

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

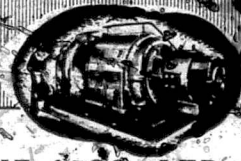
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Mr. Aneurin Bevan as "Shadow" Colonial Secretary

Sir Harold Macmillan has written a letter to *The Times*—

A serious situation may arise between the Sudan and the rest of the world if the discussion has been in not accessible, at least reasonably orderly, but the handling of Sudanese affairs has not been in the highest degree by fact and understanding in the past, and the Sudan, where the whole matter is charged with much emotion, still lacks experience in the gentle art of diplomacy.

The Sudan holds all the trumps in that the existing situation was a reaction to the flow of the Nile, and while the Nile is under her territory and control, any interference with its operation of the Nile, by any means, would be a disaster which would reach upon the Nile, in general, and upon those who had financed the High Dam.

Since such possibilities exist, would it not be well that an effort should be made by the Sudan to settle the Nile through the good offices of some impartial international body, where the principles are taught?

[Editorial comment on the position of the Sudan in connexion with the High Dam appears under "Matters of Moment"]

Students Celebrate Sudan Independence

Dr. Ali Uro on "An End to Fetters"

TELEGRAMS FROM THE Prime Minister of the Sudan, the Foreign Minister, and the Leader of the Opposition in Khartoum were read when the Sudanese students celebrated the independence of their country in London last week.

The Charge d'Affaires, Dr. Ali Uro, spoke of the "long and bitter" struggle for independence. If, he said, been fought with sagacity and patience since the dawn of the 20th century. But independence, he warned, was not an end in itself, all they had achieved so far was an "end to fetters".

The president of the 250-strong students' union, Dr. T. Baaher, who is taking a post-graduate course in medicine, dwelt on the assistance which the Sudan could now give to other countries in Africa which were "struggling to shape their own destinies".

After speeches an excellent colour film on the Gezira Scheme was shown. A brain trust session followed, and then singing and dancing, with a strong Commonwealth note, provided by Nigerian, Indian, and Singhalese students.

The Sudanese themselves provided the finale. It was pointed out that the drum accompanying the ritual marriage dance were made a couple of weeks ago at the London Central School of Arts and Crafts by a young Sudanese potter who hopes to start a brick factory when he returns home.

The Sudanese girl symbolising her country in a tableau appeared not in the robes of Eastern nationalism, but in the neat skirt and blouse of the West — which well showed off the blue, green, and yellow of the new Sudanese tricolour.

Hygiene and Tropical Medicine Report

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE of the University of London, which incorporates the Ross Institute, has issued its report for 1954-55. Sixteen of its students are from East Africa, nine from Southern Africa, five from the Sudan, and one from the Congo. In Tanganyika, the report states, "It is proposed to record the closure of the embryonic Eme branch of the Ross Institute and the disbandment of its staff. The branch perhaps started on too ambitious a scale, and negotiations are in progress with the hope that it may be possible to re-open the branch in a more modest manner during the next year. The normal work of the Tanga branch continued, and provides one of the very few examples of successful malaria control in this part of the world".

Kiwanka and Odamba Sentenced

Had Labour and Criminal Law

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Uganda Post*, Mr. J. W. WASSWA, the editor, were both sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the Kampala magistrates on the basis of two counts of criminal negligence, both of which were currently. They were sentenced to six months' imprisonment, Mr. WASSWA was of Kabaka village in Bulindi. Both had pleaded not guilty.

The charges arose from two articles which accused the chief of practising witchcraft and of committing an offence under the Criminal Law.

Mr. WASSWA, an assistant superintendent of police, who said he had studied the Luganda language for eight years, alleged that the chief, Mr. Wasswa, had used derogatory and insulting language towards the chief, and that he had treated the chief as if he were a slave. The chief had suggested that he was employed by the paper, and alleged that he had placed a charm in an article with the intention of bewitching the Kabaka.

The Minister of Natural Resources in the Buganda Government, Mr. J. M. Mubirira, testified that he had held a Press conference in December at which he had told journalists about his mission to Kapka, where he had gone to see "what had happened to Wasswa". He told them what the crowd had said about the chief, what the chief himself had said, and what the deputy ombolola chief had told him. He thought that the report in the *Uganda Post* was true so far as it went, but the paper had not published all that he had said.

Attack on Chief

Mr. WASSWA described the attack upon him as a crowd in December, and said that he had been in the Buganda Administration for 27 years, or the past eight as a mutaka chief. "It is true that I have been in the paper," he admitted, "my area includes a trading centre and at one time I took strong measures to stop drunkenness and theft". He had incurred further unpopularity at the time of the Kabaka's deportation because he was seen with the British Resident distributing notices which told the people that the Kabaka would not return from exile.

"I was asked only to distribute the notices; I have never been disloyal to the Kabaka," the chief stated, continuing: "On the eve of the Kabaka's visit to Kapka in December a crowd of nearly 300 citizens came to my house, dragged me out, shaved off my hair by force, and took £70 from me".

He denied that he had ever practised witchcraft or planted a charm in an arch under which the Kabaka was to pass, or that he had instructed anyone else to do so.

Kiwanka said that he directed the general policy of the paper but was not concerned with its day-to-day running. He stated its aim as that of giving all the true facts. He approved all the articles which had been published in the paper in recent months, adding: "The articles in my paper reported Wasswa as a man who practised witchcraft, but his witchcraft was not bad, since it was intended to gain the favours of the Kabaka".

Odamba said that he had to decide what was put into the paper, being responsible to Kiwanka and Kiwanka's wife and mother. Asked whether he regretted publishing the articles, he said that he did not, and would publish them again.

Both men gave notice of appeal and were released on bail of £100 each, a condition being that they should not visit Kapka, publish anything further about the chief, or leave Kampala without informing the police.

Advertise More for Tourists

MUCH INCREASED PUBLICITY for TOURISM would pay handsome dividends, Mr. V. G. Matthews, Commissioner for East Africa in London, said when he addressed the United Kenya Club in Mombasa. East Africa had, he believed, quite as much sunshine as the Caribbean, wonderful animals, and better scenery.

Impressions of the Federation

Point of View of Tobacco Crop

SIR ROY WELLS, who has been reviewing Central and Southern Rhodesia for the *Economist*, writes in the current issue that "the pressure in the Federation boiler is thinning every day though the European press is leaning against the pressure gauge."

An impression such which deals with some of the major political and economic problems of Rhodesia and Nyasaland opens with the following passage:

"A sunny spell at the right moment in the rainy season has revived Southern Rhodesian tobacco growers' hopes of a record crop. Salisbury, in the first throes of skyscraper construction, is putting on a respectable value to the tune of £5m. a year. A sizeable budget surplus is in prospect, and Mr. Madinyre is equipped with figures designed to prove that the Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland taxpayer has no reason to grumble about the impact of federation on his pocket-book."

"The copper bonus has reached 104 1/2% of the basic wage on the Copperbelt. The Federation's balance of payments looks almost good enough to stand the 10% increase in the white population by immigration that is planned for this year. The first Greeks and Italians have arrived to ease the shortage of firemen on the over-stretched railways—not an ideal solution in the Africans' view, but at least they are white. There is, in short, no gainsaying the sunshine of prosperity which the moment glids this Central African semi-Dominion ruled by Artisans with A-40s of the Copperbelt with Chevrolets."

"Yet a critical year may lie ahead. The first enthusiasm for federation has faded, and the Federal Party is often under not only for incompetent administration and lack of leadership. It is already being said that no Federal Party candidate would stand much chance in a Northern Rhodesian election against any opponent of tolerable calibre. In both the northern territories voters blame federation for rising prices, and protest that taxes, excise and custom duties are all up."

"The swollen estimates of the Kariba scheme (now widely expected to reach £100m.) anger Northern Rhodesians, who reflect that but for federation they could be paying for the more modest sage-by-stage Kafue scheme entirely out of revenue. They are beginning to feel that the link with white Southern Rhodesia (and the "break" with the Colonial Office) cost them too much."

"Nyasalanders fear that the Kariba scheme will strip the Federation's borrowing power overseas that finance will not be forthcoming for their own urgently-needed Shire irrigation and hydro-electric project."

Equal Pay in Southern Rhodesia

Principle Opposed by Africans

AFRICAN TRADE UNION DELEGATES have told the Southern Rhodesian Native Labour Board for the Building Industry that they would fear serious unemployment among African artisans if the Governor issued a proclamation making European wage rates applicable to Africans.

Mr. J. Nkomo, president of the African Artisans' Union, spokesman for the delegates, said that they did not regard it as exploitation for an employer to pay an African one-third as much as a European doing the same work, since the European worked faster and did a better job.

What the Africans wanted, he continued, was a recognized system of apprenticeship to enable them to qualify as tradesmen. The proclamation would mean that Africans would be paid the minimum wage. This will cause serious unemployment because no one is going to employ an African at the minimum rate because he can get a European for the same amount.

Africans needed the same apprenticeship conditions as Europeans before a proclamation was issued. "One European workman might not be as good as the man next to him, but he has the instrument which says so is qualified, and the African wants the chance to get the same thing," Mr. Nkomo said.

Lord Malvern and Mr. Todd Disagree

Federal Government's Responsibility

THE PRIME MINISTER of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Lord Malvern, and the Prime Minister of the Colony of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Garfield Todd, revealed publicly last week that they held conflicting opinions concerning the respective functions of the Federal and territorial Governments in some matters.

Mr. Todd said on Friday that a fundamental weakness revealed during the past two and a half years was that of a lack of co-ordination in general economic issues between the Federal and territorial Governments. His Government had stressed the need for greater co-ordination, but its view had not been acceptable to the Government of the Federation.

Before Southern Rhodesia undertook its present campaign in the United Kingdom to attract industry and capital to the Colony, he had proposed the formation of a national planning committee for economic affairs in which Ministers of the Federal Government and the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland should consider general planning for the development of industry, transport, and power. Owing to differences of opinion such a body had not come into being. Though such matters were a Federal responsibility, they were of great importance to Southern Rhodesia.

Closer Consultation

Lord Malvern replied on the following day that the Federal Government recognized the need for closer consultation between the Governments in planning the development of public services, and had agreed to the formation of an inter-governmental planning body consisting of officials of the four Governments who would prepare the ground for decisions by the four Governments.

"The territories do not consult the Federation before doing various things," he continued. "The real difference is that we do not attack them in public. The territories have no such inhibitions. We do not ask for a council of ministers to run Native affairs or the fiscal policies of the territories."

"The difference of opinion between the Federal Government and the Government of Southern Rhodesia on the establishment of a ministerial planning committee for economic affairs is fundamental, and is due to a difference in the conception of the way of Ministers under our system of government."

Soon after the establishment of the Federation, he explained, the Government of Southern Rhodesia had asked for a body which would have resembled a new Central African Council, though experience with the old Central African Council had shown that an advisory body of ministers was not a satisfactory means of dealing with complicated problems, and that snap decisions made without proper consideration by the departments most intimately concerned usually proved to be worse than useless.

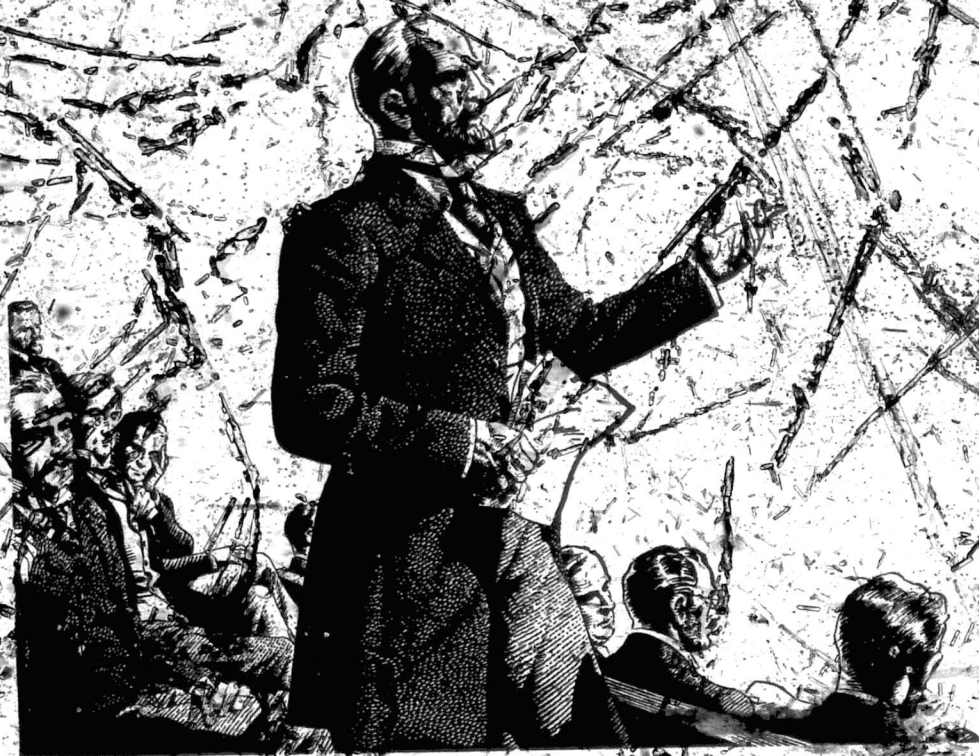
"If it were now proposed that economic planning, which is the main function of the Federal Government, should be done by a committee formed by all four Governments, we might as well wind up the Federation and go back to the Central African Council."

"We have always recognized the principle of consultation, and shall continue to do so, but the Federal Government is responsible only to the Federal Parliament and the electorate all over the Federation, not to the Governments of the territories."

Lord Malvern added that the Federal Parliament was too small.

Commonwealth Status

SIR ROY WELLSKY, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said in Broken Hill on Monday that he hoped the Federation would be granted Commonwealth status "fairly soon." Safeguards for African interests could be satisfactorily devised.



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

Mr. Labouchere, M.P. in the House of Commons, July 27th, 1895, during a debate on the Uganda Railway Bill.

Time, of course, has proved Mr. Labouchere hopelessly wrong. Uganda has become the largest producer of coffee in the Commonwealth and the second largest producer of Cotton. In 1953 she exported £11,558,000 worth of raw coffee and £16,802,000 worth of raw cotton quite apart from £7,018,000 worth of other items. Cochineal, incidentally, does not figure anywhere in the list of Uganda's exports and ivory hardly at all. For its part the National Bank of India Ltd. is proud of its contribution towards confounding Mr. Labouchere's prognostications. Opening the first Banking Office in Uganda at Entebbe on November 1st, 1906, the Bank witnessed the birth and establishment of the Protectorate's cotton and coffee industries. All of the Bank's services have been at the disposal of the pioneers whose foresight, endurance and skill have built Uganda's export trade to something of its present level.

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PERSONALIA

CAPTAIN H. HICKS has arrived from Nyasaland. SIR HUGH THOMAS, chairman of the O.A.C., is returning to the Caribbean.

MRS. M. A. LANGSDALE have arrived in London from Nyasaland. LORD SAELEBY is due back to London next week on his visit to Rhodesia.

COLONEL B. McLEOD SINCLAIR has joined the staff of Richard Costello Ltd.

MR. G. A. BARRETT has returned to London on his way back to East Africa via Cyprus.

SIR WILLIAM and LADY HALCROW have returned to the EDINBURGH Club.

SIR FRANCIS and LADY EMMY DUNE-DAER have arrived in Northern Rhodesia.

Mrs. MAURICE and LADY LUDOCK have joined the staff of Charterhouse Investment Trust Ltd.

SIR EVELYN MARING, Governor of Kenya, is spending a month's holiday in the Union of South Africa.

Mrs. JULIAN S. CROSSLEY, chairman of Barclays Bank in Canada, has joined the board of the Imperial Bank of Canada.

MR. J. D. LAMR and MR. A. C. P. NISBETT have been gazetted members of the Federal Agricultural Marketing Council.

LORD WINDSOR is due back to England at the beginning of next month from his visit to Jamaica and Trinidad.

MASCOURT STANLEY, a socialist poet, has paid a short visit to Khartoum, accompanied by LADY STANLEY.

MRS. J. VAN DE WALLE, who recently circumnavigated the globe in a balloon, has arrived in Kenya to settle.

SIR WILLIAM GIBBS, official adviser to the late Governor-General of the Sudan, is to quit leave pending retirement.

THE MOST REV. DR. JESSE, Bishop of Central Africa, is to go to the Northern Rhodesian diocese in June.

MR. ERIC LINKLATER, the author and dramatist, and LADY CRUZER, his passenger for Mombasa in the STAR CASTLE.

SIR ANDREW HALL BAKER, a director of the Standard Bank, has just left London by air for the East of Africa.

CAMEL C. E. HARRISON of St. Alban, Hertfordshire, is editing a volume of reminiscences and reminiscences of the late BISHOP MICHAEL FURSE.

MR. H. HARBISON, who has been on the staff of the Church of Scotland Mission in Livingstonia for 31 years, will shortly return from Nyasaland.

Last Friday was the 52nd anniversary of the marriage of the PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, and MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF ATHLONE.

THE VEN. CHARLES A. ROACH, lately Archdeacon of the Seychelles, has been instituted vicar of St. Saviour, Croydon, Surrey, by the BISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. R. CHATER left the Somaliland Protectorate yesterday after his fortnight's visit to the Somaliland Scouts, of which he is Colonel Commandant.

MR. R. J. W. IRVING, who has been eight years manager in Nairobi of the National Bank of India, has just retired. His successor is MR. S. BAYNE, lately manager in Montreal.

MRS. MUSA and MRS. NTANSA, who was in London for a while, and the Kabaka of Buganda, has been appointed the first Information Officer of the Uganda Government.

SIR T. H. BUSH, Senior Superintendent of Police in Northern Rhodesia, is retiring. He spent four years in the S.A.P. before joining the Northern Rhodesian service in 1933.

BRIGADIER G. S. MORRIS and MR. GORDON REID have been appointed Directors of Census for Southern and Northern Rhodesia respectively. The census is to be held on March 1.

DR. F. A. SIMS, Director of the Tobacco Research Board of Northern Rhodesia, will spend a few days at the end of this month visiting the tobacco-growing areas of Nyasaland.

CANON R. BATTING is now Director of Religious Education for the Church Province of Central Africa. For the past 16 years he has been on the staff of the Cathedral in Salisbury.

SIR ERIC PRIDIE, Chief Medical Officer of the Colonial Office, who has been visiting East Africa, will stay in the Sudan for a week on his way back to London early next month.

MR. A. J. I. HAWKINS, Assistant Commissioner of Police in Northern Rhodesia, who is on leave pending retirement, has been appointed security officer of the Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., in Kitwe.

GENERAL G. W. LATHBURY, M.O.C. in East Africa, has inspected a parade of ex-Serjeants of the Achnoi, West Nile, and Lango districts of Uganda.

SIR ANDREW COHEN, the Governor, attended as a spectator THE QUEEN and the DUKE of EDINBURGH reached Nigerian capital of Lagos on the 10th of Nigeria last Monday and were the guests of the Governor, SIR JOHN RANKINE (lately British Resident in Zanzibar), and LADY RANKINE.

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Dispute in the Printing Industry

This issue, like that of last week, has had to be reduced in size in consequence of the dispute in the printing industry. Until normal working is resumed we must ask for the indulgence of our readers.

MR. T. O. DAVIES, managing director of the Mozambique and Enamelling Co. Ltd. has been elected chairman of the newly formed Uganda Press, Printing and Enamelling Co. Ltd. which is to build a factory at Fort Bell.

Recent arrivals in London from the Rhodesias include **MR. A. CRAIG**, **SIR E. A. FENTON WELLS**, **MR. L. H. GUNN**, **MR. E. H. JACKSON**, **MR. J. M. NOBLE**, **MR. MRS. R. J. BARSON**, **MR. A. PHILLIPS**, and **MR. J. WHITTINGDALE**.

LOUIS MALVERN has been elected a member of the Athenaeum under the vote, which empowers the committee to elect each year a number of persons of distinguished eminence in science, literature, the arts or in their public service.

MR. ISHAK IMRAHIM AHMUTOOLA, Minister of Commerce and Industries, is due in Nairobi tomorrow to lead a trade delegation composed of six official and two non-official members which will study conditions in the East African territories.

MR. ROBERT KIRSTEN, head of the international division of the Department of External Affairs in South Africa, has been appointed South African High Commissioner in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He succeeds **MR. T. H. EUSTACE**.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR PETER BEDFORD has been elected a director and appointed chairman of Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company (1919) Ltd. He succeeds **MR. H. N. CLACKWORTH**, who has resigned the chairmanship and is now managing director.

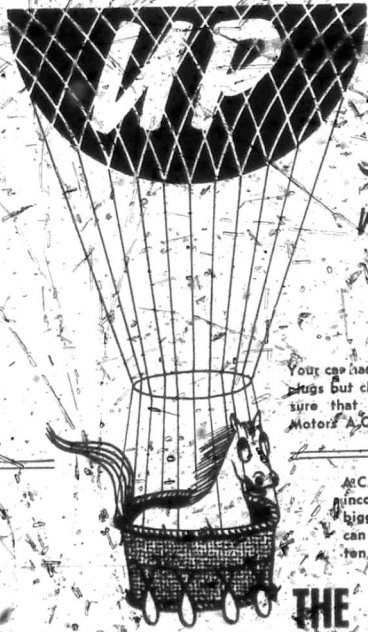
SIR GILES SQUIRE, I.C.S. Honorary Overseas adviser, has visited Uganda and Kenya and flown to Bulawayo. He has a farm 20 miles from the city. **SIR GILES** served in the Indian Political Service for many years and was Ambassador to Afghanistan for two years from 1947.

SIR THOMAS WHEAT, High Commissioner for Australia in London, who recently visited Rhodesia, has announced that he will shortly resign his office in order to return to Australia. He was an M.P. for 22 years and a Minister for half that period. He is considered likely to re-entree political life.

MR. JOHN TROMBY, who has been appointed Commissioner of Police in Uganda, first went to the Protectorate in 1940. After six years' service with the 7th Queen's Own Hussars he joined the Gold Coast five years later, and served with the Royal West African Frontier Force during the last war.

MR. D. G. ROSS, national president of the South African League of the British Empire Service League, is to open the annual conference of the Nyasaland Branch of the League at the end of next week. **COLONEL D. G. FERBER**, president of the recently formed Federal Council of the League for Central Africa, **MR. H. ST. L. GREENE**, president of its Northern Rhodesian branch, and **COLONEL H. BAXTER**, its secretary, have also promised to attend.

MR. A. L. ("Tony") ALPHESS, personal assistant to the general manager of Nyasaland Railways Ltd., has left to take up a post in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. During his 10 years in Nyasaland he showed special interest in the British Empire Service League, of the Nyasaland branch of which he had been president for the past two years. He was chairman of the Limbe branch of the Federal Party, a past chairman of the Nyasaland Parents' Association, a member of the executive committee of the Nyasaland Employers' Association, a director of the Nyasaland Transport Co., Ltd., and a J.P. **MRS. ALPHESS** was honorary secretary of Limbe Garden Club, and had been active in the B.E.S.L. and Girl Guide movements.



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Obituary

Marshal of the R.A.F. Lord Trenchard Seen Interests in British Africa

LORD TRENCHARD, first Marshal of the Royal Air Force, of which he was the real creator and chairman of the United Africa Company, Ltd., from its formation in 1926 until his retirement in 1953, died at his home in London last Friday a few days after his 82nd birthday.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh Manrique Trenchard, G.C.M.G., O.M., C.V.O., D.S.O., hon. L.D. (Cantab.), hon. D.C.L. (Oxon.), first Viscount Trenchard of Wolfscroft in the County of Dorset, was the son of Captain Montagu Trenchard, The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, sailing the examinations for Dartmouth and Woolwich—a fact which gave him throughout life a special sympathy with young men whose fate was not a paper work—he passed through the old Militia to a commission in the Royal Scots Fusiliers and the northern frontier of India.

He served through the war in South Africa, recalling with pleasure his days with the National Scouts Mounted Infantry, the Imperial Bushmen Corps (Australians), and the Canadian Scouts. After war, he asked to be seconded to the West African Frontier Force. Large areas of the country were still under control, and he saw a good deal of action in his eight years in Nigeria, for the last four in command of the Southern Nigeria Regiment.

There had acquired a deep interest in African affairs generally and ever afterwards he was an advocate of the British system of Colonial administration and of the importance of developing commercial and personal relations between Africa and the United Kingdom.

Chairman of United Africa Company

Invalided home in 1912, he learned to fly and passed into the Royal Flying Corps, which had just been formed. He became an instructor at the Central Flying School, was its assistant commandant in 1913-14, and on the outbreak of war took the first wing to France. Some months later he was given command of the R.F.C. in the field. Then he became successively Chief of the Air Staff, and an air marshal, Marshal of the R.A.F. and Principal Air Aide to the King. Later he was for five years Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

As that duty ended the United Africa Company, Ltd., was formed within the Unilever group, and Lord Trenchard was invited to join the board. A few months later he had been elected chairman. The result was not merely to renew his association with West Africa, but to extend it to East Africa, for the company developed large interests in the marketing of produce from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory and in the export trade in the territories, many of whose public and business leaders came to know him and his eager interest in affairs both during his visits to Africa and on their visits to London.

He married in 1920 Katherine Isabel Salvin, second daughter of the late Edward Salvin Bowley of Guilston Park, Hereford, and widow of Captain the Hon. James Boyle, and there were two sons of the marriage. The elder was killed in action in North Africa in 1941, and the surviving son, Captain Thomas Trenchard, M.C., succeeds to the title.

The ashes of Lord Trenchard are to be buried in Westminster Abbey, where a funeral service will be held at noon on February 21.

Mr. N. B. T. Postlewaite

Service in Uganda

MR. JOHN B. T. POSTLEWAITE, PARKIN ROAD, HAVINGHAM, who died suddenly at Westbury, Wiltshire, on the 11th of February, was for many years in the British Service in East Africa.

Born in Pootung, China, in 1882, he was educated at several schools in Wiltshire, and Havering, and in 1905 joined the Gold Coast Administrative Service. He served in the East African campaign of 1911-12 (being twice mentioned in dispatches), and in 1913 was appointed a member of the Executive Council of Uganda. Two years later he retired as a provincial commissioner and came to live in England. On the outbreak of war in 1939, he was made provisional food officer for London, a post which he held throughout the war. Then for a short time he was secretary of the Royal African Society, and a member of its council. He wrote "African Facts", "The Affairs of Men", "A Broken Tooth", and "Back to Back".

In 1913 he had married Miss Anna Ellen Lacey. There were two daughters of the marriage.

Postlewaite—a Postle to many friends—was a good propagandist for British achievement in Africa, for he had little patience with theorists who, knowing next to nothing about Africa, presumed to prescribe solutions for many of its problems. When they did so in his presence they found him a very direct critic, and an ardent advocate of the work of British administrators, settlers, or missionaries, the vast majority of whom, he insisted, had served Africa admirably.

Some years ago, when he heard some one suggest that all Africans ought to have the right to vote, he replied: "I once asked Canon Weatherhead, a great missionary and educationist, if he could make his African pupils understand anything about political development. He replied: 'I have never done so, but that subject, for I am still trying to teach them to be a plain, honest and truthful'."

Postlewaite was convinced that great damage had been done by prematurely encouraging a tiny proportion of Africans to nourish political ambitions, and that it was as much more important to teach them the meaning of real, hard, honest work, thrift, and advancement through achievement. He was prone to quote Lord Lugard's modest remark that "All I did was to try and lay my bricks straight". Not until a greatly increased number of Africans had learnt to lay their bricks straight, he held, could there be sound foundations for a political edifice.

Mr. R. E. O. Lopdel

MR. ROBERT HUGH OSWALD LOPDELL, who has died in hospital in Nairobi in his 55th year, was widely known in Kenya and Tanganyika Territory to many people as "Loppy".

Born in London, the son of the late Colonel J. R. Lopdel, he was educated at Uppingham and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and commissioned in the Royal British Rifles in 1921. He soon retired from the Army, however, and was a director of a business in London for several years before he went to Kenya to farm in 1926. Three years later he joined the staff of one of a well-known trading companies, but the discovery of gold in the Kakamega district was so great that he was not to be resisted, and he prospectored for the next four years. They joined the Kenya Farmers' Association, and later became joint manager-director.

On the outbreak of war in 1939, he was commissioned in the Kenya Defence Force.

Obituary

Sir Charles Dundas
of Growing on Kilimanjaro

SIR CHARLES CLIFF FARRINGTON DUNDAS, who died at a hospital in London at the age of 71, had spent most of his colonial service, his last appointment being that of Governor of Uganda.

Sir Charles Stein, the son of the sixth Viscount of Devon, who was in the Colonial Service and had 20 years of age lived in Norway and Hamburg, returned from a brief spell as a preparator in schools in Scotland. When he entered the Harbour office of the shipping company, starting at £50 a year and our days later receiving only £37, but in this 11 days a month sufficed for board and lodging. He transferred to Paris, he was then told that the office was not his, and he was disclosed of the following day. African was a goodly number of few days ago, Dundas happened to hear that Mr. Winston Churchill, then Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, was passing through the Kenya capital on his way home, and he took of East Africa, and he sent his hotel and servants a hardy.

On a rainy morning he went back to London, and he scribbled a note to a friend, Sir Kenneth Keeney, to come to the explanation of his coming, and that of the course of his return to Mr. Churchill had the same purpose of sending him to the African Protectorate, and friends that was to be sent to the service in Mr. Churchill's and Sir Kenneth Keeney's health of Sir

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On the outbreak of war in 1914 he was attached to the forces as a political officer, and on the evacuation of German East Africa in 1916 he was put in charge of the Wilhelmsdal (Kilimanjaro) area. Later he went to Kilimanjaro, where he encouraged the growing of coffee by Africans. There was a good deal of opposition from the European planters, and he feared that inadequate taxation would spread diseases and pests from Native plantations to their own estates. By the time Dundas left Moshi in 1922 the coffee industry was the Secretary in Dar es Salaam, coffee growing by the Chagga had been finally established.

Few things give him greater pleasure than to be invited a quarter of a century later to revisit Kilimanjaro as the guest of the new co-operative union which had been developed in the time by the African coffee growers, thanks in no small measure to the guidance of the European manager, Mr. A. L. Bennett. By the time there were some 34,000 individual African growers, whose annual output was about 4,000 tons of coffee worth more than £1m.

Dundas became Secretary for Native Affairs in Tanganyika in 1926, Colonial Secretary in the Bahamas in 1929, Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia in 1934, Governor of the Bahamas in 1937, and of Uganda three years later. The check by which he will be remembered

while he was Governor. He was not a success in Northern Rhodesia or Uganda, from which he was removed in 1945.

He had married in 1920 Anne, youngest daughter of the Rev. Fox Lloyd D.D. of New York, who was his wife.

After returning from East Africa, he lived in the Cape Province of South Africa until he died only a few days before the death of Sir Charles Dundas presided at the meeting of a union of the Royal African Society.

Mr. Ronald Ernest Trowbridge, B.E., was a passenger at sea while travelling as a passenger in the India liner, Enta. He was 63 years of age, and had been in the service of the Royal Navy for 20 years. He had a conveyance in the whole of his life in the service of the Royal Navy.

Miss Gwendolyn ... who has been ... at the age of ... the first celebration at the Victoria Falls ... broken Hill for ...

Mr. Norman ... who died in hospital at London ... the wife of the ... for Derby ... and a former ... Commonwealth ...

Captain C ... of ... has ... in his 80th year.



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Obituary

Mr. K. H. Dale

HENRY KENNETH DALE, O.B.E., who has died in Uganda, went to Kampala in 1922 to manage the Uganda Branch of the Church Missionary Society, and made it a first-class establishment, with an excellent stock. He took a special pleasure in encouraging the local value of the book trade, and in his travels, missionaries, and administrators, and of his advice some of them built up good libraries of volumes which are now so rare and expensive. A real lover of books himself, he continued to encourage the interests of others, and in that way he did much for Uganda.

He became a member of Kampala Township Authority in 1940, and in 1952, while deputy mayor, he was awarded the O.B.E. He was mayor in 1943 and 1944. He had been president of the Uganda Council of Voluntary Social Services, deputy chairman during the last war, and a member of the Cinema Licensing Board. Apart from books, his recreations were gardening and carpentry.

He is survived by Mrs. Dale and three sons.

The death is reported of Mr. J. McMERLIN, a former Deputy Mayor of Salisbury and a solicitor for six years until his retirement two years ago in 1951 and educated in Rhodesia, he settled in Southern Africa 40 years ago. In the 1914-18 war he served with the Rhodesia Regiment in South West Africa and the wards in France. Later he established the Salisbury engineering business of J. McMerlin & Co. (Pvt.) Ltd. He was a past president of the British Association of Rhodesia and the Mashonaland Football Association.

T. M. FISHER, who has died in Salisbury aged 61, went to Southern Rhodesia in his early teens. In 1913 he joined the South African Timber Co. Ltd. and was later manager of its Beira branch. In 1927 he was appointed assistant director at the head office in Salisbury, where he worked until his death. In the 1914-18 war he served with the Royal Rhodesia Regiment in East Africa.

VISCOUNTESS BLENDISLOE, who died at the age of 76 last week in Lydney, Gloucestershire, was the wife of Viscount Blendisloe, who undertook an inquiry into closer union of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland shortly before the outbreak of the last war. She was the Hon. Alina Kate Elaine Jenkin, younger daughter of the first and last Lord Glantwa.

MR. A. J. HADDEN, who has died in Nyasaland at the age of 72, had spent 24 years in the country, for 20 years on the estate staff of Blantyre and East Africa Ltd. He had been a tea planter in India from 1907 until 1914, when he was commissioned in the Indian Army.

MR. FOREST HEWIT, a vice-president of the Calico Printers' Association Ltd. and of the Federation of British Industries, has died at the age of 85. He was well known as an amateur painter, and his works had often been exhibited.

The death in Paris is reported of Mr. JACQUES TISNE, one of the panel of French hydro-electric experts who reported to the Federal Government on the Kariba and Kafue hydro-electric schemes.

MRS. FLORENCE KIRKELLY, widow of Lieut. Colonel C. Kirkelly, of Mwanza, was died in Kenya in her 94th year.

Empire and Commonwealth

Dilemmas Await a Title

FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN'S Empire South Sunday Commemorator for Britain and the Commonwealth writes in a report on the 1955 observance of the 100th anniversary of the South African Republic.

We have elected an interval during recent years in many parts of the subject that the observance of the Sunday should be changed. We therefore have a duty to call attention to all the organizations which are now observing it, asking for their views. The number was split 40-40 between the British and the Commonwealth.

A considerable majority proved to be against change, while others, the result was an evenly balanced that it remained indecisive. In some instances contradictory advice was received from the same country.

Sacrificing Tradition

The reasons given by those who are satisfied with the present title are that "Empire" is symbolic rather than descriptive; that the observance has become universally known under its present title, so that it would be a pity to sacrifice traditions which have grown up around it; and that a change of title would probably give rise to new dilemmas of other kinds.

"Commonwealth" for South Sunday, we are told, might in some cases be a better title. Although the Commonwealth South Sunday Commemorator, besides being somewhat cumbersome, always disadvantages a title which is held to imply a superior and inferior status, and thus gives a new dilemma.

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Parliament

Settlement in the White Highlands

Commission's Recommendations Not Accepted

MR. LEMBO BOYD, Colonial Secretary, last Wednesday afternoon... The Commission's recommendations... had considered the land tenure recommendations of the East Africa Royal Commission.

MR. A. F. DAVENPORT, Opposition, replied that she would take no such step.

The operations of the board are designed to encourage more intensive and productive use of land in the White Highlands and the importation of capital for this purpose. These operations do not involve the extension of areas designated for European occupation.

MR. BISHOP asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was aware that the agricultural census taken in Kenya in 1954 revealed that 59% of the European farmers with smallholdings in the Highlands did not depend on their own land as a source of income and were in fact satisfied that the present situation had operated to the benefit of the people of Kenya as a whole, and to the Africans in particular.

MR. LEMBO BOYD: I am aware that 59% of these European white landholders... I am sure that 59% of these European white landholders... are of less than 20 acres... and that many of the holdings are a few acres only.

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Kenya African Congress

Replying to another question, Mr. Lembo Boyd said: The Kenya Government is not in favour of the registration of the Kenya African National Congress because its declared aim of promoting a Colony-wide organization is contrary to the Government's policy of permitting the establishment of African associations only on a district basis.

Death of Mohammed Haroussa

MR. J. JOHNSON, acting Foreign Secretary for East Africa on the 10th and 11th, by the Ethiopian authorities in Harar of Mohammed Haroussa, the chief of authority of Harar, and spiritual head of the Muslim community.

MR. NURUDDIN Mohammed Haroussa was sentenced on December 21 by the Provincial Council of Harar to the charges of... and sentenced to two years imprisonment. An appeal has now been lodged with the High Court in Addis Ababa.

Some Students

The Colonial Secretary said there were 21 British Somaliland students now in the UK. The Protectorate Government had also sponsored the education of 17 further in other Commonwealth countries, eight in the Sudan, one in Egypt, and one in the Lebanon.

Bound To Be Old-Fashioned

Address of Mr. Carey Francis

Mrs. CAREY FRANCIS, principal of the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, Kenya, said on Speech Day in an address of which the text has reached England belatedly.

I find myself disappointed — and bound to be so in believing that duties come before rights, that it matters of itself, and not only on account of its rewards, that it should be enjoyed and done heartily and thoroughly; that what a right is of far greater importance than what is profitable or popular; that what gives an advantage to one is never another gain. This school must be one of the few places still remaining which hang on to that outmoded central principle of discipline that no one shall ever gain by being a nuisance.

All this is in consent to politicians, trade unions and employers' unions — to most of the world. But the hardness of a fight brings out the quality of the fighters. These difficult days in Kenya have proved the worth of Christianity for so many of those who have stood bravely both against Mau Mau and against the fierce temptations of life after school, have seen those who belong to Jesus Christ.

I have been cheered by the records of many of the old boys of the school, and I draw your attention to some recent appointments: Mr. Ohanga, the first African Minister in Kenya; Mr. Wanyutu-Wawe, the first African Parliamentary Secretary; Mr. Okwiry, the African district officer; Bishops Obadiah Kariuki and Festo Otang, the first African bishops. All are not only old boys, but old boys who stand for what the school stands for.

Service for Visitors



The East Africa Tourist Travel Association is a local service organization supported by local private enterprise, transportation companies, and the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. The Association exists to assist visitors to these territories, and to give advice. It maintains a detailed information bureau in Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Harar, Addis Ababa, and Nairobi. Their headquarters are:

DAR ES SALAAM Main Street (opposite the harbour)	KAMPALA Shimoni Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)
LOMBAKI Kilindini (5th year, bus stop)	NAIROBI Harbour Street (opposite bus station)

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

and LONDON: the Association's new branch situated on 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, 96-97 Smith Street, Durban.

In RHODESIA information is obtainable from East African Airways Corporation, 17 Harvest House, Water Avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

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One Thing at a Time

NORTHERN RHODESIA should learn the lesson of Southern Rhodesia in doing one thing at a time, said Mr. V. Toye, Federal M.P., when addressing his constituents in Bulilima. The reputation of being general grouches would not help the territory in any of his advice. "We are rapidly gaining the reputation of being the highest price and most discontented and meanest people on earth, and that is not a fair reflection on the many hard-working decent, responsible people in Northern Rhodesia". Instead of grouching, they should adopt a policy of fighting for one thing at a time. "I suggest that we fight for two more Federal seats for Northern Rhodesia, a West Coast port, and an income tax system which will overcome and not emphasize our present unemployment economy."

Fix Elections

AT A GENERAL ELECTION in Nyasaland next month the 12 non-African members of the Legislative Council will be chosen for the first time by free elections in their constituencies. The five African representatives (formerly three, nominated by the African Protectorate Council) will now be chosen by secret ballot in the three provincial councils. The Southern and Central councils will each choose two members and the Northern one. The new Legislative Council will also have 10 official members, including the Governor. To qualify as a candidate an African must be a British subject or British-protected person and understand English well enough to take an active part in Legislative Council proceedings.

"Any missionary will tell you that Watchtower is the worst enemy that the Church has to fight in Southern Africa today" — The magazine of the Anglican Church in Southern Rhodesia.



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Federal Bank Bill

A BILL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been published in advance of the reassembly of the Federal Parliament on Monday. Under the Bill the bank will issue £1m. of capital stock to the Federal Government and in return take over the assets and liabilities of the Central African Fund and the Currency Board, which will cease to exist. repeal of the existing federal coinage and currency legislation passed in 1954 and of Southern Rhodesia's Coinage and Currency Act of 1951 are provided for by the Bill. The bank will have authority to issue Federal bank notes, undertake Government and local authority loans, and act as agent or correspondent for the International Monetary Fund.

Tenfold Increase in 10 Years

THE VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION in Southern Rhodesia has increased tenfold in the last 10 years. In 1938 it was £3,770,000, and in 1954 upwards of £37.6m. The increase was due largely to the expansion of the tobacco industry, last year's crop being worth nearly £20m. The volume of agricultural output more than doubled during the period according to the Central African Statistical Office. Cattle slaughtering rose from a value of £52,000 to over £5m., maize from £621,000 to £5,450,000, and dairy produce from £199,000 to £1,315,000.

What Nyasaland Needs

NYASALAND needs moderation, not extremism, understanding, not misunderstanding, respect, not contempt, said Sir Geoffrey Colby, the governor, when he addressed the Legislative Council for the last time. He hoped there would be great development of shipping, railways and harbours, and that the railway would be extended to Lilongwe and eventually to Fort Jameson, an area of great potential. Sir Geoffrey laid the foundation-stone of a new Legislative Council building, which will cost about £60,000.

World Bank Mission

A WORLD BANK TECHNICAL MISSION, led by Mr. M. Lejeune, is expected to arrive in Salisbury on Tuesday to make a further survey of the Namwa hydro electric scheme. An economic mission of the bank, which visited the Federation last year, gave support to the project in principle. It was then estimated that the scheme would cost about £8 1/2 million, now thought that it will cost more. The bank's final decision is likely to influence other potential lenders, such as the C.B.C. and the copper mining companies.

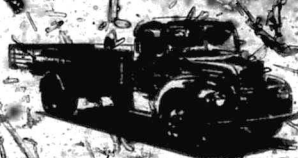
Federalizing Labour

ACCORDING TO REPORTS FROM KITWE, the Economic Mineworkers' Union and the Industrial Workers' Union of Northern Rhodesia have decided to press for the "federalization" of labour and for minimum basic wages for all jobs throughout the Federation. The president of the Mineworkers' Union has said that it would be "only logical and reasonable" for labour to become a Federal responsibility and that existing territorial legislation should be brought into line on a Federal basis.

Paintings and line cuts by African children of the Art Centre at Harari, Salisbury, are to be shown in San Francisco. The exhibition has been requested by Dr. Gray McCann Morley, of the San Francisco Museum of Art, who visited Salisbury recently while on a tour of museums and galleries throughout Africa. The Chirozo centre was founded by Canon E. Paterson, who pioneered the art work at Orene Mission near Bulawayo.

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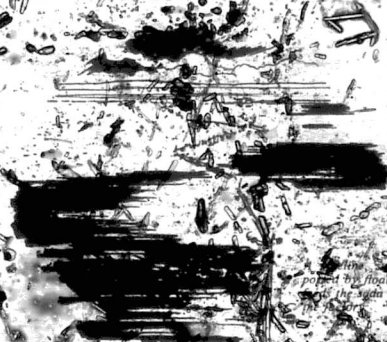
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Crates of soda are loaded onto conveyors



Sacks of soda are loaded on machines and trucks

In Lake Magadi, East Africa has a vast potential source of riches. There, from natural deposits, the Magadi Soda Company is producing soda for local markets and soda mainly for export, worth more than £1,000,000 a year, and the factory is being modernised to step up production from 100,000 tons of soda a year to between 150,000 and 200,000 tons. All the factory's production is handled by East African railways and Harbours on its journey to wide-sea export markets. Indeed few if any of East Africa's export industries could exist without the vital transport link between up-country areas and the ports. It has provided that link that East African Railways and Harbours give one of their most important services.

East African Railways & Harbours

STAFF OF THE EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS SERVICES

East African Coffee Prices

THE FEBRUARY 16th "E.A. REVIEW" issued by Messrs Bovill, Robinson & Co., Ltd., has the following comments on East African coffee:

"It now seems probable that the Kenya crop will reach the market in February, 1958, by the end of December. Annual output is estimated to be about 20,000 tons at an overall average price of 425/- per cwt. in the markets of the October, 1957, steady to firm, and fine quality standard, but it is to be expected that average prices will rise to a range from 500/- to 550/- at the beginning of November. Prices fell sharply and continued to decline steadily up to the end of December, 1957. Average prices realized for the entire quantity of coffee sold in the market are misleadingly stated at 420/-, not taking into account the misleadingly reported wish for a price of 500/- for the quantity of coffee sold in the first instance. It is a comparatively small total, each having its own individual characteristics, and therefore much more difficult to assess in general terms. The market for Kenya coffee has in fact been of most of its origins.

The decline in prices since the peak in October, can with reasonable accuracy be assessed at between 80s. and 100s. per cwt. At the last auction before the Christmas recess, grades realized 426s. to 587s., and B417s. to 628s.

The current crop of Uganda Bugis coffee is now estimated at 2000 tons, which is about half the quantity harvested last season. The quality of deliveries has been well up to standard, and average prices obtained in the two auctions held in December were 473s. and 483s. per cwt."

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA in the m.v. "DUNSTAR" Captain White, sailed from London on February 9, and include:

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- Tanzania:** Mrs. & Mrs. G. H. Sister J. Gallagher, Sister Mary Green, and Mr. & Mrs. P. Rees.
- Kenya:** Mr. & Mrs. J. Lawson, Dr. & Mrs. J. M. Major, Mr. & Mrs. R. Rowan, Mr. G. ... and Mr. & Mrs. ...

Scope for Greater Trade

THIS NEW PAPER has frequently referred to the need to expand trade in the East. The importance of much greater trade in the East is shown by the official figures for United Kingdom trade last year, which are now available, compared to all Commonwealth countries had a value of £1,100 million, equivalent to an increase of 10% on the total value of exports to 16,000 million dollars in the same year, or 10%. The increase was still more marked in the case of exports into the United Kingdom, for whereas the Commonwealth supplied 14% of the value of £1,704 million, an increase of 7% on the previous year, foreign countries supplied £1,998 million, a jump of 22% less than 22% within the 12 months. Imports from the Commonwealth in the last four years have represented 47%, 49.3%, 48.4%, and 46.1% of the total, and exports to the Commonwealth have represented the percentages for 1952, 47.5%, 49.3%, 49.3%, and 49.7%.

We carry the goods



The provision of transport facilities was essential to the development of the Lake Magadii soda deposit, and in 1911 the development company built a 7.5-mile branch line linking the factory to the main line to the coast.

East Africa where the promoters of industry and the railway management have co-operated to provide branch lines necessary for the development of industry in areas where, otherwise, no railway would have been built. In 1935 when the annual production of the Lake Magadii factory was 42,000 tons, 1000 wagons were used to haul its products to the coast now, with production above the 100,000 ton mark, there are 1400 wagons of this type in service. For the development of the port facilities at Mombasa it is envisaged that they will be well able to handle the increase in shipments which will follow the factory modernisation in such a way that East African Railways and Harbours not only serve export industries, but aid their expansion.

East African Railways & Harbours

Effects of U.S. Cotton Surplus

East Africa Subsidized Growers

THE CERTAINLY LOWER PRICES for cotton discussed in the current issue of the quarterly review issued by the National Bank of India.

The United States, says the writer, has virtually a crop to spare, and the storage of the present surplus costs the American taxpayer nearly 100m dollars annually. The United States situation could not be in a worse position, the Secretary of Agriculture declared recently, if the price was only one way to go—down.

Referring to the inevitable repercussions upon growers in Africa and Asia, the article says:

The amount of increasing competition in the cotton market falls on producing countries such as Uganda and Tanganyika. Though they are marginal producers, as far as the world market is concerned, cotton is anything but a marginal crop to them.

Price Stabilization

Cotton is the principal crop of Uganda. The surplus of cotton in the country is over its total exports. It is held in a reserve fund—the price stabilization fund—to fall back upon to assist the grower. This fund has been built up in past years when the price received by the Marketing Board was above the fixed price paid to the farmers for the 1955-56 crop. The fixed price for best quality cotton has been reduced from the previous record of 70s (East African) cents a lb. to 65s cents, and the board still stands to make a loss of about 22m dollars will be met out of the fund, which amounts to some 10m dollars.

This year, says the board, may be a somewhat difficult one in finding a market for the whole crop this season. Hitherto India has been Uganda's largest market, but India has bought 85,000 bales of said cotton from the United States. As a result, Indian importers are required to purchase one bale of American cotton for every two bales imported from other sources, and they will almost certainly have to reduce their purchases from Uganda.

In Tanganyika cotton is not of such importance to the economy, but it ranks third after sisal and coffee, in the export trade, and cotton provides one-tenth of total exports. Here, again it is likely that the fixed price paid to the grower will be reduced this season and that producers may be helped from the price assistance fund, which stands at some 25m dollars. In both instances a decline in income from cotton follows a decline in another major export, coffee, though coffee prices have immediately fallen from an extraordinary high level.

Foreign producers of cotton cannot justly complain because the United States has at length grown tired of holding an umbrella over production in the rest of the world; an adjustment was bound to come. It would seem to be in their interests not to spoil their case at the State Department by objecting to more competition; but that they should concentrate instead on trying to ensure that the competition is fair, and that the United States announces a long-term policy as clearly as possible, so that world trade in raw cotton and cotton goods can get back to normality. In particular, they should urge that the reduction in export prices should be accompanied by a reduction in support prices.

The United States has a long purse, and it could afford to subsidize cotton exports for years. No foreign producer could compete on those terms. By urging that reductions in home and export prices should keep in step, these countries will also have to ensure that the American adjustment is made in an orderly fashion. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

Unwise Dilution

THOSE OF US IN KENYA who believe that in order to create a common citizenship of our country, uniting all its races in one loyal, democratic, non-racial electoral roll must in due course be established, see in the dilution of our Government of Mr. Cautts's recommendation a new difficulty set in our way. For the easier the terms on which Africans are accorded the vote today, the more difficult it is likely to be for any Government to secure agreement for the more stringent terms on which alone a common roll would stand a chance of acceptance by other races". — Mrs. Rebecca Fane, writing.

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Chagga Artist's Life in London

MR. SAM NTIRO, a Chagga from northern Tanganyika, who is now in his fourth year as an art student in London, said in Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. when interviewed by Mr. Richard Izard, that he had found it very easy to make friends in England, that he believed hostel life very much the best kind of lodging, and that he had learned a great deal which he could not possibly have learned in Africa.

At the State School and at the Institute of Education of London University he had been encouraged to develop on his own lines, and that had greatly increased his confidence. Now he was learning weaving, fabric printing, and pottery crafts which helped his artistic thinking and his painting.

Whereas the British Museum had a wonderful collection of African sculpture and masks, he thought the Colonial Museum outside Brussels far more important and wonderful. He had greatly enjoyed visits to Italy in the past two years for the study of Italian painting.

At an exhibition of his own paintings in London last year he had sold 27 out of 32 pictures.

Precentor Deprived of Office

THE REV. RICHARD HENRY SMART, who was recently fined £25 in the magistrate's court in Nairobi for assaulting a young European woman by smacking her with the open hand when she consulted him in the vestry, has been deprived by an ecclesiastical court of his offices as precentor of the Cathedral of All Saints, and assistant chaplain of the Nairobi district. The charge was of conduct calculated to bring the ministry into disrepute. Mr. Smart's licence was withdrawn, and the Bishop of Mombasa, who presided, said that he would refer the case to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who would determine whether the licence should be restored at a later date. Witnesses testified that the psychoneurosis from which the defendant was suffering was curable. Mr. Smart is now on his way to England by sea.

Police Marksmen

THE BEST AND WEST AFRICAN POLICE CHALLENGE CUP 1952, shot under National Rifle Association rules, has been won by Nigeria. Uganda, holders of the cup since 1951, were beaten by four points, scoring 672 out of a possible 672. Northern Rhodesia came third with 655 points. The Somaliland Police, who have won the cup seven times since its institution in 1927, entered but were unable to compete. The Revolver (Team) Postal Match, open to one or two teams of four officers of the rank of assistant superintendent and above, was won by Uganda's "A" team led by Senior Supt. J. R. Bourne. Nyasaland (Supt. J. M. Le Mesurier) came second, and Uganda "B" (Supt. A. Malcolm) third. The winner of the Staff Individual Revolver Postal Match was Supt. H. A. Wright, of Nyasaland.

News Items in Brief

The Northern Rhodesian Government has appointed a committee to inquire into the growth, control, and laws governing lotteries.

A mushroom 15 inches high and 14 inches across has been picked in the Gwasa district of Southern Rhodesia. It weighed 4lb.

The extension into western Uganda of the railway from Kampala is expected to reach railhead at Kasese about the end of next month.

A firm of London architects, Messrs D. Mills and Partners, has won the first prize for the competition for the design of a Legislative Council building for Uganda.

The double taxation agreement between the United Kingdom and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, signed in November, has been published in a schedule to a draft Order in Council.

A contribution of £30,000, half the capital cost, and £6,000 a year for five years, has been agreed by the Bigusu Coffee Board, Uganda, towards a coffee experimental station on Mount Elgon.

The first Government technical trade school in the Coast Province of Kenya is expected to open next month. It has been built by 25 apprentices from the Abete Technical and Trade School at a cost of £24,000.

Two Kikuyu members of a gang of 15 armed Africans who robbed an Indian store near Jinja, Uganda, last June have been sentenced to 15 years' hard labour each. A third member of the gang was sent to prison for 12 years.

The Nyasaland branch of the British Empire Service League has met to consider the ratification of the constitution of the B.E.S.L. (Central Africa), Northern and Southern Rhodesia have already agreed to federalization.

Killed by Landslide

Fifteen African members of a hillside settlement on the Usambara Mountains in Tanganyika were killed on Saturday night by a landslide. Five African labourers on a sisal estate near Mbrogoré were drowned.

The East African Association of Surgeons has held its 10th conference in Nairobi. The association was started in 1942 and ago by three surgeons in Kenya, Mr. Brambridge, Mr. Strickland-Wills, and Mr. Abbot, an American missionary from Kindu.

The Rhodesian African Railway Workers' Union, which claims a membership of 20,000, has protested to the Federal Minister of Transport against the policy of employing Greek and Italian labourers for unskilled and semi-skilled jobs on the railways.

A three chapels fund has been opened in Kenya to provide chapels for the Prince of Wales School, the Duke of York School, and the Kenya Girls' High School, all of Nairobi. The amount still required is £37,000. Sir Vincent Glenday is treasurer of the fund.

Civil Service salaries have been increased in Nyasaland by an average of about 9% for Europeans and 11% for Africans, except in the case of super-scale posts, rates for which are also to be revised. The maximum increase in the case of Europeans is £100 a year. All officials with salaries under £1,116 qualify for increases, which consolidate Nyasaland's old basic rates with the cost-of-living allowance paid in Northern Rhodesia.

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Of Commercial Concern

Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland, Ltd., which has large interests in East and Central Africa, reports a profit for 1955 of £24,861,327 (against £24,024,328) and a net profit after tax of £12,000,000 (£10,942,228). Group net profit was £11,504,504 (£11,753,257).

The First Permanent Building Society, which began operations in Northern Rhodesia, only six years ago, has a half-yearly net profit of £4m, and has assets valued at £5m. It has established branches in Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar, and hopes shortly to open an office in Nairobi.

The number of cars to be imported from the United States into the Federation in the last half of this year will be the same as for the last six months. Vehicles imported from South Africa are no longer to be regarded as coming from the sterling area.

One ship awaited a berth in Beaufort Harbour on Monday 7th, on which day there were 29655 dead weight tons of imports and 15,000 tons of exports (excluding kippers). During the preceding week the port was closed for repairs and is called.

Uganda Cement Company Ltd. has completed 40% of its capacity by the end of this year. It is expected to be completed by the end of this year with a capacity of 150,000 tons per annum.

Libbig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., are to open a new jam, fruit, and vegetable canning factory in Southern Rhodesia, not a meat canning factory, as stated in last week's issue. Work on the factory will begin at the end of the rains.

At last week's auctions in London 1783 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 2s. 10.48d. per lb. compared with 2048 packages averaging 3s. 1.43d. in the previous week.

That loans of £136,000 for housing and £45,075 for public services should be raised, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, has been agreed by Kampala Municipal Council.

Red Sindhi dairy cattle have been imported into Northern Rhodesia from India to discover whether the breed is suitable for the territory, particularly for African farmers.

Estimated revenue of Zanzibar for 1956 is £2,350,871 and expenditure £2,319,758.

Government of Kenya Loan 5% Stock Offered at '96

A NEW LOAN for the Government of Kenya has been floated in London this week. It was for £4,225,000, bearing interest at 5%, redeemable between 1978 and 1982, and issued at 96. As £975,000 had been taken up by Colonial Government funds, only £3.25m. was offered for public subscription.

At the issue price the flat yield is £5 4.2d. per cent. and the gross yield to the final redemption date is £5 5.8d. The gilt-edged market was weak when underwriting was completed late last week. War Loan at 72 3/16ths being at the lowest price ever reached by the stock.

The gross yield to redemption of the new loan at 104 over 10% however, was above that offered by the Kenya 4 1/2% stock 1971-78, slightly above the Rhodesia Nyasaland 5% stock 1975-80, and 7s. above that on British Electricity 4 1/2% 1954-75. It was therefore hoped that it might appeal especially to pension and other corporate funds seeking a good return for some years.

Tanganyika's Accounts

OVER-EXPENDITURE of £3,160,930 under 58 heads is revealed in the report on the accounts and finances of Tanganyika for the year ended June 30 last, against under-expenditure of £474,586 under 21 heads. The main items over-spent were transfers to reserves £752,163, transferred revenue £639,818, loans from Territory funds £476,367, miscellaneous services £249,549, education £144,254, E.A. High Commission £131,796, contribution to development plan reserve £138,755, and police £115,891. The largest sum under-spent was public works recurrent £259,967. Revenue for the year totalled £19,276,696, exceeding the estimate by £423,478. The main items in this surplus were licences and other taxes £1,000,000, and excise £1,180,310, and miscellaneous £100,000. The general revenue balance rose during the year from £2,867,639 to £3,781,622. Assets total £18,485,787 and liabilities £14,704,163.

Africans' Urban Housing

THE FIRST HOME-OWNING AFRICANS in Southern Rhodesia have started to move into their new houses at Ashfield, near Salisbury, and new applications are arriving at the rate of 40 a day. The municipal housing department, using a points system, is selecting those whose records show the greatest degree of stability and responsibility. Most applications are from Africans engaged in industry and commerce, or from employers on their behalf, but some are from domestic servants and self-employed African business men. The average deposit is £30 for a house which costs from £305 to £380; payments are spread over 25 years at about 4 1/2% monthly plus 23s. for rates. Four basic designs for the detached and semi-detached houses are varied by the use of different kinds and colours of plaster surfaces.

Uganda Company Dividend

THE UGANDA CO. LTD. has declared a final dividend of 16% making 46% for the year ended August 31, compared with 20% in the previous year, on capital before it was increased by one million shares, the equivalent of 13% on the old capital. The operating profit of the group was £23,327,880, and net profit after income tax £19,280 (£12,280,000). Depreciation was £1,277,000, and directors recommend a dividend of £12,280,000, or 27.89% to shareholders, outside shareholders. Dividend is payable on August 31. The annual general meeting will be held on August 21.

African coffee growers in the Masaka district of Uganda received almost £4m. for their crop last year, compared with under £250,000 from coffee. Living standards are rising sharply, and many of the coffee growers have now well-built brick houses and motorcars.

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MINING

Visitors to the Copperbelt

AT THE INVITATION of Rhodesian Selection Trust Ltd., a group of diplomatic and consular representatives in the Federation visited the Copperbelt for two days last week.

Those who accepted the invitation were: Mr. G. V. Sitere, American Consul-General; Mr. E. Harbord, Belgian Consul-General; M. E. Combarie, French Commercial Attaché; Dr. F. Raster, German Acting Consul-General; Dr. J. Zaaij, Netherlands Consul-General; Dr. G. Bassano, Italian Consul-General; Mr. R. A. Wyler, Swiss Consul; Mr. J. O. Coetzee, Representative of the U.K. High Commissioner's Office; Mr. W. Milne, Canadian Trade Commissioner; Mr. W. S. van Heerden, Second Secretary to the South African High Commissioner; and Mr. W. R. von Kimmelmann, of the Rhodesian Selection staff, accompanied the party, which was entertained to luncheon at Government House, Lusaka.

Copperbelt Housing

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, Northern Rhodesia's Member for Local Government, said recently that the Copperbelt mining companies should stop providing housing for all their employees, whom they should encourage to build their own homes, since that was the only way to secure permanent settlement. The Government had accepted the principle of a scheme for encouraging civil servants to own their own houses, and employers might well follow that lead.

Mineral Statistical Summary

A STATISTICAL SUMMARY of the mineral industry of the world, production, imports and exports, for 1949-54 has been published by H.M. Stationery Office at 27s. 6d.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika last year were valued at £3,866,661, compared with £2,054,471 in the previous year. December exports were £457,433 (£605,150).

Company Progress Reports

De Beers.—21,301 tons of ore were treated at the Great Britain mine in January for 5,677 oz. gold and a working grade of 2.26.

De Beers.—In the December quarter 65,000 tons of ore were treated at the Great mine for 9,960 oz. gold and a working grade of 2.003.

De Beers.—In the December quarter a working grade of 2.789 was obtained by the recovery of 2,442 oz. gold from 876 tons of ore against 2,283 for the September quarter.

Tanganyika Diamond and Gold.—At the Alamas mine in the December quarter 3,229 carats were recovered from treating 69,444 tons. A further 277 carats were produced from retreatment of the concentrate.

Falcon.—In the December quarter 43,000 tons of ore were treated at the Dabry mine for 7,375 oz. gold and a working profit of £24,799. The corresponding figures for the Sumate mine were 8,650 tons, 1,467 oz. and £517, and for Bay Horse 3,460 tons, 780 oz. and £1,163.

Chiwira Minerals.—83,996 metric tons of ore were milled in the December quarter and 3,091 tons of concentrates produced, of which the former's contents were 47.2% lead, 9.63% zinc, 1,473.9 gms./ton, and 25.44 gms./ton gold. The estimated working profit was £91,735 excluding depreciation and interest on loans.

Rio Tinto's New Issue

RIO TINTO CO. LTD., which has large Rhodesian interests, is to increase the capital by a public issue of 8m. shares of 10s. each. The new funds are required mainly for propositions in Canada and Australia.

Nyasaland Quartzite

SEVEN QUARRIES (NYASALAND) LTD. have stopped mining quartzite in the Ncher district of Nyasaland supplies of the mineral having petered out. In 1954 the production of quartzite in Nyasaland totalled 1,674 metric tons.

Long Service Award

MR. O. J. BARNES, Chief Engineer of the Copperbelt Selection Trust, has received a long service award from the N.L.S. for 25 years' service.

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Company Report

Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited

Improved Trading Results

Mr. KENNETH CARLISLE'S STATEMENT

THE NINETY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on March 8 in London.

The following is a brief summary from the statement by the chairman, Mr. KENNETH M. CARLISLE, which had been circulated with this report and accounts.

"Profits less losses on exchange, rents, etc., show a satisfactory increase of £227,800. This figure is more than accounted for by increased profits of Oxó Limited, the turnover of which has increased substantially. The profits of Manganyika Packers Limited, on the other hand, owing to the smaller number of cattle handled, showed a sharp decline, compared with the excellent results achieved in the previous year, and the profits of the Belgian company were also less than previously. Our Italian company continues to make good progress.

"An amount of £379,609 is brought into the accounts of the parent company as compared with £269,284 a year ago. After deducting the preference dividend and the interim ordinary dividend there remains a profit of £185,994 which will be applied as follows:—transfer to general reserves £100,000; proposed final dividend of 10s. per share £180,000; reserve a margin for the future of £5,994.

Oxó Limited

Oxó Limited has had a very successful year. The principal products, the Oxó-Cube and Fray-Bentos corned beef, have successfully withstood the intense competition which, with freedom from controls, has returned to the food industry.

The slight decline which had taken place in the sales of the Cube has been arrested. The graph has resumed an upward trend, and I hope that all not only optimistic in belief, but that this increase will continue in the current year. The upward trend is a happy indication that the housewife appreciates our constant emphasis on high standards of quality.

"In these times of hurry and haste, the need is, more and more, for food products of convenience value; the Oxó-Cube, with its protective foil wrap, and its wide range of uses in home cooking, and as a quick invigorating hot drink, ranks high in this category.

"The reward for continuous insistence on quality is again evidenced by the success of our returns into the corned beef market. The fine reputation of our Fray-Bentos' corned beef and other meat specialities has been well remembered by the public and the grocery trade alike, and has resulted in heavy sales, the maintenance of which may, however, call for some intensified effort now that pipelines have been filled and free competitive conditions restored.

"The position is being kept under constant review, and advertisements in the trade papers are helping to keep our products well in the minds of grocers and other buyers.

"Much attention has been given to the improvement of other of our products, and we have, in particular, recently introduced a new and better range of quality soups, distinguished by an attractive new black, white and gold label, the sales of which under the Fray-Bentos' trade mark are encouraging.

"The Medical Department continues to make progress, particularly with the 'Oxoid' range of culture media. These complete media, with their convenience and high standards of quality, find increasing acceptance in hospitals and industrial laboratories, both at home and abroad.

"New and attractive packaging for the full range of our products has been designed by experts in this field. This effort is primarily directed towards meeting the higher standards demanded by self-service, and should undoubtedly prove beneficial to future sales.

"We have deemed it wise to participate from the beginning, in commercial television, and it is a matter of much satisfaction to know that, in the recent international advertising film festival at Monte Carlo, the films which had been made for us for commercial television obtained the premier award in their class against seventy-five entries, including some from U.S.A.

"Mass spontaneous expressions of praise and approval of the adventures and antics of Harry Corbett's 'Sooty', in pushing and acclaiming the manifold uses and undoubted merit of 'Oxó' have been received.

"Our sales have also continued to expand, and in Canada, where we operate through a subsidiary company under license, agreement, a further step has been taken to secure a greater share of the vast potential of the North American market. Modern factories being constructed on the outskirts of Toronto and its suburbs, will commence operations in August 1956.

River Plate

"Since the close of the financial year, important and far-reaching changes have taken place in the Argentine.

"The most notable development so far is the reinstating of a free market in exchange, which was such an essential preliminary to the recasting of the country's economic policy.

"Dividends blocked and awaiting remittance from the Argentine in respect of past periods amount to a relatively small figure at today's free exchange rate. Dividends and profits earned in periods closing after June 30, 1955, are, under the latest exchange regulations, remittable at the free market rate, but it is impossible to forecast the extent of future remittances, in view of the unsettled and inflationary conditions prevailing and the necessity, in these conditions, to conserve funds for purposes of working capital.

Europe

"Trading conditions generally have remained satisfactory during a year in which competition has been increasing; profits on the whole have been well maintained.

"After a detailed review of the group's other worldwide activities, the statement concluded:—

"Relations with our staff and employees throughout the group continue to be excellent. We feel happy that they have the company's interest at heart, and do not spare themselves in their efforts to promote and expand its business.



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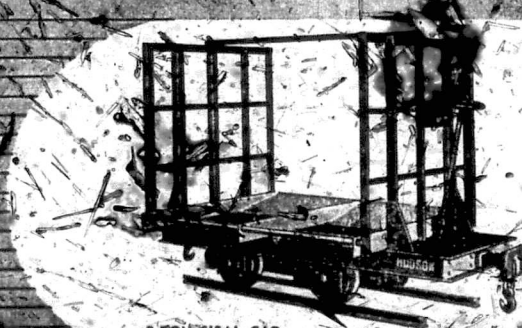
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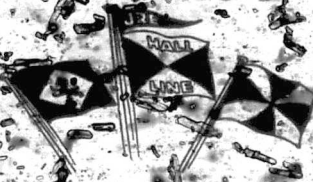


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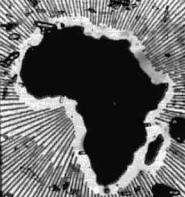
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	871	Uganda Government	878
Notes by the Way	873	Parliament	883
Prospects of Trade in East Africa	875	Letters to the Editor	884
Mau Mau's Depictal Ranka	876	Tanganyika Information Office	886
Labour's Shadow Cabinet	877	Latest Mining News	894
		Company Report	895

Founder and Editor

F. S. JOELSON

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1956

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE WORSE SHOCK to public opinion in East and Central Africa during the past week will have been the news that Mr. Aneurin Bevan, the most powerful personality on the left wing of the Opposition, has been invited by his new leader, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, to concern himself with Colonial affairs in the Socialist "Shadow Cabinet". Political circles have long known that Mr. Bevan wanted to be Secretary of State for the Colonies, and many of his colleagues believe that he expected to be appointed to that office when he resigned from the Ministry of Health in 1949 (at which time the Secretary of State was Mr. Creech Jones, who is now to be associated with him in his new duties). Mr. Attlee was not willing to grant Mr. Bevan his wish, but he has continued to nourish it and a hope, which is now partly realized, despite his recent reiterated attacks on his own party, particularly his leadership under Mr. Gaitskell, whose aim, no doubt, is to curb the indiscipline of the most formidable figure among his ostensible followers. For how long this gifted egocentric will subordinate his pride and prejudice has still to be tested. Meantime he must be expected to attack the Government bitterly on all convenient Colonial issues, for he is one of the most astute parliamentarians in the House of Commons, one of its most vehement and capable debaters, and never more happy than when exercising his powers of invective. A complete change from the technique of Mr. James Griffiths is certain. Fortunately, the Secretary of State who will bear the brunt of Mr. Bevan's onslaughts, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, is himself a bonny fighter, far better informed than his assailant, and possessed of high courage and far better judgment.

Mr. Bevan has yet to devote a speech to Colonial affairs. Domestic issues, especially those on which passion can be aroused, monopolize his attention, often with results which dismay his friends. Some of his interventions must be recalled in order to indicate his attitude of mind, his intemperance, and his lack of balance. Highly emotional as likely to lash out at a colleague as at an opponent, he uses words as weapons, meant to wound. He has called the Tories "vermin", Mr. Herbert Morrison, then his own deputy leader, a "backstairs Tammany Hall politician", Lord Citrine, a fellow Socialist, a "scare-crow", and the Press of the United Kingdom "the most prostituted in the world". A few weeks before the battle of El Alamein he seriously proposed that a Polish or Czech general should command the British Army in the Western Desert; since then was, he asserted, no Briton fit for the job. Not long before the outbreak of war in 1939 he advocated an alliance between his party and the Communists because "it would give the Socialist Party that touch of the devil which it lacks". Two years earlier he had tried to prevent any Socialist support for rearmament against the German menace, and four years after the end of the last war he said that a Conservative victory at the next general election would be tantamount to testing the world. "All the roads are closed except the roads of tyranny and oppression; all the roads are closed except to civil war; all the roads are closed except to the blood path that is the history of mankind". Persuasion is clearly not Mr. Bevan's distinguishing trait.

If the inability to control his tongue demonstrated by the above statements comes to mark his participation in Colonial

matters it may do grievous harm to the Empire, for many immature men active in politics in African and other Dependencies will take at face value the observations of the chosen spokesman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, however outrageous some of them may be. They will not allow a liberal discount for his natural tendency to exaggeration, as is done by all parties in the House of Commons, almost all British newspapers, and many millions of the British public. Vernacular newspapers in Colonial territories will take seriously whatever he may say, and perhaps draw from his words conclusions to which no responsible Government, of whatever political colour, could pay heed. When he visited Japan with a Socialist delegation not many months ago, for instance, Mr. Bevan declared that "we in Great Britain are ashamed of our Imperial past". That was not merely an unconsidered outburst, for *Tribune*, the weekly review which he controls, provides abundant proof that the Bevanites harbour such sentiments—and that they are very ill-informed about the Colonial Empire. Repetition of such an allegation now would be interpreted by many extremist Africans as equivalent to a promise of self-government as soon as the Labour Party can win a general election. If the inordinate ambitions of some of those people are to be curbed for the sake of their own countries, Mr. Bevan will need to exercise an unaccustomed restraint.

Even then his past record will cause acute anxiety in many responsible quarters. His nomination as Shadow Colonial Secretary may discourage recruitment to Her Majesty's Overseas Service and put some check on investment and European settlement in territories under the Colonial Office, the extent to which his appearance on the Colonial scene impedes such desirable developments depending on the assessment by individuals of the likelihood of a change of Government at the next election and the probable influence if his party returns to office. If and when that happens he may have to face the problems of the Colonial Empire and be immersed again in home affairs. One of the curious contradictions in Mr. Bevan is that he, who mistrusts all authority, including that of his own party, insists that Socialism, which is essentially authoritarian, is the only answer to the ills of the world. Another of his illusions is that parliamentary democracy is a panacea. Qualitative democracy, as now

officially accepted by the Government of Kenya, therefore seems extremely unlikely to engage his sympathy. But Mr. Bevan, out of office and at the Colonial Office (if he ever reached that appointment) might be two quite different persons. Some Socialist M.P.s believe that in that event he would be as good an Imperialist as the late Ernest Bevin. They admit, privately, however, that his impulsiveness might at any time wreck good intentions, and that he might not concentrate adequately on Colonial affairs because he is always concerned with manoeuvrings within the party.

For one whose trade is politics and who has been a journalist himself he is surprisingly sensitive to Press criticism, but he can be a genial companion, and civil ser-

"Shadow Ministers" May Be Disappointed

vants who worked closely with him at the Ministry of Health admired his ability as an administrator. Nomination as a Shadow Minister does not, of course, necessarily imply appointment to office if the Opposition becomes the Government. There have been many cases in recent years in which Members of Parliament who had been asked to speak on particular problems were afterwards given portfolios to which their years of study had no relevance. Mr. (now Sir) Winston Churchill seemed to take immense delight in thus upsetting calculations. The thought that what might happen in the case of Mr. Bevan if the Socialists attained power might meanwhile enable responsible Colonial leaders who would be wise, however, to note the possibility that they may have to deal a few years hence with the turbulent, prejudiced personality.

The Queen on High Standards Material Progress Is Not Enough

THE QUEEN'S farewell broadcast before she left Nigeria last week for London contained passages which are as applicable to East and Central Africa as to West Africa as the following extracts show.

"Material progress is not enough. It is just as important that the conduct of our everyday life, in business, in industry, in the public service, and in Government, should come even closer to the ideals of honesty, integrity, and justice. Unless we maintain such standards the benefits of science and technology cannot be enjoyed.

"I want to say a special word to the members of the Overseas Civil Service. In these changing times some of you are facing special problems and anxieties. But you still have a vital part to play in the development of this great country. I have greatly admired the work you are doing and the courage and unselfish devotion you bring to it. In serving my people in Nigeria you are truly serving me, and I shall take a close interest in your future welfare."

Notes By The Way

Deer's Borrowing

THE INCREASE in the Bank rate from 4½% to 5½%, the highest level for 25 years, is an indication of the Government's much belated decision to take firm action against inflation. Many leaders in the City of London advocated such a rise some months or more ago, in order to demoralize unmistakably to the whole world, and particularly to all sections of the community in this country, the position, which has become critical, a truth shrouded from millions of people by the fact that they have never previously received such high wages. For both psychological and practical reasons, the new rate is almost certain to be maintained for some months, despite the manifest disadvantages of thus adding to the cost of financing the public debt, including overseas debts, and other essential operations. Colonial borrowers on the London market, whether for Government or local authority purposes or for industrial or other development projects, must, of course, now pay more for the funds obtained, and the effect upon the East and Central African territories will inevitably be considerable if the policy of austerity has to be continued for any long period.

Money for Imperial Development

HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF POUNDS will have to be raised, largely in London, for the Karoo hydro-electric scheme and other power projects, the needs of the East African and Rhodesian Governments, and the development programmes already announced by the Governments, the establishment and expansion of manufacturing industries, and large-scale mining, the reclamation of some plantation crops, especially tea, and many other vital enterprises, most of them small, but together representing a colossal investment of capital. The first impulse, as a result of which there has been to lament the higher interest charges, is the tougher financial policy now introduced in the United Kingdom, should be coupled with drastic economies in expenditure by the Government and local authorities, being the consideration of raising the annual sum available for investment in the Commonwealth and Empire. The Bank, lately Chancellor of the Exchequer, has said that at least £300m. a year should be provided for that purpose. It is to be hoped that the new Chancellor will be able to meet very much in excess of the maintenance of Britain's position in the world depends upon, reading to "promote progress in the Queen's overseas dominions."

Kenya's New Loan

UNDERWRITERS OF LOANS issued in London for East and Central African Governments have had a most unfortunate experience during the past year or so, in no case because the territory concerned sought to borrow beyond its obvious credit-worthiness, or because the terms were unsatisfactory when they were agreed between the Crown Agents and the representatives of the borrower, but because political factors upset market sentiment in the few days between completion of the underwriting and the opening of the lists. That is what happened last week when Kenya's new 5% stock, issued in 1955 and redeemable between 1978 and 1982, was offered to the public. It was for the small sum of £10m., but the underwriters were left with 87% of their commitments.

Unfavourable Factors

ON THE DAY on which the lists opened and closed there was a general fall on the Stock Exchange, the British Government securities index dropping almost a full point, 31% War Loan receding to a new low record of 71, and the industrial ordinary share index relapsing 2.6 points to 174.3, a level in mid-October of the year before last. It was to be seen, therefore, that conditions were highly unfavourable, primarily as a result of the very unsatisfactory balance of payments, which had led to a rise in the bank rate, and the expectation that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would quickly impose other disinflationary steps, which he had mentioned in a speech.

Retreat to Reality

THESE BASIC FACTS, quite extraneous to the loan itself, should be made clear for some people who lose no opportunity of casting doubts upon the present and future stability of Kenya will not miss the clues suggesting that the City of London has had insufficient faith to finance even this small additional measure of assistance for the Colony. A more inaccurate interpretation it would be difficult to invent. The real reason for the unfortunate result, that an accumulation of adverse factors is at large, last reducing the stress of optimism, that the stock and share prices to levels which were almost unobtainable, and from which further retreat is more likely than not. That the underwriters would have to take up part of their commitments was expected; that the proportion should be so high is, of course, disappointing. Their experience ought to be noted and remembered by the queer folk who persuade themselves that underwriting commissions are tantamount to money for nothing.

News by Headlines

THE HISTORY of the news of course indicate the nature of the story by headlines which, in the case of the Kingdom of Britain, may sometimes have a recognizable connexion with the report itself. Though at least 95% of the population in this country do not tolerate deliberate misrepresentation, even the most casual may err, sometimes under pressure, and it is hardly inadequate time to review the news, and to become a fool, can have a significant effect on the country, that in the minds of the latter when he selects them. Last week, for instance, East Africa and Rhodesia used the heading "Further Aid for Kenya" in their Lennox-Boyd's statement that in the new financial year H.M. Government would make to Kenya a free grant of £4m. and an interest-free loan of £2m. While that issue was being printed, one of the most reputable newspapers in the world gave to the same statement the heading "Less Aid to Kenya" on the ground that the £2m. will be less than the promise made in respect of the current year, for which there was a guarantee of £14m. (though the amount drawn will probably not exceed £10m.)

Aiding Kenya

SO BOTH HEADLINES were fully justified, though they suggested diametrically opposite circumstances. I am unrepentant, and still prefer the "Further Aid" title, not least because "Less Aid" rather suggests that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Government

of State have been less generous than Kenya's position requires. The fact is that there is less need for assistance now than a year ago, largely because Kenya's revenue has been unexpectedly buoyant, especially from customs duties and income tax, with the consequence that the Minister of Finance has not had to ask for so large a sum. If he had had to seek a much higher amount, however, the fact that the United Kingdom's offer of £14m. was not fully drawn in the past year would have been a strong argument for generosity on the part of the U.K. negotiators. They and Mr. Vasey are to be congratulated on the mutually fair conclusion to their talks. Last year Kenya did not take up the loan portion of the aid promised. My guess is that in 1956-57 she will be expected to take the interest-free loan, before which the fair-gram and quite rightly, for the United Kingdom taxpayer has borne a great part of the cost of the Kikuyu rebellion.

Sir Eildred Hitchcock

SIR EILDRED HITCHCOCK'S annual statement to the shareholders of the leading sisal producing group in the Empire and the largest private enterprise employers in East Africa deserves to be read by all who are interested in the general affairs of those territories for he again blends with his review of matters of domestic concern interesting comments on a number of general topics. I cannot recall that the head of any great plantation group has ever before discussed in his annual address the fish-eating habits of African birds and the affections of elephants or referred with provocative familiarity to the prospects of invasion by tercodiles. It is an engaging form of unconventionality which would add to the interest of the company report column of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA if other business leaders could be persuaded to emulate.

Brownie Dr. Leisner

THE EAST AFRICAN GOVERNMENT, Sir Eildred points out, have remained unshaken by the salutary advice of the Royal Commission that the economic development of the indigenous peoples will be retarded unless there is greater encouragement for immigrants and that Africans should not least because "the great majority of Africans prefer leisure to money, no matter what the wages" are available when once a low standard of wage has been reached with the consequence that any increase in the wage rate normally results in a corresponding fall in output. That is the considered verdict of one of the largest employers of labour in the Colon of Africa, one whose record over decades demonstrates his fair treatment of African employees and who presided the sisal industry of Tanganyika as a head employer generally in East Africa in substantially increasing African wages.

Poor Substitute

HE HAS CONGRATULATED THE WAY we give personal encouragement to African who have shown ability, energy and the ambition to advance above their fellows and it would be well if the experience of this handful of successful immigrants were pondered by the bulk of the group of lethargic theists in the country who do not care about the mass of Africans who are the women with dark skins. The only hope of the African would make the country a better place who feels affection for him would be to give the encouragement to occur. It would be to encourage the African to his natural gifts, his natural hospitality, his inbred courtesy and his innate loyalty to established authority. One of the unhappy results of the precocious and accidental rise of a small number of African malcontents is to cast a gloom upon the scene of these attractive

qualities. Large doses of our vaunted "democracy" would be a poor substitute for such characteristics.

Un-diplomatic Diplomat

MR. GOPALA MENON, Commissioner of the Government of India in East Africa, who is about to leave Nairobi to take up an appointment as Consul General for India in New York is reported by the *Uganda Argus* to have told a meeting of Asians in Mbarara that "the Uganda of the future would be an independent African country like the Sudan and Ethiopia". If that report is accurate, Mr. Menon should have been told officially that he had expressed himself most unfortunately. A representative of India ought not to speculate in public about the constitutional future of any territory to which he is accredited, and in particular, he should not express opinions on any such matter which are flagrantly at variance with official British policy. Her Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom, both Conservative and Socialist, have declared that their aim is to advance Colonial territories towards self-government within the Commonwealth, most certainly not as independent countries outside the Commonwealth, as are the Sudan and Ethiopia. What would Mr. Menon think if an Australian or Canadian representative in India or Pakistan participated in the controversies between these two parts of the old Indian Empire? If he would resent such un-diplomatic conduct, he may reflect that he was equally at fault in making such remarks in Uganda.

Universal Suffrage

EVERY ADULT AFRICAN should be given the vote according to the Uganda African National Congress, similar bodies in the other territories, the Kenya Federation of Labour and all informed Imperialists in his country are strongly imagining that most Africans greet each new fringing of the sun with lamentations that they are not yet on the voters' roll. Why has the speaker-one vote brigade to say about the Muganda who recently offered to sell three banyankole for experimental purposes to the Virus Research Institute in Uganda at £200 a head? Would they deny him the franchise for so trifling a pecuniary loss? He would earn black marks in the eyes of some of them, no doubt, for being a firm supporter of the idea of tribal solidarity, for when a Muganda sub-inspector of Police came to arrest him he asked: "Why do you arrest me since we are both Baganda?" But if some politicians in Great Britain had their way millions of Africans who still await tribal attachment before truth of justice would be enfranchised.

Bad Old Habit Abandoned

AT LONG, LONG LAST, I happen to know, as a direct result of repeated comment in these Notes, the Kenya *Hansard* has begun to follow the normal practice of identifying the official spokesmen whom it reports. One of the old systems, the one of February 14 would have been merely that the Minister for Education, when the *Hansard* had said something or other and perhaps not only earlier in 20 of publications dealing with East Africa would have known that the reference was to Mr. Butts. Now the *Hansard* chronicles what the Minister for Education, Labour and Lands (Mr. Courts) said on the 17th W. Y. M. Clerk of the Council. I suspect, especially, to welcome change.

"I am very pleased by the keen interest shown by Union industrialists who are seriously considering establishing small scale factories in the federation," Mr. F. Gordon Harper, who is touring South Africa to persuade businessmen to branch out in East Africa,

Trade Prospects for Great Britain in East Africa

Mr. R. S. Legge's Address to the Institute of Export

MR. R. S. LEGGE addressed the Institute of Export in London last week on "Trading Conditions in East Africa."

He pointed out that Kenya's imports now cost about £60m. annually though her exports are valued at only £30m., that Uganda's imports run at about £25m. whereas the exports are worth rather more than £40m. and that there is a closer balance in the case of Tanganyika Territory, with exports of £60m. and imports of approximately £32m.

Exports from the United Kingdom to Kenya have a value of some £27m., to Tanganyika of £13½m., and to Uganda of £11m. Their respective exports to Great Britain in 1955 amounted at £21m., £12½m. and £13m.

When he lived in Kenya Mr. Legge was a member of the Ports Advisory Council, and his comments on the problems of East Africa were therefore those of one who had made a close study of such questions on the spot.

He expressed the view that the port facilities available at Mombasa bear comparison with those of most other ports in the world and that recent troubles had arisen in the main from a sudden growth of traffic at a time when there was inadequate delay by United Kingdom manufacturers in supplying the locomotives and rolling-stock required to carry merchandise up-country, orders for which had been placed in good time.

Tribute to East African Railways

On this subject Mr. Legge said, *inter alia*:

"Since 1920 the East African Railways have given an excellent service, but I submit that they have been and still are being unnecessarily handicapped by a niggardly and late allowance for capital development and replacements. Their efforts during the two world wars cannot be over-estimated, and I do not lay current troubles at the doors of the administration. Engines and rolling-stock were ordered as soon as possible, but deliveries were delayed for years beyond the original promises, which were already tardy. Had the rolling-stock delivery programme been anything like maintained by the suppliers, the recent port delays might have been largely avoided."

Vessels arriving at Kilindini considerably exceeded the berthing available and had very long waits running into weeks; the record was a 63-day wait. Long-term arrangements were in hand for some short-term and exceptional measures were essential, and the Mombasa Phasing Committee therefore came into existence.

It is a gentlemen's agreement to control the tonnage of vessels and tonnage to meet the capacity available in the port, taking fully into account the economic life of the community. The Committee estimates and controls what shall be handled from anywhere overseas for delivery in a particular month at the port, the tonnage being divided among the areas concerned on an agreed basis.

Side by side with the basic phased tonnage is the registration system, designed for this country. It is a gentlemen's institution, and myself. It originated in 1942 when cargoes were piling up, no vessels could be secured, and a great waste of labour and materials was inevitable. Thanks to the help afforded me by Sir Patrick Hannon and his connections with the Board of Trade, a system of priority and essentiality came into being, and that has become the current registration system.

It requires a shipper, with a definite order and ready to dispatch to lodge the details with the register of the port to select a cargo to be withdrawn from the register in turn as vessels receive their allotment, and he gives a call-up forward notice. Initially the delays were a few months, but at the moment they are 18 months. There have been special arrangements for awkward but essential commodities such as cement and vehicles, and an exceptional arrangement for the Governments as the result of the Kenya emergency and for rolling-stock. A sponsorship system exists in the territories, and importers can make application locally for special treatment.

Unduly Heavy Government Cargoes

"At one time the sponsored cargoes were enough to fill every sailing for months ahead. Then it was arranged that sponsored cargoes should not exceed 50% of the total commercial cargo listed on any month so as to keep the registers moving. Much more could have been done to alleviate the troubles if the Governments had agreed to have all their shipments put on the register and had sought sponsorship only for those items which were essential. A good deal of what went forward as priority cargo simply because it was ordered by a Government department, was not essential and could have waited."

Government has taken up an unduly large proportion of the tonnage through Mombasa, and it is tragic that imports of sugar should have run into a material amount (tonnage though East Africa is one of the best sugar growing areas in the world). In fact, East Africa had to continue sugar rationing for its population longer than we did in this country.

Registration has been the fairest way of handling the emergency. Given certain practicable safeguards I think it could be ended in the very near future. If it is remembered that those engaged in the trade have been obliged to think in terms of requirements two years ahead and order accordingly, you will appreciate that it has been put on British trade to the territories—and British trade only. No other part of the world has had to wait so long for shipment.

I deplore suggestions that the Phasing Committee could be abolished, for that would put us back where we were four years ago. Until the port can handle all the cargo the could normally expect to receive without restrictions and undue delay in the ground of vessels it is essential to maintain some form of control on arrivals.

If the basic phased tonnage can be maintained at over 200,000 tons a month, they will meet the real requirements of Kenya and Uganda. For the first eight months of 1955 the average was some 38,000 tons, and from September to December it fell to 57,500 tons. For the first four months of 1956 it will average 162,500 tons, which on current allotment gives something over 250,000 tons for the U.K. Since the register shows 446,700 tons, that represents 18 months' shipments.

Certainly the shipping position has driven away some capital investment that will not wait 18 months to come to fruition. Devices which have been employed to accelerate the arrival of shipments, one result being to increase the congestion in the register, which is still acute. There have been abuses of the register, and it was a pity that no sure means existed of penalising offenders. They did a great disservice to the export trade.

East African Office in London

Mr. Legge paid a warm tribute to the East African Office in London, saying that it had a most loyal and efficient staff, whose work was too frequently underestimated, mainly, as usual, by those who are unfamiliar with the amount of work they do.

He emphasized the importance of adequate visits by British exporters, condemning the too prevalent practice of spending a few days in Nairobi and then declaring that the business is done, then, and a right to constitute himself an authority on East Africa and its trade.

The African said the speaker emphatically did not want cheap and shoddy goods; he had a sound appreciation of quality and was prepared to pay for it. That was Great Britain's opportunity. But her manufacturers must study the markets closely and advertise their products more efficiently and more consistently.

Now Only 1,800 in Mau Mau Gangs

Held Together by Witch-Doctors

Lieut. General G. M. LATHBURY, G.O.C. East Africa, said last week that G.H.Q. estimated the present strength of the Mau Mau gangs at about 1,800, and that the gangs were being held together in the forests by many powerful witch-doctors, who played an important part in the life of the terrorists, telling them that the end of their activity was approaching and that they would therefore be well advised to stay in the forest.

Most of the major Kikuyu gang-leaders had a long list of crimes, and feared that they would be hanged or imprisoned for life if they surrendered, said General Lathbury, who was replying to questions put to him by the *East African Standard*. Of about 2,300 who had already surrendered 42% were Kikuyu, 35% Meru, and the rest Embu. Of the terrorists still at large it was estimated that about 1,450 were Kikuyu, 200 Embu, and 150 Meru.

Elimination Rate

The recent rate of elimination had been rather more than 200 a month, primarily as a result of the employment of highly trained and specialized combat tracker teams. There were constant experiments with new ideas and techniques.

Active recruiting by the Mau Mau gangs had ceased, and oath-taking ceremonies were now infrequent.

In spite of all the forces involved, said General Lathbury, the greatest factor in determining whether or not active terrorism is to continue in the tribal reserves is the attitude of the people themselves. The overall picture indicates a definite change of attitude, if not one of heart.

General Lathbury said last week in his message to the District Commission at Meru at the end of 26 days of special operations in the forest south-west of Mount Kenya that the strength of the terrorists in Meru had become reduced to what it was no longer a military problem, and that the King's African Rifles could therefore be withdrawn. The G.O.C. considered that the administration and the police could, with the cooperation of the people, eliminate the few remaining gangsters.

In two recent operations 38 terrorists were killed and 23 surrendered.

Only one of the nine Mau Mau convicts who escaped early this month from an island in Lake Victoria is still at large.

Operation Bulrush

Strongly worded comment on "Operation Bulrush" has been widespread in Kenya and among East Africans in the United Kingdom. *Cardour* has now published this sharp editorial note:

"Take the 'Battle of the Gap' in Normandy, the Battle of El Alamein, multiply the total by the sum of Ypres, Verdun and the Battle of the Somme, and the result will be the kind of impression of prodigious military activity given by the lamentable Kenya authorities while conducting their fanastically over-boosted Operation Bulrush. Such were the reports that after day four nearly a month that newspaper readers might have been forgiven for believing that one of the decisive battles of the world has been fought.

What did it amount to? A gang of 60 Mau Mau, at great cost, had been surrounded in the Naivasha swamps. The military spokesmen prepared public opinion for a mighty victory. Then, after all the effort and the bragging, 40 of the 60 escaped.

The Command-in-Chief of the British Forces nevertheless issued a message of congratulation to all concerned, proudly claiming that 30% of the gang had been accounted for. Thirty per cent, of course, sounds much better than 20 bedraggled Mau Mau.

Would it not be more dignified, and more in keeping with British tradition, if the military authorities in Kenya kept a sense of proportion, to say nothing of saving their breaths before crowing about them? They are making the British name ridiculous.

Finances of Somaliland Protectorate

New Scheme of Financial Control

WHITE PAPER (Cited) Grants-in-aid of the Administration of the Somaliland Protectorate (Cmd. 9633, 1955) has announced a new scheme of financial control which, while enabling the safeguards provided by the ordinary procedure to continue unimpaired, will convey to the Somali members of the new Legislative Council some effective responsibility for financial matters, since political advancement without financial responsibilities will achieve very little.

The essential features of the new arrangements are—
(1) The newly established legislature will have a direct involvement to concern itself with the financial affairs of the territory, and there will be a direct connexion between local fiscal endeavour and achievements in those services of which public attention is at present the most concentrated and where expenditure increases in the near future are the greatest.

(2) A reserve fund (General Purpose Balance Account) will be created. Its size will be determined in the light of experience of the working of the present arrangements and will depend largely on local efforts to increase revenue. The fund is designed to discourage the habit of complete reliance on grant-in-aid to meet unforeseen calls or temporary shortfalls in revenue, and thus to build up a sense of financial self-reliance.

Quarterly Grants

(3) The existing control established by the ordinary procedure will continue unimpaired over the whole of the territorial budget, both aided and unaided. The issue of grant-in-aid will not take the form of a block grant, but will continue to be made as a result of the basis of quarterly estimates submitted by the Somaliland Government of its cash requirements in the ensuing quarter.

(4) The reserve fund will be drawn on only for specific purposes, and disbursements from it will be subject to the approval of the Director of the territory.

(The total territorial expenditure in the period covered by grants-in-aid in brackets) for the past seven years have been: 1949-50, £1,077,000 (£750,000); 1950-51, £1,038,000 (£637,000); 1951-52, £1,097,000 (£567,000); 1952-53, £1,038,000 (£580,000); 1953-54, £1,054,000 (£414,000); 1954-55, £1,090,000 (£404,000); and estimated 1955-56, £1,240,000 (£610,000).

These figures do not include expenditure on the Somali Scouts, met entirely from U.K. funds, and from April 1, 1950, to March 31, 1955, amounting to £1,274,780; grants for schemes made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts amounting to £539,942 in the period from April 1, 1949 to March 31, 1955.

Kikuyu Rebellion Cost £30m

TO THE END OF DECEMBER the emergency in Kenya—this is to say the Kikuyu rebellion—had cost the Government of the country £30,065,000, according to a statement made in the Legislative Council last week. Extra police services have entailed expenditure of more than £9m., the prisons department has required an additional £6m., and expanded administrative services in the troubled areas have cost upwards of £2m. The charge to Kenya for the Royal Air Force was almost £41m. to June last, when the aircraft were withdrawn.

Statements Worth Noting

Colonial employers have discovered the importance of good working conditions and are spending more on houses, on training [white] foremen, on improving productivity, and on maintaining good relations. There has been a revolution in the status of Colonial labour. Indeed, many unions are now the victims of their own success—Professor Arthur Lewis, broadcasting on "Colonial Labour in Transition".

"Our customers overseas cannot understand why 10 years after the war many United Kingdom companies are unable to quote firm prices"—Sir Graham Hayman, president of the Federation of British Industries.

Dominion Party's Policy Repudiation of Racial Partnership

THE NEW DOMINION PARTY in the Federation declared in a policy statement issued on Sunday that it completely repudiates the principle of racial partnership advocated by the Federal Party, and enshrined in the Federal Constitution. It advocates European political control for the foreseeable future, and considers that the way to harmony lies in giving each population group an opportunity to develop separately.

The party, which wants separate voters' rolls, pledges itself to work for the early attainment of self-government for Northern Rhodesia and Dominion status for the Federation, and favours large-scale immigration, but of Europeans only.

The Dominion Party is composed of all the Opposition splinter groups in the Federation except Mr. van Radden's Commonwealth Party. Its leaders are all prominent in the territorial administration sphere. Three sit in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament—Mr. S. E. Aitken (Commonwealth), Mr. Jack Keene (Independent Labour), and Mr. P. Williams (Independent), the leading representative in Northern Rhodesia as Mr. John Gaunt's independent member of the Legislative Council.

The new party will fight territorial and Federal elections, and has selected Mr. Williams as its candidate in the forthcoming Federal by-election at Sebakewe.

Southern Rhodesia Cabinet Reshuffle Membership Reduced from Six to Five

THE RECENT RESIGNATION of Mr. G. Davenport, Minister of Mines, Lands and Surveys has caused a major Cabinet reshuffle in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. S. Cardell-Todd has now become Minister of Native Education as well as Prime Minister and Minister of Labour. Mr. P. B. Foster, Minister of Lands, is now also Minister of Home Affairs, from which Native Education has been severed. The Ministry of Mines has gone to Mr. C. H. Hatty, who already held the Treasury portfolio. The new Minister of Surveys is Mr. G. Ellman-Brown, who retains the Ministries of Roads and Road Traffic, Bridgeway and Housing. Mr. A. R. W. Stumbles remains Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs.

Mr. Davenport, a mining engineer, had been Minister of Mines since his election to Parliament in 1946. He had also held the portfolios of Public Works, Industry, Education, and Defence. He was at one time president of the Chamber of Mines.

Letters from Rhodes

TEN LETTERS written by Cecil Rhodes between 1883 and 1894 have been acquired by the Central African Archives at a sale at Sotheby's, London. They were an' to Sir Sydney Shippard, then Administrator of British Bechuanaland, and deal with the question of expansion into the "Far North." Discussing the letters, Mr. V. W. Hilfer, the chief archivist, said in an interview: "They throw interesting insights on the relations between Rhodes and Shippard and the High Commissioner, as well as the Imperial Government. They show the importance attached by Rhodes to Matabeleland as a further stepping-stone to the countries beyond the Zambezi, and his fears, expressed as early as 1885, that the Germans might step in to cut Britain off from access to the inland. Rhodes was continuously worried too lest adventurers might acquire the mineral rights of Lobengula's dominions, leaving any future Government without revenue and making it impossible for the financial interests associated with him to shoulder the burdens of government in the north on behalf of the Imperial Power."

Mr. Aneurin Bevan and the Colonies Labour Party's "Shadow Cabinet"

MR. ANEURIN BEVAN has been made responsible for Colonial matters in the Socialist "Shadow Cabinet".

This duty had hitherto fallen upon Mr. James Griffiths, the last Labour Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has recently been elected Deputy Leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party. He was assisted by Mr. A. Creech-Jones, who will now help Mr. Bevan.

The allocation of responsibility for special subjects among members of the Opposition front bench for the remainder of the present Parliamentary session affects a number of members who have taken special interest in East and Central African affairs, as will be seen from the following abbreviated list.

COLONIAL OFFICE: Mr. Aneurin Bevan and Mr. A. Creech-Jones.

COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS: Mr. A. Creech-Jones, who has visited many parts of East, Central and West Africa.

DEFENCE: Mr. R. R. James, who has had several visits to East and Central Africa.

ARMY MINISTRY: Mr. Geoffrey de Freitas, who served in the R.A.F. in East Africa for a time during the last war.

WAR OFFICE: Mr. John Strachey, who visited East Africa on several occasions, when as Minister of Food, he was responsible for the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika.

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY: Mr. George Brown, who visited Kenya some years ago. He also shares responsibility for Labour and National Service matters with a colleague.

PENSIONS AND NATIONAL INSURANCE: Mr. H. A. Morgan, who visited East, Central, and South Africa while the last Labour Government was in office.

POST OFFICE: Mr. R. Hobson, who visited Kenya and takes a close interest in East and Central African affairs, shares the responsibility with Mr. Ness Edwards.

TREASURY AND BOARD OF TRADE: Mr. H. Wilson, Mr. Douglas Jay, Mr. G. D. Nye, who has visited Rhodesia, and Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walker, (who was the last Socialist Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations).

[Comment on the appointment of Mr. Aneurin Bevan appears in Matters of Moment.]

Partnership in Central Africa "Dangerous Humbug", Says Sir S. Luce-Browne

IN A LETTER to the *Manchester Guardian* Sir Stewart Gore-Browne has stated that those who live in Central Africa know very well that partnership, at least at the moment, is at best a pious hope; at worst a disingenuous myth propagated for political purposes.

"Native policy in Southern Rhodesia", he continued, "is and always has been one of beneficent autocracy. It had policy either in its day (but hardly suited to the times in which we live), while that of the two Protectorates is still paternal bureaucracy, imposed on a subject people and directed by Europeans. To describe either of these two policies, however expedient they may be considered for the time being, as experiments in partnership is sheer humbug, and dangerous humbug at that."

"We are always being told that one of the most urgent needs of the day for Europeans in Africa is to retain or rather regain the confidence of Africans, and the sooner the partnership myth is dropped the better. It will be time enough to revive it when something has been done about the colour bar, meaning discrimination against individuals on account of the colour of their skins."

"Partnership between races is a fine ideal, perhaps a finer one, but nothing is gained and much is lost by pretending that either one or the other is being attempted when actually nothing of the sort is happening."

"It is a melancholy reflection that much of the magnificent work done by the British Empire in the past has been lost through two of our national failings, hypocrisy and arrogance. It is always advisable for the ruling power to avoid inspiring an inferiority complex if it can. The Athenians and the British, who were both careless about this, have suffered the relentless retribution. But even at this late hour we do not seem able to learn this particular lesson."

Buganda Government Policy

Statement by Minister

THE MINISTERS of what is now called the Kabaka's Government in Buganda have issued a long statement of policy, from which the following extracts are taken.

Technical Training.—Because there will be constitutional changes in six years after the signing of the Buganda Agreement in 1955, the Ministry of Education will send many people to England, India, and America to receive technical education. It is planned to have many people after six years who have received technical education.

It is also planned to give, as many people as possible technical training in Buganda, because in every advanced country it is people who have received technical education who form the middle class. Below them there are the people who have received primary education, above them are those who received college education. The strength and greatness of a country depends on this middle class. It is such people who are usually able to work on their own.

India Cheaper

Studies Abroad.—Because the Kabaka's Government has insufficient funds after deducting the money required for education in Buganda, students will be sent to Indian universities to obtain degrees and diplomas. The charges in India are not as high as those in Britain and America where a lot of money is needed to transport students. This will be done to prepare ourselves for the new changes after six years; but it does not mean that the number of students sent to Britain will be reduced.

Scholarships.—The Protectorate Government has set aside much money for overseas bursaries and scholarships. The Kabaka's Government will request the British Government to give it a certain amount of that money in order to enable it to send its students overseas to be trained for possible positions in the Kabaka's Government in six years, for if it would have been impossible for the Protectorate Government to think of raising the standards of its service in preparation for the changes in six years without helping with that money Native Governments which are co-operating in setting up an Uganda Government. The Kabaka's Government trusts that the Protectorate Government will not fail to do the reasons behind this request.

Teaching.—The Ministry of Education will see to it that those schools which receive Government grants encourage the teaching of spiritual values (this includes the teachers' morals in these schools), every school according to its religion. The teaching of cultural subjects will also be encouraged. Another important matter will be great attention to the teaching of English in primary schools.

Collective Farming

Collective Farming.—Because shortage of labour is increasing, the Kabaka's Government will try to encourage people in sparsely populated areas to start collective farming. This will help them in cultivating large areas without employing labourers. Tractors will be more useful to such farmers. This department will do all that it can to help farmers raise the standard of their crops so that they may be able to compete in world markets.

Annual Husbandry.—Most of the meat which we eat in Buganda comes from cows and Karamoja. Steps will be taken to help Buganda in every way financially to enable them to develop animal husbandry, to get meat and milk, etc., which will be sufficient for the country's needs.

People will be encouraged to set up stockades, so as to prevent disease which are brought about by feeding many heads together. We shall advise herdsmen to have different pastures for animals intended for eating and for producing milk.

Prices.—The Kabaka's Government will always consider prices paid to the Kabaka's people to see that they are fair compared with world prices.

Prisons.—Prisoners in Buganda Government prisons will be employed on works that will bring money to the Government and save its money.

British and Commonwealth Shipping Co.

Directors for Three Cos. in Group

THE DIRECTORS of British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., which now comprise the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., and Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., have appointed four more directors of the Clan Line and two more directors of the Union-Castle Line to join their boards. They are Mr. Robin Cayzer (Clan), Mr. Bernard G. C. Cayzer (Clan), Mr. Anthony Cayzer (Clan), Mr. James G. Dunsday (Clan), Sir George Erskine (Union-Castle), and Mr. Francis C. Howard (Union-Castle).

The board has now seven Clan Line and four Union-Castle directors, with Lord Rotherwick (Clan Chairman) as chairman and Sir George Christopher (Union-Castle chairman) as deputy chairman.

It is proposed to appoint Sir George Christopher and Mr. John S. Bevan (deputy managing director of Union-Castle Company) to the Clan Line board.

Lord Rotherwick is to join the Union-Castle board and become deputy chairman, and Sir Nicholas Cayzer, Mr. Robin Cayzer, Mr. V. G. Dunsday, and Mr. F. H. Kenyon are to be appointed to the Union-Castle board from which Sir Campbell Stuart, the deputy chairman, has resigned.

Sudan and the United Nations

ALL THE 11 MEMBERS of the Security Council of the United Nations spoke in favour of the admission of the Sudan to U.N.O. when the question of the new republic for membership was put. It was decided not to refer the application to a special committee, as is normal, but to recommend it for acceptance by the next meeting of the General Assembly. The representative of the British Government expressed conviction that the Sudan is capable of shouldering the international organization's responsibilities; the French delegate welcomed the Sudan because her people had shown a spirit of freedom, void of tendencies towards destructive propaganda; but the representative of Soviet Russia, who was in the chair, could not neglect the opportunity of asserting that it was "imperative for the Sudan to liquidate the heavy legacy left behind by colonialism."

The Queen's Own Nigeria Regiment

THE QUEEN'S DECISION that the Nigeria Regiment should henceforth be called the Queen's Own Nigeria Regiment will be welcomed in East and Central Africa for the Nigerians gave excellent service in East Africa in the 1918 war, when the 2nd Battalion especially distinguished itself at Nyangata, where in the last of the Nigerian Brigade led the advance from the Inba River to Addis Ababa. Many Rhodesians served as officers and N.C.O.s with the Nigerians in West Africa, Ethiopia and Burma.

Royal Visit to Game Park

TO COMMEMORATE the visit of the Queen Elizabeth, Duke of Edinburgh, to the Queen Elizabeth National Park, Uganda, two plaques are to be placed in a pavilion at Kiko, one of eight miles from Katunguru on the Fort Portal Road. The pavilion will be built on the site at which the Mt.ama of Toro sent the royal address and gifts. One plaque shows a map of the park, the royal route and will bear the date of the visit. The other bears an inscription and the date of the visit. The plaques have been seen by the Queen.

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PERSONALIA

Mr. B. G. PATER, a Bantu, Nyasaland, has arrived in England.

Mr. SAMUEL and LADY MILNE have returned from their visit to Southern Africa.

MR. ELDRED HURLOCK has arrived in London from Tanganyika on a short visit.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL HEDGES has been appointed editor of the *Nyankata Times*.

MR. ROY LEWIS has returned to London from his visit to Central and East Africa.

Mr. C. G. BOYD has been accepted as chairman of the South Insurances Galleries, Capetown, Ltd.

CAPTAIN R. J. F. has been appointed chairman of the Manica Trading Co., Ltd. in visiting Central Africa.

Mr. WALTER WALL, a member of the staff of Rail Brothers, Ltd., has been appointed a director.

Mr. G. W. HOBBS, General Secretary of Nyasaland, sailed in the CARNARY, G. L. L. on Thursday.

MR. B. H. F. FERGUSON has been admitted a Fellow of the City of London through the Horwath Company.

MR. T. L. F. WILSON, speaker of the Federal House of Assembly, has finished his visit to the Copperbelt for 10 years.

Mr. C. G. W. CLASHARD, P.C. of the Northern Province of Nyasaland, is shortly due in this country on leave.

MR. G. C. REE has been elected chairman of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. S. J. HARRIS as vice-president.

MR. SCOTLAND HORTON has been elected a director of Fisons, Ltd., who have substantial East and Central African interests.

Mr. RALPH LEWIS is now temporary secretary of the Nyasaland Appeal Fund.

Mr. ALLPRESS has resigned.

Mr. R. K. BLOOM has been accepted as Mayor of the Council for the period of Mr. NEWMAN CLARK'S absence from the Colony.

Mr. G. H. HARRIS, formerly regional medical officer for Malawi, has been appointed the medical officer in Karonga for the Northern Health Medical Board.

Mr. D. G. HARRISON is to represent the Uganda Cotton Association on the executive council of the Joint East and Central Africa Board, vice Mr. CHRISTOPHER HOLLAND-MARTIN.

Mr. JAMES MILNE has been appointed a director of Nyasaland Railways, East and Trans-Zambesia Railways, Ltd. for a further year. He represents the Government of Nyasaland on the board.

Mr. J. F. BOWEN, of the Federal Ministry of External Affairs, has been appointed Commissioner for East Africa, to replace Mr. ANKINSEY, who is returning to Salisbury to take up his duties as Secretary in the Ministry.

Mr. J. THOMSON, a member of the late Mr. Vernon Harcourt's firm, was chairman of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company from 1920 to 1953, has resigned the chairmanship of King George V Union-Castle Steamship Company.

MR. DAVID WILLIAMS, who served in East Africa during the last war, and is now in West Africa, is to speak on "Uganda Today" at a meeting of the Royal African and Royal Colonial Societies in London at 4.15 on March 1.

Miss H. A. LINDSEY STEWART has finished her portrait of the Governor-General of the Federation, depicted for the Central African Postal Association, in a show, LORD JEWELL in white tropical uniform, wearing the sash of the Bath.

MISS LUTHA MACKENZIE, who has been blind since she was 10, is the first blind woman in the British Empire to be elected a member of the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Council. She was elected in 1954. She was herself blind from 1914.

Mrs. J. H. FLETCHER, Deputy Director of Water Development and Progress in Northern Rhodesia, has returned to her country. She intends to visit Lusaka. Mr. Fletcher served for 20 years in India before coming to Northern Rhodesia in 1949.

THE REV. R. G. M. CALDERWOOD was reported last week to have been elected to the 1956 order of the General Assembly of the Protestant Church of East Africa. THE REV. DAVID STEIN and the REV. JAMES MATHONG were elected clerk to the assembly.

MR. SAMUEL TURNER, former chairman of Turner & Newall, Ltd., in company with great Rhodesian interests, netted £1,08,000, on which a death duty of £31,507 has been paid. Lady Turner has said that her husband gave more than one-tenth of his income to charity.

MR. SOLOMON ZIPPE, an agent manager, has stated that he will be an independent candidate in the forthcoming election caused by the resignation of Mr. J. R. DENDY YOUNG on his appointment to the Board of Southern Rhodesia. There are now six candidates.

Mrs. HENRY MILLS, a well-known South African Shakespearean actor, is to tour schools in Southern Rhodesia at the invitation of the Federal Ministry of Education. She will also hope to give performances to adult audiences in the larger centres. Her work has different characters.

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DUNFORD, MIDHURST, SUSSEX

THE FORMER HOME of Richard Cobden, a pleasant country house in lovely surroundings near the foot of the South Downs, fully modernized three years ago, is being developed as a meeting place for groups of various kinds and as a centre of thought on social problems. Individual visitors of all ages are also welcome for short periods. Rooms include central heating, warm conservatory, extensive gardens and woodland, good cuisine. Details from the secretary.

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JOHN HARE, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, accompanied by MR. G. F. SIMONS, an Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, and the Minister's private secretary, MR. D. WILLIAMS, will leave London Airport on Tuesday for a short visit to Sierra Leone and Freetown.

JOHN BIRSE, a former president of the Industrial Court, who has been appointed by the Minister of Labour to be chairman of the two courts of inquiry which are to examine the disputes in the London printing industry, has presided over two inquiries into wages on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. ADLAI STEVENSON, leader of the Democratic Party in the United States, who recently paid a brief visit to East and Central Africa, had a narrow escape last week when his plane as a passenger in a snow-train which broke through a snow cornice on Mount Hood, Oregon, and landed upside down in a gully 350 feet below.

CAPTAIN PETER QUEEN of East African Airways has for the third successive year been re-elected chairman of the East African branch of the British Air Line Pilots' Association. CAPTAIN PETER CUNNINGHAM is again its chairman, and CAPTAINS L. R. DAVIDSON, R. B. DREW, R. GRIFFIN, and G. LINDSAY have been elected to the council. Captain Drew is also secretary of the branch.

Rhodesians received in 1949 include MR. P. W. BURNESS, MR. J. H. DE ROOS, MR. & MRS. W. FRAWLEY, MRS. D. HALL, MR. L. HART, MR. G. HILTON-BARBER, DR. J. H. JEFFRIES, DR. J. HEDON-BECK, MR. M. Y. N. JACKENIE, MR. W. J. JOHNSON, MR. B. COLIPHANT, MR. J. A. PEART, MR. E. N. PHILLIPS, MR. T. J. SARP, MR. F. A. STEWART, and MRS. J. WATT.

OUT-COLORED: C. T. JOHNSON, who is now stationed in Ifira, Tanganyika Territory.

MR. L. R. MORGAN, for the past three years Secretary for Education, has retired after more than 30 years' service in Southern Rhodesia. A Best scholar at Salisbury, he became assistant headmaster at Prince Edward School in 1922, and moved to Chelonia School Gweru as a headmaster in 1929. He was later headmaster of Pieteron School Bulawayo, and in 1948 became Chief Education Officer. He is succeeded as Secretary for Education by MR. H. H. JOHNSON.

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, Governor-General of Nigeria, and lately Chief Secretary of the Sudan, who is a pilot of the University College of Ibadan, welcomed QUEEN and the Duchess of Edinburgh when they visited the college last week. He presented Sir Stanley Philipson, chairman of the board of management, who was General Secretary in Uganda from 1941 to 1944, with the huacheon which followed Sir James Robertson sitting on the Queen's right and Sir Stanley Philipson on the left.

Passengers to East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA who sail from London on Thursday on the BRAEMAR depart via Gibraltar, Las Palmas, St. Helena, and the Cape.

Beira: Mr. F. Coggins, Mrs. J. G. Currie, Mrs. F. G. Scott, Mrs. C. E. Smith, and Mrs. G. Williams.
Dar es Salaam: Mr. & Mrs. J. Barber, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Beck, and Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Clark.
Tanga: Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Beck.
Mombasa: Capt. Mrs. C. R. Barbara, Mrs. Gooding, Mrs. F. Haniel, Mr. & Mrs. K. E. Kennedy, Mr. & Mrs. B. Siddall, Mr. & Mrs. P. Smith, and Mr. & Mrs. J. West.

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Obituary

Tribute to Lord Trenchard

LORD HERBERT has written in The Times on May 17, 1956, on behalf of Lord Trenchard's associates in what was an important interest during the last 20 years of his life, say something of what he meant to us. His role in the United Africa Company, and increasingly through the years in a wider sphere of Unilever, was that of the wise counsellor rather than the formulator of policy, and he viewed the company's operations as a whole. He was as much the champion of the trader as the administrator of the men in the outposts of the African continent.

He believed firmly that what the African needed was help to develop and help to get and keep the right standard. Whether the source of that help was public or private Government, voluntary or trader, mattered to him not at all. The question was purely one of quality and amount.

His understanding of people was profound. With anyone who could make a contribution he would secure a problem on a basis of equality uninfluenced by seniority or status. For us, as interested in the views of a generation after the first four or five senior executives, it was a revelation of his perspective. He once said that he had no favourites, and he was not willing to talk about his own years of status.

By any standard his judgment of people was exceptional. He understood how important it was that those carrying heavy responsibility should have confidence in themselves, and he had the gift of sensing when and how to build it up. His interest in the changing world was vital and continued up to the very last. His comments had depth and brightness, and noticeably looked forward rather than backward.

His blindness in the last two or three years was perhaps the greatest affliction of one who got so much out of talking face to face, and one liked as he put it to see whether the man opposite was looking bored or interested. His courage under this and in other afflictions, particularly in the last months, was something that not only aroused admiration, but a respect that amounted to awe.

Sir Gilbert Rennie, the High Commissioner for the Federation, and Wing Commander Harold Hawkins, the Federal Air Liaison Officer, were present at the funeral of Lord Trenchard at Westminster Abbey on Tuesday. Among the wreaths were two from Rhodesia House and the Royal Rhodesian Air Force.

MR. D. DOUGHERTY, B.Sc., a former teacher and education officer in Southern Rhodesia, has died in Salisbury aged 60. Educated at Birmingham University, he came to the Colony as inspector of schools in 1926. He was mainly responsible for the development of rural school boards in the 1930s. He is survived by Mrs. Sutherland, a daughter and a son who is in the Civil Service Department of the Colony.

MR. GEORGE HENNING PRYZL, who has died in hospital in Scotland, had spent almost all his adult life in the vital growing industry in Tanganyika Territory. He was there in German days, was a prisoner under Zaborra, followed the Belgians. He leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter, the wife of Sir Charles Phillips, M.L.C.

LORD BICESTER, chairman and managing director of Moran-Crenell & Co., Ltd. (Merchant Bankers) of the Commonwealth Connections, has died at the age of 67. He had been connected with the business for more than half a century, and was also a director of the Royal Exchange Assurance for well over 50 years.

MRS. MARY SUSANNAH NESBITT, who reached Rhodesia with the Moddie Trek in 1892, had died in Bulwer at the age of 91. She was a sister-in-law of Major R. C. Nesbitt, the oldest living holder of the Victoria Cross. Mrs. Nesbitt is survived by a son, a daughter, nine grandchildren, and 34 great-grandchildren.

M. K. Hay Dale

SIR ANDREW THOM, Governor of Uganda, has paid the following tribute to Mr. K. Hay Dale, Mayor of Kampala, who died there recently at the age of 66:

Mr. Dale was a gentle and amiable man who, by those qualities made a very special contribution, no less special because it was unobtrusive, to the life of Kampala and Uganda during his many years in this country.

Gradually, a bondling and simple faith which was deeply moving and grew in strength to fill who knew him and lived with him. His very many friends of all races will mourn him and draw inspiration from his memory for his great capacity for sympathy and warmth which made everyone feel better, whenever they met and talked with him. I often felt this and often drew encouragement from his steadfast belief in the purposes for which we are striving in this country and from the just and the good will of men and women.

It was a source of great happiness to him and his friends when he became the first citizen of the towns which he had watched grow from its early beginnings. The courage and tenacity in his last illness were typical of his character.

Sir John Griffin, the Chief Justice, adjudged the late Mayor as a mark of respect.

For many years Mr. Dale has rendered conscientious public service, and other service of a social character, of a charitable character, which has always been done by him most generously, willingly and above all unobtrusively. His death is a serious loss to Uganda. Recognition of his fine qualities has long been widespread.

Mr. Mami, who preceded Mr. Dale as Mayor of Kampala, said to the Uganda Arcus:

Mr. Dale was a gentle, unassuming, and fair race relations, which is a priority. Mr. Dale was a gentleman, a true Christian, and a devoted colleague. He dedicated himself with a missionary zeal to all his commitments.

I worked with him for a number of years, and have many times been inspired and comforted by his example and advice. He loved Kampala. His citizens mourn the passing of their first citizen.

MR. H. E. LANGTRY, who has died in the Lake Province of Tanganyika, joined the Water Development and Irrigation Department in 1946. He first came to the Territory from South Africa in 1923 to engage in transport for the Lupya goldfields, and had subsequently engaged in mining in several areas.

BRITISH GENERAL CHARLES GODBY, C.B., D.S.O., who has died at his home in Surrey at the age of 92, served in the Sudan campaign of 1895.

MRS. MURDOCK SCOTT, who has died in Marandeni, was the widow of A. S. Scott, one of the first tobacco growers in Southern Rhodesia.

DR. CHRISTOPHER JAMES "DAN" WILSON, M.C.M.G., has died in Nairobi at the age of 76. A memoir will appear next week.

DR. OSKAR VON JOHN, who was appointed German Consul-General in the Federation, has died in Bonn.

MR. GEORGE ARTHUR MCDONALD ACCO, has died at his farm near Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia.

COLONEL TREVAS KIRKLAND, D.S.O., late Royal Engineers, has died in Southern Rhodesia.

MRS. A. C. H. HOE has died in Mombasa. A memoir will appear next week.

Dispute in the Printing Industry

This week, like those of recent weeks, has had to be reduced in size in consequence of the dispute in the printing industry. Until normal working is resumed we must ask for the indulgence of our readers.

Parliament

African Education in Rhodesia
Reports of Disturbances in Bechuanaland

SECONDARY TECHNICAL EDUCATION for Africans in Northern Rhodesia was the subject of a statement by Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons last week. He said:

The facilities for secondary education have up to the present been adequate to provide secondary courses for all pupils who were fitted and able to go forward after completing the full primary course. In 1955 the total number of places available in forms I was 367. For the first time since secondary education began in Northern Rhodesia it was found necessary to lower the standard of the entrance examination in order that enough pupils could be accepted to fill all the vacancies.

Even so, 31 of those accepted did not take up their places, and only 336 pupils were enrolled. Of the places unfilled, 20 were for boys and 11 for girls. In addition, 9% of the places offered to boys in the senior secondary course were not taken up.

Munali Secondary School has now reached its full capacity for boys and it is not proposed to expand it further. Additional facilities will be provided by developing other secondary schools and establishing new ones. It is planned that during the next few years the number of places in junior secondary schools will increase from 509 to 1,640, and in senior secondary schools from 229 to 840.

Consideration is now being given to the establishment during 1956 of one new local education authority and two secondary schools and two or three mission junior secondary schools, whether this should be done will depend on there being funds, staff, and buildings available.

The general policy of the Northern Rhodesian African Education Department, however, has been accepted by the African Education Advisory Board, is that the doubling of existing single-stream schools should have priority over the opening of new schools, and it is hoped that some of the existing secondary schools will have staff and accommodation available in 1956 to introduce a second stream.

A temporary measure is also proposed for 1956 to increase the maximum size of new junior secondary classes from 40 to 50 pupils.

The facilities for technical education are adequate to meet the demand. In fact, 126 places at existing trade schools and 16 places at the Hodgson Technical College are vacant. Five new trade schools are planned, and, when the maximum capacity (approximately 500 students) of the Hodgson Technical College has been reached, another similar institution is proposed.

Bamangwato Women Flogged

MR. BENN asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations what was the case of Bamangwato women who were recently flogged in Bechuanaland; what offences they were charged with; by whom they were tried; under what authority such punishments were authorized; and by whom, and where and under whose supervision, the sentences were carried out.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS (COMMANDER ALICE NOBLE): "In December, 1955, at Gweta two women who were involved in a drunken brawl assaulted a tribal policeman and subsequently insulted a subordinate Native authority in his *kgotla*. The subordinate Native Authority ordered the two women to receive two strokes each. The sentence was imposed under Section 13 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Courts Proclamation and was administered in *kgotla* according to Native law and custom. The Native authorities had already prohibited corporal punishment of women, and he has been asked to remind his subordinates again that corporal punishment should not be administered to women."

MR. BENN: "I am sure that the House will receive the latter part of the Under-Secretary's statement with satisfaction. Will he give an assurance that there has been no more recent examples of this as a few days ago there were reputable reports suggesting that another incident had occurred more recently."

COMMANDER NOBLE: "I am not aware of more cases recently, and the report probably referred to the case in question."

Mr. Benn asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations...

COMMANDER NOBLE: "There have been reports in the Bechuanaland Protectorate of a few cases of women committing disturbances in a village in the district of Gweta last November. These have been reported in the *Daily Mirror*."

MR. BENN: "The *Daily Mirror* reports that the *Daily Mirror* should have reported very recently that there were disturbances in Bechuanaland. Will he look again at the matter and, when looking at it again, recognize that the human side will never be at peace in Bechuanaland if Khabina is retained as chief?"

COMMANDER NOBLE: "While not accepting the implication of the latter part of the hon. gentleman's question, perhaps I may give roughly the same answer to the hon. gentleman as to his previous question, that perhaps there are points which he has quoted which referring to the disturbances which I noted last November."

Nyasaland Secession

MR. HIND asked what reply the Minister had made to the representations from Nyasaland for the right to secede from the Central African Federation, to become an independent member of the British Commonwealth.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I have received some suggestions of this kind from Mr. W. M. Chirwa, a Nyasaland African member of the Federal Parliament whom I was very glad to see on several occasions during his recent visit to London, but I was obliged in reply to a question on December 21, 1955, any such suggestion is wholly unacceptable to H.M. Government, and adheres to the maintenance of the Federal Constitution."

African Franchise

MRS. CASTLE asked whether in establishing the proved income from all sources of £120 as a qualification for African voting rights, referred to in paragraph 32 of the Kenya Government Sessional Paper 39 of 1955-56, any advance would be made for persons of their own race, and if so, on what basis, and by whom, that value would be calculated.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am assuming the Government of Kenya on this matter, and I will communicate with the hon. lady."

Banned Societies

MR. HIND asked which branches of which African societies in Northern Rhodesia were now banned under the Societies Ordinance, and why.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "None."

World Record

SOUTHERN RHODESIA MAY CLAIM world leadership in voluntary protection of its soil and natural resources, said a spokesman of the Natural Resources Board in Salisbury recently. He said that all European farming areas of the Colony, except a small remaining district between Wankie and the Victoria Falls, was now covered by intensive conservation areas containing many of which owned substantial quantities of heavy earth-moving equipment for communal use in dam building, contour-riding and drainage works.

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JOHANNESBURG The soaring sky-scrapers of the Rand present one of the most dramatic vistas to be found in the Union of South Africa to-day. Stark, vigorous, incomparably modern, they remind the visitor that this astonishing city has grown to its present size and splendour in less than 70 years.

It was the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand in 1886 which brought about the transformation of Johannesburg from a vast plain covered with tall grass into a modern commercial centre, with its office blocks, wide streets and great department stores. In that year a Mr. Gosselzen, part-owner of a farm at Langlaagte, invited two prospectors to go over his land and look for gold or other metals. In a brief and hasty search, subsequently, one of the prospectors expressed the opinion that, from his long experience as a gold-digger, he thought the land was a payable goldfield. The accuracy of this report has been amply confirmed over the years, for since that date over 500 million ounces of fine gold, valued at more than £3,000,000,000, have been produced on the Rand.

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



BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



Tanganyika Government's Newspapers Report for 1955-56

Public Relations Department

ON JANUARY 14, 1956, Mr. J. B. A. Dobson, public relations officer for Tanganyika, laid his report on the work of the department for 1955-56 and printed copies have now reached London, soon after that from Uganda. The department, writes Mr. Dobson, is charged with interpreting Government and its policies to the people of the Territory. It is, in fact, doing in a particular and technical sphere what the provincial administration is doing every day everywhere by the spoken word of mouth.

Never before has the population of Africa been more questioning and more critical of Government's actions; never before has it been so vital that the policies of Government should be explained exhaustively, convincingly, and accessibly to the mass of the people. The accuracy of the message and the vehicles that the department uses for its messages are got up, but the department has a sense of projection and responsibility which depends on the basic quality of the message which the media convey.

Perhaps the most interesting sections of the report are those dealing with the newspapers edited by the department, the bulk of which is drawn by the following extracts:

Mwanja Leo 34,000 Circulation

The most important newspaper published by the department is *Mwanja Leo*, which has been in existence for 22 years. Its circulation is about 34,000. It has often been criticized for having too much appearance of a school magazine and of being dull in tone and texture. In spite of this, it has enjoyed a remarkable popularity, and

there is no doubt that at least a part of its public would be upset to see it in any very different form.

It was decided in 1954, nevertheless, to "even up" the paper and advertisements began to be accepted from the beginning of that year. It is generally agreed that though care must be taken not to alienate the old guard, this party must be intensified and the paper must be made still more popular in appearance and more stimulating by the introduction of political argument.

A National Press

The intention of Government in regard to its Swahili papers is that, as soon as practicable, they should be placed on a commercial basis and be given the opportunity to develop into a national press. As a first step in this process it was decided this year that the printing, the advertising arrangements, and the distribution of *Mwanja Leo* should be handed over to a private company which would contract with Government to deal with these matters on its behalf. The Public Relations Department continues to do all the editorial work and to publish the paper for Government.

A Newspaper Advisory Board was set up consisting of seven non-official and four official members, whose function is to advise Government on all matters concerning the publication of *Mwanja Leo*; later on possibly the other papers published by Government will be included in its terms of reference. As an fulfilment of the ultimate aim of the development of a national press, it is expected that the Advisory Board will give way to a board of directors responsible to independent trustees.

Mwanja Leo has now worn its new look, holder leading and more direct than in the past. It gives a brighter effect, more space is given to the file, the legislative Council, in particular, endeavour it aims to report speeches made in the questions asked by the increased number of African members. There is more space for news from the districts; there are more pictures and more poetry — the latter, rather unexpectedly, being easily the most popular item. Some of the old features, such as questions and answers, still appear, and Major Scahill continues his apparently inexhaustible supply of monthly cartoon strips.

The origins of *Mwanja Leo*, a weekly, lay in a single sheet with printing facilities ceased free during the war. In due course it was decided for its existence ceased to have validity, but it was decided to go on with it in order to serve a public which was prepared to read, but not pay for its reading. It has continued in the same size and with the same set-up as it had in its earliest days. It can only be described as a successful venture which has for a number of years filled a very real need.

But a paper of so small a size does not give scope for presenting news in an adequate or balanced form, and the time it is believed, has come when the African reader wants something better and is prepared to pay for it. It is intended that early in 1956 it should cease publication in its present form and re-appear as an eight-page weekly containing illustrations and advertisements, offered for sale at a modest price. *Mwanjaza*, a daily, was also a war-time baby; it is a small daily news-sheet sold at three cents a copy in Dar es Salaam and Tanganyika; geographical restrictions prevent it reaching a wider public, and it has had to face constant difficulties in distribution. In spite of these it has done a gallant job. It has the distinction of being the only Government-produced daily paper in an African language in East Africa, and it has succeeded in bringing an assortment of news items regularly to the notice of a certain section of the public. During 1955 the circulation rose from 600 to 1,500.

District Newspapers

Since the end of the war a mushroom growth of district newspapers has sprung up all over the Territory. The great majority are financed and published by Native Administrations. Of the 36 districts in the country 22 possessed some kind of a paper in 1954, and a further four have started papers this year. The initiative in getting them launched has been entirely local, emanating in the first place from the district commissioner or the representative of some Government department or from the chiefs or council in the area.

They may be kind from cyclostyled sheets to printed papers with well-presented news. They are, for the most part, not shared all in Swahili, and they sell for anything from five to ten cents. The editors are Africans, who receive varying degrees of assistance and supervision from district officers, social development or agricultural officers, or men who are usually well-versed with other duties.

The district officers' *baraza* is still the best way of putting over Government's policies in the districts, but word-of-mouth expansion is of necessity a process circumscribed by it. The newspaper, presenting the same facts in print, allowed the educated — the most questioning — portion of the population time to chew things over and appreciate the merits of the case.



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