

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

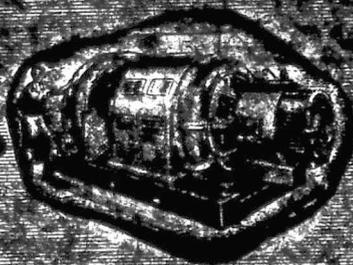
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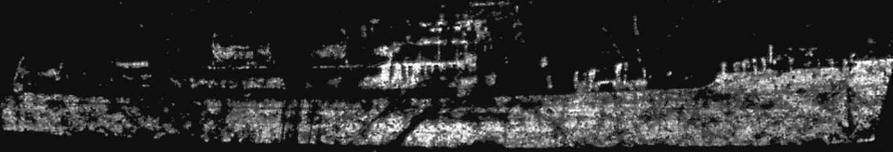
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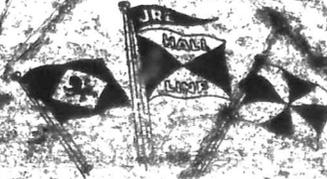


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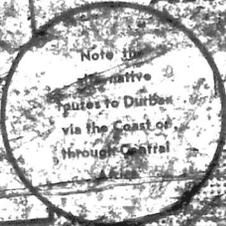


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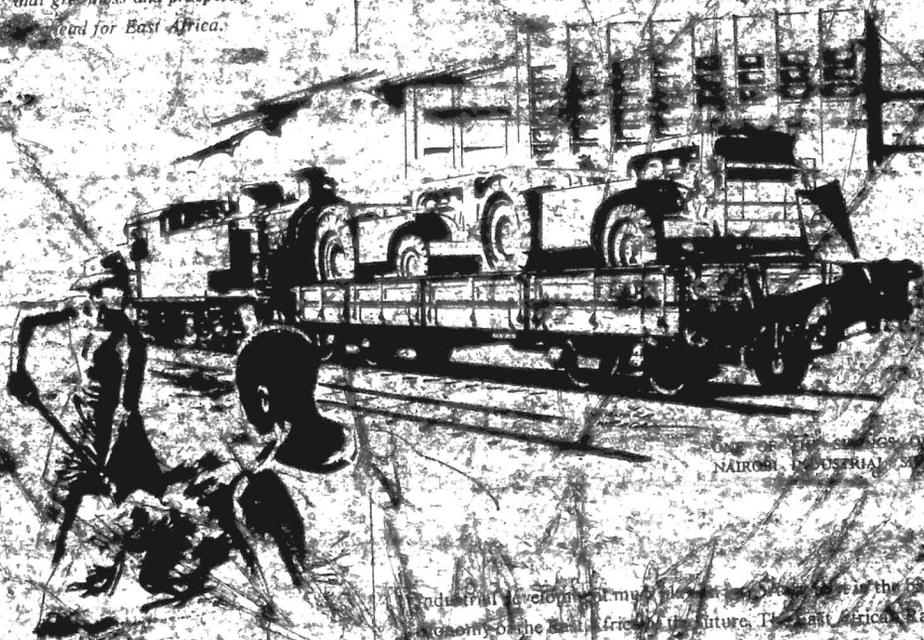
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In Nairobi they are developing a 600-acre site—half of which has already been allotted—and at Changamwe another large industrial site is planned—evidence of the Railways' recognition of the importance of industrial development and of their readiness to do everything possible to encourage it.

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment ..	1083	Notes on Tanganyika M.L.Cs.	1092
Notes-By The Way ...	1085	Letters to the Editor 1094	
Mr. Carey Francis on Mau Mau ..	1086	Kariba and Kafue Schemes ..	1104
Political Evolution in British Africa ..	1088	Parliament ..	1106
E.A.A. and H. Review for 1954 ..	1090	East African News ..	1111
		Company Report ..	1112

Founder and Editor:

F. J. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1955

Vol. 31

No. 1592

MATTERS OF MOMENT

RACE RELATIONS are discussed thoughtfully and thought-provokingly in two small books, each of less than a hundred pages, which can be recommended to the attention of all who are concerned for greater harmony between Europeans, Africans, and Asians in East and Central Africa. The one, by the Rev. Dr. Gerald Broomfield, general secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, is entitled "The Chosen People of the Bible, Christianity and Race." The other, by Mr. T. Price, lecturer in African Studies in the University of Glasgow, is "Christianity and Race Relations." Probably neither knew that the other was writing. Though they cover much the same ground their treatment of their common subjects such that nobody who reads both authors will be likely to feel that he might have spared himself any of that task without loss. Having read both books twice (a task which busy journalists can seldom allow themselves), we are of the opinion that they deserve the consideration of all the political leaders throughout East and Central Africa, and indeed of all in the territories who come into frequent contact with people of races other than their own.

Both writers take their stand on the principles of Christianity, and both pay warm tribute to the services rendered by British colonists. "The New Testament seems to give no support whatever to opposition to a colonial system as such," writes Dr. Broomfield, continuing: "This is the more significant when one remembers that Christ and probably all the New Testament writers were themselves members of subject races or nations. Moreover, the Jews, among whom Christianity arose, were intensely nationalistic, and for

the most part eager to follow any Messiah who promised to deliver them from Roman domination. Yet these disciples so persistently refused to show himself to be identified with any such movement." The writer draws the modern parallel that in some parts of Africa today the Christian Church could win easy popularity by espousing the cause of African nationalism, but that such a policy would make it impossible for the Church to fulfil its true, even mission to heal the discord between the nations and races. But for the arrival of Europeans, Dr. Broomfield emphasizes, the indigenous populations of tropical Africa would still remain in very much the state of barbarism which characterized them until the beginning of this century. European settlers and commercial enterprises have brought great advantages to Africans, who could not have had the social services now provided unless local resources had been developed, making it possible for many Africans to share in the consequent prosperity and to learn from the example of European enterprise and hard work.

Mr. Price stresses the difference between the theorists in the metropolitan countries and the doers overseas, writing: "The terms of civilization and of civilization are not the easy detached thinkers of Righting, remote and disinterested, emotional sympathizers with underdogs, but the people who are prepared to be colonists; that is, adventurers and experimenters. The pioneer puts himself in the position of having on occasion to make quick and necessarily drastic decisions on how to act, with his life, his family, and future prospects all balanced on the outcome of a few minutes' faced with what appears to him a variety dictated by blind hysteria or by the ignorance, he uses the power that command or economic control

gives him to break the immediate manifestation of that savagery. A primary object of all pioneer colonization is to gain time for new ways to be adopted and in extreme situations gaining time means fighting for life. The imperial situation is not one of one-sided villainy as Nordic enthusiasts and remote Negrophiles hold from different sides. It is a difficult and socially inevitable problem. The time the pioneers fought for is not time for opposing societies to get out, but time for all to compare their differences for enough for men to live on together. Both writers are emphatic about the need for patience in this situation. Dr. Brownfield notes the remarkable progress made by some Africans within a generation, and couples this with recognition the remainder that the best in European civilization was won through centuries of effort and experience. Mr. Price clinches his argument with a statement that patience, after all, is a notable Christian virtue.

It would be difficult for any ambitious commentator to write more fully about equality than Dr. Brownfield does. The claim that all men are created equal and cannot be equal is valid. Some are equal in ability, for one reason the equality of God. Some are equal in the sight of God. Ranker, labor, cabinet maker, rich man, poor man, white man, and also the "average" intellectual, average man, and laborer—all of them have their equality because, and only because, of their value to the love of God. From any other point of view, it is sheer absurdity to say that they are equal. It is a question partly of innate differences of degree of ability, whether in mind or body; partly of inequalities of opportunities; and partly of success or failure in using advantages or opportunities offered. Whatever the cause, there is an almost infinite gradation in human ability, mental power, in technical or physical skill, in wisdom, and also in character, and men vary greatly in their value to the community. The whole idea of human equality, and of equal rights for all, which is the foundation of democracy, is meaningless. It even obscures, if it starts from Christian teaching about the love of God. Essential equality, in the opinion of Mr. Price, comes in the right of each man to love his people, to be respected, and to have hope for the exercise of his powers to develop his personality, and there is such a thing as a right of privacy, which may require some displacement of social policies. The mere politician's solution of expedient appeasement leaves both sides frustrated. It is the statement of both writers

appeals both sides with a vision of a common good and a new aim that they can agree on which enables both to obtain what is justly due to them. Trusteeship implies that the wards grow up; partnership implies that they have grown up and have a contribution to offer and an opinion to be respected.

An dealing with racial bitterness the two writers are equally objective and calm. Mr. Price says: "The real cause of tensions of racial superiority and inferiority is the inter-racial embittered controversy is whether native or acquired are made the means of domination instead of being used as an opportunity of service. Europeans have tended to use their power to attack the other and not concern for their inter-racially situated, and to deny their role in affairs that stand as morally reprehensible. The alien reaction was first a sentiment of wanton aggression on their customs and later rejection of what was offered as affronting their dignity as respectable beings. They want to choose what they will take over from the civilized nations and to decide for themselves what must be discarded of their own cultural heritage. The result is the cumulative reaction of many persons insulted by disregard of their individuality and by automatic distrust, refusal on the part of others to understand them. Racial problems are wholly ethical, and even biology recognizes that no group can live by itself." The argument of both books might be summarized as the statement from one of them that "the supreme need in race relations, as in every other human problem, is that Christianity should be taken seriously. No kind of arrogance, self-conceit, or complacency can be right for Christians. Injustice, doubt, bad faith, and selfish ambition must be condemned wherever they are found, whether among Europeans, Africans, or Asians."

Dr. Brownfield's book mentioned in the above leading article is published by Longmans, Green and Co. (6s. in cloth cover and 4s. in paper cover) and that of Mr. Price by the Student Christian Movement Press (6s. 6d.)

Swahili's War of Wills

"Old settlers had far more to lose than we have. They took risks and won through. We must lose through the spirit and win." — Mr. W. B. Hunter, Minister for Local Government in Kenya.
 "Unfortunately Swahili is not yet a suitable language for debate. Government has done what it could to foster the language, and it may be that it never will be suitable for debate." — The Acting Chief Secretary of Tanganyika.

Lord Chandos on Political Evolution in British Africa

Transitional Period Will Continue for Many Generations

ONE of the most fruitful sources of error is to regard the racial problems of Africa as one. The mere use of the term "African" starts by putting dissension in the wrong foot. The Africans of the Mediterranean basin have come from the shores of the Mediterranean or the African continent more than the Englishmen differ from the English.

The face of the great African continent, like that of all great land masses, shows the marks of many migrations and changes which have come upon its inhabitants over the centuries. The Nile Valley was the birthplace of one of the oldest civilisations, and the eastern littoral bears the marks of Carthaginian and Roman civilisation. In Central and East Africa there were Bantu languages from the east, and those of the Sahara in West Africa we find languages which speak the Sudanic languages and from the North speak the Hamitic languages. The people of the interior of Africa and inter-married with the inhabitants of half-Hamites, the Negro and the Hamite are typical examples. Thus the racial problem is not susceptible of comprehensive, uniform discussion or analysis.

If the Europeans fall into these initial errors, it is hardly surprising that the Africans themselves, particularly in the Central African Federation, are apt to regard constitutional changes in other parts of Africa as inapplicable to their own territories.

Local Differences in Africa

It is the common mistake in discussing the constitutional or racial changes in Africa to assume that there must be one pattern for all the many African countries. From the constitutional aspect, the preposition of the indigenous population to the European part of the first half-century. These are the other distinctions by which we fear it by force and not by design or man-made influences. In other cases, economic changes are at work which increase the proportion of indigenous Europeans. The Cameroons and Wankia Country of Northern and Southern Rhodesia are the obvious examples.

The racial problem between Europeans and Africans will obviously become most acute in those parts of Africa, such as the Rhodesias and the Union of South Africa, where the white man can make his home, generally enjoy a climate that is far more agreeable than the misty islands of western coast of Europe from which he has emigrated, and where, also, he is able to educate his children and see them grow up as citizens of the country of his choice and not his birth.

The second subject to be touched upon concerns the economy of the territories. The rate at which European settlement will take place is of course determined not only by climate but also by the nature of the economic development. The best opportunity in Northern Rhodesia and the new territories is to be expected to be the resources of water power, that are to be harnessed for the best future. Wankia, Rhodesia and the Forestry in Great industrial development which will attract European immigration and which cannot be achieved without it.

In other territories, however, we depend far too much on agriculture to be able to see upon agriculture, particularly on tobacco agriculture, as opposed to plantation agriculture. There is the less attraction of Europeans to these particular

From an article in the current issue of "Optima", the quarterly review published by the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa. The article has been slightly abbreviated owing to pressure of space. The author, Lord Chandos, formerly Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, was Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1951-54.

territories than to the industry of semi-industrial production of the other parts of the continent.

Before discussing what is loosely known as the Ethiopian Plan or Kenya, it is necessary to state again that possibly this may be appropriate to one territory may well have application to another. Both the constitutional structure of the United Kingdom and the structure of the Commonwealth are the result of a long process of evolution, and the term "African" has a geographical significance, as distinct from the term "American" as a convenient term to differentiate Africa from America in the "Axis of Europe".

Government by a Local Minority

Some of the questions raised by the Ethiopian Plan are governed by the fact of a population which is not homogeneous. The British Government has to consider the interests of the African majority and the interests of the European minority. It is not possible to have a government which is not representative of the whole population. The British Government has to consider the interests of the African majority and the interests of the European minority. It is not possible to have a government which is not representative of the whole population.

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Liberal Ideas and Self-Interest

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A Difficult Year for E.A. Railways and Harbours

Review of 1954 by the General Manager, Mr. A. F. Kirby

THE YEAR 1954 had a somewhat unpromising start for railways and harbours, largely due to the effects of drought and famine in Tanganyika, the emergency conditions in Kenya, where territories were severely affected, and the railway and harbour difficulties in Mozambique. However, by the middle of the year traffic showed a brighter trend and the year's final results were very little short of those hoped for.

The main factor favourable to imports and despite the continuing emergency in Kenya, industries and agriculture prospered throughout the year. At the close of the year there still remained a large unmet demand for shipping space from Great Britain and elsewhere for capital and consumer goods for many years.

The prices for such staple articles as tea, coffee, cattle, sugar, tin, oil, and other products remained high, and in some instances exceptionally high, and encouraged brisk trading conditions. Exports of sisal were maintained despite a fall in prices.

Financial Position

The railway receipts were better than in 1953, largely because of the 30% increase in freight rates which came into effect from January 4, 1954. Total income was £28,731,300, a total £2,211,100 higher than in 1953. The main cause of the increase was due to the increase in freight charges. Even this additional tonnage carried by the Administration to the Mombasa and Kisumu lines was not enough to enable the railway to expand its fleet available. The all-territory through Mombasa report received there would have been a considerable increase in tonnage and revenue had not the emergency conditions in Kenya and Mozambique in 1954, throughout the whole of East Africa, the limitations imposed upon the port of Mombasa have necessarily had an impeding effect upon development in Kenya and Uganda.

Costs continued to increase. There was an overall rise in material prices, and the turnover of stores rose from £19.5m. to £29m., the highest figure ever attained. The major increase in costs, however, was in wages and salaries which, as a result of the acceptance of the Lighthill Committee's proposals, will increase the Administration's wage bill by approximately £1.5m. a year.

Other increases in costs arose from the Kenya emergency conditions and the greater train mileage.

Expenditure (after accounting for current renewal programmes) and the higher interest payments and depreciation charges, mainly arising from the Capital Investment Programme, rose to £16,99m., some £2m. higher than in 1953, but only £1.5m. was available to meet the essential requirements for replacement and other traffic funds. The ports showed no margin above costs, and no money was available to undertake the essential work of the revenue fund, nor was it possible to allocate any revenue towards the much needed improvements in tow facilities.

Railway Services

The tonnage of goods moved over the railway inland routes and road services in 1954 was 2,526,000 — an increase of 136,000 tons over 1953 — with an average of just over 360 miles.

In Kenya rail clearance of imports from Mombasa showed a slight decline, due partly to a decrease in export imports, but export traffic for Mombasa increased by some 13% to 686,000 tons.

In Tanganyika traffic on the Central Line increased slightly and that on the East African Line, exports and imports combined, showed a slight increase. The first part of the year showed a slight increase in traffic, but an increase of 23% in traffic existing over the Central Line for the Eastern ports, with the inland traffic was maintained generally at the 1953 level but there was an increase in the volume of exports from Kisumu.

Train Mileage

Train mileage on movement of public goods rose from 10,440,000 miles in 1953 to 12,210,000, reflecting the greater volume of work and the increase in inland water and road traffic. The increase in public traffic increased by 41m. to 1,221m. — a record figure for the system.

Five million one hundred thousand passengers were carried, 706,000 less than in 1953. This decrease was almost entirely due to the Kenya emergency conditions, which necessitated the cancellation of night trains through danger zones for several months and restricted the movement of the peoples of the affected tribes.

Fortunately, a recovery had started by the end of the year, and this continued in 1955 should show better results, particularly as additional coaching stock, including the new lightweight coaches, which is now available. The fall in upper class travel was reflected in a decline in receipts from the hotels and catering services, although hotels probably showed improved results in 1954.

Harbour Services

Total imports and exports through all East African ports amounted to 4m. 700,000 tons, very slightly more than in 1953, but with considerable variations between ports. At Mombasa it was necessary to continue the restrictions on the quantity of imports which could be handled, with the result that import tonnages did not increase, although there was a slight rise in export tonnages.

At Tanga the total tonnage handled decreased slightly. The total tonnage passing through Dar es Salaam was almost 800,000, a record for the port. In the Tanganyika's Southern Province the opening of Mtwara reduced the traffic passing through Lindi, but taking both ports together the total tonnage handled increased by about 6%.

The Lake Marine Services showed improved results in 1954, goods traffic increasing from 27,000 to 60,000 tons, passengers from 508,000 to 626,000. The increase was general over all lakes, except Lake Tanganyika, where the S.S. LIEMBA was out of commission for almost the whole of the year owing to damaged boilers.

Road Motor Services

Traffic also improved on the road services, where 25,000 tons of goods and 345,000 passengers were carried. These were carried by the Administration's own fleet and without recourse, as in previous years, to hired vehicles.

A continued disappointing feature of the year was the further delay in the deliveries of new locomotives and rolling stock from Great Britain, with the result

that the hopes for increase in transport capacity did not begin to materialize until towards the end of the year, by which time new coaches and wagons were being freely introduced. Twenty-nine new locomotives, 144 coaching vehicles and 910 wagons were put into service during the year.

A steady program was maintained in the construction of the Western Kenya extension. Rails were laid between Kisumu and Kericho, Kericho and Kathwana, and bridges on the remaining sections to Kisumu were well advanced. Further sections of this line from Mityana to Musoni was opened to traffic during the year.

In Tanganyika, the Southern Province railway between Mtwara and Nachingwea was opened to public traffic in July.

The capacity of the existing road lines was further improved although progress was slow, by the opening of new crossing sections and the strengthening of roads, particularly on the East African National Highway, and the completion and the relaying of 100 miles of track on the section of rail work undertaken to enable heavier traffic to be run. A number of additions and improvements to stations and yards were carried out, the most important work being at Nakuru and Kampala.

Port Development

A number of important port development works were completed and brought into operation during the year. The deepwater berths at Mtwara were completed and officially opened in July, the new lighterage wharf and gantry shed at Mombasa were brought into use in November, and the extension to the wharfage wharf and the new masonry shed at Tanganyika, which virtually double the capacity of the port, was opened in December. Two new storage sheds at Mombasa were completed during the year and two more are under construction.

Construction of the three new deepwater berths at Mombasa was completed, and the first of these should be ready for use in May 1955. Up to December construction of the port deepwater berths at Mombasa was proceeding satisfactorily, but in December a large part of the piling at the site of one of these berths collapsed into the sea. The reason for the disaster has still to be found and the occurrence is almost unique in the history of harbour construction.

All in all, 1954 was a difficult year, not only because continued delays in the delivery of equipment slowed down the planned increase in transport capacity, but also because of an inevitable deterioration in operating efficiency resulting from the increasing conditions in Kenya, whereby many key European personnel were called up for service with the security forces and upwards of 2,500 African staff were lost because of their suspected connexion with subversive movements. Many of the latter were skilled footplate and operating personnel.

Most Demands Met

Despite these difficulties, most traffic demands were met, including a considerable movement of military traffic and special trains for the security authorities. Towards the end of the year there were few outstanding demands anywhere on the system, with the exception of Mombasa, where it was still necessary to regulate the arrival of imports.

At the close of the year the high hopes of lifting these restrictions by the middle of 1955 were dashed by the disaster at the site of one of the deepwater berths. Immediate measures have been taken to provide alternative short-term means of increasing port capacity by making more intensive use of lighterage facilities, but the long-term increase in capacity which

the new deepwater berths will provide, will not be achieved as originally planned.

The difficult conditions in Kenya were also reflected in the slowing down of development works because of labour shortages and the lack of experienced technical, professional and supervisory staff, of whom a number were serving with the Security Forces. The recruitment of such staff continued to be a serious problem, as was also the retention of existing staff by inexperienced short-service employees who had to be replaced not only to replace the personnel who left but also to satisfy requirements for the normal level of operations in traffic.

Recruitment of Staff

It is noted that the introduction of the improved entry scales recommended by the Railway Commission will improve the prospects of recruitment of trained personnel from overseas and at the same time an incentive to those being made to join in the vicinity of the various training schools, with a view to increasing local recruitment.

The majority of the delays in development works were, therefore, due to physical rather than financial limitations, but the obtaining of adequate capital finance remains a serious problem. Discussions with the World Bank for a possible loan to the East African Railways and Harbour were reaching finality towards the end of the year. The continued pressure for transport capacity was a most encouraging feature, and it is evident that plans for further increases and improvements of transport facilities during the next decade will be planned with confidence.

In preparing this brief review it would only be right to acknowledge the valuable contribution made throughout the year, without whose aid and hard work — often in very difficult conditions — the results recorded here could not have been achieved. I should particularly like to express appreciation of the courage and steadfastness shown by the station and permanent way staff in the maintenance of Kenya, many of whom have had to work at isolated places and under constant threat of terrorist attack.

Uganda Housing Report

CONDITIONS OF LIVING must be provided rather than mere numbers of houses in which people may live, writes Mr. M. J. Bessell, Director of African Housing in Uganda, in the first annual report of this new department. The problem, he believes, is the social one of creating environments in which families may more easily become part of socially stable, healthy, and contented communities.

The main responsibilities of the Department last year were the development of housing estates in Kampala, Jinja, Entebbe, Mbale, and Tororo, in co-operation with new techniques, designs, and materials suited to the needs of Africans, and advising local authorities throughout the Protectorate on housing generally.

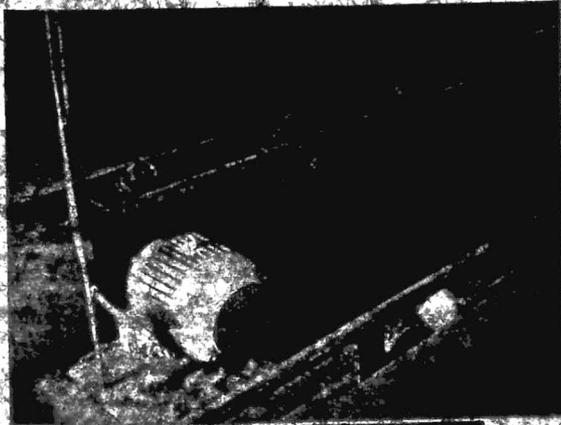
The tenet purchase scheme has proved popular at Jinja, where all the houses were booked before they were completed.

Prospective building this year includes 70 two-room houses at Naguru, 150 single-room houses at Nakuru, 300 homes at Jinja, and smaller schemes for Entebbe, Mbale and Tororo.

Interesting points mentioned in the report include the presence of 35 tribes among 1,300 small holders on Nakuru estate, the fact that only three out of 10 of the beneficiaries of general housing estates in the five largest towns are in Government employment, and that there are 1,000 persons on the waiting list for the Wakuluba estate at Jinja, where some 1,500 people are already accommodated.

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Letters to the Editor

Mombasa Dock Strike
Mr. C. G. Usher's Account

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR,—I see from Notes by the Way in your issue of March 24 that you have received angry letters about the Mombasa dock strike.

News here throughout the strike (and as chairman of the Joint Industrial Council had) since knowledge of the background. Apart from that I got little news in the affair, though I was in very close touch with events from start to finish.

The strikers' discontent was due to a recent rise in the cost of food and services—particularly tea and house-rent—and was stimulated by the payment of higher wages to other African employees as a result of the recommendations of the Jubary Commission. Admittedly, dock rates were the extra 10% shift recently paid to dock labour in Tanga in quite different circumstances, and this complicated explanation and the fact that the increase of cost would not affect respective explanations to the dockworkers in Tanga might have given the same conditions as Government employees and why a casual dockworker in Tanga probably gets less than he is getting in Mombasa is almost impossible—and certainly far beyond the capacity of their representatives on the Joint Industrial Council.

It is certain that both sides behaved with what, in the circumstances, was a surprising degree of restraint, and that the participants in some of your trade disputes in England might well take note of it. Incidents of a number of people being hit, I mean of course, by ordinary people, were as if the dockers were Government employees, when they had not been for full generations. And that, of course, was an occasion

for them to continue their tactics of attributing all untoward events to the Government.

What was the function of Government in this affair? First, perhaps, to have foreknowledge of it. Well, Government did, and the provincial commissioner produced an emergency plan to maintain law and order, to keep the Port working, to maintain essential services, and to afford protection to those who should continue in their work. It has been said that the police failed in not discovering the agitators, but this certainly is not clear to me that there were any agitators.

As regards what I have said of mainly the strikers, that a strike may well occur by a sort of spontaneous combustion, it has been said that a European employee of the municipality was mixed up in it. That he had strong sympathy with the cause of the employees is not clear, but there is not a single statement that he had anything to do with engineering the strike. The arrangements worked very well indeed.

And now for some plain facts. The strike ended a week, but it was not until the fifth day that the strike was being broken. It was not until the fifth day that 33 shops were damaged, and did not until the sixth that had been destroyed by 100 men, but 100 men and were at all times in control. Attempts were made that morning on three shops, but the police intervened in each case, and no shop was in fact looted.

The talk of glass from shattered windcreens being 'thick on the road' is a fantastic misrepresentation of the facts. Nearly all the rioters were spirits and hoodlums, and of the 150 arrested of whom 132 were charged in court, only six had any connection with the docks. The police conducted themselves with a high sense of discipline and particularly avoided action likely to provoke incidents in the early stages.

In the event, good sense, patience and understanding prevailed and there is no such aftermath of bitterness as would have been inevitable if the advocates of the 'strong arm' had had their way.

Yours faithfully,
Mombasa, C. G. Usher

Praise for Administration and Police

Little Ill-feeling in Mombasa Strike

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR,—I am deeply concerned at the extracts from correspondence that you have published in your issue dated March 24, 1955, under the heading of 'Too Little Too Late.'

Many people throughout the world associated with the Mombasa dock strike have learned with justification to regard your paper as the medium through which they can obtain an accurate picture of the happenings and trend of events in this part of the world. It is particularly unfortunate, therefore, that by the publication of these extracts a completely distorted picture has been given of the part played by the main parties concerned during the Mombasa dock strike. Most of those who were very closely associated with the event considered the work of both the Administration and the police very laudable.

I have been associated either directly or indirectly with every British East African dock disturbance since 1940, and I can say with confidence that there were fewer signs of civil disorder in this present strike than were ever apparent before. The few disturbances that did occur on this recent occasion were confined to the normal hooliganism that is liable to occur under similar circumstances in any country. It was, moreover, the work of individuals of the type that takes advantage of any incident that might lead to the breakdown of law and order. This in no way instilled any form of fear into the Administration, employers or general public.

Yours faithfully,
Mombasa, G. R. WILLIAMS

PLAYERS
MEDIUM
NAVY CUT TOBACCO

Its the tobacco that counts

Mombasa Arbitration Award Provincial Commissioner's Tribute

Mr. Justice Windham, arbitrator in the Mombasa dock dispute, has made the following awards: Basic rate for casual labour, 650s. per shift for shore labour and 7s. for stevedore labour; minimum monthly wage for any monthly labour, 130s. "dirty money" for shift workers; 25 cents of a shift bonus per shift in respect of casual labour and co-handling only; 10 days' leave for any day for which employees have been increased in rate; and a 25-cent shift bonus from 1st March 1955. He instructed only if both employers and employees agree on it, and the pay rates for it; and all increases in pay will be retrospective from March 1st.

Basis of Goodwill

Mr. Desmond O'Hagan, provincial commissioner of East Province, has made the following statement:

"Now that the strike is past and over business is getting on its feet, it has been announced that there is to be a change of ownership of the Mombasa dock. Mombasa is in an important industrial position, and its tradition and experience of other countries, it has been possible through the wise and conciliatory attitude adopted by both employers and employees, and by the acceptance by both employers and employees of arbitration procedure to reach a rapid decision. We were fortunate to have had in Mr. Justice Windham a very experienced judge as arbitrator.

The award is substantial and I hope that it will lead to greater efficiency in the Port. In a large port like Mombasa it is inevitable that there may occasionally be differences of opinion between employer and employee, but it is only by the fair and just settlement of such differences that the port can flourish and develop into a most important port in the East of Africa.

All those who know the East of Africa and who are interested in its prosperous future, welcome the introduction of arbitration procedure in the dock dispute. It is a most important step in the development of the East of Africa. All the signs are that Mombasa will become in addition a highly important industrial area. All those who know the East of Africa and who are interested in its prosperous future, welcome the introduction of arbitration procedure in the dock dispute. It is a most important step in the development of the East of Africa.

larger industries such as those we now see growing in our midst.

"It will be no good service to them or to the Port if we do not look forward also to the maintenance of sound industrial relations in which we have taken pride in the past. This will depend upon the good sense of everyone involved and out of this recent trouble I have the conviction that we have gained in experience and that we have the basis of progress and growth in this field which compares favourably with anywhere that I know of in East Africa."

Employers' Prompt Action

"I have come to the end of the dispute with the dock workers, and I am glad to see that the employers have taken prompt action and by their encouragement of processes of arbitration and by their agreement to the award, do again that they have very much at heart the true interests of their workers. It is something the dock workers were not slow to recognize."

"A first step in the settlement of a district commission and its officers, the leaders of the dock workers, their wisdom and quick response coupled with their enthusiasm and energy in dealing with the more intricate details of the award of the public and I am very gratified to know that everyone in Mombasa will wish me to pass the award tribute."

Kenya Treasury Statement

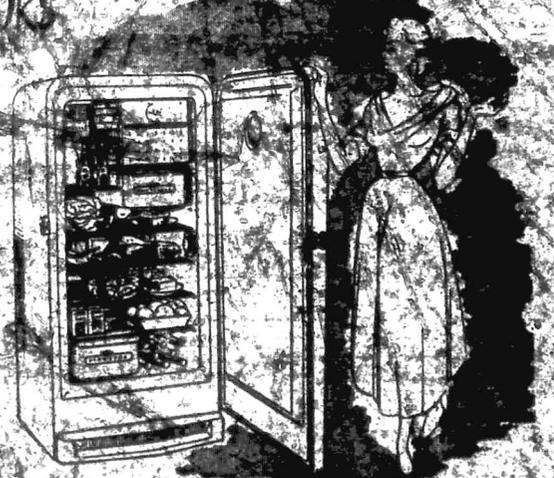
THE KENYA TREASURY has stated that the cost of R.A.F. assistance to the Colony during the first 20 months of the emergency is £679,000 against the original estimate of £1,759,000. Reasons for the reduction are: (a) an agreement reached in London in June last year between the Minister for Finance, the Commander-in-Chief and representatives of His Majesty's Government which resulted in the major portion of the basis of Air Ministry charges; (b) the original estimates took into account the cost of air trophies, such as aircraft, which were not included in the original estimates; and (c) an over-estimation of the cost of the R.A.F. operations.

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University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Opening Date Postponed Until March, 1957

THE COUNCIL of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has reluctantly decided to postpone the date when teaching degree courses will begin from March, 1956 to March, 1957, but to press on as far as possible with building operations and staff recruitment.

In a statement issued by the President, the Council explained that the delay was due to the unavailability of suitable accommodation for students, and that it was not possible to open the university in March, 1956, unless it was still hoped that the provision of other lodgings would solve that particular problem.

The Council also stated that the opening of the university in March, 1956, would have been possible only if it was still hoped that the provision of other lodgings would solve that particular problem.

Staff Recruitment Delay

It was pointed out that the recruitment of staff had been delayed because of the long period of notice to be given to their present employers, and frequently more than a year will elapse between the date of advertising the post and the actual applicant's arrival at Salisbury.

The apparently excessive delay, however, was not worth while, the Council declared, for it enables candidates for appointment to be interviewed by various boards of examiners in the United Kingdom, connected with distinguished educationalists and appointed by the Imperial College of Education.

As a result, the time available for adapting existing syllabuses to the needs of the country and obtaining approval of them by the London University Council has been reduced to a minimum. It is pointed out that the syllabuses of the London University Council will be considered if they were permitted to remain in force for the duration of the first leading to the degree of Bachelor of Education.

Tributes to the Rev. Percy Ibbotson Friend and Mentor of the Africans

TRIBUTES to the Rev. Percy Ibbotson, O.B.E., M.P., whose death was reported last week, have been paid by members of all parties and races in the Federal Assembly.

While the Prime Minister, Lord Malvern, and other Ministers were attending Mr. Ibbotson's funeral in Bulawayo, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Roy Welenski, expressed a feeling of deep regret and sense of loss at the death of Mr. Ibbotson.

As a specially elected European member for Southern Rhodesia and later as Chairman of the African Affairs Board, Mr. Ibbotson had done much for the African people.

"His full understanding, patience and wisdom were a great help to me, and I know that many of the members when I first joined the African Affairs Board were indebted to him for his help and advice."

An Example to Everyone

Mr. J. G. Maseko (Tonga) (Confederate) said that Mr. Ibbotson was an example to everyone and that he hoped it would be an inspiration to those following in his footsteps.

Mr. Z. SAVUMBU (African member, Mafikeng) said that the African people had in Mr. Ibbotson a champion and a friend, and that he was a man of vision, an expression of the feeling was that his passing was a personal loss to the African people and his advice to Africans will look to the future of those who claim to be African.

Mr. M. E. MASHAYI (African member, Bulawayo) said that Mr. Ibbotson's services to the African people had been of a high order and that he had helped to many of the African people to get on their feet and to get their feet on the ground.

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KIKUYU

a Plan of Rehabilitation

THE British Council of Churches in Kenya Appeal for £50,000 for the Kikuyu Rehabilitation Programme of the Christian Council of Kenya.

Immediate and most urgent needs

- Provision of jobs for African and European in training in Christian work and local services, help to specialists in women's work.
- Training African administration classes in every established district.
- Training village elders.
- Maintenance of community centres in Nairobi and elsewhere by British Christian workers.

It is a challenge to British men and women who will go away with their hearts full of sympathy for the people of Kenya. It is estimated that at least 100,000 people will be needed in the next few years to meet the needs of the country.

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Devotion to Rhodesia

Dr. M. E. MASHAYI, Chairman of the Federation of African Welfare Societies of Southern Rhodesia, said that Mr. Ibbotson was a great friend of the African people.

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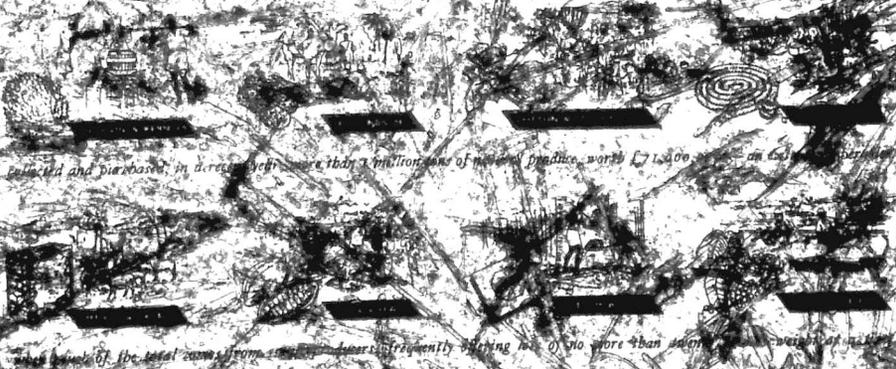
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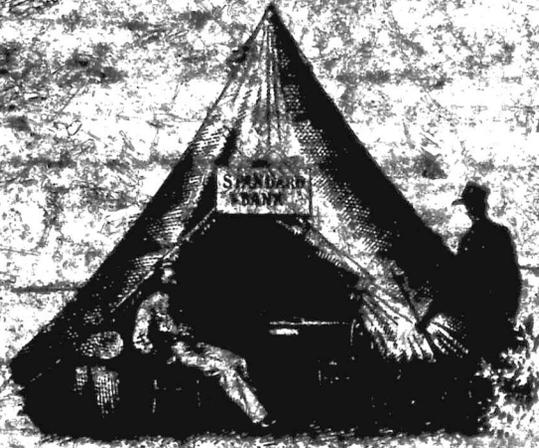
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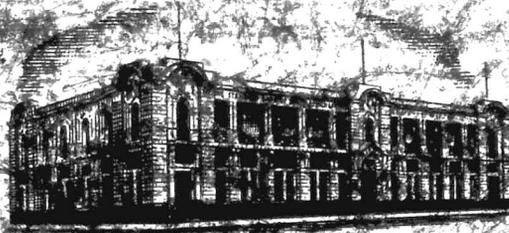


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Crash-Landing of A.F. Aircraft Emergency Operations for March

A HARVARD AIRCRAFT of the R.A.F. has crash-landed at the edge of the Aberdare forest in Kenya at an altitude of 10,500 ft. during bombing operations. Sergeant Neville Griffiths, the pilot, escaped with only slight injuries.

Emergency operations in East Africa have been carried out by the Yeomans helicopter now operating in Kenya. An African policeman wounded in action against terrorists was taken to hospital by the machine which arrived within 15 minutes of the signal being received. In the month of the month the Yeomans recently made a forced landing near Eastleigh. A port-helicopter Yeomans happened to be flying in the area was directed to the scene by radio, arriving only five minutes after the accident had occurred.

Terrorists Killed

On March 26, 13 terrorists were killed in operations in which 17 were wounded, and 576 suspects detained for questioning in the Security forces during the same period. European members were killed and wounded, respectively, five, African killed and 14 wounded. 200 Africans and 29 African animals were massacred and 14 Africans wounded. The Mau Mau casualties included 10 young leaders. Surrenders totalled 10,000 in the month, making 246,000 since the new year up to the end of March.

In operations since the start of the Mau Mau forest areas 130 terrorists were killed during the month, 30 captured and 1,000 wounded. In the same period 1,000 Europeans were wounded and 100 captured and 30 captured and 1,000 wounded. In the same period 1,000 Europeans were wounded and 100 captured and 30 captured and 1,000 wounded.

Police and aviation have met in Mombasa to discuss the Mau Mau problem. The meeting was held during the month of the month.

European Farming in N. Rhodesia Council Not to Adopt Troop Report

IN THE COURSE of a debate in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council on the Troop report on the future of European farming in the Protectorate the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Mr. W. H. Wood, explained that it was not possible to adopt the report as it was a purely European farming report and that it was not possible to become a Federal member of the League of Nations. He said that the report was sound, factual, and expressed a view which had been given to him. He stressed the importance of livestock as the basis of sound agricultural economy with maize and sugar as by-products and suggested that Northern Rhodesia was a backward land which could not be developed as a Federal member of the League of Nations.

Mr. Wood pointed out that Mr. Troop's estimate of £8,000 as the capital required to start farming in Northern Rhodesia was considerably in excess of the figure which had been given by the Government, and that the latter was not a very low figure. He added, however, that his original estimate was based on a very high estimate of the cost of land and that the Government's estimate of £8,000 was based on a much lower estimate of the cost of land. He suggested that the Government should consider the possibility of providing a loan to the farmer to cover the cost of land.

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Service for Visitors

The Public Service Organisation for Visitors is a public service organization supported by local private and public transport companies and the Government in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. The Association exists to assist visitors to these countries and to provide them with information. Visitors' Bureau, P.O. Box 113, Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: 211. Mombasa: P.O. Box 113, Mombasa. East Africa: P.O. Box 113, Nairobi, Kenya.

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Further enquiries should be addressed to
THE INFORMATION OFFICE, P.O. Box 113, NAIROBI, KENYA.

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

In NORTH AFRICA enquiries can be sent to your representative at East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 49, Finch Street, Durban.

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

New System of Treating Leprosy

A NEW SYSTEM of treating leprosy which will reduce the cost of treatment and increase the number who can be treated is to be introduced in Beaufortland, where sufferers are now treated at one central hospital in Mombasa. The capital, at a cost to the Northern Rhodesian Government of £40,000 held annually. The cost of the new curative pills will be between 3s. and 4s.

Dr. J. Garrod, the Government leprosy specialist, has suggested that the present system is far too costly to be put into effect on a scale which would wipe out the disease. It can be eradicated only if the leprosy sufferers themselves while taking the new inexpensive treatment. Dr. Garrod's plan is to establish numerous self-contained and self-supporting village hospitals which will be supervised by trained orderlies under the jurisdiction of the local Native authority.



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Kafue Project Decision Confirmed

N. Rhodesia Favourable in Favour

IT HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED in Salisbury and widely reported in this journal last week that M. A. Nicholson, consultant to the Federal Government and an eminent hydro-electricity engineer, has pronounced in favour of the Kafue hydro-electricity project. Mr. Nicholson's final approval of the Kafue hydro-electricity project, although he said he preferred the alternative of Northern Rhodesia was accepted, in view of the opinion that the Kafue project was the better one.

Governmental Approval

At a conference on hydro-electricity in London on the 10th of April, Mr. Nicholson said that if the Kafue project was approved in 1952, the Government would have to contribute £1,000,000 towards the cost of the project. He said that the Kafue project was the better one, but that the Government would have to contribute £1,000,000 towards the cost of the project. He said that the Kafue project was the better one, but that the Government would have to contribute £1,000,000 towards the cost of the project.

Mr. Nicholson also pointed out that the Kafue project would provide a steady supply of electricity to the Kafue valley, and that the Government would have to contribute £1,000,000 towards the cost of the project. He said that the Kafue project was the better one, but that the Government would have to contribute £1,000,000 towards the cost of the project.

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Kafue Hydro-Electric Scheme

N. Rhodesia Could Have Found Money

Northern Rhodesia's financial secretary, Mr. Nicholson, stated in the Legislative Council recently that Northern Rhodesia could have financed the Kafue hydro-electric scheme without the Federation. Mr. Nicholson said that before Federation the Government of Northern Rhodesia could have raised the £3.30m. required for the scheme could have been borrowed.

In addition £2m. was available from surplus but these would have been added to considerably less in 1951 and subsequent years. In 1951 the Government's revised estimate of revenue during 1955 was £1.2m. compared with a net £1.2m. since Federation. The Government's estimate for 1955 was £1.2m. compared with a net £1.2m. since Federation. The Government's estimate for 1955 was £1.2m. compared with a net £1.2m. since Federation.

Surveying to Continue at Meshi Teshi

Exploratory Work Otherwise Nullified

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council the Chief Secretary stated that he had been informed that the private firm which had been carrying out hydro-electricity surveys at Meshi Teshi Gap had been instructed to discontinue its work until it ceases work.

Further investigation, preparatory to an approach being made to the Federal Government with a view to safeguarding the work already accomplished, has resulted in the following position:

(1) Hydrological work is being done departmentally and will continue.

(2) Hydro-geological work was stopped on the 1st of April. The work had been in progress for some time, and unless continued to its proper conclusion all the work done hitherto would have been nullified. When the decision to stop work was conveyed to the consulting engineer, the immediate trade representations to the Federal Ministry for Commerce and Industry, as a result of which permission was granted to proceed with the work to a stage which will safeguard all work previously carried out.

(3) The diamond drilling programme of the Kafue Gap has been stopped and all equipment has been dismantled and removed from the site. Costs are being met and transferred to Lusaka for safe-keeping. Apart from time and materials incurred by stopping the drilling programme.

These facts are given in a statement issued from the office of the Member for Commerce and Industry, Northern Rhodesia.

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M. C. LAURENCE HOLBECH, E.V.O., D.S.O., D.B.E., M.C., of Southern Rhodesia, was commissioned to give his personal attention to enquiries, which should be addressed to him at:

ST. JAMES' COURT, BUCKINGHAM GATE, LONDON, S.W.

Telephone: 7107oria
 Telegrams: COURTESY LONDON

Soil Conservation

THE REPRESENTATIVE of the Eastern African Regional Committee for the Conservation and Utilization of Soil, which was opened by Mr. A. M. B. Hux, Administrator of the East Africa High Commission, in Muguga, Kenya, last month, was attended by delegates from Tanganyika, Uganda, Madagascar, Reunion, and the Belgian Congo. The Somaliland Protectorate, French Somaliland, and Comoros had accepted membership of the committee, but were unable to be represented. Dr. H. H. Huxley was elected chairman. A draft constitution was agreed for submission to the Governments concerned. A resolution was adopted recommending that invitations to join the committee be extended to the Governments of the Seychelles, Mauritius and Italian Somaliland, and the hope was expressed that the Governments of Kenya and Zanzibar would decide to participate in the committee.

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Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-op) Ltd., P.O. Box 35, Nairobi & Kisumu.

Parliament

Tanganyika Legislative Council

Nyeri African Appeal Court
Minister Defines Jurisdiction

(Continued from page 1092)

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons last week the Colonial Secretary was asked by Mr. R. G. L. Taylor, if he was aware of the criticism of the African Council of Ministers by the Supreme Court at

Mr. Patel also asked what was the jurisdiction of the Nyeri Court, the maximum sentence it could award, the number still undergoing punishment as a result of the judgment, the number of cases in which the prosecution had relied on statements by accused persons obtained by Murni Wamai, the man of Ruhagani, and how many of these cases resulted in the death sentence.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

THE HON. MEMBER FOR AFRICA: As regards the appellate jurisdiction of the African Appeal Court at Nyeri has jurisdiction as a court of first instance to try a wide range of criminal cases, as may from time to time be specified under the provisions of the African Courts Ordinance, its jurisdiction cannot extend to cases involving the penalty of death or the imprisonment. It may pass sentences of imprisonment for any term not exceeding 12 months and may impose a fine of any sum not exceeding £100. The approximate number of persons still undergoing punishment as a result of the judgment is 200.

I have asked the Colonial Secretary to request the origin of records to establish the number of convictions resulting from statements obtained by Murni Wamai. I will circulate this information in the Ghana Report.

MPONDA, E. Liwali of Newala. Member of the Legislative Council since 1951. Member, Newala District Council. Has played a prominent part in the development of local government in Newala.

VERSI, J. A. G. Baid, representative of Salama, Yanga, Lala, importers and exporters. Member, Mwanabari Kheja community.

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS
MUNDA, J. M. M. Member of the Legislative Council since 1951. Served on the Legislative Council since 1947. Member, Pwani Pyrethron Board. Member of numerous public bodies including Mombasa Public Council, Export Council, Board, Empress Education Authority, member advisory committee to Professor W. J. M. Mackenzie, who inquired into conditions of employment in Mombasa.
MUNSI, R. K. An mbaya trader, prominent member of the local Tamallu Kheja community.

MUNYASU, G. Member, Rumungu African District Council. First Assistant, Government Co-operative Union, member, Tanganyika African Agricultural Training Centre.

MUNYASU, G. Member, Rumungu African District Council. First Assistant, Government Co-operative Union, member, Tanganyika African Agricultural Training Centre.

JE MAITRE, A. L., O.B.E. General Secretary, Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association. President of the Tanga Township Authority for six years. Temporary member of the Legislative Council, 1951, substitute member since 1954. Member of committee which investigated efficiency and utilization of Government labour, 1953. Has worked on various other Government bodies.

Member of African Council of Ministers. Resident District was assistant in the Dar es Salaam Museum from 1939-47. Member, Mombasa Council. Temporary member of the Legislative Council, 1954.

WESTERN PROVINCE
BACHA, H. A. A. Chairman, Council of the Tanganyika Council since 1954. Is managing director, Canadian-Brown Corporation, Ltd., manager and director of the East African Journal, Kilimanjaro District. Chairman, Kilimanjaro Mountaineering Club.
TUMBE, H. M. A. Member in the Labor District. He has been 3 member of the Legislative Council for the last two years. Was the first Tanganyika African to obtain an Agricultural Diploma at Makerere College. Member, Advisory Committee on African Education.

SUMAR, H. L. A. Director of an agency of wholesalers, importers and exporters in Tabora. President, Tabora African Trades Union, 1954. Has been a member of the Township Authority, 1954.

General Interests Representatives

The following three members have been appointed to represent the general interests of the Territory.

BACHA, H. A. A. A prominent Dar es Salaam Arab Grandee of a former Sultan of Zanzibar. Owns a business as a transporter in Dar es Salaam. President of the Tanganyika Council of African Education.

HERRICO, G. E. J. C.B.E. Chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association. Chairman, Real Estates, Ltd., Director, East African (Africa) Ltd., Director, East African Revenue, Director, Council of the Railway and Transport Inquiry Board and other Government bodies. Resigned this year as former chairman of Chamber Hill, London.

EUSMANN, F. D. H. A. High Commissioner, District Tabora in Government service, 1950-54. Served on the committee of the Bahobu Native U.C. and was member of the Bahobu Executive Council and the Executive Council of the Bahaya Council.

Governor-General's Address

SIR ALEXANDER KNOX HERRICO, Governor-General of the Sudan, has been the centre of an address over Radio Cadiz from London to the Sudan at a crucial time in our history and it will be my constant aim to help you to the best of my ability. Anglo-Egyptian agreement of 1953. It is my duty to be followed and, as the representative of the Commonwealth, it is my first duty to see that agreement carried out. Your destiny lies in your own hands and, if God wills, I shall be here to see you take full possession of your country, united and strong in patriotism, in accordance with your freely expressed wishes.

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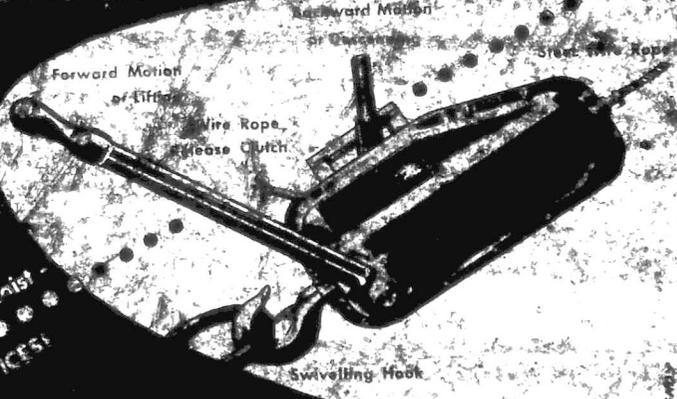
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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Land belonging to eleven more Mau Mau leaders in Kenya has been confiscated.

The new Mbari Club, Nyandarua, has been opened. It has cost about £12,000 to build.

A host of 500 mahouts have escorted African girls who are to be married in the T. V. C. A.

The former Home Secretary, Mr. J. G. Chastel, has been elected to the House of Commons by the Government.

The East African Road Federation is to press for enabling legislation which would permit road tolls to be charged.

The annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will be held in Bristol from August 31 to September 7.

Agreements in Cairo between representatives of Egypt and the Sudan in connexion with the allocation of the Nile waters have broken down.

More than 100 persons have been arrested in connection with the reported killing of 12 persons in the Kamukwa district of Uganda.

The Uganda National Congress has dissociated itself from a report in the *Uganda Post* that the party intends to oust the Kabaka's ministers.

Royal Empire Society

A full programme of social events for the current year has been published by the Royal Empire Society, the headquarters of which are in Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

The Kenya Police Training School have beaten the 1954-55 Royal Northumberland Fusiliers by two goals to one in the final match for the Stanley Football Challenge Cup.

The Sudan Football Association has accepted an invitation to take part in "Olympic Games" which are to be held in Poland under the auspices of the Federation of World Youth Organizations.

After discussions lasting almost a year with the Government Workers' Trade Union, the Government of Northern Rhodesia has agreed to pay African labourers employed on government work increases ranging from 3d. to 6d. daily.

About 3,000 Africans seek work in Salisbury each month or more from one employer to another. The Native population of the city is estimated at rather more than 100,000, of whom more than 80,000 are men, 1,300 women, and 18,200 children.

An illustrated brochure briefly describing the history of the work of the Anglican Church in the area covered by the new Province of Central Africa will be published jointly by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Universities' Mission to Central Africa on April 23 of this year.

Local Government Courses

Courses provided at the Local Government and Community Development and Training Centre, Entebbe, Uganda, are designed to give a fuller understanding of the duties of a good citizen, to train officers and local government staffs in their day-to-day duties, while at the same time increasing their understanding of some of the problems facing Uganda's rural community development, especially both members and staffs in their various capacities. The courses are instructing them in the use of some of the techniques suitable for adult education, which to include Government staff who have acquired their technical knowledge at their departmental training centres, in the art of "how to pass over" that knowledge to the general public, to train the wives of some of the above in homecrafts and to give a knowledge to councillors and leading citizens of local and Provincial Government work. No fees are charged and no allowances given on course and accommodation is provided.

Aldabra Islands

NEGOTIATIONS for a 30-year lease of the Aldabra Islands in the Seychelles group from the Government by Mr. Harry Savi have been completed. Under the terms of the lease no one will be permitted to live on South Island, which is to be a nature reserve, and the population of Picard Island is to be limited to 200 persons. The Government reserves the right to establish scientific stations on any of the islands. The African Regional Association of the World Meteorological Organization has been sponsored by British and French authorities to establish meteorological observing stations at Anson and the Aldabra Paraphernalia Islands.

South Africa to Leave Unesco

SOUTH AFRICA has decided to leave Unesco because of its "interference" in the Eriwona case problem. Announcing this in the House of Assembly last week, Mr. L. van der Merwe, the External Affairs Minister, said that the interference by Unesco was by means of publications advertised and distributed by the South African Institute of Racial Relations. He would recommend to the Cabinet that the money saved by withdrawal from the organization—£30,000 last year and £20,000 this year—should be used for the dissemination of facts abroad by the State Information Office.

Matrimonial Act Ruling

Mr. Justice Somerhaugh has ruled in the High Court of Northern Rhodesia that the English Matrimonial Causes Act of 1953 has no legal effect in this Protectorate, though judges have acted as if it had been effective. The ruling is upheld, would eliminate cruelty as a ground for divorce in Northern Rhodesia. The Attorney-General has announced that the Crown will bear the costs of the appeal to the Court of Appeal in Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Federal Immigration Figures

LAST YEAR 16,276 immigrants entered the three Federal territories. This was less than the number for Southern Rhodesia alone in the same year 1954, when more than 17,000 entered the Colony. The provisional 1955 estimate for Southern Rhodesia is 9,276. This is only a monthly total also dropped from 10,000 in January 1955 for the whole Federal Territory to 261 in December (1954 for the whole of the year).

The Protectorate Government has granted a grant round for projects to be carried out in the next 12 months to £2,000 for a total of £10,000. The grant is to assist the development of the territories.

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Of Commercial Concern

Scotch cars are being locally manufactured by African farmers in the Katere, Petauke, and Chadiza areas of Northern Rhodesia. Two types are made, both being subsidized from the Improved Farmers Fund and sold at half their cost. The cars are being increasingly used for manuring, transporting seed and farm supplies, and carrying harvesters and their operators.

During the week ended March 31, 2,776,686 lb. of Rhodesian fire-cured tobacco were auctioned in Salisbury for an average price of 42.39d. a lb., of which 2,110,424 lb. are accounted for by 23,701 cwt. for local markets, and 4,758,000 lb. for other markets.

At primary sales in Tanganyika in February 19,276 head of cattle were sold for an average price of 126.52 sh. compared with 125 sh. head for the same month last year. Total sales this year amounted to 41,467 head, averaging 123 sh.

Crown Crown Seals, Ltd., has been registered to manufacture corks and later, milk bottle tops and other types of seals. The company is associated with the Carbacid Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Kenya.

Textile manufacturers in Yorkshire and Lancashire on the Crown Agents' list have been visited by Sir George Beresford Cooke, who was accompanied by two of the specialist advisers on his office.

Transport Restrictions

A further extension of the restrictions on goods imported into Kenya from countries linked with C.M.E.F. rates, from 73 to 100 per cent, on the basis of commodities which may be freely imported.

A trade fair organized by the Government of Basutoland is to be held in Addis Ababa from November 22 to December 4. Nine foreign countries have already reserved space.

Nyasaland's Veterinary Department is transporting donkeys from Southern Rhodesia and training them for use as pack animals. Five have been sold to local farmers.

Work has already begun on Salisbury's third power station—a few weeks after the completion of the second at a cost of £400.

Ordinary money order and cash on delivery services have been resumed between the United Kingdom and the Sudan.

A German trade delegation, comprising one official and six businessmen, is to visit Kenya next month.

The export of timber from Uganda's forests last year totalled nearly 30,000 tons, 5,000 tons more than in 1953.

The Motor Traders' Association of Central Africa is in course of formation.

Sisal Outputs for March

Arusha Plantations, Ltd.—59 tons of fibre from 160mi estate, making 594 tons for the nine months, compared with 626 tons for the corresponding period last year.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—240 tons of fibre, making 2,150 tons for nine months, compared with 1,880 tons in the corresponding period last year.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—140 tons of fibre, making 388 tons for three months, compared with 274 tons for the same period of 1954.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—730 tons of fibre, making 7,809 tons for 12 months.

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—1,216 tons of fibre, against 1,260 tons in March, 1954.

Finances of the Sudan

Record Budget Surplus

A RECORD BUDGET SURPLUS OF £££194,922 has been realized in the Sudan for 1954-55, compared with the surplus of ££1,672,131 in the previous year. Owing to failure to sell all the cotton crop, the selling reserves, however, fell by ££17m. to ££27m. The measure from receipts on the Gezira under the A.C. system of taxation, private enterprise and the new taxation system instituted.

According to the Sudanese Ministry of Finance, the early auctions frightened away many customers, who met their requirements elsewhere, with the consequence that the Government and the Gezira Board sold about 25,000 bales of last year's crop and local merchants more than 120,000 bales, much of it of low grades, and they, in the opinion of the Government, involve them in considerable losses. The first two months of the present cotton season have been satisfactory. Each acreage of the present year should yield an improved quality.

Funds are to be provided for the first instalment of an extension scheme which is expected to increase the area under cotton in the Gezira by 28% by 1960.

Tea-Growing in Eastern Africa

THE PRODUCTION from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Malawi now represents about 4% of the world total, whereas at the outbreak of the last world war barely 1%.

A correspondent of the *Financial Times* has noted that half of the production in the equatorial region of Kenya, Uganda, northern Tanganyika, and the Belgian Congo, which has two wet seasons annually, is consumed in the tea-oriental production of neighbouring countries, whereas almost all of the tea produced in Nyasaland and Malawi is only for domestic consumption.

Commercial production began in Nyasaland in 1900, and the country has now about 23,000 acres under cultivation. Tea-growing started in Kenya in 1925, and the area has since been extended to 200,000 acres. In Uganda, in 1916, and the present acreage is over 100,000 acres, not planted in Tanganyika until after the 1945-46 year; now about 10,000 acres are under the crop.

But it is in Portuguese East Africa, where tea has not had been made, there that the area under cultivation has increased to 100,000 acres in 27 years.

They are delighted with the development of technical education in Kenya and Uganda since 1950. The rate of development is as rapid as can be expected, and in Kenya, in spite of the emergency, the technical education is amazing. The East African Council for technical education is the Secretary of State.

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Vegetable Oil Production Highest Ever Recorded

WORLD PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLE OILS in 1953-54 was the highest ever recorded, according to a review by the Commonwealth Economic Committee (published in 1954 by H.M. Stationery Office). Provisional estimates indicate an increase of 3% over the total for the previous peak year, 1951-52, and 4% above the 1947-48 production, about 12% above the pre-war figure.

Some 17,800,000 tons of soya beans, 15,421,000 tons of cotton seed, and 10,889,000 tons of groundnuts contributed to a total production of 12,000,000 tons produced in the year.

East and Central Africa

Southern Rhodesia produced 2,000 tons of groundnuts and 1,908 tons of castor seeds, Tanganyika 6,000 tons plus 1,000 tons from the Protectorate. Total for the region was 10,000 tons, and the Sudan 40,000 tons. The price of crude groundnut oil per ton rose from £39 in October, 1939, to a peak of £137 in February last year, while so-called groundnuts per ton in Kenya, Northern Nigeria increased in value from £12s. 6d. to £64 10s. in the same period.

To a total of 15,121,000 tons of cottonseed, the Sudan contributed 170,000 tons, Kenya 145,000, Tanganyika 19,000, and Southern Rhodesia 13,000. The United Kingdom price rose from 22s. per ton in October, 1939, to £144 per ton in February last year.

Kenya and Tanganyika exported 1,095 tons of soya beans in 1953. In comparison Kenya produced 1,000 tons and Southern Rhodesia 1,000 tons, the Sudan and Uganda respectively 1,000 and 1,000 tons of sesame, 1,000 and 1,000 tons of castor seeds, 1,000 and 1,000 tons of groundnuts, and 1,000 and 1,000 tons of castor seeds. Tanganyika and Kenya respectively 15,000, 10,000, and 5,000 tons of castor seeds and respectively 300 tons of tung oil.

Minister on Congo Treaties A Hindrance to Federal Trade

FEDERAL OFFICIALS have been considering the Congo Basin Treaties for some time in order to evolve a plan to deal with "this thing which is a bugbear in the affairs of the Federation." This was stated in the Federal Assembly by the Minister of Finance Mr. D. Mackenzie.

Referring to the debate on the proposed amending of the Customs and Excise Bill, the Minister said the Government wanted the treaties abrogated. It was unjustified that the treaties should apply an area which now fell under the Federal Government, but were originally made to Federal States.

The countries who are signatories to the treaties were jealous of the privileges they had been accorded, and legal advisers of the British Government had no doubts about the legality of the treaties. The treaties were not terminable and could not be amended. The fiscal commission had to consider the financial implications of the Federal Government's proposal to abrogate the treaties.

The Minister stressed that the Government was not anxious to abrogate the treaties, but was also anxious to preserve the good name of the British Government, and to build up the good name of the new Government.

Mr. P. F. Brennan, a Nyasaland member, said that it was a greater interest to the Federation than the treaties. On Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesian Members also asked for the abrogation of the treaties.

Federal Imports

FEDERAL IMPORTS last year were valued at £1,531m, an increase of 15% since 1953. During this period imports have risen consistently in value. Of that figure £107m was spent within the sterling area, £11m on C.E.A.C. countries, £7m in the dollar area, and £4m elsewhere. Exports to the U.K. were £315m, including copper worth £225m, tungsten £17m, asbestos £2m, and tea £3m. Imports from the U.K. totalled £535m, and from the U.S.A. £535m. The Federation sold the U.S. nearly three times as much as it bought from that source. The exports including copper, chrome ore, beryl ore, ferromanganese, asbestos, asbestos ore, and tung oil, and being valued at £155m. Imports of copper (£36.5m), accounted for more than 70% of the Federation's exports. Tobacco worth £35m, had a good place.

N Rhodesian Tobacco Trials

TO DISCOVER what the difference is in the alleged difference in its smoking quality trials of cigarettes made entirely from tobacco grown in the North-Eastern districts of Northern Rhodesia are to be made in the United Kingdom. Mr. C. C. Collins, chief tobacco adviser to the Protectorate Government, announced this at a growers' meeting, said that the result of the trials was awaited with great interest for if they failed to show that North-Eastern tobacco was different, it would mean a great deal to the marketing of the crop. Reference to the London Tobacco Advisory Council's decision not to agree to sales of unidentified leaf, he said that there had been agreement to block pricing of North-Eastern bales on the auction floor with Southern Rhodesian leaf, with out discriminatory gaps between them.

African Employment Agency

BLITAWAYO COUNCIL has granted a local businessman permission to establish the city's first African employment bureau. Expected to open at the end of the month, it will be run as an independent, commercial agency. At its last meeting the Council rejected a proposal to operate its own African employment bureau because of insufficient information on the cost of such an enterprise.



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MINING

African Union Declares Dispute
Brexit of Agreement Claimed

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN African Mineworkers Union in a letter sent to the Chamber of Mines, has declared a "brexit" from the recognition by the Chamber of the Northern Staff Association. The "brexit" is the action taken by the Chamber to frustrate the decision was reached prior to the declaration made to us. This is a breach of agreement.

The "brexit" is what the Chamber did in regarding the breach of the law and the international convention regarding the freedom of association. The workers will not be allowed to join the association as would suffer victimization which would be contrary to the Chamber's own policy. The Chamber has made a statement of its policy in the letter.

African Strike Fund

The President of the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers Union, M. L. Katangu, says in Kitwe recently that the union received over 26,000 donations from members of the African mineworkers during the recent strike. The donors included Sweden and French mineworkers among the contributors. "We are surprised that the European mineworkers in Northern Rhodesia did not give any help," he said.

Harbour

THE PORT OF Harare, now under construction, will be fully completed by 1957. The new harbour will be situated on the east bank of the Save River, 4 1/2 miles from the old harbour. The new harbour will be built on a site of 100 acres, and will be the largest of its kind in the East African continent. The project is being financed by the Government of Rhodesia and the United Kingdom. The new harbour will be a major asset to the country, and will greatly improve the port facilities. The project is being completed in stages, and the first stage will be completed by 1957. The new harbour will be a major asset to the country, and will greatly improve the port facilities.

Selected Trusts Gift

THE RHODESIAN SELECTED TRUST, which is to meet its headquarters in Salisbury next month, has been offered a plot of land in Salisbury for all the equipment of the Trust. The plot is situated in the Salisbury suburb of Harare, and is being offered to the Trust by the Government of Rhodesia. The plot is estimated to be worth between 26,000 and 27,000.

Diamond Sales

SALES OF DIAMONDS through the Central Selling Organisation on behalf of South African and other producers in the March quarter were valued at 222,162,317, compared with 116,655,000 in the same quarter of last year. Gem diamonds accounted for 152,110,000 (121,721,229) and industrial diamonds for 70,052,317 (24,933,771).

Coal in Southern Rhodesia

THE ANGLO-IRISH CO. (MINE) LTD. is prepared to start a colliery in the Salt Valley of Southern Rhodesia, according to Mr. G. G. Siddle, M.P. for the Eastern Districts. Another colliery in the Mafeking area, where there is iron ore, will probably be examined this month.

Search for Uranium

A SEARCH FOR URANIUM by an expedition backed by American capital is to start in Southern Rhodesia in 1956 on the Mozambique Plateau, some 80 miles west of Gwelo. Later the Beitlimali mountains east of Mafeking will be explored.

Chopra Mines

CHOPRA MINES LTD., which has been formed with a capital of £100,000, is to acquire certain claims in the Chopra district of Northern Rhodesia. It is to become a subsidiary of Rhodesian Selection Trusts Ltd.

Mining Personnel

MR. L. W. GAY has been selected chairman of the Northern Rhodesian section of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy. The Northern Rhodesian section of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy is to be formed in the near future. The section will be formed in the near future.

Mrima Hill Investigation
Radio-Active Monazite Found

APPLICANTS are invited for rights over the large mineral deposits which the Kenya Mines Department has been investigating at Mrima Hill, 50 miles south of Mombasa, near the East African border. It is understood that industry has been received from some of the best known mineral companies in the United Kingdom, the United States and South Africa. The deposits which exist in the area are of the monazite type, which is a substance of great value. The monazite is a source of thorium, which is used in the production of atomic energy. The monazite is also used in the production of uranium. The monazite is a source of thorium, which is used in the production of atomic energy. The monazite is also used in the production of uranium. The monazite is a source of thorium, which is used in the production of atomic energy. The monazite is also used in the production of uranium.

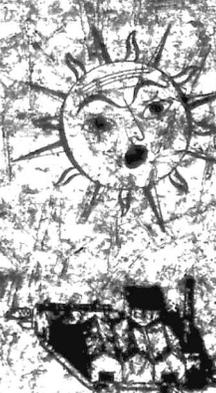
In order to expedite the deposit as quickly as possible, the Government have decided to grant extensive rights to any company with the requisite technical resources, which might be subject to conditions regarding the use of the mineral. The company must be a resident of the United Kingdom, the United States or South Africa. The company must be a resident of the United Kingdom, the United States or South Africa. The company must be a resident of the United Kingdom, the United States or South Africa.

France Reports for March

FRENCH MINES - At the Dalny mine 3,200 tons of ore were treated for 280 lbs. gold and a working profit of 7,879. The company's output for the Sunace mine was 12,900 tons of ore and 216 lbs. of gold. The Baykovo mine produced 1,108 tons of ore and 13 lbs. of gold.

Wanted Colliery - 12,063 tons of coal and 19,442 tons of coke were sold compared with 21,321 and 14,125 tons respectively in February. A total of 1,450 tons of coal were recovered from the milling of 23,000 tons of ore at the Dalny mine. The operating profit for the Dalny mine was 7,879. The company's output for the Sunace mine was 12,900 tons of ore and 216 lbs. of gold. The Baykovo mine produced 1,108 tons of ore and 13 lbs. of gold.

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Company Report

Sherwoods Paints, Limited

Colonel J. Dudley Sherwood's Review

The shareholders will be invited to a MEETING OF THE COMPANY on Monday, 11th April, 1955, in the afternoon at 3.00 p.m. at the offices of the Chairman, Messrs. J. J. The chairman presiding.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement:

"The accounts show a group trading profit of £103,405 compared with £102,000 in 1954. After charging expenditure on special maintenance and making the provision for tax the net profit is £43,670 compared with £39,391 last year. The board recommend a final dividend of 5s. 6d. amounting to a total for the year of 6s. 6d. which will leave £21,100 in cash in reserves and undistributed profits.

Departmental Progress

The results reflect better trading conditions in 1954, and the progress of sales in our main departments, the retail and the industrial finishes. A word also to the continued progress in our industrial finishes sales department where we have a wide and growing customer base as suppliers to many of the leading industrial organizations.

In addition our subsidiary company in East Africa has made marked progress during the past year in sales and in profits and we have every confidence that the progress will continue. I am glad to

say that our subsidiary company in Scotland has also had a satisfactory year's trading.

An important point to be noted about conditions last year was increased competition for the supply of paint to the retail market, shown for example, by the big efforts of certain manufacturers in the way of selling schemes, including large-scale advertising in national press.

It is a pleasure to say that the new product

An associate with this trade is what is referred to as 'Do it yourself' painting. We have recognized the importance of the retail market, in which the company has a background of more than a hundred years' experience and we have therefore arranged to introduce for the retail consumer our high quality enamel paint known as 'Unimel'.

'Unimel' has been designed especially for home use and for the professional decorator. Unimel is a high quality enamel paint which is easy to use and is available in a variety of colors. It is also available in the Amateur Painted in which it is considered more appropriate to that market. This move is being backed by an extensive advertising and sales campaign.

As you also know, last year the board relinquished the appointment of chairman which I assumed in addition to my office as chairman in 1953. The board appointed Mr. E. R. Grant to succeed me as managing director. Mr. Grant joined the company in 1930, and has been a director since 1941. I am sure you would like to wish him every success in his new appointment.

The report was approved.



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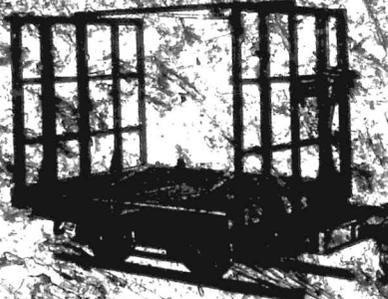
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Belgium's Forthright Reply to United Nations



...of the Government. A time, however, might be obtained but the export trade will mainly be in ivory which diminishing in quantity every year in consequence of the depletion of the herds.

...at the point of completion of the railway service between the Uganda Railway and

Time, of course, has proved Mr. Kaboo's forecast wrong. Uganda has become the largest producer of coffee in the Commonwealth and has become a major producer of tea. In 1952 she exported £14,658,000 worth of raw coffee and £16,807,000 worth of raw cotton made up from £1,018,000 worth of other items. Technical imports are decreasing rapidly in the list of Uganda's exports, but very heavily in 1953. For its part, the National Bank of India Ltd. has made of

its contribution towards communications. It is now opening the first Trading Office in Uganda at Jinja on November 1st, 1956, the first since the Birth and establishment of the Protectorate coffee and tea industries. Along the Bank's services have been at the disposal of the pioneers since 1946, but the expansion of the Bank's Uganda's export trade from nothing to its present level

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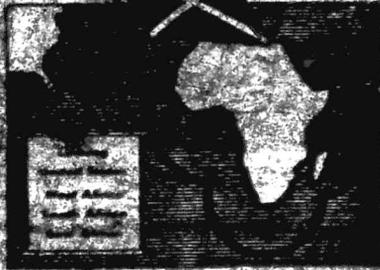
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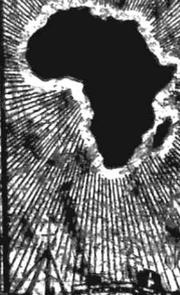
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1119	Book Review	1126
Note By The Way	1120	General Enkino on Mau Mau	1128
Belgium's Reply to U.N.O.	1123	Afro-Asian Conference African Trade in Uganda	1132
Nile Water Discussions	1123	Latest Mining News	1144
Kenya's National Parks	1125		

Founder and Editor

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

A MOMENTOUS EXPERIMENT will begin this week in Tanganyika Territory with the assembly of the Legislative Council, which will inaugurate the system of "parity" representing the three races. On the non-official benches there will be ten Europeans, ten Africans, and ten Asians (among whom Arab representatives will be included). On the Government side of the House there will be thirty, not sufficient to provide a majority against all the non-officials combined. There has been no complaint from any quarter about the retention of the official majority for the Europeans or Asians, and only a few inexperienced African extremists consider that responsibility should pass into non-official hands within any calculable period. It remained for the Visiting Mission of the United Nations to commit the folly of recommending self-government in less than twenty years, a hopelessly unpractical proposal which was promptly denounced by the European, African, and Asian political leaders in the Territory, by the Government of Tanganyika, by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, and indeed, even by the chairman of the Visiting Mission himself, who disagreed with his three colleagues on this and other important points. One of them was a citizen of the United States, and the Government of that Republic has recently registered its dissent from any such timetable for constitutional changes.

When the recommendation came before the Trusteeship Council recently, it was heavily attacked by the representatives of Her Majesty's Government, and half the States with seats in that body, and by the European, African, and Asian non-officials from Tanganyika who had claimed the

right to speak for their communities. As a result of the reckless suggestions made by its own committee, the Trusteeship Council has had in recent weeks to give an instruction in the facts of life in the Trust Territory that it has been considerably chastened. It has not accepted the report of the Visiting Mission, and the General Assembly is not asked to endorse any of the major criticisms of British administration or to approve a date schedule for self-government. So the victors are those who had been ridiculed. On balance, therefore, the report has proved advantageous from the standpoint of Tanganyika and most damaging to the Trusteeship Council, which is likely to be much more prudent hereafter, at any rate for a few years. The Visiting Mission's wish to restrict "parity" to merely three years, and then replace it by African domination (masquerading as self-government) has been defeated, and the new experiment of parity starts without the handicap of such fantasies. It has a fair field for trial.

Sir Edward Twining, the Governor, who has shown the closest personal interest in the policy of parity, has been concerned to give the experiment the advantage of the aid of the best men whom he could persuade to serve the new Council. The calibre of the new Legislature will consequently be much better than that of its predecessor, or indeed of any of its predecessors since the Council was established during the governorship of Sir Donald Cameron. Among newcomers to the non-official benches will be Sir Eldred Hitchcock, Mr. F. H. Baker, Mr. R. C. T. Maslin, Mr. E. Parker, Colonel C. L. Towne, Mr. J. T. Wallis, and Mr. A. V. A. Karimjee, all well known in their own sphere of activity, while among the non-officials nominated to the Government side of the House are Mr. Stuart Gillett, Mr. A. M. A. Karimjee, Mrs. Marcella

the Arab Liwali of Dar es Salaam, the Baluchi Liwali of Bagamoyo, and Mrs. K. F. Walker, a Dar es Salaam municipal councillor. The six non-official members of the Executive Council have all sat in the Legislature previously; they are Charles Phillips, Mr. V. M. Generali, Mr. C. N. Hewry, Mr. J. C. Chuma, Mr. D. F. K. Makwala, and the Arab Liwali. Altogether, at the full list published in our issue of last week showed, the Governor has managed to bring into public life many men and women who are taking active responsibilities for the first time. It has been customary for Tanganyikans to deride their legislators, and to assert that new members were apt to be found. Sir Edward Twining has shown that such pessimism was unfounded.

This new Legislature starts with a generous measure of public support. The only European body which was critical when the first announcement was made withdrew its opposition long ago, and the **Towards Nationhood**, registered by this newspaper, has been partially met by introducing one Arab among the Asians. We

had expected at least two representatives of that community, but another has been nominated to the Government benches. We also emphasized that parity could not safely be regarded as a final solution, as some official spokesmen represented it to be; now it is generally accepted as a stage in constitutional development, the duration of which will depend on the number of factors which time alone can bring to bear. It is unfortunate in Africa, however, that all passengers in the boat together, that all desire to travel on a course set by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, and that all must be encouraged to pull their full weight. For the sake of Tanganyika, it is to be hoped that all marshes will cooperate in this sense, so that the Government can achieve in time a sense of Tanganyika nationality. That is nothing less, in the objective. All wishwashes of Tanganyika will watch the new arrangements with sympathy, with regret that the Governor who has introduced this experiment is nearing the end of his extended term of office, and with the hope that his successor will possess the personal qualities needed to ensure the success of the venture.

Notes By The Way

Attacking the Belgians

The Belgian attitude of self-defence when assailed from anti-colonial quarters is much better than that of the United Kingdom. I have read most of the official reports of the proceedings in the Permanent Mandates Commission of the old League of Nations and the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations when spoken for the British trust territory of Tanganyika and the Belgian trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi was under examination, and I have no hesitation in saying that the Belgian representatives have been more consistently determined than their British colleagues to attack their attackers. The *Overseasman* is the latest in the line of forgetful articles, and the extracts in other columns of this issue from his good-natured but rigorous reply to accusations and innuendoes will assuredly be read with understanding and pleasure in British East and Central Africa. Having palmed in the background amply, skillfully, and impressively, returned to the stock charges about the European's economic dealings with Africans, and gave a number of replies which must have caused several delegates to lower their important intervention in the discussion, but on repeated assumptions received shortening, and many of the answers were barbed with telling facts.

Qualified Audience

The idea that delegates have made great profits from cattle was corrected, for instance, by the news that the four main ranching enterprises in the Congo had to wait 10 years in one case, 14 in two and 16 in

the fourth before a new animal was delivered. There were opposite references to the development of local secondary industries, and a caustic reminder that roads, bridges, railway equipment and electrical power among other benefits provided by the Europeans have no colour and serve all communities. Equally effective in an audience prepared to examine the evidence would have been the outline of the immense and beneficial ramifications of the Union Mine, the greatest mining enterprise in Central Africa but it would be folly otherwise to assume that any committee of the United Nations is concerned only to judge according to the local facts.

United Nations

Mr. Fyfe made the stint of his time with thoroughness and courtesy, but he expressed a conviction that his hearing would be financed. That is the tragedy of the United Nations: that the organization itself of being a forum for genuine discussion has been used by many nations as a board for the purchase and exchange of votes and other forms of influence, often without regard to the merits of a case, and not infrequently with open and cynical disregard of the welfare of the peoples who must be affected by some action or decision not to act. Delegates have often attacked Great Britain unfairly on some Colonial issue of which they knew nothing merely to satisfy Soviet Russia, to demonstrate group solidarity, or even to ingratiate themselves with the United States (which has often voted with the anti-colonial bloc, and even with

Soviet Russia, against Great Britain. Now that the Americans are learning quickly about the British Empire each propaganda is equally, much less frequent.

Enthusiast

TO THE LITTLE GROUP of writers of official documents who decline to supply facts to the steady normal user, may be added the name of Mr. Alan C. Holmes, whose first report on Kenya, issued by Education Office, contained a number of facts which have since given wide publicity. His report, however, is not printed, and interesting records it contained, not printed. It is, however, illustrated by many excellent photographs, which really have been chosen to tell a story. Given three rooms of workshop, a storeroom filled with junk, three African carpenters, a few incompetent clerks, a long list of requirements, and £800, Mr. Holmes was told to get on with the job. He promptly recognized the possibilities the "sturdiness of a first-class cadger" considers that he is now fully qualified, and has done his best to develop the physical advantages of the country, and fully believe it quite possible to have a thing made in the original for a poster, answer a telephone, "be glad away, instruct his staff, and of course have everything set, all more or less at one and the same time." Yet the results appear a good deal more satisfactory than those of some Government departments which would figure high in any list of the overstaffed. Here is an enthusiast, a worker, a tactful inducer of co-operation from many quarters, and an ingenious experimenter.

Two New Games

THE FOLLOWING are the following passages from the report. The first describes the idea of using Kibanda as a means of putting ideas across. The first try-out was an adaptation of Snakes and Ladders, using medical and health projects as hazards and rewards. Thus illustrating the hazards of the game, the player sends the player up and forward to healthy habits, while flies on food or the head of a snake sends him down and back to dysentery and diarrhoea, crabs and cholera. The second game, dubbed by the writer "Safari" is a version of the dice-throwing board game, a square game. On a suitably obtained back ground of African Country a road allowing the player to make a safari from his own village to the village of Good Health. On the way he meets many hazards and encouragements. He stops for food and kills all flies, this moves him forward as does helping a friend to build a good house or to protect a water supply. Finally in a narrow ravine he is about with no light of civilization sent him back several squares. These games sell at 50 cents a copy, 25,000 have been purchased by the Literature Bureau for sale in the three territories. Can any one see any parallel example from any other Government in East or Central Africa? I shall look forward to hearing the next annual report of this pioneer, who deserves to have the services of the printer, and of an office publishing machine.

Likoma Cathedral

LIKOMA CATHEDRAL, which the Archbishop of Canterbury will visit when he reaches Nyasaaland, was built to cover the place on Likoma Island on which Africans had been accustomed to bury their dead. The foundation stone in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter was laid by Bishop Trower in January, 1903, and Bishop Fisher consecrated the building towards the end of 1911. Apart from the iron for the roof, the glass for the windows, the lead for the gutters, and nails and cement, local materials were used—granite from the island and red bricks from the adjacent mainland (made and burnt by Africans who were paid to

sell to the Universities' Mission to Central Africa for 10s. a thousand!) The stalls and pulpit are of hundreds of pieces of soap-stone, carved by Africans.

Priest Killed in Error

IN THE PASTORAL STAFF by the Bishop's throne is embodied in a small piece of the staff used by Bishop Mackenzie, the first bishop of the diocese. The ivory of the present staff was presented by the Ngoni chief whose people had suffered a death a few years ago, viz. the Rev. G. M. A. ... when he was spending a week on the island, that the ... in a ... critical agent, and he lost his life because he refused to use in self-defence the good time, which which he had been shooting game for the pot. The wood of the Crucifix over the pulpit came from the tree under which Livingstone's death was buried.

East Africa House

EAST AFRICA HOUSE, the social club in Great Cumberland Place, Marble Arch, London, has now taken more than 200,000 people in 1951 for breakfast, the total number of people who have been in the club was 1,150, and by the same date in the two following years it had become 1,525 and 1,933 respectively. About 48% are Kenyans, 20% Tanganyikans, 14% from Uganda, 3% from Zanzibar, and 13% people now domiciled in the United Kingdom. Students from Rhodesia, Nyasa and the Somaland Protectorate, and Aden are also eligible, and those four categories together number about 60 members. Another 200 are 300 student members of whom 200 are Asians, 300 Europeans, 148 Africans, 27 Arabs, and 10 Kamalis. It is thus evident that the club is fulfilling its purpose. Indeed, the speed of increase in the membership and the daily use made of the premises have exceeded the expectations of those who worked for the establishment of such a meeting place for people of all races with East African interests.

Africa Should Emulate London

IT IS DIFFICULT to exaggerate the value of such a centre. A prominent East African told me recently that he considered to be outstanding practical proof that Europeans, Africans, Asians, and Arabs can meet normally successfully, and happily on common ground, and his only regret was that nothing comparable is yet to be found anywhere in East Africa, with the consequence that many of the members greatly miss the opportunity of meeting and talking when they return home. It is, however, something similar in the process of development, in fact, the initiative of Mr. Harry Franklin, the Minister for African Affairs, who had, I know, been impressed by East Africa House Society Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. He would like to provide comparable facilities in their own towns. The cost of a chain of such clubs would be considerable, but it would provide them right in the long run prove to be more expensive. This, moreover, is a case for early action, for further delay in time might prejudice the possibility of successful action were postponed for some years.

Birth Control of Ladybirds

CONTROL OF LAGARANDA BLIGHT by the ladybird *Lagarranda* is in general successful, and very good results have been reported in many instances. It was proposed to reduce the breeding of the ladybird to 30% of its former level. In April, 1952, the density of ladybirds was such that they could not be done until August. More than 100,000 beetles had been taken to the end of the year. From the annual report for 1952 (which has only just been published) of the Department of Agriculture of Kenya.

Belgium's Crushing Reply to the United Nations

Points from Pierre Ryckmans' Address to Fourth Committee

MR. PIERRE RYCKMANS, who served in the Administration in the Belgian Congo for more than 30 years, latterly as Governor-General, was very direct when he addressed the Fourth Committee of the United Nations in reply to criticisms made by its members of Belgian colonial rule. He said:

Belgium does not qualify for the praise which Burma bestows upon the Colonial Powers for having made their development plans in accordance with the recommendations of the 1947 report. You know the little note which the prudent novelist puts at the beginning of his book: "Any resemblance between the characters of this book and real persons, living or dead, is entirely fortuitous, and the author cannot be held responsible therefor." Our 10-year plan will be fully discussed before the 1957 report is worked out.

The policy followed by Belgium in the Congo is determined by Belgium, and by Belgium alone. This policy is in conformity with the principles of the Charter. Belgium exercises in the Congo all the prerogatives of a sovereign State. Its sovereignty has been universally acknowledged, it has never been formally contested. Belgium has never renounced this sovereignty, it has never intended it is renounced never to allow it to be withdrawn.

"We claim sole responsibility for the administration of the Congo, and France — and not the representative of France — believes in the general Assembly of the United Nations — as well as its problems.

"We have accepted the obligation to submit regularly to the Secretary-General (not to the Assembly) statistical and other information of a technical nature (not a report) for purposes of information — and not for examination or discussion in any organ of the General Assembly.

Political Information

"The information relates to economic, social, and educational conditions — not to political questions. The Belgian representative very properly recalled that in a conference made at San Francisco to political information was not by inadvertence, but as a result of the refusal of the Colonial Powers to sign any such undertaking. The Charter has not been amended since 1945; what it did not oblige us to do then it no more obliges us to do today.

"We voluntarily placed Binshu-Grundi under the international trusteeship system provided for in Chapters XII and XIII of the Charter. We submit with a good grace to United Nations supervision over the administration of this territory, we cordially cooperate with the work of the Trusteeship Council created by the Charter. We have never agreed, however, to submit the administration of the Belgian Congo to United Nations control. We cannot agree that the Belgian Congo should be assimilated to the Trust Territories. We have no obligation to collaborate in the work of the Committee of Information, which was not provided for in the Charter and which seems to exercise a control to which the Charter is wholly silent.

"What is really difficult to understand is the fact that the very same delegations which on the one hand set themselves to extend the terms of the Charter beyond all traditionally accepted rules of interpretation, in the attempt to impose on certain States obligations never intended in the Charter, at the same time but conversely distort the meaning of words, violate all the official

languages of the United Nations, in order to enable other States to evade an obligation imposed upon them by the perfectly clear terms of the Charter — an obligation, moreover, which is both moderate and reasonable: that of supplying by way of information certain data of a non-political nature.

"One possible explanation for this attitude, if not of less satisfaction in practice, though not in any juridical sense, is that these populations are not protected by their natural trustees, the States administering them, and that therefore the United Nations need not bother about them. Gentlemen, do you know this book? It is a terrible book called "Indigenous Peoples: Their Living and Working Conditions of Aboriginal Populations in the Congo Basin." It was published in 1953 at Geneva by the ILO. It goes to the very heart of the matter, it is bound to be the main text. It is large, it is thorough, it is comprehensive information regarding the indigenous populations in question, all aspects of their economic, social and cultural life.

Duty of Protection

"We do not ask for international intervention in the domestic affairs of sovereign States. We simply ask that the Charter should be interpreted in a wide sense, in the sense of defining the people to which Chapter XI applies. We ask that all States should recognize their duty of protection towards their indigenous populations, wherever they live, which they acknowledged 35 years ago in signing the Covenant of the League of Nations. We ask that they should carry out as they do the obligations which they took upon themselves in adopting Article 22 of the Charter, and that they should, as we do, annually examine their conscience, occasion for which is given both by the submission of information to the Secretary-General.

"A number of our colleagues from Latin America have reminded us of their position as non-colonial States in principle. This attitude is inspired by a feeling of sympathy for the people who live under a regime from which they have themselves suffered. Will they allow me to observe that the situations are not identical. There are very particular differences between the Latin American colonies on the eve of emancipation and the Belgian Congo of today.

That Which Had Become Fetters

"It is true that the Latin American countries have experienced a colonial administration. It is a chapter of history which they share with the Four Africans, whose final independence is of a more recent date. It is a destiny which endured today by the Belgians of the Congo, the French in Madagascar, and the British in Kenya. The Syrian representative yesterday cited an article in the New York Times according to which colonists are not all of one colour, in agreement with the policy of the Mother Country.

"But the conditions of America — with the exception of course of Florida — were the work of the colonization of the Native Men of the same blood, the same tongue, the same language, and the same political capacities as those of the metropolitan country. They broke the ties which had become fetters — affirming their right to govern themselves they affirmed their willingness to take over, in the stead of the metropolitan homeland, the part which it had played towards the Native peoples.

"It is, strictly half a century since Central Africa

Royal National Parks of Kenya

Preserving Wildlife for Future Generations

KENYA'S NATIONAL PARKS are being challenged almost every month, say the trustees, in their annual report—sometimes by a proposal to use a portion of a proclaimed national park for some other purpose or to authorize developments which are wholly incompatible with the purposes for which the parks were constituted. Although the revenue yielded into the parks by tourism is being maintained in millions in spite of Mau Mau and is far in excess of the receipts from all but the major agricultural industries, it would indeed be a disastrous decision to abandon on its present modest cost all attempts to develop Kenya as a tourist and big game safari objective, a country which from present indications is obviously capable of very great expansion for these purposes, writes Alfred Vincent, chairman of the trustees, continuing:

Economic Value

We have emphasized yet again the monetary or economic value of wildlife preservation, although we recognize that our main task is to regard as much as possible of all that is beautiful and interesting in wild nature for the benefit of future generations. Since, however, plans for protecting the intangible and aesthetic value of wildlife usually fall on deaf ears of a world so intent on plundering its natural resources for the immediate and material needs of gross humanity, we shall repeat again and again the fact that money is not the main aim, although a conviction that the wildlife of Kenya and all that goes with it captures the main attraction for every pleasure-seeking visitor of every nationality.

We must, therefore, in all sincerity and with a profound sense of duty continue to invite a more realistic approach in the necessity of preserving the wildlife by allowing the existing national parks to be made more fully complete in their nature, botanically representative, and in face of continual challenges to their security. Lastly, and most importantly, we ask for more workable support for the preservation of game in our national reserves.

The Government has not accepted the recommendations of the trustees for the addition of a corridor to Mount Kenya National Park, for the addition of a salient to Amboseli National Park, including the Chyulu Hills, and for a section of Crown forest and moorland on Mount Elgon to be proclaimed a national park.

Effect of Mau Mau Campaign

The director, Mr. Mervyn Cowie, fears that the Mau Mau campaign will seriously affect the game population of two of the national parks, and doubts whether it will be possible to continue to preserve tourism in the Nairobi park, some visitors to which are sharply criticized for their foolishness, as a result of which a tragedy might at any time occur.

At Mzimba Springs, in the Tsavo park a European boy who waded into a pool was taken by a crocodile.

The Kenya Government, under pressure for public opinion, modified its plans for taking water for Mombasa from Mzimba; the intake works have been redesigned to draw water from well above the head of the springs thus avoiding any alteration in the level of the Lower Pool or material interference with the natural scenery.

The report states, *inter alia*:

The Akiba dam, completed in 1953, soon suggested large numbers of animals had some misgivings on the wisdom or justification of creating artificial watering places, since this would appear to conflict with the principles on which national parks have been established. However, human interference

in the Tetta Hills with the sources of the Voi river has had a marked effect on the amount of water flowing seasonally down the riverbed, and it can be rightly feared that since man has interfered with the natural supply of water in this area in comparatively recent years, it is inadvisable to restore the position by man-made means.

A further argument in defence of the Government's plan to construct a section of the Voi dam, between the Voi river and the Tetta Hills, is that a large portion of Africa, almost waterless and incapable of holding any reasonable quantity of water, is a semi-arid country. There is, therefore, no choice, since the park is the only large area available in Kenya for both protection and hunting of animals, and for the maintenance of its natural beauty.

The dam is a triumph, and has led to a decision to construct a new safari lodge overlooking the large reservoir. The animals have already indicated their delight and appreciation when visitors were raising the water level, and their countenance could be seen coming in the water, implying that they were not displeased by these changes. It is hoped that the dam will be a place of interest to their visitors.

"On one occasion a cow elephant gave birth to a calf in the middle of the main road to the dam. She was assisted by another cow elephant, and when the calf had tried to walk on its shaky legs, one grown-up elephant put its feet between them and escorted him away into the bush without showing any concern for the traffic and noisy machines nearby.

On another occasion three lionesses killed a buffalo in the new dam; the buffalo had apparently backed into the water before dying of wounds, and the lionesses were unable to drag it ashore. They mingled about for some time, presumably waiting for the carcass to sink, after which the lionesses prowled so much for some hours, when, up to the dead buffalo, but without success, remained on the surface. The lion's body, seen as like a cap on top of a ball, eventually rolled over, and the lioness was tipped into the water and had to swim to the surface and swing down.

Damages to the Estates

A further factor in the design of constructing the dam is related to a problem for which a solution has not yet been found, or which may be a fatal one, and that is the loss of the Voi river.

There was a time when people used to think that a body of water could be made to flow in any direction, but the discovery in the East of the sial, a new material, has shown otherwise, and it is now possible to pull out the sial and deposit it in any direction without obvious advantage to the user, commonly.

We have experimented with every conceivable device to keep the elephants out of the sial, but nothing within any reasonable financial limit has so far provided the answer. These experiments have included electric fencing, continuous patrolling, fires, many lights, gas guns, and shooting the leaders, and even arrangements to import special chemicals from America which are claimed to be repulsive to any animal. The elephants seem to resist all these schemes with disdain and continue to come prancing in, snuffing as they consider a few more acres of sial. I predict that they will soon be delighted with the chemicals they may have to learn to eat as much as a little pepper or cayenne.

"For a time we believed that a dam on the river dried up to the elephants advanced further up the valley and were then scattered to ravine the sial, and that the reason the construction of a dam some 30 miles downstream seemed a possible way of stopping the elephants was that it had ultimately had some effect on the sial, but it had not proved the complete answer.

"In examining the possibility of constructing a barrier which would really be justifiable, or thought in terms of a ditch or a ditch supported by a dam, and an electric fence, but when the construction of the Mombasa pipe-line started we were something disillusioned, as the ditch designed to carry the Mombasa line was off deep, 100 to 200 yards wide, and there was absolutely indubitable evidence that the elephant could not cross this ditch. In fact, the animals were actually seen clearing the ditch where the edge had fallen in making it off wide. Those who believe that a trench can contain elephants in a certain area must think in terms of something much bigger and deeper than that. The cost of constructing such a barrier is beyond the resources of the national parks or of the sial industry.

(Continued on page 1126)

Last Phase of Mau Mau General Erskine Confident

GENERAL SIR GEORGE ERKINE, the retiring C-in-C, East Africa, said in Nairobi last week that he felt confident that the fight against Mau Mau terrorists was in its last phase.

General Erskine emphasized that he was referring to the 10,000 Mau Mau in the hands of the Kikuyu, the main element of the Mau Mau.

General Erskine said he had no doubt that we had now reached a situation better than in 1955 and was very different from that existing in Kenya before the emergency, and in many respects it will be better than the situation in the United States. He said that the Mau Mau had better agricultural methods, a larger police force and better agricultural methods.

General Erskine said that the Mau Mau had been a major criticism of the Government and that the Mau Mau had been a major criticism of the Government.

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Special Order

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Then, and only then, will we be happy to relax our efforts. I shall always remember the great comradeship built up between the Armed Forces, the police and the Administration which has been our strength. My best wishes to all under my command and to those who have co-operated so well with me.

General Erskine also broadcast to Africans, emphasizing that there were many terrorists remaining who could be dangerous and that Mau Mau supporters were not yet completely disillusioned.

Two Mau Mau leaders were captured by unknown assailants in Nairobi, both being seriously wounded. One arrest has been made in connection with the Mau Mau, but other arrests are being investigated.

Emergency Expenditure 1954

The Minister for Finance, Mr. J. M. G. Brown, announced that the actual and authorized expenditure on the emergency in 1954 was £25,261,024, of which £10,000,000 was for the first six months and £15,261,024 for the second half. He said that the total expenditure for the year was £25,261,024, of which £10,000,000 was for the first six months and £15,261,024 for the second half.

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Kenya Needs the Surgeon's Knife How African Were Misled

MR. R. S. ALEXANDER, Mayor of Nairobi, said when he addressed the Rotary Club of Mombasa that he had participated in the first example of multi-racial cooperation in Kenya—a multi-racial day school in Mombasa conducted by the Congregationalists.

The price of a healthy Kenya after the Mau Mau rebellion was liberty and realism, he believed. Perhaps we need the surgeon's knife to rid us of inequality, hypocrisy and sentimentality, particularly in our relationship with indigenous peoples. Some among us, together with the worst idealists and mischief-makers overseas, have been guilty of creating for the African an atmosphere of wishful thinking and make believe, misleading him into believing that achievement and progress are possible at the gallop and making them think themselves better than they really are.

Mr. Alexander alluded for a change of financial policy at the centre. Though business men knew that it was generally unwise to make the chief accountant also managing director, Kenya tolerated the situation in which the Minister of Finance was also the Minister for Development. When asked if it was expected that the guard can also be the engine driver, the goal-keeper and the referee?

To house 2,000 African families of man, wife and three children in two rooms, even if the present conditions were built to the present meagre standards, would involve Nairobi an expenditure of about £12m., not counting the cost of amenities and social services.

Afro-Asian Conference in Indonesia Attack on Colonialism

TWENTY-NINE NATIONS, representing more than half the world's population, have sent delegates to the Afro-Asian Conference which opened on Monday at Bandung, Indonesia. The African states represented—Egypt, the Sudan, Ethiopia, the Gold Coast and Chad—

and the Asian states—Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Burma, Malaya, the Philippines, Siam, Thailand, Ceylon, Cambodia, Laos, and Viet Nam—discussed the role of the United Nations, the promotion of economic co-operation, human rights, and self-determination, problems of dependent peoples, and promotion of world peace.

The conference, sponsored by the Sri Colombo Powers, was inaugurated by President Sukarno of Indonesia. He said that Africans and Asians must unite to achieve the "highest purpose of man"—the liberation from physical, intellectual and spiritual bonds. Asians and Africans, he continued, should not be deceived by the oft-heard phrase that colonialism is dead. "They pretend that colonialism is already dead. The areas of Asia and Africa are still noisier."

"I beg of you, do not think of colonialism only in the classic form which we in Europe and our brothers in different parts of Asia and Africa know. Colonialism has also its modern dress in the form of economic control, intellectual control, and actual physical control by a small but alien community within a nation. It is a skilful and determined enemy, and it appears in many guises. Do not grab its foot easily. Wherever, whenever, and however it appears, colonialism is alive, and one which must be eradicated from the earth."

Mrs. B. S. Bhatnagar, speaking through Colonel Messer,

the Egyptian Prime Minister, proposed that Dr. Sastroamidjojo, Prime Minister of Indonesia, be elected chairman of the conference. The proposal was carried unanimously and the conference then went into secret session.

Later, Dr. Sastroamidjojo said: "Our thoughts are very much with our brothers in bondage. I hope one day, and that day be soon, an opportunity will arise of bringing together representatives of independence movements in all colonial territories which are still struggling for liberation of political life and for their economic independence and sovereignty."

"We independent countries of Asia and Africa are to do our utmost in supporting them in every possible effort which may achieve their freedom."

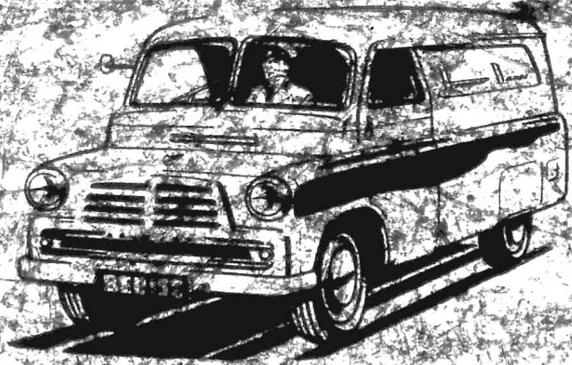
There had recently been many, many statements by the Sri Colombo Powers expressing their good intentions toward colonialism. "I regret to say that good intentions alone are not sufficient. More important are their deeds and policies which may give proof to the world of the sincerity of their good intentions."

Shire Hydro-Electric Scheme

REPLYING TO a question put by the Rev. Andrew Doig (Hyasaland), the Federal Minister of Finance, Mr. Donald Macintyre said in the House of Parliament that the Government would bring the report on the Shire hydro-electric scheme and stabilisation of the level of Lake Nyasa to the notice of investors—provided certain considerations could be met. Before the Government recommended the scheme to investors, the Minister continued, the Government would have to satisfy itself that the project was economically sound, that the cost was reasonable and that the scheme fits into the development plan of the Federation's development plan.

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Mr. A. F. GILES, district officer in Iringa, Tanganyika, who has been appointed Administrator of St. Vincent, went to the Territory nine years ago and was at one time assistant secretary in the Lands and Mines branch of the secretariat.

BISHOP F. D. JORDAN, an American Negro prelate of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who has been visiting Central Africa, said in Salisbury that in his opinion the Federation was following the right lines for the establishment of good race relations.

FRANCIS C. BAKER, director of the Royal African Society, 22, Cumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2, at a joint meeting with the Royal African Society at 10.15 p.m. on April 28. His subject will be "From Cape Town to Kampala: a Flying Visit".

DR. H. C. BISHOP, director of the Territory of Tanganyika, is about to leave the Territory on retirement from the Colonial Service. His successor is DR. H. C. BISHOP, lately D.D.M.S. in Hong Kong, whence he recently reached Dar es Salaam. He was a medical officer in Kenya from 1935 to 1946.

MR. E. J. JONES, lately general manager in East Africa of the Shell Company, who has been appointed chairman of the Kenya Transport Licensing Board, is vice-chairman of East African Road Federation. He succeeds Mr. H. R. Morroghastey, who had served on the board for 16 years, for 10 as chairman.

SAYED ISMAIL EL AZHARI, Prime Minister of the Sudan, accompanied by the Ministers of Health, Social Affairs, Irrigation, and Stores and Equipment, were the guests of the Emperor of Ethiopia in Addis Ababa last week. The Ministers of Communications, and Agriculture and Industries, Sudanese officials joined the Prime Minister's party to attend a conference of the Afro-Asian conference.

Lord Home Succeeds Lord Swinton Commonwealth Relations Office Changes

THE EARL OF HOME, Minister of State, Scottish Office, since 1951, has been appointed Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations on the resignation of Lord Swinton, who receives an earldom.

Lord Home, the 14th earl, was born in 1903, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He sat in the Commons as Unionist member for South Lancashire from 1941 to 1944, and was Conservative member for the Lambeth Division of London from 1944 to 1951 when he succeeded to the title. From 1937 to 1942 he was Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, and was Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office from May 1, 1945. He was appointed a Privy Counsellor in 1945.

Great Ability and Industry

Commenting on Lord Home's transfer from the Scottish to the Commonwealth Relations Office, the *Observer* writes: "The Commonwealth countries will soon be regarded as the most important area of the world. Lord Home's great ability and industry will be put to a severe test. The criticism of the Government from Australia and other sources on the sole ground that he has not travelled widely in the Commonwealth seems curiously naive if a Prime Minister's field of selection were limited to men who already had personal experience of the departments concerned; he might very soon find himself sitting down with a Cabinet of second-handers. Given the requisite political nous and judgment, the Minister who is determined to apply himself to his task can soon familiarize himself with a department (as Sir Winston Churchill proved eight times over)."

Lord Swinton became Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in November, 1937, in succession to Lord Salisbury. As Sir Philip Colclough, Esq., he was Colonial Secretary from 1931 to 1933. He has also been President of the Board of Trade, and Minister for Civil Aviation and Minister Resident in West Africa, and Minister for Materials. He remains Deputy Leader of the House of Lords.

New Provost of Nairobi

The Rev. Geoffrey Lester Appointed

THE REV. GEOFFREY LESTER, who is the new Provost of Nairobi, was for some time a curate at St. Paul's, Langham Place, and four or five years ago joined the Africa Inland Mission for service in the West Nile district of Uganda. After four years in that area he became a chaplain in Kampala. The Rev. Lester is a fine singer and an accomplished musician. The Very Rev. Hugh Evan Hopkins, who has recently resigned and returned to this country owing to the illness of his son Paul, was appointed provost in 1947.

N. Rhodesian Visitors

RECENT VISITORS to the office of the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in London, have included: Miss J. Beckett; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Mansfield; Mr. A. Thornton; Miss C. Bromley; Miss A. Mason; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Russell; Mr. F. Rundle; Mr. J. W. Landmark; Miss J. Hamilton; Mr. D. Morley-Fletcher; Mr. M. Matak; Mr. M. Newman; Mr. L. F. G. Anthony; Mr. M. Wilson; Mrs. A. Roberts; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hellwell; Mr. C. Perry; Mr. R. G. Scrooby; Mr. D. D. Gibb; Mr. V. Oliver; Mr. L. R. Addison; Mr. L. W. Colbridge; Mr. C. H. M. Webb; Mr. and Mrs. G. Hendey; Mr. M. Beckett; Mr. R. S. Keely; Mr. R. K. Rose; Miss M. Peake; Miss J. Penn; Miss S. Scott; Mrs. H. J. Miles; Mr. J. Stagg-Macey; Mr. H. F. Geary; Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Ellison; Miss F. Kent; Miss H. G. Richards; Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Wylie; Miss B. Acheson; Miss Hamilton; Mr. D. Hunter-Barron; Mr. R. Laird; Miss D. Colegate; Miss M. Graham Harrison.

KIKUYU

—a Plan of Rehabilitation—

THE British Council of Churches Inter-Church Aid appeal for £50,000 for the Kikuyu Rehabilitation programme of the Christian Council of Kenya.

Immediate and most urgent needs—

- Providing teams of African and European for the training of Christian workers and youth workers and especially in women's work.
- Training African rehabilitation officers in newly established villages.
- Training village elders.
- Maintenance of community centres in Nairobi to be visited by British Missionary Societies.

It is a challenge to British men and women of goodwill to rally with their gifts. This is a matter of life and death. It is estimated that £50,000 will be needed per year for two years at least. Will you help? Please send your donation NOW to the secretary.

British Council of
Churches Inter-Church Aid
10 EATON GATE,
LONDON, S.W.1.



Uganda Africans in Trade

Summary of Committee's Report

THE OBJECTIVE is to develop full-time as distinct from part-time efficient African traders so that they become integral members of a fully commercial community.

All plans to reach the objective should be designed:

(a) to enable African traders to play their full part on equal terms with non-Africans in the Protectorate trade centres;

(b) to develop in African traders the qualities of initiative, self-help, determination and of contractual integrity particularly in rising and falling markets;

(c) to ensure that the education of Africans in trade should be based upon a commercial, not a welfare approach and should be designed to stimulate interest in private enterprise.

African traders entered business in large numbers after the second world war and now constitute more than two-thirds of the total number of traders in the Protectorate. In the aggregate they handle some £10m worth of trade each year although for many individual earnings from trade are very small. The problem is not how to assist Africans to enter trade but how to enable those already established to hold their own and to improve their position.

General Education

In order to achieve modern standards of efficiency amongst African traders the Protectorate educational policy and system should be designed to give a full understanding of trade and the simple principles on which it must be based, with particular regard to English and three R's and honesty. Simple mathematics and book-keeping practice especially accounts should be included in mathematics and other text books used in primary school curricula. Commercial geography and history books should be produced for use in schools.

The programme of technical education to be devised for African traders should aim at imparting knowledge of basic trading technique which will enable the average trader to become reasonably efficient. The process of general education in primary trading technique as started by the Department of Commerce should be continued through the media of simple illustrated booklets, broadcasts, pamphlets, and newspaper articles in vernacular languages and in English.

Courses for traders at the local government and community development centres, as instituted by the Department of Commerce, should be continued and in addition the department plans for extension of these courses to the country areas in collaboration with the Education and Community Development Departments should be implemented as soon as possible. Training courses in technical schools for young pupils and evening classes for adults should be conducted by qualified teachers. Department teachers should make it possible for students to attain standards established by recognized educational agencies.

Initiations through model shops at county shows through exhibitions, trades fairs, dress shows and similar activities should be sponsored by the Department of Commerce and other departments to stimulate traders and buyers throughout the Protectorate. Such activities might be instigated by Government or based on private enterprise for sale purposes. Shopkeeping competitions should be organized throughout the Protectorate by trade development committees. Visits by Government officers to individual businesses should be continued in order to stimulate, help and safeguard African traders. Such visits should be part of the duty of field officers of the Community Development, Education and other Departments, and of the Provincial Administration as well as of economic officers. Touring officers when visiting traders in their shops should give instructions in simple bookkeeping.

At the present stage of development in the Protectorate it is neither necessary nor desirable for private commercial firms to be compelled by law to trade Africans. Consideration should be given to the establishment under the Labour Commissioner of Commercial Experiments Bureau at the major centres of the Protectorate, and Chambers of Commerce should be fully consulted concerning the establishment of such bureaux and the manner in which they should operate.

Government should sponsor the creation of overseas bur-

From the report of African advancement in trade by a committee appointed by the Governor of Uganda under the chairmanship of Mr. M. A. Maybury, Commissioner for Commerce. Six of its 10 members were Africans.

sales for selected traders, some of which might be granted as prizes in the traders' competitions, and should encourage business firms by fiscal means, to adopt similar schemes for broadening the outlook and increasing the efficiency of selected African employees.

The formation of a local traders' association should be encouraged at county, township or other appropriate levels and such associations should send representatives to district associations which in turn should send representatives to a Protectorate Chamber of Commerce. Government officers should assist in the original formation of these associations.

Trade Development Activities

Each district council or similar authority should constitute a Trade Development Committee to which representatives from its district associations should be appointed or co-opted. The Committee should advise the district council on the siting of trading centres, shops for rental or mortgage purchase, transport organization and similar matters. The Committee might also be consulted in regard to loans from the African Loans Fund and the Credit and Savings Bank to traders.

Trading centres should be developed in suitable areas, particularly in suitable townships, and the siting of such centres should be governed by trade and other considerations and facilities for transport, parking, and other reasons. The development of specializations, providing facilities to stimulate the development of trade communities.

Specialization in trading should be encouraged in all the training schemes proposed for African traders.

In areas of intensive development, such as new township development should be planned on the basis of specialized trading and leases for new shops should specify the trade for which the shop might be used.

Handling and warehousing in general goods (i.e. goods other than local produce and handicrafts) should be restricted by licence to those areas where transport is adequate, and this should be integrated with the organization of shops into trading centres.

All forms of trading in the Protectorate should be licensed and licensed to facilitate the inspection and collection of statistics and to secure central direction of policy there should be a central licensing authority. It is probable that the Department of Commerce, although its licence should continue to be issued by local licensing authorities.

Wholesale and retail trading are essentially spheres for private enterprise and should be governed, although Government should assist in the provision of facilities.

Compulsory wholesaling throughout the Protectorate without serious increase in overheads and penalties should be made possible by the provision through local authorities of wholesale showrooms in which wholesalers can rent display space. Retailers would choose their supplies according to samples displayed by the wholesalers and have their orders and deliveries noted by an African manager of the showrooms to the appropriate wholesalers.

The development of regular and efficient transport services throughout the Protectorate is essential to the development of trade.

Mobile Wholesaling

The law should be amended to permit mobile wholesaling and it should be controlled under licence. Licences to be issued by district licensing officers. Consideration should be given to the reservation of a proportion of such licences for African traders.

The Department of Commerce should continue to issue an index of wholesaler and to maintain an advisory bureau for African traders in Kampala.

Although African traders may lack capital, the more serious drawback is their lack of knowledge and experience in the use of such capital as they do possess. To operate successfully a retail trader should effect a turnover of his stock (i.e. his capital) at a sufficient gross profit, three or more times a year. The standard by which a business is judged should be the rate of turnover and gross profit which it achieves, whilst keeping overhead expenses under control in order to make sufficient net profit.

The Uganda Credit and Savings Bank and the new African Loan Fund provide sufficient loan facilities, but loans should be very carefully administered by—

- thoroughly investigating the business experience of the borrower to date;
- requiring a development plan specifying the uses to which additional capital is to be put;
- charging payments according to the plan;
- regular inspection and assistance to be coupled with collection of instalments on a monthly or quarterly basis;
- requiring borrowers to keep simple books of account which should be available for inspection by qualified officers. Repayment of loans by borrowers should generally be calculated

after a maturation of one year so that the money has time to earn profit for the business; interest will be calculated only on the money in use by the borrower and special loans should be granted to cover such charges as electricity installation guaranteed in business premises.

There should be no reduction of the prevailing rates of interest on loans charged by the bank.

A simple illustrated publication in English and the vernacular languages explaining the work of the bank should be prepared and issued for the purpose of the Protectorate.

A very considerable sum of money should be set aside for the purpose of making over cash to the bank every year for the purpose of making loans to the public. It is possible that the bank should be given a right of first refusal of the proceeds of government savings and a profit saving certificate should be provided by the Uganda Credit and Savings Bank in those areas where the hoarding of money is known to be most prevalent in order to assess the extent of the credit facilities needed by the bank to handle savings.

The bank should be given the right to make advances to the public and to pay out on cheques, and there should be no restriction on the amount which can be withdrawn on demand by the holder provided he is able to prove his identity.

The provision of consignment banking facilities and the use by Africans throughout the Protectorate of prime imports made to the development of Africans in trade.

African Investment

African investment in trade and industry might be encouraged through investment trusts and the Uganda Development Corporation might take the lead in the establishment of such trusts. Companies should also be encouraged to seek African investors.

Trading credit between suppliers and African traders will evolve naturally and this evolution will be materially assisted by the personal knowledge of individual traders gained by Government touring officers.

As the general capital resources of African traders is likely to come from the provision of money for social, particularly in townships and major trading centres, provision should be made by Government to the extent of about 750,000 shillings for the purpose of enabling local authorities to have a five-year plan of capital works for social development.

In order to make it quite clear that the money provided by Government for this purpose is to be treated as loans and not grants, consideration should be given to administering the whole amount as a Trade Development Fund to be administered by the Uganda Trade and Industry Board.

Economic rentals should be charged those Africans (as from the buildings are let in suitable cases) satisfactory tenants should be given the opportunity of purchasing their buildings over an extended period. A series of architects' plans for premises of varying designs and costs should be prepared by Government and made available to traders or other investors. Encouragement should be given to the establishment of a Building Society in Uganda.

Competitive Enterprise

In order to assist the African to develop according to his free choice at least equal attention should be paid by Government in future to all forms of competitive enterprise as well as to the co-operative movement and the fullest publicity should be given to the different methods which may be employed in the future.

Although active encouragement may continue to be given by Government to co-operative societies, particularly in the field of agricultural production and marketing, care should be taken to avoid putting such societies in a favoured position so far as African participation in commercial or industrial development is concerned to the detriment of other forms of African competitive enterprise.

The various marketing boards should use every means to encourage the participation of private enterprise Africans in their activities, and Government should obtain the services of an expert economist to advise on price and marketing methods in the Protectorate.

The produce exchange system should be encouraged and supported by the development of produce grading and marketing centres throughout the Protectorate, and every possible assistance, even financial should be given by Government to the extension of this system.

A simple booklet should be prepared and published in English and the vernacular languages concerning company formation and management. Greater facilities should be provided by Government for active supervision and assistance to Africans in the administration of companies.

One solution to the problem of grading the African skill in management on to African or inter-racial enterprises may be found in the managing agency system provided legal safeguards exist to prevent the agent from exploiting ignorant or absent owners.

Government should consider how to evolve a method whereby in an inter-racial partnership or company an African par-

ticipant might be enabled to contribute and to his shareholding. Legally constituted inter-racial partnerships and companies should be encouraged and whenever restrictions exist they should be reviewed by an expert legal committee to facilitate such partnerships or companies.

As African craftsmen have already demonstrated initiative in starting secondary industries, even though on a small scale, there should be an intensive effort to develop such industries to supply local markets and to export at a profit. As a first step in this direction a comprehensive survey of African industries should be made by the appropriate Government Department.

Legislation should be enacted

(1) to regulate trading, wholesale and retail.

(2) to make it possible for an African to act as the wholesale agent of a non-African goods where a non-African is not allowed to do so.

(3) to restrict hawking to specified areas within a particular native district.

(4) to require a licence for trading in general goods in a native district.

(5) to prescribe the conditions under which a business should operate in the Protectorate, and to regulate the formation and operation of inter-racial partnerships and companies.

There should be no need for increases and no to implement these proposals.

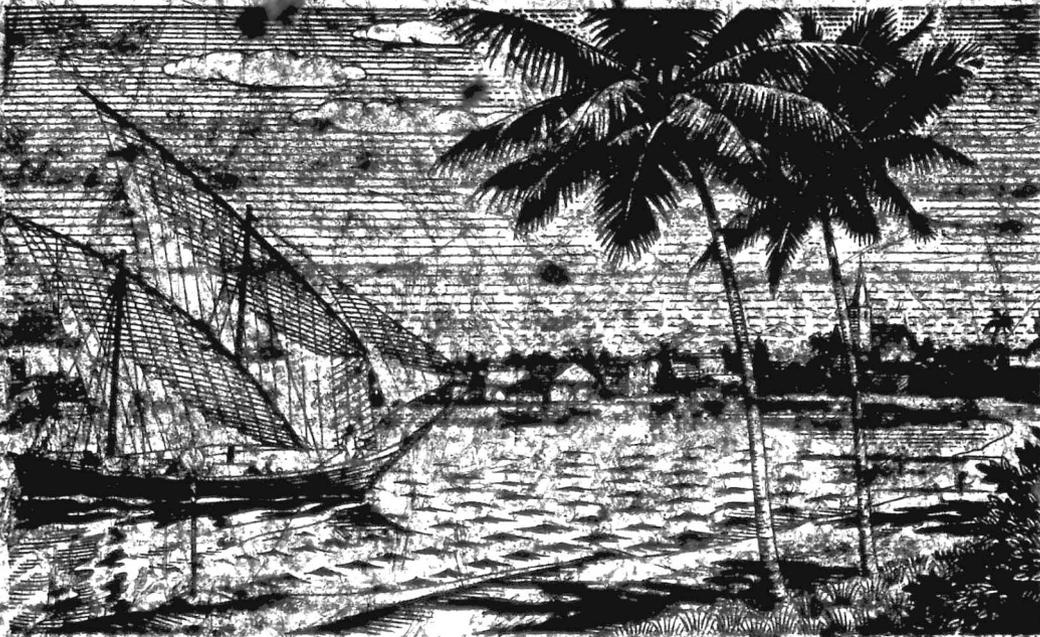
These existing heads staff of the Community Development, Co-operative, and Education Departments and of the Provincial Administration are actively concerned with the development of trade and industry as an integral part of the development of the community.

As much of the proposed development as possible is made the responsibility of local authorities with advice from the trade development officers.

The provision of the primary necessities of transport, credit facilities for African traders and to enable them to obtain their own premises should lead to a complete and stable African middle-class based on private enterprise to a substantial degree of economic well-being. In the lands of the Protectorate, and in co-operation between Government and private firms in the advancement of Africans in trade.



THE MINUTE CIGARETTES



DAR-ES-SALAAM. The name Dar-es-Salaam means Harbor of Peace, and at first sight the level-headed Bay of Peace, a golden sand and fringed with palm trees, apparently to denote this romantic description. But in spite of its romantic appearance, Dar-es-Salaam is a busy and thriving seaport, through which passes the greater part of the commerce of Tanganyika Territory.

It was the Sultan Seyid Majid Bin Ali of Zanzibar who laid the foundations of the town in 1866. His plan was to establish a place of refuge for himself on the African mainland to which he could retire if political events in his native island took an ominous turn.

His scheme, however, made little progress, owing to wholesale objections by the Arabs whom he intended to recruit on the project, and it was not until the twentieth century that Dar-es-Salaam reached its present-day eminence.

Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in Tanganyika are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department, 55 Lombard Street, London, E.C.4. Up-to-date reports from our branches in Dar-es-Salaam and elsewhere, are readily obtainable on request.



BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



Kariba Resettlement Assurances Evacuation Will Take Years

IT MUST BE CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD that the movement of the people necessitated by the Kariba scheme, which will require the approval of the Secretary of State under Orders in Council, is strictly a matter for the Government of Northern Rhodesia, declared Mr. Stubbs, Secretary of State Affairs, in a recent statement. In 1951, he said, the Protectorate's Native authority was informed that in the event of a dam being constructed at Kariba the resulting floods would mean that many Africans would have to leave their lands and villages.

It will be the responsibility of the Northern Rhodesian Government to ensure that the movement of people will come with as little hardship to them as possible. Mr. Stubbs, who was addressing the Southern Province African Provincial Council, stressed that the Government realized that the relocation of people from their homes was a very serious matter, and would take every possible action to see that the displaced would be provided with facilities at least as good as those which they at present enjoy.

Evacuation would take several years, and before starting the Native authorities would be fully consulted and the Provincial Administration and the Agriculture and Water Development Departments could be employed in finding suitable areas and in making in every way the construction of new villages for the people who are to be displaced.

Native Authorities Will Be Consulted

It is hoped that the Native authorities will be consulted at every stage, and the people will know just where they are to go, and will be given an opportunity of preparing their gardens and villages in readiness before the move begins.

It must be remembered that the hydro-electric scheme is something which is the concern of all the people of Northern Rhodesia, and while it is appreciated that movement of people may cause much distress, everything possible will be done to see that the people do not suffer in any way, and also, in the long run, will be among the first to enjoy the benefits that the scheme will bring.

Regarding the resettlement of those affected by the formation of the Kariba Dam, Mr. Stubbs said that every assistance would be given to farmers to move to the areas to which they wished to go. A number of areas already existed in the Chitima district which would support an increase in population, and further areas would do so when adequate water and agricultural facilities were provided. Those wishing to move to the plateau or to join relatives in southern Rhodesia would also receive every assistance, but until comprehensive surveys had been made it was impossible to say at present precisely how many persons would be affected, or how many could be resettled in any particular area.

It was likely that the water level of the Kariba Dam would reach its highest level before 1961, at the earliest, and as soon as the date of the beginning of the scheme was known, steps would be taken to tackle the many problems involved in the resettlement of a great many people. There would, therefore, be sufficient time to see that the resettlement was not a hurried affair and that, in consultation with the Native authorities, the wishes of those concerned would be fully considered and their wellbeing adequately safeguarded.

Federal Broadcasting Inquiry

MR. HUGH CARLTON GREEN, Controller of the Overseas Services for the British Broadcasting Corporation, will arrive in Salisbury on MAY 3 to preside over a Commission of Inquiry into the future organization of broadcasting in the Federation. Other members of the commission are Mr. S. H. Veale, formerly editor of the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, and Mr. G. J. Thomson, former financial Secretary of Parliament.

The Commission has been asked to:

1. In the light of the Federal Government's responsibility for broadcasting throughout the Federation, an independent commission should be established;

2. If possible, the cost of the funds for establishing such a commission;

3. What the powers and duties of the corporation should be and the general recurrent costs and the method of recouping such costs;

4. If possible, terms for presentation of a corporation should be decided;

5. The form of the new corporation should be decided, and the organization should be decided.

Northern Rhodesia Regiment

THE GOVERNMENT has been graciously pleased to approve of an alliance between The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey) and The Northern Rhodesia Regiment. The alliance of this nature has normal practice amongst Commonwealth forces and British Army regiments. Among the advantages of such an alliance are the maintenance of a permanent link with the British Army and the fostering in the allied regiments of esprit de corps and traditions. The Queen's have long had good commanding officers of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment and General Sir George Giffard will remain the Colonel Commandant of the Regiment until his retirement in 1956. The Northern Rhodesia Regiment and the 1st Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment are both serving in Germany.

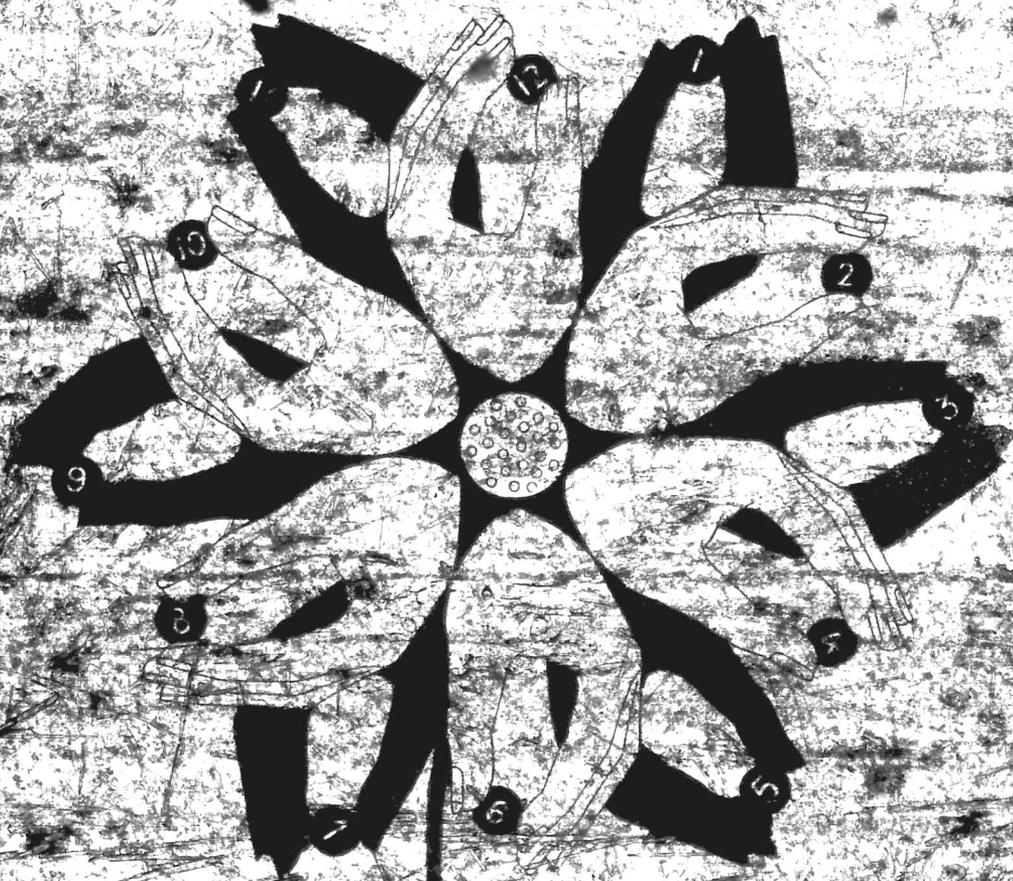
Congressional Telegram

A THE NYSALAND AFRICAN CONGRESS, which is an annual conference held last weekend, decided to send a telegram to the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lomax Boyd, asking the Imperial Government to declare Nyasaland a Native state with the same constitutional status as Uganda. The conference also re-affirmed its opposition to the Central African Federation and demanded an immediate self-government for the Africans of Nyasaland. The rights of minorities in Nyasaland would be protected, said a speaker, there must be no desire on the part of the Africans to displace European and Asian communities long resident in Nyasaland.

Nyasaland Constitution Talks

THE CHIEF SECRETARY of Nyasaland, Mr. C. Footman, said that African members of the two Nyasaland African Councils, M.P.s, and the African members of the Rhodesian Legislature, had taken part in exploratory talks on the question of returning African members to the Nyasaland Legislative Council. When the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Colby, announced recently proposals for a revision of Nyasaland's constitution, he said the Government was ready to discuss with Africans the possibility of evolving a more satisfactory system of returning Africans to the Council.

There is a definite change in the attitude on the part of educated Kamba fishermen, who no longer look on agriculture as beneath them, and as a high road to progress and wealth. Mr. D. J. Penwill, district officer, Machakos, Keavy.



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Sovereignty of the Sudan

Declaration by N.U.P.

THAT THE NATIONAL UNIONIST PARTY in the Sudan have unanimously decided that the political future of the country should be independence and complete sovereignty by the Sudanese people. This was decided after a meeting of the Parliamentary group of the party. Relations between the independence and full sovereignty of Sudan and Egypt should be decided in a way which will ensure complete independence through the Sudan sovereignty and identity. The statement continues: "The Parliamentary Party is convinced that this relation should be decided immediately by the people of the Sudan so that they can exercise the right to self-determination. A select committee has been appointed to study the suggestions of the late El Azhari regarding relations with Egypt. The Party has decided that there shall be the time limit for the completion of Sudanization; that Parliament shall be empowered to an extraordinary session during August to discuss the beginning of the process of self-determination; that members of Parliament shall undertake to attend on invitation whatever difficulties may arise from the rains, and that Governments shall at the first opportunity present their study of further steps for self-determination."

Prime Minister on Liberty

Saved El Azhari, Prime Minister of the Sudan, said in Khartoum on the 15th of March that the Sudanese "Arms and Ammunition" "We have secured a taste of liberty, and should the colonizer come from abroad, from Egypt or from elsewhere, we will resolve that nothing shall be done to prevent us from enjoying our liberty. The question of the Sudanese people is to resolve that nothing shall be done to prevent us from enjoying our liberty. The Sudanese people shall not be dependent on any other power, and it is up to all Sudanese citizens to cooperate wholeheartedly with the Government in order that the Sudanese may not be affected by the chance of a moment and they may destroy our country while he sits in the midst."

Letter to the Editor

Sudan Press

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 SIR— On page 1047 of your issue of April 7 under the heading "Notes By The Way" you attribute to the *Sudan Weekly News* (the official journal of the National Guidance Office of the Sudan Government) statements which in fact were made by the *Morning News*, a privately owned newspaper published and printed in English in Khartoum. You will note from issue 1323 of the *Sudan Weekly News* of March 21 that the Editor has been obliged to discontinue the statements in question under the caption "Morning News Commentary" to indicate their source. The reproduction in the official journal of the Sudan Government of news and other extracts from the Khartoum English and vernacular press on matters of general interest has been undertaken on advice given by me to the Sudan Government. I consider that the news of the local press on matters of this kind are of interest alike inside and outside the Sudan.

Yours faithfully,

R. C. MAYALE,
 Public Relations Consultant
 to the Sudan Agency in London

Harpenden.

Rural Studies

COURSES of rural studies, including several subjects of interest to Colonial students and visitors, will be held at *Wattle*, near Chertsey, Surrey, from August 28 to September 18, under the auspices of the Institute of Rural Life at Home and Overseas. Information may be obtained from the secretary, 59, Brynaston Street, London, W.1.

Kenya's National Parks

(Continued from page 1125)

"It is most disturbing to admit that the activities of African poachers continue to take a heavy toll of elephant and rhino in the various regions of the game park. Access roads are essential in controlling this menace, but the poachers grow more wily as the forces of our administration reach their hunting grounds. While the Government is presently the campaign against the poacher, it is necessary to study the methods of snaring and trapping animals which have been used and have been successful in some cases."

A rhino was found by a wire snare that had cut through its right foot next to the bone, and it must have suffered for many days before it was shot. It is one thing to kill an animal with a poisoned arrow, which is a most inhumane cruelty, but it is deplorable to ensnare these unfortunate animals and leave some of them to wander about for weeks or even months until their injuries suppurate and eventually cause them to die.

Kenya's Poachers

The poacher in Kenya is a man who is not only a criminal, but also a thief. He is a man who has no respect for the law, and who is willing to risk his life for a few pounds. He is a man who is not only a criminal, but also a thief. He is a man who has no respect for the law, and who is willing to risk his life for a few pounds. He is a man who is not only a criminal, but also a thief. He is a man who has no respect for the law, and who is willing to risk his life for a few pounds.

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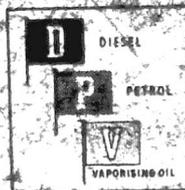
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Local Government Workers' Dispute

A dispute between the Kenya Local Government Workers' Union and the Nairobi City Council in connection with negotiating machinery has been referred to a board of inquiry consisting of Mr. Justice Windham (Chairman), Mr. P. H. Quirk and Mr. A. C. B. Reid. The terms of reference are: (a) to inquire into the Kenya Local Government Workers' Union's claim that the Nairobi City Council refuses to establish a relation to the terms of service of the Council's African employees, negotiating machinery in which the Union is recognized by the Council as representing the Council's African employees, and (b) to consider and report on the trade dispute between the Kenya Local Government Workers' Union and the Council, and to make such recommendations as the board sees fit.



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Agricultural Prospects in Sabi Valley Of Commercial Concern

"Terrific Potential" If Irrigated

AN IRRIGATED SABI VALLEY would have "the most terrific potential" not only in primary foodstuffs but also in large scale cattle and a flourishing livestock industry. This was declared recently by Dr. Charles D. Converse, an American authority on irrigation, who has been in charge of the Sabi Irrigation Station in Southern Rhodesia for 10 1/2 years.

"The longer I am here," he said, "and the more work I do, the more enthusiastic I get." Many crop yields had been 20% to 40% higher than average. Cattle was doing as well as anywhere in the world. While much of the soil—sand clays over rather compact sand and silt soils—was not ideal, he explained that the best soil conditions were already so, if water was provided. The soil had 15% of the ash content and was free of about 750,000 AFAS, composed of many nearly inert irrigation soils.

"Amazing Yields"

During the past year the Native Agricultural Department Experimental Irrigation Station at Chisumbane, in the extreme lower end of the Sabi River flow into the Limpopo River at the mouth of the confluence of Southern Rhodesia, had produced "rather amazing yields" from relatively unknown soils of a black clay character. "The occurrence of these soils, which appear to have a phenomenal productive potential, are not yet known, but they must amount to as much as one third of the valley," he said.

"The soil is very fertile," Mr. Converse said, "and as a complement to it, it would be better, he added, to plant a variety of crops, such as sorghum, which is a very hardy crop, and perhaps coffee, rice and sugarcane. A complete irrigation system such as this would permit production of the most of crops now imported to the tune of millions of pounds of feed supplies not now available because of prohibitive import costs."

Prospects of Settlement

The stage beyond the establishing of the experimental station—1,000 acres (approximately 1,000) was now under construction. The next stage—the pilot scheme—involving about 1,200 acres and calling for settlers on up to 10 farms would start in the next few years. "How long the pilot scheme last depends on the economic policy of the Government," he said. "I think major government support must be given, but it must be geared to commercial development of the community."

Discussing settlement in the valley, Dr. Converse said he saw no reason why Rhodesians should not build themselves a good life on the Sabi. "I personally feel that the Sabi, in prospect at least, is much too good a thing to give away. Our own people are going to pay for it, and they should have first chance. I also believe it is a wrong form of social philosophy to talk about establishing a peasant agriculture or deliberately to foster the idea of a poor white class in any country."

Negotiations between the Government of Kenya and Cable and Wireless, Ltd., who operate the Nairobi radio station, for an extension of the present agreement for a further three years from September, 1956, were referred to by Mr. R. G. Turnbull, Chief Secretary to the Legislative Council. However, he could not say when the Government would be able to state its policy on the report of the Broadcasting Commission. The adoption of those recommendations would require capital expenditure of £448,000 and recurrent expenditure of £210,000, a burden which the Government was in a position to undertake.

In 1954, its first full calendar year, the Federation had a favourable visible trade balance of £28m. Exports were £133m, imports £125. The Federation's largest supplier and largest market was the U.K., which took 43% of her goods and supplied nearly 55% worth. The Federation's exports to the U.K. included goods valued at £54m, and tobacco worth £10m. The United States, Australia, Sweden, Federal Germany, France and Italy were other important Federal buyers of supplies.

Kenya's Second Cement Factory

Work on Kenya's second cement factory is due to begin shortly at Athi River, 26 miles from Nairobi. Estimated to cost £1,750,000, it will have an output of 100,000 tons a year and is expected to be in operation early in 1957. The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers' group and the Lamin Portland cement group have sold 30% of the shares in the factory, which is being built by the East Africa Portland Cement Co., Ltd.

The first 100,000 lb. of quality leaf of the Sabi-bury estate, 1954, the first Northern Rhodesia allocated tobacco was auctioned for a total value of £2,245,174, an average of 4s. 10d. per lb. In addition 90,600 lb. of fire-cured leaf was sold for an average price of 14.85d.

Timber harvesting arrangements for Kenya during 1955 have been published by the Acting Director of Supplies.

Wholesale tea prices in Kenya and Uganda have been reduced by one penny.

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