was that some extremists found at least temporary support in quarters which would normally have given them no hearing. Fortunately, however, a great measure of good will is still available in the Protectorate. It is to be hoped that it will be sufficiently strong among Arabs with political influence to ensure objective examination of the proposals now made, with the consent of the Secretary of State, by a Resident, who thus proves his anxiety to make a break with the past, for the Arab leaders to reject what is now offered — evidently with the blessing of their Sultan — would be most unfortunate and unwise.

If the Legislative Council accepts the measures proposed the main instruments of government would be significantly altered. A Privy Council would be created, consisting of the British Resident, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and three other members.

Early Inquiry Promised. The Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and three other members, who would not be directly at liberty to appoint three non-official Arabs if he wished. The Executive Council would have an entirely new character, for whereas it consists at present of the British Resident and four senior officials (the Chief

Secretary, Attorney General, Financial Secretary, and Senior Commissioner) they would be joined by three official and three non-official members nominated by the Sultan on the advice of the Resident. The intention is that the non-official members should be drawn from the Legislative Council, and that one should be an Arab, one an Indian, and one an Asian (surely not necessarily an Indian, as stated in the official announcement, for it might well happen that a Pakistani would be a better nominee). The Legislative Council would likewise be enlarged, with twelve non-official members instead of the present eight, the dozen representatives of the general public

consisting of four Arabs, four Africans, three Asians (again, not necessarily Indians) and probably one European. Furthermore, the offer of these radical changes is coupled with an assurance that an experienced investigator will shortly examine the most suitable method of choosing the non-official members of the Legislature. If these Arabs, Africans and Asians who want some form of election can persuade him that their ideas are sound and practicable, their remaining grievance would be met, but there is of course, no likelihood that any responsible man would recommend universal adult franchise on a common electoral roll, as has been advocated by a few zamindars.

## Notes By The Way

### Will The Trumpet Sound?

WILL THE TRUMPET SOUND at this week's conference of the Conservative Party to summon its members and the country to recognition of the importance of a new devotion to the cause of the Commonwealth and Empire? There can be no doubt of the need for such a challenge, but, unhappily, there is abundant reason for fear that it will not be made effectively, if at all. There are, of course, stalwart supporters of the Imperial idea in the ranks of Conservative leaders, but they, more than any other section of political opinion are perturbed at the indifference of so many of their associates, and in particular that of a high proportion of the men and women who are in the Young Conservative movement, some of whom will within a few years have their places in the councils of the party.

### This Week's Opportunity

SOME TORY M.P.s, who have a specialized interest in Colonial affairs, do not hesitate to describe the atmosphere of most of their colleagues in the House of Commons, and of most Conservatives, between 25 and 40 years of age as defeatist on such issues. That is a desperately serious situation, for it reveals a feeling which is to be found among the rank and file of Conservatives, and proclaimed at every opportunity by their spokesmen, the Queen's realms, at home and overseas, will suffer immeasurable hurt. This is not a question of party politics, but of the encouragement of that sort of Imperialism which can alone serve the needs of the United Kingdom and the whole Empire. The Conservative Party ought not to miss the opportunity provided by this week's gathering in Bournemouth.

### Kenya's New Minister

MR. D. L. BLUNT, whose appointment as Minister for Forest, Development, Game, and Fisheries in Kenya will surprise many people, was some years ago Director of Agriculture in that country, and, in the opinion of some judges, the best head of the department in the past two decades. His knowledge, judgment, friendliness, and modesty should make him a good Minister, and he will certainly not prove to be one possessed of marked personal ambitions. On the contrary, it seems likely that he has accepted the office on the understanding that he will not be expected to occupy it for very long. Some of the elected members of the Legislature would doubtless have felt that they had a prior

claim to the vacancy, but there can be little doubt that a good choice has been made in the circumstances. At this juncture it would not have been wise to appoint a senior politician, for Mr. Blundell's transfer to the portfolio for Agriculture and Natural Resources has been welcomed by many Africans — not on personal grounds, but because they considered that nobody who is himself farther should be in the position to allocate services between the European and African areas. Their preference would therefore be for an official or former

### Other Changes

MR. BLUNDILL — a controversial figure on the Kenya scene, partly because he has acted on the principle that a Minister without Portfolio should make himself the Government spokesman as often as possible — may expect to find himself a continuing centre of discussion for his new charge has highly controversial aspects. Most obvious of them is the position of the White Highlands, to parts of which the Royal Commission wants Africans to be admitted as leasehold tenants. Since Mr. Blundill is one of the settler leaders who has publicly declared that he will resign from the Government if any change is made in regard to the Highlands before 1960, the delicacy of his position is obvious. He has, however, an opportunity of showing that he can administer efficiently and imaginatively one of the most important of departments, the services of which are at least as necessary to Africans as to Europeans. Mr. C. W. B. B. has shown that a Minister who was a non-official political leader can hold the confidence of all races while dealing with agricultural policy, as he will, I am sure, in his new trust as Speaker of the Legislative Council.

### Rhodesia Hoax

WHY SHOULD MANCHESTER have a larger Rhodesia House than London, a friend asked me recently. Not knowing the answer, I turned for information to the Philip Dingle, the town clerk, who tells me that the business area of the city — the Victoria Buildings, the Colonial House, the India House, the Chamber of Commerce House, and Bombay House — all owned by the same merchants. The names go back half a century or more to the days when the cotton textile export trade was in a very flourishing condition, and the buildings refer to the countries and areas of the world with which the original owners traded.

# Government Trading Hinders Economic Development

## Royal Commission Condemns Restrictions on Private Enterprise

THE GROWTH OF MODERN COMMERCE in East Africa has been almost entirely due to the activities of non-Africans and in particular to the Indian, Arab, and Goan traders and to the large European firms with their trading connexions in the Western World. The remarkable tenacity and courage of the Indian trader has been mainly responsible for stimulating the wants of the indigenous peoples, even in the remotest areas, by opening to them a shop window on the modern world and for collecting for sale elsewhere whatever small surpluses are available for disposal.

The non-African trading system in East Africa is one of the most important assets which the economy possesses, and it is capable of great expansion if permitted a natural growth. It is efficient and attuned to changes in world demand and supply and to the prices which are registered in the world markets. It is generally competitive and enterprising, and would be much more so if it could be released from many of the restrictions to which it has been subjected.

### Reasons for Restrictions

These restrictions to some extent were based on the desire to protect the African from the bargaining disadvantage under which he lay when confronted with a more sophisticated trader from another race, to some extent upon a belief in the greater efficiency of central control of marketing operations, to some extent upon the alleged benefits to be derived from a system of guaranteed prices to African producers, and to some extent to protect the African population against the recurrence of acute local shortages under conditions in which the geographical movement of supplies was made difficult by reason of the poor state of communications.

All three African territories have evolved a system of State trading by Government-fostered, and partly Government-operated institutions. We have come to the conclusion that a continuance of this State-marketing system is having a deleterious effect on the proper exercise of the commercial system of distribution, and that it is now a retarding factor in the economic development of East Africa. We also consider that it is a hindrance to efficient African participation in the commerce and economy of the territories as a whole.

### Recurring Danger of Famine

One of the most untoward consequences of a subsistence economy is the recurring danger of a failure of the basic food supply due to droughts, pests, diseases, and other natural causes. The absence of a modern system of distribution, the long distances separating populated or cultivable areas, and the inability of the subsistence economy to produce regular marketable surpluses by specialized production without risking a food shortage at critical periods of the year, have led the indigenous populations to seek security by clinging to their customary methods of production. These customary methods of production are based essentially upon the notion of self-sufficiency in food supplies. One result has been that the Governments of East Africa have frequently had to institute famine relief measures in particular areas.

It is not surprising, therefore, that these Govern-

ments should endeavour to prevent the occurrence of food shortages. But in the policies which they have adopted they have been unduly influenced by the fears and practices of the indigenous populations, and by encouraging district, regional and even territorial self-sufficiency they have perpetuated the cause of the evil which their measures were intended to combat, namely, the system of self-sufficiency itself. In their anxiety to achieve security in the matter of food supplies they have tended to regard the ordinary mechanism of the market as an obstacle to the solution of their difficulties rather than as a solvent of the problem.

### Government Suspicion of Free Sales

Instead of encouraging specialization and the free sale of surplus production of food and other agricultural products in suitable areas in order to meet out shortages in other areas by the use of the normal machinery of the market, Government policy has frequently looked upon the normal functioning of the market with suspicion. At various times and in various districts it has discouraged African producers from specializing in their production or has discouraged the marketing of food surpluses beyond the limits of particular regions, or even of particular districts, lest a shortage should occur at some later date. In some cases no marketing of foodstuffs out of a district is permitted unless the consent of the district commissioner has first been obtained for the movement of the designated crops.

But the effects of the system of district self-sufficiency are not in doubt. It perpetuates the vicious circle in which a subsistence economy moves, owing to the isolation of markets which alone can ensure that a crop failure in one area can be overcome by attracting supplies from further afield.

### Freedom of Choice

To seek the security of food supplies by perpetuating a system of self-sufficiency is to fall victim to the same fallacy which underlies the tribal restrictions on the use of land. Restrictions on the movement of crops fasten upon the producer the strait-jacket of 'subsistence' production. From this situation he cannot escape because he can neither rely upon the market as a means of obtaining supplies when it is economic for him to buy nor as an outlet for what it is economic for him to sell. He is thus denied that basic element of freedom, of choice as a producer and as a consumer on which both individual and corporate enterprise and experimentation are based in the modern economy.

We conclude, therefore, that the overall objective of Government policy should be to bring about a situation in which reliance on a system of local self-sufficiency in food production will no longer be necessary. This will require improvement in communications and the removal of all unnecessary obstacles to trade.

Ten years have elapsed since the end of the war and a number of wartime controls in East Africa have been lifted, but official policy unfortunately still seems to cherish the belief that the physical control of markets together with their organized distribution by Government or Government-fostered institutions is necessary under the quite different conditions which now prevail. Indeed, the view is widely held that Government measures represent an improvement on the normal functioning of the commercial marketing system.

In 1946 a report issued by the Development Committee recognized the importance of exports to the economy of Kenya, but three years later the Committee on the Development of Agricultural Marketing was so imbued with the need to provide the agricultural producer with guaranteed prices that it was prepared to jettison exports in order to obtain security for the producer.

Paragraph 52 of its report stated: "We would reiterate that the basic reason for the standpoint of financial aid economics, the price guarantees which we suggest are, in our view, practicable and justifiable is because with minor exceptions 100% of the crops concerned are consumed in East Africa. This is a complete reversal of the pre-war position as far as the most important crop, maize, is concerned."

This philosophy of restriction of production in order to achieve self-sufficiency in food supplies underlies the whole of the State-controlled marketing system which has been introduced in the three territories.

#### Official Misconceptions

In Uganda we encountered considerable concern in official quarters over the discovery that the maize crop had yielded a large trade surplus in excess of what it had been hoped to achieve in order to meet the narrowly conceived balance between consumption and production in Uganda itself. The invariable reply to our queries concerning the policy which should be adopted, in view of the existence of this surplus and the obvious desire of African producers to take advantage of any change in market prices which might be favourable to them, was that maize production would have to be curtailed.

Another misconception could be detected in the belief that there existed some fundamental conflict between the producers and the traders who operated the commercial marketing system and that it was the task of Government to obviate this conflict.

Government policy has appeared to accept the view that this alleged conflict does in fact exist, and that it must be dealt with by the creation of State-regulated producer-buyer policies and by State regulation of wholesaler trading functions. It is thought essential to leave to the ordinary marketing system, in our opinion, this view is founded on a misapprehension of the functions of the ordinary marketing system. In particular, it fails to recognize the mutual dependence of producers and consumers which is effected through the price mechanism of the market and by the activities of specialized traders in developing new consumer wants and new markets for producers.

It is fallacious to assume that the commercial system of distribution is merely an appendage to the process of production. It is part of the productive process itself, and the market is not a static but a dynamic part of the economy, and its growth is due to the producers of primary commodities as it is to all other producers and to consumers. It is the opening up of new markets which alone made possible an escape from tribal subsistence economy in the past. Similarly the widening of markets can alone bring about an expansion of the economy in the future. To restrict the extension of markets is to restrict the expansion of the economy.

#### Dangers of Large Stabilization Funds

We refer elsewhere to some of the disadvantages of building up large stabilization funds. Here we emphasize the danger that the very existence of such funds may fill some producers and a section of the community and so prevent necessary adjustments and improvements in production.

If the greater part of the productive and distributive activities of the community is regulated by the State for the purpose of avoiding the adjustments which the market economy would otherwise have effected, the pricing functions of the ordinary marketing system will in large measure be destroyed. The allocation of resources will then become a matter for arbitrary determination. It will then be necessary for the State, by means of price regulation and physical controls, to ensure supplies, the production and movement of which have not been possible owing to the shackling of the forces of the market itself.

In a society which is prepared to sacrifice economic efficiency and which is both able and willing to accept the economic system in which are involved in this sacrifice, such a system of allocating resources may be pursued with equanimity. We do not view, however, that the economic situation of East Africa is not one which warrants or which can afford such costly and dangerous expedients.

The basic problem of East Africa is not the achievement

of security at the expense of economic efficiency and mobility. The problem is how to achieve that security by means of economic efficiency and flexibility. The economic efficiency of East Africa is low precisely because so large a part of its economic activities remains isolated from modern local and world markets. Attempts to cushion off producers from world markets, however attractive these attempts may appear to be at a time, weaken the general economy and they have this result not merely because they inhibit the economic expansion resources but also because they inhibit the economic expansion which might otherwise have occurred.

#### Price-Fixing Schemes

We have been impressed by the attitude of the commercial marketing system to new products offered in world markets short of those which the evidence would justify. The ordinary marketing system has frequently been subjected to price fixing arrangements or even to direct prohibitions, which have deprived the producers of market outlets which would have otherwise been open to them.

The ordinary marketing system of distribution evolved in the main out of a system in which traders enjoyed to buy the indigenous products of the territories. It was the ability of the trader to venture his capital in this way which enabled him to become a student of his overhead costs. In recent years opportunities to purchase African produce have been severely curtailed by the development of various forms of Government or Government-controlled buying of agricultural and other products. This in itself has undermined the ability of traders to utilize their stores and working capital fully throughout the year, and has reduced their opportunities and inducements to venture their capital in new enterprises.

It has in some cases duplicated the effort and the resources devoted to marketing and has increased the cost of distributing both imported staples and locally manufactured goods. This duplication of effort would increase the consequent increase in distribution costs, namely, to our judgment, be afforded by the East African economy.

The issues which are raised by this official policy into the texture of the economy for the States agencies and imposed both on the indigenous and on the imported systems. Moreover, some of the measures which were introduced by official policy to promote the interests of the Native populations by increasing their sense of security and equality sometimes tended to freeze the situation and create less rather than more security. The indigenous populations were not helped to escape from their traditional trading systems and thus fulfil their commercial aspirations. They could not participate in the new trading systems which were introduced under the authority of Government and the gap which separated their own old system from the new was widened. For that reason, for their own economic development was obstructed, for participation in trade affairs one of the most readily available opportunities for enterprise to escape from its traditional and restrictive environment, and that escape route was blocked.

#### How to Meet Price Fluctuations

Governmental action to stimulate agricultural producers is often rendered difficult by the occurrence of great fluctuations in crop prices. It was recommended to us that an unexpected fall in prices frequently caused indigenous producers to stop producing the crop for the market, even when it was still profitable to do so. We recommend that in cases of this kind, the Government should enter the market as a competitive buyer and that it should operate through agents specially appointed for the purpose.

We recommend also that Government should continue to assist producers and co-operative associations to process, bulk, grade, and collect African produce. But associations which are assisted in this way should be made to realize that they are not entitled, by means of arrangements which discriminate against other groups of traders, to a position of privilege in the disposal of their produce.

There should be no overall attempt to stabilize prices by a mechanism. It should be encouraged to encourage producers to progress through the various stages in the marketing system, and to be economically self-sufficient.

However, that producers' associations and co-operative societies should be allowed, on their own responsibility and with the knowledge and approval of their members, to make arrangements in regard to reserves or stabilization funds, provided these arrangements are in accordance with the objects for which they are registered, and that they should be allowed to make as may be found advantageous either in local or overseas markets.

# Danger of Delay in Dissolving Race Prejudice

## Lord Milverton on East and Central Africa Problems

A MULTI-RACIAL SOCIETY is not truly a society at all until it has achieved social integration, writes LORD MILVERTON in *Optima* in discussing "The Realities of African Civilization." The article says, *inter alia*:

"In Uganda another African State appears to be arising. Note has been taken there of what has happened in the Gold Coast, Nigeria and the Sudan, but economically its future is tied by the High Commission to the neighbouring States of Kenya and Tanganyika. In Tanganyika the political parity accorded to Europeans, Africans, and Indians has had a promising start, and perhaps the general harmony between races there supports the wisdom of not looking too far ahead, of putting a premium on present harmony and trusting to that spirit in course of time to evolve a viable future and stable co-operation between the component races.

### Discriminatory Laws A Bad Basis

"It may well be that there is no royal road to racial harmony, but, like the delta of a great river, some streams lead nowhere while many others wind somewhere safe to the sea. In the multi-racial communities like Kenya, the Central African Federation, and South Africa immediate acceptance of equality is scarcely thinkable today. Even in English history the process has been that of 'ways of freedom, broadening down from precedent to precedent.'

"One thing is certain: discriminatory laws form a bad basis for a segregated State. You cannot have first and second class citizens, because all our principles proclaim that all men are equal before the law, irrespective of race, colour, wealth, religion, or anything else. Nonetheless, after 300 years the United States of America is only beginning to achieve in practice what has long been the accepted principle of law. The law can only be strengthened a development already on the way. It cannot initiate it.

"In much of Africa today — certainly in East, Central, and South Africa — if political control passed to Africans now, there would be a gradual recession to barbarism. Truly it is undemocratic for a small minority to dominate the electoral system, but it is stark folly to elevate the trappings of Western democracy into a fetish whose worship will infallibly destroy all the principles and justification of democracy. A people must understand democracy and believe in it to be able to work it. They must accept the responsibilities as well as the machine.

### Absentee Rulers Bad for A Country

"Probably the most unfruitful line of advance in Africa is that in which action is dictated by authorities outside. Absentee rulers are as bad for a country as absentee landlords. Some of the sting would be taken out of colonialism if power resided in Africa instead of in Whitehall. The defeat of recent constitutional experiments in Kenya is that power remains in London, and so responsibility remains there, too. It is easy to call the European community in Kenya irresponsible, but until it is definitely given real responsibility how can it be anything but irresponsible?

"It is so often said that, at certain stages of African development, the only way to test his capacity for shouldering responsibility is to put him in the position to make mistakes. One might therefore reasonably ask why the European community in Kenya has not long since been placed in that position. At least it is as well qualified to undertake responsibility as the small

group of Africans in West Africa, to whom, in effect, the government of the Gold Coast is being entrusted. The Europeans in Kenya are white Africans, it is true, and the vast majority in Kenya are either black Africans or Asians; but ordinary prudence and a sense of self-preservation for themselves and their children would make them seek the road to racial harmony and partnership.

### Subsistence and Money Economies

"This is not the place to deal with the Mau Mau rebellion, in which a complex of dissatisfactions has been cleverly channelled into an anti-European movement. Its background is the collapse of the Mau Mau cultural machinery before the impact of European influence. But in passing it is permissible to note how so disastrous a nemesis may follow upon leaving a whole tribe wandering in the dark, with the old sanctions and security of tribal society broken down and no discipline or potent incentives provided to help them in the substitution of an individual money economy for a tribal subsistence one.

"Men uprooted from their traditional social framework with no new roots can easily become the prey of irresponsible leaders and go following strange gods. The important thing in life is the social structure in which personalities develop. The African has been forced from a static society into the free competitive world of Western civilization. The natural result is that he will ultimately want and demand full membership. Africa is becoming increasingly self-conscious, with all the yearnings and irrational emotions of adolescence.

"Strangely enough, detribalization is creating racial cohesion, and West Africa has sent a surge of hope throughout the continent. The pity of it is that hope so often loses all relation to reason. It has been the Europeans' mission to supply the stimulus to a stagnant Africa and by their energy and enterprise to create conditions in which the African has been free to multiply his numbers, while his growing contribution to the labour necessary for agriculture, mining, and industry has become articulate a strong claim to be able to affect his daily life.

"If we accept the Christian principle of the brotherhood of man, we must also admit that to carry it into immediate practical effect would wreck the hard-won progress of mankind and sacrifice his most cherished victories to a mere slogan. Democracy has never yet squarely faced the problem of political representation for illiterate people. It is apt to think in slogans. The trouble is that democracy cannot work save in a sphere where the mass of the people have reached a certain homogeneity in culture, in outlook, and in standards of value. But you can never have a nation or a stable multi-racial State so long as laws, rights, and duties are discriminatory. That is the dilemma that faces the Governments in East, Central, and South Africa.

### Natures and Habits

"Racial antagonism may be just a prejudice not based on rational thinking, but in the Western world most men, heedless of what biologists and geneticists say, will go on believing in different racial capacity for intellectual and emotional development. Confucius may well have been right in saying: 'Men's natures are alike, it is their habits that carry them apart.' But habits are born of tradition — centuries of it.

"In Africa the lack of human achievement, the absence of culture in any Western sense, seemed to support the belief in fundamental inferiority, and the difference in colour made colour a convenient label. Colour prejudice had then an origin based on experience. It was not mere prejudice, but seemed to be supported by reality. This view found its most extreme expression in the belief of the Dutch Reformed Church that the black man was ordained for the service of the white.

"It is well to remember that the immense expansion of Western nations and their phenomenal achievements, intellectual and material, have taken place in the dimly remembered Christianity. The Christian Churches are the only ones that have taken the problems of race. The mission of the Churches is to lead the way towards unrestricted freedom for all men and women of all nations and races. The principles of Christianity are a denial of race prejudice, but no one has had more experience than the representatives of the Churches that there is no swift, any easy solution of the problem of racial differences, not least of which is an appreciation of moral values instead of fear of ancestral spirits.

The ever-present danger is that inevitable delays in dissolving racial prejudice may stimulate social and political disorder. There are racial divisions inside Christianity, but the Church does act as a bridge between white and black, across the gulf of race hatred.

The British believe in the value of social contact between white and black. Despite the excessive sensitivity of black Africans to slights, real or imagined, there is in Africa a large fund of racial good will if only it could be capitalized in a widening range of black and white collaboration.

### Suspicion and Fear

Suspicion and fear stand in the way. On the one side is suspicion of the motives of the Europeans — the African fear in East Africa that, if power is transferred from White, half before they can share in its exercise, they may be forced into a position of permanent inferiority. The Central African Federation has a golden chance of proving in practice that this suspicion is unfounded. The African, like other men, wants a local habitation and a name, a place to call his own wherever his work may have taken him. He wants the same trade union rights as Europeans and potential access to the skilled work monopolized by Europeans, together with equal wages for equal work requiring equal skill and responsibility.

On the other side lies the fear of white people in Africa that they may be politically and culturally submerged by the vastly greater numbers of black Africans, and that their standard of living may be undermined by the economic competition of cheaper labour.

One of the greatest difficulties facing all Governments in Africa is that of scales of remuneration for work. There is need everywhere for a complete reconstruction of society and remuneration for work. Remuneration for work must bear some balanced relationship to the society in which it is performed and which has to support it. The most urgent need of East-Central and South Africa is a wise and understanding policy to deal with the inevitable urbanization — with an emergent urban proletariat, which must follow on industrialization.

Toward the tide of progress takes its way. The African resistance to wage employment has gone, and scores of thousands of detribalized Natives are passing from a rural subsistence economy to an industrialized urban economy. But wages, especially in Kenya, have tended to remain on an individual basis with a mythical supposition that somewhere in the reserves the man's family lives and subsists on a piece of agricultural land, and that periodically he returns there as to his home. Everywhere the wage structure needs to be adjusted to reflect the living wage to a man and his family, who have lost their reserves and will live permanently in an urban life.

For so many Africans their past lies in ruins, and the future peace of the country depends upon the Government's recognizing that opportunities for a full life with social amenities, sport, and recreation must be provided for them.

### Soil Erosion and Soul Erosion

It has been well said that the two grave problems of Africa are soil erosion, resulting from bad husbandry in the country, and soul erosion, resulting from detribalization, especially in the towns.

You cannot build a permanent industrial State on part-time migrant labour. A restless, nomad labour force, cut off from family and clan ties, must ultimately bring disaster; nor can it ever be as efficient as a contented resident force. The big mining corporations are fully aware of these facts and anxious to treat their labour forces with the far-sighted generosity that has made the welfare organization of many mining communities a model for the world.

Fear of miscegenation and of the alleged mental, moral, and physical inferiority of a mixed breed has inspired the recoil of white races from the social integration of black and white, which seems likely to follow in some distant future — however distant that future may be.

Brazil is often quoted as an example of the happy fusion of races and colours. In Hawaii, Polynesians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Europeans, Negroes, Koreans, and Samoans have achieved complete racial harmony, and the inscription over the entrance to their university campus reads: "Over all nations of mankind." But in the U.S.A. 40 out of 48 States still forbid inter-marriage of white and black.

Ultimately some pattern of integration will have to be accepted — on Christian grounds and grounds of statesmanship. It has been said of South Africa that there the white man cannot live with the black man and cannot live without him. Today the first part seems to be socially true and the second part economically true.

The Central African Federation's policy, with its two governing conceptions — Cecil Rhodes's doctrine of equal rights for every civilized man, and the

progressive integration of the African in the structure of European civilization — hopes to retain European leadership, rather on the principle

'Tis not in mortals to command success,  
But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll deserve it.

Perhaps Mr. L. S. Amery's suggestion of selective advancement of all the more advanced elements of the non-European population so that they may identify themselves with the structure and desire to maintain and not destroy it, might avert collapse. Such a proposal was tried with success in the ancient Roman Empire, and will presumably be given effect to in the Central African Federation.

## Teaching Racial Tolerance Proposals of Unesco Conference

A CONCERNED INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN to foster education in race and inter-group relations in the schools was recommended by experts from eight countries at the close of a week's meeting at Unesco House, Paris, when it was proposed that Governments, voluntary organizations, teachers' associations, and leading citizens should be called upon to see that children were given the correct facts and developed the right attitudes before prejudices developed.

To help teachers — referred to as "the key to the problem" — to exert the correct influence on their pupils and to develop an atmosphere of freedom and tolerance in the classroom, Unesco is preparing a basic handbook of facts about race and suggestions about ways in which those facts may be introduced into the ordinary subjects of the school curriculum — history, geography, biology, religion, etc.

### Reach to Children

Two drafts, prepared for Unesco by Dr. Cyril Bibby, of the London University Institute of Education, and Professor Charles E. Hendry, of the University of Toronto School of Social Work, were adopted with minor amendments by sociologists and educators attending the meeting. The French delegate, M. Louis Francois, called upon Unesco to put this prototype into mass production and give it wide circulation, so that it should become available to teachers everywhere.

This direct approach to children is a further step in the campaign against racial discrimination launched by Unesco in 1956. The first step was to reach a scientific definition of race. The second was to publish a series of pamphlets on different aspects of the race problem. The third was to study race relations in countries where solutions had been or were being found and publish the results. Now racial discrimination is to be attacked at its very earliest stages, and prevented rather than cured.

In launching what he termed a "wide and vigorous educational campaign in most important countries," Dr. Bibby suggested that the theme should be positive, "It should not be against racial discrimination," he said, "but toward racial tolerance. We must gain the teachers' support by helping them in their difficult task. Each country should set up its own campaign organizing committee consisting of representatives of voluntary organizations, educators, and social scientists, and the responsibility should gradually be transferred to the scientists and the teachers."

Native authorities are realizing that they are prepared to raise money themselves if they wish, and they do, to expand their services and offer salaries likely to attract a better-educated type of employee to their service. — Annual report of the Northern Rhodesian African Affairs Department.

# East African Railways and Harbours Administration

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. A. E. Kirby, General Manager

**THE NEED FOR ADEQUATE BETTERMENT FUNDS** to provide for improvements and additions to property and equipment direct from retained earnings is vital to a progressive undertaking. The adequate provision for improvement from revenue becomes even more important at a time when, as at present, loan capital money is not easily forthcoming. Loan funds for the East African Railways and Harbours Administration are normally obtainable in quantity only from the London market and from international sources of capital finance, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, but at a time of rapid expansion the moneys obtainable from such sources are not always sufficient — as indeed is the case at the present time.

Moreover, it is but sensible and financially prudent to finance to the maximum consistent with a reasonable level of rates, improvements in transport facilities by ploughing back revenue, thus reducing demands on the international money market and lessening correspondingly the annual capital overheads to be borne by railway and port users.

The obtaining of adequate capital money to finance the necessary expansion of transport facilities loomed as a serious problem throughout the year. Discussions continued with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and culminated in the successful negotiation of a 25m. dollar loan early in 1955, for the payment for rolling stock already ordered under the East African Railways and Harbours development programme.

## Net Expenditure of £16m. on New Works and Renewals

The net expenditure on new works and renewals during the year was £16m. Of this sum, £3.4m. was provided from renewals funds in order to replace existing assets and £12.6m. spent on new works and improvements, requiring the withdrawal of £1m. from betterment funds, with the remaining amount to be raised by loans. Although the shortage of capital finance was a problem to the Administration, it was physical rather than financial limitations which restricted development during the year 1954. Traffic increased by 4 to 5% only, but even this additional tonnage taxed transport resources to the utmost and at Mombasa port capacity remained so restricted that the arrival of imports still had to be regulated.

Throughout the year all hopes of improving the services by necessary increases of speed, capacity and quality of personal service was frustrated by the non-delivery of new equipment from Britain and the effect of the emergency in Kenya. If more transport capacity and harbour facilities had been available there would have been a corresponding increase in tonnage and revenue. The continued pressure on transport capacity was, however, a most encouraging feature and indicates that plans for further increases and improvements of transport facilities during the next decade can be formulated with confidence.

There was no change during the year in the amount of the authorized loan programme which remains at £52m. Of this total, the loan of £23m. authorized by the 1949 Act had already been fully drawn at the beginning of the year and a further £7.39m. was drawn against the £32m. of the 1952 Loan Act for general improvements, new railways and port extensions. Of the sum drawn, £2.39m. was provided by the U.S.A. Foreign Operations Administration for harbour works at Mombasa and Tanga, as mentioned in the previous year's annual report; and £5m. was raised on the London market in September for general improvements. There remains £25.4m. to be raised against the 1952 Loan Act and a further £3.1m. from the 1951 Act for rolling stock, a total of £28.5m.

This sum is required for the many development schemes which the Administration has already started and for the purchase of rolling stock already on order. Although much development work has been undertaken, the increase in costs of labour and materials since the loan programmes were first authorized has meant that a number of schemes included in the original loan schedules have had to be postponed or can-

celled since they could not be undertaken within the financial limits set by the Administration. The position would have been worse but for one welcome financial respite arising from an agreement concluded at the end of the year with H.M. Government and the Colonial Development Corporation which reduced the Administration's capital commitment for the Southern Province Railway in Tanganyika from over £44m. to about £24m. Now that many of the works being undertaken under the development programme are nearing completion, attention is being given to works which have had to be deferred because of shortage of capital funds and to other projects which are necessary to further expansion of the transport facilities to keep pace with the economic development of East Africa, and plans were being formulated for an extension of the development programme for the five-year period beyond 1957.

## Rising Cost of Stores

There was a sharp increase in stores and materials costs during the year, due in part to higher prices which, together with increased consumption, resulted in the turnover of stores rising from £19.5m. to £31m., the highest figure ever attained. But the major increase in costs was in wages and salaries consequent upon the acceptance of the Libby's Salaries Commission's proposals, which raise staff costs by well over 25m. a year.

The increase of 20% on goods traffic rates, which came into effect on January 1, 1954, brought in the revenue expected, but working costs increased more than estimated — largely owing to labour wage awards. It is hoped, however, that the projected 5% per annum growth in traffic will be maintained, and that it will be possible, at least for the next two or three years, for existing rail freight charges to bring in sufficient revenue to cover adequately railway working costs, loan charges and allocation to reserve funds.

The same cannot, unfortunately, be said of port charges. Revenue was not producing enough to cover all costs, and the immediate appropriate means of raising additional revenue was by a 10% increase made for exports, which still stood on the basis of 1922 commodity valuations. Approval was obtained during the year, therefore, to revise export charges in relation to present-day commodity values and costs of working, with effect from March 1, 1955, from which date also the handling charges (which spring directly from labour costs) were also increased. With yet further increases in labour costs and heavier capital overheads further increases in handling charges and other services appear to be inevitable.

## Increased Traffic

The deadweight tonnage of public traffic moved over the railway, inland marine and road services in 1954 was 3,530,000 tons, an increase of 140,000 tons over 1953. Including departmental traffic the tonnage hauled was 4,940,000 and, in terms of ton-miles, the transportation output was almost 1,500m., an increase of more than 3%. In Kenya, rail clearance of imports from Mombasa amounting to 1,252,000 tons showed a slight increase, due to heavier imports of oil, while traffic railed to the coast increased by some 13% to 686,000 tons. In Tanganyika, traffic on the Central Line increased slightly and there were heavy movements of imports and exports through Dar es Salaam during the last part of the year. A noteworthy feature was an increase of 33% in traffic moving over the Central line for the Belgian Congo. On the Tanga line, traffic was maintained generally at the 1953 level, but there was an increase in the tonnage of sisal railed to the coast.

5,200,000 passengers were carried, 600,000 fewer than in 1953. This deterioration was almost entirely due to the Kenya emergency conditions, which necessitated the cancellation of night trains through danger zones for several months and restricted the movement of peoples of the disaffected tribes. Fortunately recovery had started towards the end of the year and if this continues, 1955 should show better results, particularly additional coaching stock, including new night coaches and improved third-class stock.

Main mileage on the movement of goods was 1,100m. miles, up from 8m. in 1953 to 221m. in 1954 and total main mileage reached a new record of nearly 11.6m. This reflected the greater volume of goods made possible by an increase in the locomotive fleet, although a number of these are really beyond their useful life and operating efficiency should be improved when replacement is under present order.

An earlier report by Mr. Kirby was published on April 14.

obtained. There was also a slight increase in vehicle accidents which rose from 260 to 267.

There was no outstanding improvement in operating efficiency during the year largely because long-overdue new rolling stock had not arrived from Britain and because of the emergency conditions in Kenya, whereby many key European personnel were called up for service with the security forces and upwards of 2,500 African staff were lost because of their suspected connexion with subversive movements. Many of the latter were skilled footplate and operating men. Despite these difficulties most traffic demands were met, including a considerable movement of military traffic and special trains for security authorities, towards the end of the year there were few outstanding demands anywhere on the system with the exception of Mombasa.

Total imports and exports through all East African ports amounted to 4½ million tons in 1954, very slightly more than in 1953, but within these figures there were considerable variations between ports. At Mombasa it was necessary to continue the restrictions on the quantity of cargo which could be handled, with the result that import tonnages did not increase, although there was a slight rise in export tonnages. At Tanga the total tonnage handled decreased slightly, and capacity was adequate. The total tonnage passing through Dar-es-Salaam was 800,000—a record for the port. In the Tanganyika Southern Province the opening of Mtwara reduced the traffic passing through Lindi, and taking both ports together, the total tonnage handled decreased by about 8%.

The Lake marine services showed improved results in 1954, public goods traffic increasing from 297,000 to 345,000 tons, passengers from 608,000 to 635,000. The increase was general over all lakes except Lake Tanganyika, where the s.s. *Liomba* was out of commission for almost the whole of the year, owing to new boilers having developed defects after less than a year's service.

### Road Services

Traffic also improved on the road services, where 76,000 tons of goods and 250,000 passengers were carried, without recourse, as in previous years, to hiring of vehicles with the exception of a very small amount of traffic moved in the Southern Highlands during the first two months of the year. A committee of inquiry was appointed early in the year to investigate the Administration's road services in Tanganyika and, for the most part, the committee's recommendations so far as they were within the control of the Administration, accepted. It is hoped that the committee's proposals for the licensing of road transport will soon be implemented by the promulgation of appropriate legislation.

The further delay in the deliveries of new locomotives and rolling stock from Great Britain seriously impeded the development of improved railway services and this, in turn, adversely affected the general economic development in the territories. Fortunately towards the end of the year new coaches and wagons were flowing freely into the country and by the end of the year 29 new locomotives, 48 passenger coaches and 1,807 units of rolling stock had been put into service. The most serious deficiency was in locomotive power.

The capacity of the existing main lines was further improved by the opening of new crossing stations and the lengthening of loops, particularly on the Mombasa-Nairobi section. Re-grading and realignments and the laying of 145 miles of track in heavier-section rail were carried out to enable more powerful locomotives to haul longer trains. A number of additions and improvements to stations and yards were carried out, the most important works being at Nakuru and Kampala. New crossing stations opened since 1948 on the section of heaviest traffic between Mombasa and Nairobi increased train capacity of the line by 50%. The new "59" class locomotive hauling a gross load of 1,200 tons will still further increase capacity, but it is estimated that if traffic continues to increase at the rate of recent years, the capacity of the Mombasa-Nairobi-Nakuru sections will have become inadequate by 1960.

A yet further problem will be locomotive water supplies for steam traction. Within the past few years very heavy losses have been incurred in developing new water supplies and the economic limit appears to have been reached. To determine whether alternative methods of traction will be a solution to this capacity problem, preliminary consideration was given during the year to the possibilities of electrifying part of the main line or to the introduction of diesel electric locomotives. The shortage of water on parts of the Central line, often necessitating the hauling of water supplies and imposing a severe limitation on track capacity, has also led to a determination of whether diesel traction could be an economic alternative where this difficulty is most pronounced.

Although no progress was made with the physical linking of the Central line with the rest of the railway system, additional connecting public services were provided by improving the road motor service between Mōrogō and Kojogwe and by the

throughout movement of certain traffic between the Southern Highlands and Mōsi.

There was an improvement in the claims position, both the number of claims received and the amount of money paid out being some 20% less than the previous year. Part of this reduction is due to improved conditions in Kenya but the reduction of claims, which is still over 10,000, is too high. Apart from the steps taken to improve the carriage and handling of goods and the weeding-out of dishonest employees, the most promising means of reducing the loss is by greater co-operation between the railway and police and experience has shown that satisfactory progress in this can only come about by the setting up of specialised railway police units. Such a unit was established at Tabora during the year with promising results, and the strength of units in Uganda is being increased.

### Labour Difficulties

Continuing features of the year's work were the labour shortages and the lack of experienced technical, professional and supervisory staff, of whom a number were serving with the security forces. The recruitment of such staff continued to be a serious problem, as was also the dilution of operating staff by inexperienced short-service employees who had to be engaged not only to replace experienced men lost to the security authorities, but also to cope with the expansion in traffic.

The report of the East African Salaries Commission was published in July, 1954. The new salary structure is non-racial, and opportunities for advancement to senior posts in the service will henceforth be open to all members of the staff who show themselves to be possessed of the necessary qualifications and ability. The revised salary scales provided for the payment of an inducement addition to employees transferred from overseas for supervisory and technical posts. Special training grades have been inserted at various points in the salary range which will be filled partly by direct recruitment from outside the service and partly by the accelerated promotion from within the service of employees who have shown exceptional efficiency and promise at their work. It is hoped that the introduction of these salary scales will improve the prospects of recruitment of skilled personnel from overseas and at the same time make conditions more attractive for local recruitment. The new scales of pay on a non-racial basis are viewed as a further step in the policy of opening opportunities to staff irrespective of race, which the Government fostered, in particular, by technical training on the engineering side. Training in operating and commercial subjects is also assuming increasing importance with the greater traffic which the railways now have to move.

A Public Relations Officer was appointed to the general manager's staff in February, 1954, for the purpose of achieving more effective liaison with the Press and promoting public confidence in the Administration. The results have been gratifying. The Press continued to make fair comment on the activities of the Railways and Harbours and their co-operation is gratefully acknowledged.

### Industrial Development in Kenya

MR. ARTHUR HOPE-JONES, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, addressed the Overseas Discussion Group of the Royal Empire Society, the other evening on industrial development in Kenya. When the Government decided less than nine years ago to set aside 500 plots in the light industrial area adjacent to Nairobi, he said, most people, including the leaders of the commercial community, regarded the action as unrelated to the possibilities. Yet already every plot had been sold and a factory built on almost all of them. There had been meek activity at Mombasa also, with the consequence that there was not one factory site now available on the island—though there was plenty of room for development on the mainland at Changanwe, Kenya, said the Minister, was finding new markets for some of her manufactures in the Persian Gulf and as far afield as Madagascar, and he believed that exports of the products would increase rapidly.

The way in which the Teso treat their women is shown by the fact that approximately 15,000 attended medical centres for treatment of injuries inflicted as a result of beatings.—Uganda Social Services Report for 1954.



# Shipping Amalgamation Proposed

## Clan Line and Union-Castle

**PROPOSALS FOR AMALGAMATION** of Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., and the Union-Castle Mail and Shipping Co., Ltd., were announced on Monday.

The intention is to form a holding company which would have a capital of £11,483,000 if all shareholders accept the plan. However, the scheme would become effective if holders of 90% of the shares of stock of each class of the two companies agreed, or if the board of the holding company deemed a lesser percentage sufficient.

These two great shipping lines would continue to operate as separate entities, each under its familiar house flag.

The shares of the holding company will rank for dividends from January 1 next, and it is expected that, if satisfactory trading conditions continued in 1956, the constituent companies would be able to make distributions which would permit the holding company to pay dividends totalling 16% less tax on the ordinary shares in respect of that year. The preference dividends of both companies for the second half of 1955 will be paid on December 31. Interim ordinary dividends for 1955, 25% in the case of Clan and 7½% in the case of Union-Castle, both less tax, are to be paid in due course, but the company will recommend any further dividend in the year.

### Dividends Compared

In formulating the scheme account has been taken of the fact that Clan Line Steamers have paid in ordinary dividends a smaller percentage of their profits than the Union-Castle Company. For 1954 the cash distribution to Clan shareholders was 20% out of earnings of nearly 200%, whereas the Union-Castle distributed 74% out of earnings of 19.4%.

Of the ordinary capital of the holding company 60.5% would be held by Clan Line and 39.5% by Union-Castle. On the basis of dividends Clan Line would take 56.5% and Union-Castle 43.5%. The income of Union-Castle shareholders would be virtually unchanged, rising to £416,480 gross from £414,000, whereas that of Clan holders would jump from £252,900 to £537,600.

The basis of the share exchange would be as follows:

| Present Capital                        | Exchange Basis  | Holding Company Class of Share | Amount              |
|--|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>CLAN LINE</b>                       |   |                                |                     |
| £700,000 5½% Cum. "A" Pref. stock      | 10 new shares for each £10 existing stock units   | 5½% Pref.                      | 700,000             |
| £500,000 5½% Cum. Red. "B" Pref. stock | do.   | 6% Pref.                       | 550,000             |
| £250,000 5½% Cum. 2nd. Pref. stock     | do.   | 5½% Pref.                      | 250,000             |
| £1,260,000 Ord. stock                  | 18 new shares for every 5 existing stock units  | Ordinary                       | 3,380,000           |
| <b>UNION-CASTLE</b>                    |   |                                |                     |
| 24,000 4½% Cum. Pref. £10 shares       | 10 new shares for each £10 existing share   | 4½% Pref.                      | 240,000             |
| 2,500,000 6% "A" Cum. Pref. £1 shares  | 6 new shares for every 5 existing shares  | 6% Pref.                       | 3,000,000           |
| £5,480,000 Ord. 5½% stock              | 1 new share for every 5 existing £1 stock units and 1 new share for every 5 existing £1 stock units | 5½% Pref. Ordinary             | 1,096,000 2,192,000 |

Debiture stock of the Union-Castle Company is not to be acquired by the holding company.

Comparisons of present and proposed income are as follows:

|                                    | Present Income | Union-Castle | Clan    |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------|
| £24,000 4½% cum. pref. stock       | 10,800         |              |         |
| £500,000 5½% cum. pref. stock      | 25,000         |              |         |
| £500,000 5½% cum. red. pref. stock | 27,500         |              |         |
| £250,000 5½% cum. 2nd. pref. stock | 13,750         |              |         |
| £1,260,000 ordinary stock          | 252,000        |              |         |
|                                    |                | 571,800      | 371,750 |
| Less: Income tax on 88.76d.        |                | 243,915      | 300,994 |
|                                    |                | 327,885      | 70,756  |
| Add: Profits tax on shares at 20%  |                | 114,968      | 66,850  |
|                                    |                | 442,853      | 137,606 |
|                                    |                | 413,445      | 137,606 |
|                                    |                | 709,051      |         |

### Proposed Issued Capital

|                                     | Estimated Future Income | Union-Castle | Clan    |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------|
| £240,000 4½% cum. pref. stock       | 13,200                  |              |         |
| £3,000,000 6% cum. pref. stock      | 165,000                 |              |         |
| £1,090,000 6% cum. red. pref. stock | 53,700                  |              |         |
| £2,192,000 5½% ordinary stock       | 150,720                 |              |         |
|                                     |                         | 422,900      | 33,000  |
| £550,000 5½% cum. pref. stock       | 27,500                  |              |         |
| £275,000 5½% cum. red. pref. stock  | 13,750                  |              |         |
|                                     |                         | 537,600      |         |
|                                     |                         | 594,680      | 628,075 |
|                                     |                         | 252,139      | 266,813 |
|                                     |                         | 846,819      | 894,888 |
|                                     |                         | 344,801      | 368,123 |
|                                     |                         | 118,936      | 125,015 |
|                                     |                         | 463,737      | 493,138 |
|                                     |                         | 460,877      | 486,957 |
|                                     |                         | 460,877      | 486,957 |

### Fleets

Clan Line and the proposed company own 57 cargo or cargo-passenger ships totaling 428,000 gross tons, and has arrangements in respect of another six vessels aggregating some 50,000 tons.

The proposed holding company operates 27 passenger and cargo vessels totaling 414,000 gross tons and controls another 18 ships through King Line and Bullard King Company, two subsidiaries. It has ordered a new 28,000-ton mail liner from Harland and Wolff, the cost of which may be £10m.

The amalgamation will give the Union-Castle Line its first interest in aviation, for Clan Line has a half-share in Hunting-Clan Air Transport Ltd., one of the largest independent air transport operators registered in the United Kingdom.

The Union-Castle Company is concerned wholly with shipping services between Great Britain and West Africa, East Africa, and the Indian Ocean. It provides services between Great Britain and India and between the United States and South and East Africa, between India and the United States and South America, and between the United Kingdom and South America.

## Encouraging Foreign Investment

### Sudan Offers Substantial Tax Concessions

THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT has just issued the following important statement of policy concerning the investment of foreign funds in industrial enterprises:

An all-round development of the Sudan in every field with a view to securing the material and moral progress of the people is the forefront of the Sudan Government's objectives. This requires co-ordinated and integrated planning in every field, e.g. agriculture, multi-purpose projects dealing with irrigation, power and flood control, industrial development, communications, transport, education, public health, etc. with the regular local physical, human and monetary resources available and can be tapped.

As far as the industrial field is concerned, it may be stated that in this country railways, drainage works and certain public utilities are already very largely State-owned and State-operated. This arrangement will naturally continue.

Government will give a high priority to the development of the hydro-electric power which is the only means of substantially making good the handicap of absence of coal and oil in the Sudan.

### State Enterprises

Apart from railways, drainage works and public utilities, the Government intend, if it considers it desirable and if resources permit, embark upon industrial schemes as State enterprises without any implication that the State intends to create a monopoly or nationalize those particular industries. In an undeveloped country where private enterprise, initiative and knowledge are wanting and private capital is either shy or not forthcoming, such participation by the State has been proved by the experience of other countries to be one of the means of making the people industrially minded.

It is, however, the intention of the Government of the Sudan that all industries other than railways, public utilities, etc., referred to earlier, should be open to private enterprise. Government has already indicated on several occasions its intention to encourage private enterprise and development activities which are in the public interest, and also to create conditions which would attract foreign capital to this country for such enterprises.

The Government intends to set up an advisory committee by which all applications for Government assistance from private enterprise, whether local or foreign, will be referred. The committee, which will include some members from outside the Civil Service, will forward its recommendations to the Government.

The committee will make an assessment as to whether each application is worthy of classification as an approved or pioneer enterprise. In making assessments the committee will be guided by such criteria as are considered appropriate. In particular, to qualify as an approved or pioneer enterprise the enterprise must pass the following tests:

- (1) It must be beneficial to the public interest, for example, by increasing the national income by means of foreign exchange, or for strategic reasons.
- (2) It must have a favourable prospect of successful development.
- (3) Its function must not already be adequately performed within the country.
- (4) Initial assistance is shown to be necessary.
- (5) Adequate capital and efficient management will be available.

Once an enterprise has been classified as an approved or pioneer enterprise the manner in which the Government will give assistance will depend on the particular requirements of the enterprise. But in all cases the approved or pioneer enterprise will be entitled to business profits tax relief. This relief which

the Government will

### Period

The period during which

according to the capital

(a) If the capital is

for two years the

(b) If the capital is

years, the period is

(c) If the capital is

three years, the

In the periods

given for the purposes

(a) Depreciation

(b) Profit tax

(c) If the capital is

more than five years

relief of 10 per cent

of any amount

from tax

Approved

assistance in other

the list being

(1) Reduction of

(2) Preferential

(3) Assured Government

(4) Facilities for

and other foreign

(5) Provision of

Protective duties on

on the basis of the

expert body.

It is the Government's

such legislation as is

outlined above, which

will apply equally

to foreign enterprises.

Foreign industrialists

must undertake to

facilities for the training

of Sudanese personnel

in progressive participation

of management and

technical staff.

The Government will

encourage local capital

to invest in the country

for commercial

negotiation of the

terms and conditions

of any contract

for commercial

purposes.

Foreign employees

will be permitted

to take savings to their

country of origin.

Government accepts

the principle that

foreign industrial

investors should have

the right to transfer

their assets to their

country of origin of

the capital, and the

Government would

give an assurance in

respect of the

return and equitable

compensation in the

event of any

nationalization and

facilities for the

repatriation of such

sums would further

give an assurance of

the Government's

policy in respect of

the relations between

foreign and local

enterprises.

The conditions

described in this

statement apply to

new enterprises, but

the Government will

also consider

applications from

existing enterprises

in respect of

facilities the criteria

described. The

assistance provided

in such instances

will be dependent

on the circumstances

of each case.

## Tax Concessions in S. Rhodesia

### Encouraging Essential Industries

MR. E. J. HATTY, Southern Rhodesia's Finance Minister, announced last week that the Government had decided to encourage the establishment of essential industries by exempting them from certain tax surcharges for several years. The territorial surcharge of the normal Federal income tax is levied for the territorial Government, and may be as high as 50 per cent of the Federal rate at times.

Mr. Hatty said that there was a wide level about the possibilities of encouraging development in Rhodesia by providing suitable tax concessions. If those discussions were unsuccessful his Government would establish its own corporation.

The appointment of trade commissioners to market the products of Rhodesia and make good the opportunities for industrial development in the Federation had the said also been discussed.

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## Constitutional Development in Zanzibar

### Changes Proposed by British Resident

THE BRITISH RESIDENT IN ZANZIBAR, Mr. H. S. Trotter, made the following statement on Monday on proposed measures for constitutional development in the Protectorate:

"It is the desire of H.M. Government and of His Highness the Sultan that Zanzibar should by appropriate stages attain internal self-government within the Commonwealth. There has been a growing demand for some measure of constitutional advance, and much thought has been given as to how this may be achieved regard being paid to the present stage of political development in the Protectorate.

"It was in 1954 the agreement of all non-official members of the Legislative Council to certain proposals was obtained. Subsequently, however, a divergence of opinion appeared in certain quarters, and in the hope of obtaining unanimity the matter was delayed.

"The hope has not been fulfilled, but since the proposals are confidently believed to be acceptable to the vast majority of the inhabitants of the Protectorate and have received the approval of His Highness the Sultan, it is considered that any further postponement would be unjustified. With the agreement of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, therefore, it is the Government's intention to put the following proposals before the Legislative Council for its consideration at an early date:

#### Proposals

"A Privy Council should be established, to be appointed by His Highness, and to advise His Highness on any matters on which he may require advice. Its members would at first be the British Resident, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and not more than three other persons to be nominated by His Highness.

"The Executive Council, as the chief instrument of policy, should consist of the British Resident as President, four ex-officio members as at present (the Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, Senior Commissioner, and Eastern District Secretary), three official members to be nominated by the Sultan on the advice of the British Resident, at present, and in addition three non-official members, similarly nominated. In providing for three non-official members, the intention would be to make it possible to appoint one Arab, one African, and one Indian. The non-official members would be fully eligible to draw from among the non-official members of the Legislative Council.

"The Legislative Council should consist of the British Resident as President, four ex-officio members being the ex-officio members of the Executive Council, three official members, and 12 non-official members to be nominated by the Sultan on the advice of the British Resident. The present non-official membership is eight only.

"It is the intention that the 12 non-official members should be four Arabs, four Africans, three Indians, and probably one European. This should not be taken to imply that the non-official members of the Legislative Council would represent only the members of their own communities. They would all represent, on the contrary, the general public of Zanzibar and Pemba, from which latter island an appropriate number would be drawn.

"As indicated above, it is intended in the first instance to make no change in the existing method of appointment of members of the Legislative Council. It is, however, considered desirable, with a view to the need to review various methods of electing the non-official members of the Legislative Council, and to this end it is proposed to invite an appropriately qualified

person to hold an inquiry with the following terms of reference: "To investigate and advise on the most suitable method or methods of choosing the non-official members of Legislative Council, and to set out in detail proposals relating to any method or methods recommended."

"It is hoped that this inquiry may be undertaken in the near future and that it will be completed before the end of this year. It is not intended, however, to await the Inquiry before giving effect to the constitutional changes mentioned earlier in this statement if the proposals are accepted by the Legislative Council.

"In the near future, and in any case before these matters are debated in the Legislative Council, an exchange of dispatches between the Secretary of State and the British Resident will be published setting out in detail the background to these proposals.

(Editorial comment is made in Matters of Moment)

### Letter to the Editor

#### Mr. S. V. Cooke Replies to Mr. M. Hill

##### Antecedents of the Lyttelton Plan

##### To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

"SIR, Mr. Mervyn Hill seeks to impress your readers by assuming the pose that he was one of the select few acquainted with the Kenya constitutional proposals all along. Although not their attending member of the European Non-Official Members' Organization, I was aware of those proposals which had been disclosed to me by Mr. Havelock, then chairman of the organization, on January 28, 1954, two months before they were put to the country by Mr. Lyttelton. I suppose that Mr. Hill, whom Mr. Havelock wished to see my surprise, was quite clear to him that there was no necessity for a change pending the holding of the promised round-table conference, and that, besides, I disliked them and preferred a continuance of Crown Government.

"It may easily be (to quote Mr. Hill's words) that "the original purpose of Lord Chandos's visit was not to deal with constitutional matters," but Sir Evelyn Baring and Mr. Dundell are astute enough politicians to "size the shirts of happy chance," and to avoid the expense and inconvenience of a second visit by the Secretary of State. Mr. Havelock certainly informed me that a decision could not be long delayed.

"I leave Mr. Hill to fight out the authorship of the plan with Mr. Havelock, who said in a speech to his constituents a few weeks later that it had been forced on him, and his colleagues by the Secretary of State. I was present at Mr. Lyttelton's final interview with the non-official members of the Legislature and can testify that his ultimatum was received without protest. My impression was and is that the plan had been mutually agreed upon before the interview, and that Mr. Lyttelton's presence was arranged in order to give moral support to its adherents. In other words, the voice was that of Lyttelton, but the hands were those of Blandell.

"It is probable that a pending libel action will clear the fog.

Natural  
Kenya Colony

Yours faithfully,

#### Royal Technical College

Mr. G. W. ROLAND, dean of the Royal Technical College in Nairobi, has said that the building and equipment are today valued at more than £1m, and that the institution will eventually be extended to three times its present size with facilities for 2,500 students. Scientific apparatus and books had been given to the college by the Federal Republic of Germany.

## Delving into East Africa's Past Views of Sir Mortimer Wheeler

SIR MORTIMER WHEELER, who has visited East Africa with Gervase Mathew as the in charge of the Tanganyika Archeological Society, wrote in the course of an article in *The Times*:

"If the Kilwa group of islands off the Tanganyika coast and in the Mafia group, and far along the East Coast, the most astonishing archaeological phenomenon is the abundance of Chinese porcelain. It would be no exaggeration to say that the buried history of the East Coast of Africa, from the 10th century onwards, is written in sherds of Chinese porcelain. The China trade with Africa — above all in ivory — reached astonishing dimensions.

"Egyptian, Greeks of the first and second centuries A.D. were familiar with East Coast ports as far south as Dar es Salaam and beyond. Thence, as to equivalent ports in India, goods from the Mediterranean must have been shipped, and these unquestionably they, with associated African products, await the trade of the enterprising explorer.

"In 1812 the British district commissioner, Sir Port Durnford (now Burgess) in Somalia, caused his boys to dig in a five-acre enclosure, where they found coins of Ptolemy, Nero, Trajan, Hadrian and other Roman emperors; with later issues. Further search may amplify the importance of this discovery. Meanwhile we were able to record there for the first time the vestiges of an extensive Islamic town of the 15th century or thereabouts, which may well be the ultimate successor of a Greco-Roman trading station.

"Emphasis has been laid on the coastal sites of East Africa because it is there, among similar contacts, that East African archaeology relating to the last 2,000 years must be based. But the aim must be to work inland, transferring by stages the coastal data to the hitherto unknown African cultures behind the coastal plain, and there to meet ultimately the prehistorians whose studies, based upon geological and other factors, have already shown the outstanding importance of East Africa in the early phases of mankind.

"Among the vestiges of mankind the blackland of Tanganyika has a high place, must be given to the early paintings of diverse uncertain periods that have thus been known there. The Tanganyika Government should not fail to step to secure an adequate record of the findings and to institute the difficult and pressing problem of their preservation. There is a hope will be the first stage in a permanent policy of archaeological excavation under a revised ordinance which will shortly be brought into force.

### Dr. Roland Oliver's Views

Dr. Roland Oliver commented:

"Doubts will certainly be raised by Sir Mortimer Wheeler's contention that it is 'upon the coastal sites . . . among the familiar contacts that East African archaeology relating to the last 2,000 years must be based', as by his order that 'the aim must be to work inland, transferring by stages the coastal data to the hitherto unknown African cultures behind the coastal plain'.

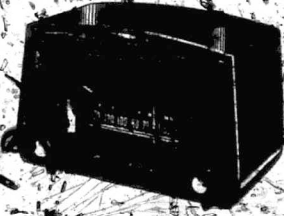
"To give the unanimous opinion of those members of the 1953 Conference of African History and Archaeology who had studied the East African situation that there was remarkably little evidence of any significant contact between the cultures of the coastal plain and those of the interior in the period preceding the Arab penetration of the 19th century, and that there was on the contrary positive evidence, both traditional and archaeological, pointing overwhelmingly to the south and the north-west as the source of those of the significant developments which have taken place in the western half of the region, at any rate during the last 2,000 years.

"In particular, great stress was laid in the conference on the importance of excavating a group of sites in western Uganda which are associated by tradition with a race of conquerors from the north who are believed to have imparted to the people of that region the distinguishing features of their present political and social organisation.

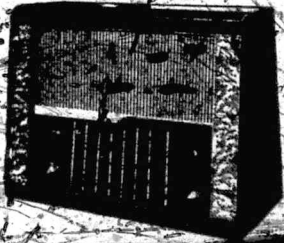
"The conclusion would seem to be that any large project, such as that for a School of History and Archaeology in East Africa, must somehow be framed so as to solve the problem of developing simultaneously the very different techniques of investigation appropriate to the coast and the interior, and that no argument which seeks to place one or the other in a scale of priorities can have any validity.

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# PERSONALIA

MR. MERVYN QUINN has arrived in London from Kenya.

MR. and MRS. WHEARE are on their way back to Kenya by sea.

COLONEL D. H. HUNTER will leave London in a fortnight to return to Rhodesia.

MR. and MRS. T. SMITH are on their way back to Nyasaland by sea.

LIEUT. COMMANDER J. MILLER, O.C., has returned to Kenya from leave in this country.

MR. J. RAMSAY SMITH, president of the Nyeri Club, has returned from his visit to England.

THE REV. JAMES SAMBEO has been appointed a Canon of Masasi, Tanganyika Territory.

SIR ELDRETH HYDE JACK will pass through London next week on his way to the United States.

MR. A. CLARKE, president of the European Mineworkers' Union of Northern Rhodesia, has resigned.

MR. HARRY T. DRENNEMER, M.P., arrived in England a few days ago for a visit of about three weeks.

MR. E. J. BARRON, MR. C. U. BANNISTER, and MR. J. W. STRATTON have arrived in London from Nyasaland.

MR. GOPALA MENON, Commissioner for India in East Africa, has visited the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Irundi.

THE REV. N. W. PEIRI, chaplain in the Sudan to the Mission to Siamen, has been appointed chaplain in Cape Town.

MR. W. J. MILLYARD, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Salisbury, is visiting East Africa for the first time.

MR. MICHAEL COLMAN and Miss JUDY WILLIAMS-ROBERTS are to be married at St. Martin-in-the-Fields on Saturday, October 29.

MR. ST. M. LAWMAN, of Southern Rhodesia, who has recently revisited Kenya in his journalistic capacity, is in London for a short stay.

MR. ARTHUR HOPE-JONES, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, will fly back to Nairobi from London in about 10 days.

LORD and LADY MERVERTON are on their way by sea. They are due back at their home near March-head, Berkshire, on November 24.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR HENRY WHISTLER has been promoted general, commanded the Sudan Defence Force from 1948 to 1951.

SIR WALTER HUGGARD, O.C., at one time Attorney-General in Kenya, and LADY HUGGARD are passengers for Durban in the DURBAN CASTLE.

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, Governor-General of the Federation of Nigeria and formerly Civil Secretary in the Sudan, has arrived in London by air.

MR. J. D. M. DAVIDSON has been gazetted Acting Registrar of the Federal Supreme Court.

MR. R. W. KETTLEWELL, Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland, and MRS. KETTLEWELL are outward bound for Cape Town in the DURBAN CASTLE.

HERR OSKAR VON JOHN has been appointed Consul-General for Germany in Salisbury, with jurisdiction in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. G. C. HUTCHINSON has resigned from the board of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. MR. R. C. HUTCHINSON has been elected a director of the company.

MR. L. M. N. HUBSON, O.C., has been elected chairman of the council of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for a term of three years.

MR. A. J. LACEY, who was at different periods Director of Education in Nyasaland and in Kenya, and MRS. LACEY are on their way to South Africa by sea.

SIR ROBERT ALMITHSE, lately Governor of Cyprus, sailed from the island last Thursday. After a period of leave he is to take up duty as Governor of Nyasaland.

MR. O. E. B. HUGHES, District Commissioner in Mombasa, has been seconded to the Civil Office. The new D.C. in Mombasa is Mr. T. G. DERRICK, lately of Kiarabu.

MR. R. F. CURREY, headmaster of St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, South Africa, will become headmaster of Bulawayo School, Southern Rhodesia, at the beginning of next year.

MR. GEORGE MCKNIGHT, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley McKnight, and MISS VALERIE KEITHON, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Keeton, both of Nairobi have announced their engagement.

THE HON. ALASTAIR FRANCIS BUCHAN, a brother of the late Lord BUCHANAN, has been appointed diplomatic correspondent of the Observer, for which he was at one time correspondent in Washington.

MR. J. C. MORGAN, head of the Central African Department of the Colonial Office, who has been touring the Federation, is now visiting the Copperbelt, and will leave Northern Rhodesia on October 11.

MR. FENNER BROWNE, transferred to another airliner in Rome last Saturday and a Kenya farmer, Mr. Clifford McLAGLEN, had said that he and his family would not travel in the same aircraft as the socialist M.P.

MR. GUY HUGHES, managing director of Imperial Chemical Industries (South Africa), Ltd., who was for one time with the I.C.I. group in East Africa, and has travelled widely in the Rhodesias, is visiting London.

Passengers who left for South Africa in the STIRLING CASTLE last Thursday included SIR NORMAN WHITNEY, a former Chief Justice of Uganda, SIR HENRY and LADY VICKERS, and SIR CECIL and MRS. WELLS.

MR. G. HARVEY RICHARDS, who recently resigned his appointment with Uruwira Minerals, Ltd., will leave Mombasa in a few days for London on his way to take up a post in Turkey (not in Southern Rhodesia, as reported on August 25).

MR. J. J. BIRBE, for the past three years Secretary for Education, Labour, and Mines in Kenya, has been appointed Minister for Education, Labour and Lands, following the transfer of Mr. CHARLES HART to Uganda as Chief Secretary.

ABD UR-R, Sudan, has been appointed to the post of Governor at Sudan House, last week.

SAYED KHALFA ABAS, Deputy Inspector of Special Functions, and SAYED ABBAS FARH, Inspector of Prisons in the Sudan.

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## BIRTH

AMCOTTs. — To Peter and Daphne at the Princess Elizabeth Hospital, Nairobi, on September 23, 1955: daughter, Karen Patricia.



### Mr. H. Plunket Woodgate

MR. HENRY PLUNKET WOODGATE, who died at his home in Camberley last Friday at the age of 67, went to Kenya to farm shortly before the outbreak of war in 1914. He joined Bowker's Horse as soon as hostilities were declared, took part in the sharp action at Combe, was commissioned and attached to the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, and was with Smuts on the drive into the heart of "German East". Then transferred to the Middle East, he served under Allenby in the advance into Palestine. Before the end of 1917 he was in the Western Front, he participated in the drive into Germany in 1918, and in the following year he went to North Russia. He was stationed in Malindi in 1920, served in Ireland during the 1921 troubles, and in 1922 he was in Constantinople for a short period before joining the Intelligence Staff of Sir Charles Harbord, C. in C.

Returning from the Army in 1922, Woodgate farmed in the Union of South Africa for a couple of years, and then returned to England, where he engaged in free-lance journalism and lecturing. He unsuccessfully contested the Leveson-Gower constituency as a Liberal candidate in 1923, and in the next decade he did a great deal of speaking up and down his country and made took three lecture tours to the Continent. He wrote "Things Seen in the Tower of London" and "The Birth of a Dynasty".

Since the last war he had acted as a host to many visitors to this country, especially Americans, many of whom heard from him of the attractions of East Africa. He had been educated at Chelmsford and Harrow, and had been a tea planter in Ceylon from 1906 to 1914. He married recently, and is survived by Mrs. Woodgate.

### Mr. R. K. Winter

MR. REGINALD KERKE WINTER, C.M.G., who has died at the age of 72, went to the Sudan as a district commissioner in 1900, and in the next four years served in the Nile, Blue Nile, and Bahr el Ghazal provinces. Later he was for five years Secretary of Education and Health, and a member of the Governor-General's Council. He retired in 1937, was appointed secretary of the Produce Organization in the following year, and in 1941 secretary of the Joint East and Central African Board also. In 1945 he became honorary secretary of the Colonial Employers' Federation, which he represented on the Labour Advisory Committee of the Colonial Office.

Born in East Bradenham, Norfolk, the son of Captain G. A. Winter, of Norwich, he was educated at Felsted, St. Andrew's University, and Oxford University, which he represented as golf in 1908. In 1926 he married Miss Patricia Stabler, of Scarborough, who survives him with one son.

Winter was deeply interested in the affairs of East and Central Africa, and had many friends in the territories. He was a most modest man, so that few even of those who knew him well were aware that he was a skilled painter in water colours.

SIR HUGH HOLMES, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C., who has died in Nairobi at the age of 69, emerged from retirement two years ago to act as a judge of the Supreme Court of Kenya in order to relieve the pressure caused by the emergency. On hearing of Sir Hugh's death, Sir Barclay Nihill, President of the Court of Appeal for East Africa, said: "When most people are thinking of retirement, he came here to strengthen the judiciary during the emergency. I know how hard he worked, and how devoted he was to his judicial tasks. He was greatly valued for his long judicial experience and his judgments."

was born in Essex. Mr. Harris, who had been seriously ill since March of last year, died at a hospital in Kenya, aged 41. He was the son of Mrs. H. Harris, Conservative M.P. for North Craydon, a director of a number of East African companies, and a member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board. There are a son and two daughters of the marriage.

### Conservative Party Changes

#### New Chairman's Rhodesian Interests

MR. JOHN HARE, who has been elected Chairman of the Conservative Party Organization in succession to Lord Winterton, has paid some half-dozen visits to Central Africa in recent years in connection with an insurance company registered in Southern Rhodesia which he controls.

Born in 1898, he was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and was then commissioned in the Life Guards. He then spent some time in the Warwickshire Yeomanry, and then the Cavalry Division of the outbreak of the last war, went to the Eighth Army, which it was formed in 1941, and was later in Lord Montgomery's staff. He saw service in Iraq, Syria, Sicily, and South-Western Europe, was twice mentioned in dispatches, and was awarded the M.B.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., the United States Legion of Merit, and the Order of Orange Nassau. He was demobilized as a Colonel.

In the 1945 election he was returned as Conservative M.P. for Oswestry, but did not contest the seat in 1950, when he succeeded Mr. R. G. A. Butler as Political Chief of the Conservative Political Group. Since 1951 he has been joint honorary treasurer of the party.

His other principal activities are confined to his own family, who have a mansion in the City of London covering six acres, and directorships of companies in Lord Winterton's group. He is interested in the theatre, and art, and is a governor of the Old Vic, a director of the Old Vic Trust, and controller of the gallery in Brook Street, W.1.

Mr. Hare will take up his duties on November 13.

#### Retirement of Mr. John Hare

After this week's conference of the Conservative Party, Mr. John Hare, M.P., who has been a vice-chairman of the party organization since 1951, will retire owing to the pressure of other affairs. He is a brother of Lord Custowel, and was for some time a Parliamentary member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board.

After leaving Eton he went into business, which took him to the United States for two years and to the Far East for a year. A Territorial, he was embodied in the Suffolk Yeomanry in the outbreak of war in 1939, but having learned of the move between the wars was later transferred to the Royal Tank Corps. He served in North Africa in the 78th Division of the 1st Army, took part in the Salerno and Anzio landings, and was with the Eighth Army in Italy. He was mentioned in dispatches, awarded the M.B.E., the C.B.E., and the D.F. Legion of Merit, and left the Army as a lieutenant-colonel.

He has long been interested in local government. At 26 he was one of the youngest men ever to be elected a deputy mayor of London, but he did not stand at a by-election in its housing committee, and he resigned his parliamentary seat three years ago. He was chairman of the London Municipal Party from 1942 until 1952.

Mr. Hare has adopted Conservative views since 1938, won the seat in 1951, and in the election of 1952 he was elected in the constituency of Sudbury and Woodbridge, which is a three-cornered contest. In October 1952 his vote rose to 5,952, and he increased it again in this year's election to 7,199.

Mr. Hare, who has a dairy farm in Suffolk, has studied agriculture in Kenya, Southern Rhodesia, and other parts of the Empire. In 1953 he married the Hon. Nancy Margery, daughter of the late Viscount Cowdray, and they have two daughters.



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## Awards for Action against Mau Mau

### Special Branch Made Contact with Terrorists

THE QUEEN has approved awards of the George Medal, two Bars to the George Medal, and five awards of the Colonial Police Medal to members of the Special Branch team of the Kenya Police Force who made contact with Mau Mau terrorists in the Aberdare Forest earlier in the year. Contact continued over a considerable period, and much valuable information was obtained under hazardous conditions with a view to arranging meetings in order to bring about a mass surrender.

Acting Assistant Commissioner John Vincent Prendergast receives the George Medal; Superintendent Ian Stewart McWalter Henderson, G.M., and Superintendent Bernard Edward Ruck, G.M., receive bars; and the Colonial Police Medal is awarded to Assistant Superintendent Gerald Chapman, Inspector Arthur Pitt, Inspector Edward Raymond Evans, Assistant Inspector Gregory Malonzo Nguitho, and Assistant Inspector Githieya Ndirango.

The official announcements are in the following terms:

ACTING ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER PRENDERGAST (age 43) commanded the Special Branch team whose operations, during which contact was made with Mau Mau terrorists, extended from March 1 to May 20. During this period he directed and controlled the team's activities, and in the course of his duties entered the Aberdare Forest on more than 30 occasions. The recommendation states that: "By his powers of leadership, good common sense and calmness, Mr. Prendergast proved himself to be a source of inspiration to the men under his command and the work achieved by his team in the most difficult and dangerous circumstances was outstanding, and the information obtained as a result of these activities was of inestimable value to the Government."

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SUPERINTENDENT HENDERSON (age 28) was second in command of the Special Branch detachment. At the outset of operations it was essential to establish confidence in the minds of the terrorists. During the initial seven visits the rendezvous on each occasion was some two miles in from the forest edge and was approached by a route which left all initiative of attack with the terrorists. Always Mr. Henderson drove the leading vehicle of the convoy, thereby placing himself in a most vulnerable position. On arrival at the small forest clearing where talks were to take place he alight dismounted from his vehicle and walked forward unarmed to a bamboo post placed on the track where a message was usually left by terrorists. His evidence of non-aggression was essential in order to give the terrorists confidence in showing themselves. Mr. Henderson fully realized that on such occasions he was an easy target and that he was in every movement watched and covered by armed Mau Mau sentries in the vicinity.

Following the first meeting between terrorist leaders and Government representatives in Nairobi on March 18, the Special Branch team was required to make some 27 further visits to the forest. Towards the end of March it became known that certain Mau Mau leaders actively opposed the surrender talks, and had threatened to ambush the party entering the forest, but Mr. Henderson persisted on every occasion in driving the leading vehicle. Any change in the composition or layout of the party would have made the terrorists suspicious and prejudiced the operation. During the 34 meetings which were held, Mr. Henderson, who on account of his knowledge of the Kikuyu language, was the Special Branch spokesman, sat for many hours in a forest clearing unarmed in the knowledge that Mau Mau with loaded weapons were in the immediate vicinity.

Mr. Henderson was awarded the George Medal in October, 1954.

### Unnerving Circumstances

SUPERINTENDENT RUCK (age 33) normally drove the second vehicle in the small convoy which had to approach the forest rendezvous. He was also a member of the team, usually only three strong, which on each occasion had to enter the clearing unarmed for talks with the terrorists. He then became responsible for keeping on the alert and watching for any aggressive movement on the part of the terrorists. On some occasions armed Mau Mau sentries would surround the vehicles and more than once adopted an aggressive and provocative attitude. Despite this, he continued calmly to do his duty in unnerving circumstances. A stage was reached in the talks when it was necessary that every effort should be made to contact Mau Mau leaders on Mount Kenya. To this end he led a team of terrorists in numerous operations in circumstances of extreme danger.

Mr. Ruck was awarded the George Medal in October, 1954.

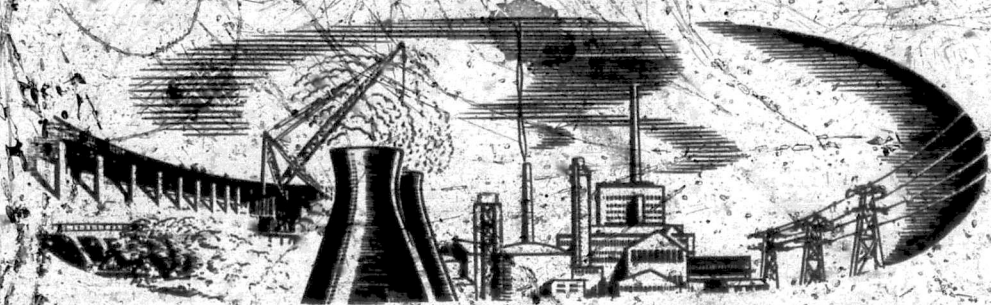
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT SHARMAN (age 28) made 34 visits into the forest, each time assuming command of the party responsible for the security of the detachment's arms and vehicles while senior officers talked with the terrorist leaders. Any false move would, as he well knew, have been viewed with utmost suspicion by armed Mau Mau sentries watching from the nearby bush.

INSPECTOR ARTHUR PITT (age 33) accompanied Mr. Chapman on numerous occasions, assisting him in constantly being on the alert for any aggressive move by Mau Mau sentries and also by mingling with the assembled terrorists in order to give an impression of confidence and good will.

INSPECTOR RAYMOND EVANS (age 26) also accompanied Mr. Chapman on over 30 occasions as a member of the security guard, and assisting him in the safe-guarding of the arms and vehicles.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR MALONZO NGUITHO (age 38) accompanied his superior officers on numerous journeys into the bush. Besides being a member of the security guard on over 20 occasions, he obtained valuable information by moving among the terrorists during every meeting to learn their reactions to the proposed surrender terms. Inspector Malonzo was also a member of the team which carried out many hazardous day and night operations in efforts to make contact with Mau Mau leaders from the Mount Kenya area.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GITHIEYA NDIRANGO accompanied the team into the forest on many occasions. As a member of the Kikuyu team he was frequently in contact with assembled terrorists to discover their reactions to the proposed surrender terms. Having by his own efforts gained the confidence of the terrorists, Inspector Githieya frequently acted as the link between the leader of the Special Branch team, sitting for many hours in a forest clearing under the guns of Mau Mau sentries. He also assisted in a number of dangerous operations when a group of terrorists from the Aberdare was brought to Nairobi to contact Mau Mau sympathizers in the city.



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## Bishop G. F. B. Morris Rebuked

### Address of Archbishop Disregarded

The Rt. Rev. G. F. B. MORRIS, Bishop of North Africa from 1947 to 1954, who recently did missionary duty in Northern Rhodesia and was recently elected Bishop of the Church of England in South Africa, has been rebuked by the Archbishop of Canterbury that unless he withdraws from that position he will be regarded as having put himself out of communion with the See of Canterbury and outside the fellowship of the Anglican Communion.

A statement issued on Monday by Dr. Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury, also said:

"In order to avoid misunderstandings which may arise from the recognition of a small body known as the Church of England in South Africa, I must make clear that this body has no place in the constitutional system of the Church of England and is not amenable to the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury."

Bishop Morris has accepted episcopal office in this body against the advice and direction of the Archbishop of Canterbury and without any reference to the Archbishop of Cape Town. He has also acted against the principles of church order observed in the Anglican Communion.

A reply authorized by Bishop Morris was at once issued in London.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York condemned the schismatic Church founded by Bishop Gray in 1870. This Church is now called the Church of the Province of South Africa. The Church of England in South Africa has adhered to the Book of Common Prayer with the 39 Articles and is recognized by the Government of South Africa, a sovereign independent State of the Commonwealth. The truth is that in South Africa the Church of England is recognized by Government departments and is regarded as such.

There are scores of African congregations which have remained true to our Faith and the general faith, to some powerful European churches. These have all been recog-

nized by the appointment of a bishop of their own up to the present time.

"No good purpose can be served by seeking to discredit the Church of England in South Africa or by threatening to expel her from communion with the See of Canterbury. It is a form of persecution which ought to be discredited, if it is to be practised. There can be no agreement or concordat with the Church of the Province which has deliberately eliminated the 39 Articles, promulgated a manual, *The Mass Our Sacrifice*, advises the invocation of the saints, prayers for the dead, and other pro-Roman practices."

## Mau Mau Leaders Eliminated

FOUR MORE MAU MAU LEADERS were eliminated in Kenya last week. Gichuru Mbuia was "General Engineer" and "Major" Ngunuwa Mbehu were "file" by a Kikuyu Guard patrol. "Brigadier" Wadiga was arrested at Nairobi, and "General" Gatumu Ngunire was captured in Limuru. Mbuia, formerly a close associate of J. M. Kimathi, leader of the terrorists, had been in the forest since the early days of the emergency. This is stated to be the most serious reverse which the self-styled "Kenya Freedom Army" has suffered since the emergency began.

## Chief Minister of Ankole

MR. KESI NGANWA, who has been elected Chief Minister of Ankole, Uganda, polled 64 votes out of a possible 66. Son of Zakariya Bakuku, who escorted the explorer, Stanley through the Ankole district in the early 80's, he was educated at Mbarara High School and Kiboga College, Budo, and qualified for a teaching diploma at Makerere College. Since 1952 he has been a supervisor of the Uganda African Council. A keen athlete, he held the Proctorate record for the mile for 15 years. In 1950 he visited the United Kingdom on a study and schools' administration course. He is founder and president of the Ankole Literature Committee and the author of several Runyankoro books.

## Service for Visitors



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

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In LONDON, the Association's new branch is situated at the ground floor of the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

In SOUTH AFRICA, enquiries can be sent to our representative at East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 94-97 Smith Street, Durban.

In RHODESIA, information is accessible from East African Airways Corporation, 11 Harveys House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

## Services to Scouting

THE HIGHEST HONOUR of the Boy Scouts' Association, the silver wolf, has been conferred on Sir Godfrey Rhodes and Mr. J. S. Smith, who founded African scouting in Kenya in 1927. The bronze cross has been won by Assistant Scoutmaster Festus Kinyua, who chased and captured an armed terrorist; the gilt cross by Scout Derek Lewis-Wyatt, who saved the life of a European woman when she was attacked by terrorists; the medal for meritorious conduct by Mr. J. Ngunire, a scoutmaster in the Embu district; and the wood badge to Mr. J. C. Charters and Mr. W. B. Lugonzo.

## Work for The Blind

MR. JOHN WILSON, the blind director of the British Empire Society for the Blind, has said in Kenya that work for the blind in that Colony is as effective as in any territory in Africa, and that Kenya knows more about its blind population as a result of surveys than any other African country, with the possible exception of the Gold Coast. The *shamba* training scheme started at Malakisi might, he said, become the pattern of blind welfare systems throughout Africa, Asia, and other less developed parts of the world.

"Our land policies and changes and obstacles have, and perhaps unconsciously, have been a way of newly arrived immigrants. Our population has been nurtured on a bottle of discontent. Activities, with the shining exception of those provided by the mining companies, have been almost non-existent." Mr. John Roberts, leader of the non-official members of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council.



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## National Service in Federation First Draft Goes into Training

NATIONAL SERVICE TRAINING began on Monday for young men in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. They will do 137 days' full-time training before being drafted to Territorial Force units for three years' compulsory part-time service. Men in the 18-22 age group will be called up, and it is hoped to train annually 1,600 Europeans and 320 Coloured, Eurafrikan and Asians in eight separate intakes. Africans are not included in the scheme.

The initial training, which will be carried out at Llewellyn Barracks, formerly the Royal Air Force station Heany, near Bulawayo, will aim at fitting trainees for service in Territorial Force units, which may be called out for the maintenance of law and order, and at providing the basis for further training for war-time conditions.

During the three-year period of part-time service those living in cities and towns will be required to complete 40 hours' training and attend a two-week camp each year. Those in country districts will attend one three-week camp each year.

Northern Rhodesians will be able to join units of the Protectorate's Territorial Force, which is to be formed early in 1956.

## Stranded Uganda Pilgrims

MR. HAFI MUŠA KASULE, president of the Uganda Pilgrims Committee, has led a deputation to the Governor of Uganda in connexion with 448 Uganda pilgrims who are stranded at Kosti in the Sudan. He had collected £4,500 towards the cost of flying the pilgrims home, and asked that Government should provide the rest of the money needed for the purpose. It was stated that three had already died. While the pilgrims were on their way home from Mecca, the transport services were disrupted owing to the disorders in the Southern Sudan. As a result of the interview, Mr. A. G. Hiat, of the Labour Department, was sent to Khartoum to make the necessary arrangements. Government is to provide about £4,500.

## British Soldiers Acquitted

SERGEANT ALFRED EDMUND PIMBLETT and Rifleman Ronald Swaine, both of the 1st Dr. The Rifle Brigade, have been acquitted on charges of murder of an African herdboyc during operations in the Nanyuki district of Kenya. The jury also returned a verdict of not guilty of any lesser offence. Mr. Justice Lestang said: "You have had a fair trial and you have been acquitted of the charge of your own countrymen. You leave this court without a stain on your characters."

"Officials employed by the Government of Kenya have increased from 11,600 in 1948 to 45,500 now," Mr. Norman Harris, M.P., said.

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## Congress Influence Waning

THE BODY WHICH ACHIEVES the most publicity is the Northern Rhodesian African Congress, but their adherents have had a poor year. Grievances, and even grouches, have been hard to unearth; most meetings have been poorly attended, and insistent requests for more funds have largely fallen on deaf ears. There are several reasons for the waning of Congress influence. With one exception, Native authorities have not again made the mistake of confusing politics with local government. You cannot repeat the cry 'Wolfs' and get the same reactions every time. 'Falsehood in many cases has been recognized for what it is, and the federal issue is no longer a live topic of conversation.' The Provincial Commission of the Northern Province, quoted in the annual report of the African Affairs Department.

## Rice Surplus

THE MEMBER FOR NATURAL RESOURCES and the Director of Grain Storage in Tanganyika attended a recent meeting of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce to discuss the marketing of paddy rice and the position arising from the surplus harvests of the last two years. The Member confirmed the assurances given to millers earlier in the year that the Government accepted responsibility for disposing of the current crop, and that no trader would suffer as a result of the storage of stocks from 1954 and 1955 harvest brought by him at the price guaranteed by Government. It was Government's firm intention to liquidate all surplus stocks before the 1956 season opened, so that the change from controlled to free marketing would even come about under the most favourable circumstances.

## Ancient Monuments

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN COMMISSION for the Preservation of Natural and Historical Monuments states that the following are to be proclaimed national monuments: the ruined Niazikole Church at Mpungu, Lake Tanganyika, built in 1896 and believed to be the first stone-built church in Northern Rhodesia; the old boma at Nkale, on the border of the Kafue National Park, one of the earliest Government stations in the country; Fort Young, one of the North Carterland forts in the Ngoni country; the Sunken Lake at Chirengwa east of Ndola; and rock paintings at Kusama. The Commission proposes to construct a small museum at the Victoria Falls to tell the story of the Falls over the past half-million years.

## Ministerial Changes in Kenya

MR. D. L. BLUNT has been appointed Minister of Forest Development, Game and Fisheries in Kenya, in the place of Mr. L. R. Macomber. Mr. Welwood, who succeeds Mr. Blundell as Minister without Portfolio on his assumption of the post of Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Mr. Welwood, who will shortly return to Nairobi from a visit to his country, is to take Mr. Blundell's place on the War Council. Major J. W. Cavendish-Bentley, lately Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources, becomes Speaker of the Legislative Council on the retirement, through ill health, of Sir William Horne.

## Sir Winston in Stamp

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL has been commemorated on a Rhodesian Government postage stamp as a birthday gift. It is the first time that the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom has been commemorated on a Rhodesian postage stamp since 1951. They are available from postage stamps complete and require between 2,000 and 5,000 stamps. His portrait on Sir Winston is also on King George VI and Queen Elizabeth stamps.



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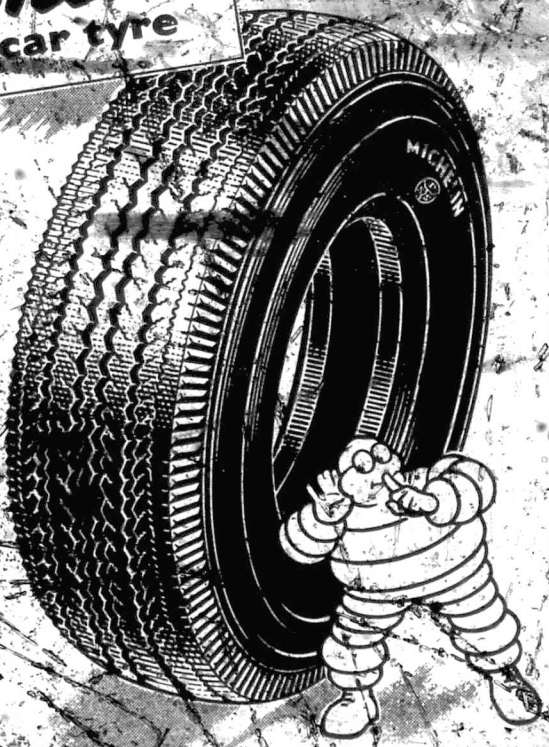
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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

After four years' work the demarcation of the Kenya-Ethiopian boundary has been completed.

That pigmy elephants exist in Kenya is suggested by Mr. R. Foster, of the Game Department, who reported seeing a herd of elephants—none of which was more than 6ft. high, and all of which had four teeth, instead of the usual eight.

The colour film entitled "The Way to the West," made for the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, is to be televised by the B.B.C. next month, probably between 4.10 and 4.45 p.m. on November 21.

Last year more than 3,000 tourists were accommodated in camping huts at the Victoria Falls. Rents totalled £1,704, states the annual report of the Victoria Falls Trust, which spent £7,284 on administration, maintenance, and development projects.

A new disease of cattle and sheep, to which humans are susceptible, has been discovered in South Africa. Being similar to Rift Valley fever, cases of which have occurred in Kenya, it is called Rift Valley B. No cases of the new disease have yet been identified in East Africa.

### Uluguru Disturbances

The situation in the Uluguru district of Tanganyika, where there were disturbances recently, is again normal. Nine persons were arrested in connexion with the riots, and two have been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment each, one to 10 months, and six to eight months.

Next week the cinema of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W.7, will show Rhodesian Spotlight No. 22, and in the weeks beginning October 31 and November 7, Nos. 23 and 24. Two of the films are shown each week from November 28 to December 2 will deal with East and Central Africa.

The International Labour Organization announces that its committee of experts on social policy in non-metropolitan territories will meet in Dakar, French West Africa, from December 3 to 12. The subjects for discussion include industrial relations, wage systems and policies, and social security measures, including workmen's compensation, in such territories.

Appeals against the decisions of the Immigration Control Board of Tanganyika rose from two in 1952 to 52 last year. Only two of the appeals were allowed. Entry permits granted numbered 1,836 (2,134), and re-entry passes, 5,971 (4,632). During the year 5,400 (6,874) passports were issued in the Territory, 2,065 (1,684) renewed, and 1,943 (2,003) endorsed.

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## Industrial Relations in N. Rhodesia

### Irresponsible African Unions

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS in Northern Rhodesia last year were dominated in all spheres by demands for higher wages by African workers, states the annual report of the Department of Labour (Government Printer, Lusaka, 2s.).

Although the paramount question was the advancement of Africans in the mining industry, employers of Native labour in the building and allied trades and in commerce were faced with similar problems. There was some evidence that African trade union officials adopted a racial line in disputes, but, except in the case of the General Workers' Union strike, this did not intrude itself overtly in the industrial field.

There were 142 major disputes during the year, involving loss of work for 334 Europeans and 24,197 Africans, the total man-days lost being 589,209.

Discussing African trade union policy, the report says that when the unions were prepared to follow recognized negotiating machinery for the furtherance of their claims they achieved considerable success. Unions making unrealistic claims or forcing an issue to strike action, however, suffered severe blows, not merely to their cause, because no major strike brought any betterment of conditions, but also to their membership.

In the mining industry a labour surplus existed throughout the year. At Roan Antelope 800 recruits offered themselves at the gates, each week, while at Mufulira a pool of 160 recruits was retained throughout the year. The mining companies continued to be selective, some now applying aptitude tests.

Northern Trust Ltd., an employment organization run by farmers with financial assistance from Government, recruited nearly 3,000 Africans. Owing to the high capitulation fees, however, many farmers could not afford to engage labour.

### Record Tobacco Sales

TOBACCO MARKETING BOARD has announced that this year's auction sales of Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco realized £21,427,528 for 128,190,483 lb. sold. The Southern Rhodesian crop of 120,382,950 lb. fetched £20,327,880, averaging 40.46d. per lb. Northern Rhodesia's 5,365,043 lb. sold for £845,420, averaging 37.82d. per lb. and North-Eastern Rhodesia's 2,242,510 lb. brought in £254,218, an average of 27.21d. per lb. The president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, Mr. E. Campbell, has already appealed to the 3,000 farmers growing tobacco for not less than 140m. lb. of flue-cured leaf for next year's auctions.

### Sudan Czechoslovak Trade

THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT has agreed to the establishment of a Czechoslovak liaison office in Khartoum. At present the Sudanese Ministers of Commerce, Communications and Irrigation are attending a trade exhibition in Prague, accompanied by senior officials of the Ministries of Finance and Works. Reports, unconfirmed by the Defence Ministry, state that negotiations will be started for the supply of arms. Czechoslovakia has offered to mint the new Sudanese coinage or supply minting machinery. Barter agreements are being discussed.

### Shipments to Mombasa

THE MOMBASA PHASING COMMITTEE has announced that basic phased tonnage of general cargo for the next 12 months is 60,000 tons, with a minimum of 50,000 tons per month. It is pointed out that this figure is incorrectly in our issue of last week and that these figures refer to shipments of general cargo from the U.K. only.

A broadcasting station costing about £50,000 is to be built by the Federal Government at Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia.



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## East African Port Revenues

### Increases in Most Sections

REVENUE earned by the port of Mombasa in July was £219,187, compared with £157,927 in the same month last year. Late arrivals and non-arrivals of scheduled ships owing to the British dock strike and delays at Beira resulted in the port working under normal capacity on several days but imports of general cargo at 93,166 tons were only slightly below those of July, 1954. Exports of general cargo were nearly double those of July last year. The total revenue earned at East African ports in the month was £334,416, an increase of more than £98,000 above the same month last year. The tonnage handled was 408,319 (340,343). Imports through Tanga increased to a total of 16,091 (2,673) tons for the month. A rise in an export shed affected export working considerably as imports exceeded exports, which is uncommon at the port. In spite of the blaze total exports handled increased by 99 tons over the same period last year. Dates Salams had a busy month, with both imports and exports increases. As a result imports of general cargo showed little change from last year's figures, but exports were double.

### Federal Exports and Imports

EXPORTS FROM THE FEDERATION to the U.K. exceeded £40m in the first half of this year, while imports from the U.K. were valued at £28.7m. Both figures are records. The Federation's imports from the U.K. were 2.2% of its total imports. The Federation still had a favourable balance of trade, imports being worth £66.1m., against £73.1m. worth of exports, excluding the net £3.1m. earned by exports of gold bullion.

## Of Commercial Concern

Co-operatives in Tanganyika marketed produce to the value of nearly £9m last year when 39 new bulk marketing societies and one consumer's society were registered. At the end of the year there were 243 registered societies in the Territory, with a combined membership of 196,775. The total capital, reserves, and surpluses amounted to £1,130,462, fixed assets to £502,993, and working capital and investments to £627,469. These figures are disclosed in the annual report on Co-operative Development in 1954.

A holding company, Canada Dry (East Africa), Ltd., has been formed in Nairobi. The company will produce bottled soft drinks at the plants of Fitzgerald, Baynes and Co., Ltd., in Nairobi, Mombasa, and Eldoret. Mr. Eric Jessop is chairman of the new company, the other director being Mr. Peter Davies who is also secretary.

All cotton and cotton seed of the 1955-56 Uganda crop will be sold by auction. Sales, which will begin in December, will be held on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and will normally consist of 10,000 bales of lint. The Lint Marketing Board reserves the right to sell by private treaty any cotton withdrawn from auction.

Mr. K. H. Sharpe, export manager of Taylor Woodrow (Building Exports), Ltd., left London on Monday for Capt. Aden, French Somaliland, Madagascar, Mauritius, Kenya, Southern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, and the Belgian Congo. He is due back in London at the end of November.

The Kenya Coffee Board's Cup, which is presented yearly to the African society whose coffee scores most points during the season, has been awarded to the Growers' Society of Embu, with 124.25 points. The Kagari Co-operative Society came second, with 114.26 points.

Cotton planted in Uganda up to the end of August amounted to 1,657,317 acres, compared with 1,669,880 acres in the corresponding period of last year. In all zones except the western part of Buhya the weather during the month was excellent for planting and crop growth.

### Tea Auctions

At last week's auctions in London 2,276 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 4.2d. per lb., compared with 2,527 packages averaging 3s. 5.57d. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 4s. 3d. for a consignment from Uganda.

Two resolutions have recently asked the Machakos African District Council to apply stock limitation laws to their areas. In 1938 some 2,000 Kamba trespassers marched on Government House, Nairobi, to demand that a culling campaign should be abandoned.

Sugar Refiners (East Africa), Ltd., has been incorporated in Kenya with a nominal capital of £300,000 to build and operate a sugar factory on the mainland near Mombasa with a production of about 400 tons of sugar daily.

Approximately 31,164 tons of imports were loaded in and 9,920 tons of exports shipped from Mombasa during the week ended September 28 at the port. There were no ships awaiting cargo.

In the year ended September 30, 1954, total exports from Mombasa were valued at 23.5m. dollars, re-exports at 2.8m., and general merchandise imports at 135.2m.

A firm tone prevails at the Nairobi coffee auctions which opened last week. For a trial consignment of arabica from Kiya up to £613 per ton was bid for grade A parcels.



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## Politics Overruling Economic Needs

### Coffee Associations of Eastern Africa

WELDON ONLY HOPE that one day political influence will cease to override economic interests, — though experts as a result of recent utterances from Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika, we have seen little evidence of it so far, says Mr. J. A. R. Jenkinson, president of the Hard Coffee Trade Association of Eastern Africa, in his report for 1954-55, which indicates that the negotiations for a federation between that body and the Mild Coffee Trade Association are likely to reach a satisfactory conclusion.

The intention is to form one central association, with exchanges in the main marketing centres, each exchange being incorporated in the association and trading between members of the various exchanges being permissible. Mombasa, Mr. Jenkinson suggested, would always remain the primary market for East African coffee, since it is the port of shipment.

### Membership and Officers

The Hard Coffee Trade Association has now 20 full members, 21 temporary members, and 26 associate members.

Mr. Jenkinson was re-elected president for the third successive year. The two vice-presidents are Mr. J. H. Gaunt, chairman of Kampala Coffee Exchange, and Mr. L. A. Bedford, chairman of Mombasa Coffee Exchange. Mr. F. Langston Diggins was re-elected treasurer.

The management committee consists of representatives of the Uganda Company Ltd., Merill Dewjri & Sons Coffee Services, Ltd., Jamal Ramji & Company, and The Old East African Trading Co., Ltd.

## Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA by the m.v. DURBAN CASTLE, which sailed from London last Thursday via the Cape, include: —

Beira. — Mr. F. W. Aviss, Mr. R. C. Munro, and Mr. & Mrs. J. H. N. Mubhala.

Dar-es-Salaam. — Mrs. C. T. Birch.  
Mombasa. — Mr. & Mrs. S. W. Austin, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Baldwin, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Bridle, Mr. & Mrs. A. Farquhar, Dr. & Mrs. H. A. Karrach, Mr. G. P. Lloyd, Archdeacon & Mrs. W. P. Low, Mr. & Mrs. A. S. MacDonagh, Mr. & Mrs. L. E. Smith, and Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Wells.

"It must be our policy to encourage Africans of proved ability and integrity to make their careers in rural areas. But for the present the Provincial Administration, by a combination of exhortation and close control, remains the driving force behind all Native authorities." — Annual report of the Northern Rhodesian African Affairs Department.

## MINING

### Five-Hour Riot on Copperbelt Europeans Stoned by Africans

TWO EUROPEANS WERE INJURED, one of them seriously, and 28 Africans were arrested during a five-hour riot at the Nchanga mine, Northern Rhodesia, on Sunday.

After an African had been killed by falling under a mobile crane, a hostile crowd demanded that the European crane drivers should be handed over to them. When this was refused the Africans started to stone the 47 European residents who took refuge in a building. Buildings, machinery, cars, and even railway engines were damaged during the disturbance. Police failed to quell the riot by tear gas, but repeated baton charges made after reinforcements had arrived, dispersed the crowd. Superintendent Levy described the riot as "very serious."

The District Commissioner, Mr. R. W. Powe, and African officials, who tried to pacify the rioters, were stoned, and food was requisitioned. The damage to the mine, which is now reported quiet, is estimated at £2,000.

### No Industrial Significance

The riot, which had no industrial significance, followed the pattern of recent disturbances in Lusaka, Murchison, and Broken Hill, when Africans overturned cars and assaulted European (and in one case an Asian) following accidents in which Africans were involved. The number of African women and youths participating in such incidents is reported to be growing.

Only last week, Mr. John Roberts, leader of the European elected members in the Legislative Council, urged the Government to legislate in a "riot damage act" which would empower the authorities to impose collective fines for compensation for personal injury and damage to property. The Government must "bare its teeth," he declared, adding that his proposal was influenced by incidents in Lusaka and the Copperbelt during the past two years.

On Monday the police raided the African compound of the Nchanga mine and arrested 1300 Africans who were living there without authority, and the Northern Rhodesian Government announced that 266 of these arrested, including two women, would be tried before a Native urban court. The riot appeared before a special magistrate's court in Solweya on Tuesday.

### Kentia Gold Areas

TANGANYIKA HOLDINGS, Ltd., has given Kentia Gold Areas, Ltd. notice of its wish to convert part with the outstanding balance of its loan, amounting to £10,000, into ordinary shares of the company, whose holders have accordingly allotted 6,120,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each, making the issued share capital of Kentia £6,120,000, to bring the total to the round figure of £1m. The directors have also issued at par 3,780,000 shares of 1s. each to Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd. for cash and have agreed to purchase a part from that company 60,000 shares of 5s. in Kentia Gold Mining Co., Ltd., thus bringing their total stake in the equity of Kentia to 78.53%. On Monday, on which day the above information was given to Kentia shareholders, the 1s. shares of the company closed on the London Stock Exchange at 1s. 8d. The highest price last year was 1s. 9d. and the lowest 6d.

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### Report of U.S. Minerals

Growth of U.S. Minerals. Report revenue from 200-centuries produced by the pilot mill at \$35,750 in the extended March 31 last, compared with \$24,024 in the previous year. The excess was due to the income for the year was \$266,422, or 9.4%.

Lead realized an average price of \$29 per ton and copper \$264.

The average grade of the copper concentrate was 11.3 and of the lead concentrate 26.02%.

The pilot plant treated 563.6 tons of ore which assayed 47% lead and 7.9404 grams per ton silver, and 187 Brins.

The year 3,660 tons of concentrates were produced and 3,695 tons shipped.

The company has £1,094,000 in shares of 5s. Share account stands at £368,722, unsecured loan stocks at £359,000, Uganda piling loan at £120,000, loans from the United States Government at £865,722, bank loan at £358,600, creditors at £7,857, and deferred liability at £7,857. Fixed assets appear at £2,648,065, stocks of concentrates at £48,016, current assets at £309,276, debtors at £9,162, and cash at £45,296.

The directors are Prince A. E. de laune (chairman), alternate, Mr. W. C. Morris, and Messrs. J. H. de laune (managing director), J. Berthelot, L. R. de laune (alternate), N. N. de laune, N. H. de laune, N. R. Leslie, C. E. Tilley (alternate), N. H. de laune. The London committee consists of Messrs. R. L. de laune, R. B. de laune, and W. F. de laune.

The 20th annual general meeting will be held in Nairobi on October 24.

### Company Progress Report

Rhodesia Broken Hill Output for the February quarter was 4,500 Jung tons of lead and 6,500 tons of zinc compared with 4,700 and 7,075 tons respectively in the same quarter.

### Copper Prices

Mr. J. H. de laune, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust, said in Salisbury last Saturday that while there had been more than 60 changes in the price of copper on the London Metal Exchange in the past five months, the price quoted by his group had changed only twice, the falling an important element of stability to the purchasers in the United Kingdom of about one-third of primary supplies of the metal. The L.M.E. price, he said, was geared to the weighted average world level, which on September 29 was computed at \$360 a ton. In the calculations of the group, the first four fifths of the world output of copper was sold at a fixed price. Even so, however, the price of copper of the London Metal Exchange fell by about 20% in a tone most of the decrease occurring last week.

### Rhodesian Vanadium

THE PRESIDENT of the Vanadium Corporation of America, Mr. W. G. Kealey, announced at the weekend that his corporation had exercised an option to acquire a manganese mining concession covering some 200 square miles in Northern Rhodesia for a cash payment of one million dollars. The concession, acquired from Johannesburg interests, was said to be believed to contain a large tonnage of unusually high grade manganese ore, which could be mined at low cost. The property is to be developed by a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Vanadium Corporation.

### Call-Up Pay

EMPLOYEES of the Northern Rhodesian mines who undergo military training will have their Army pay increased to the full civilian rate that has been promised in a letter from the Chamber of Mines of Northern Rhodesia Mine-Officials and Safarid Staff Association. Moreover, the make-up pay will count for copper bonus pension and will include the full cost of living allowance. The offer applies to conscripts and volunteers, and to the initial training call-up and any subsequent period of service.



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