

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS QUITE CLEAR that the new Government will set itself to tighten the bonds which bind the Dominions and the Colonial Empire to the United Kingdom.

Mr. Churchill declared in his own election address that "a Britain that is not strong and free will be powerless to fulfil its high destiny as the centre of an Empire and Commonwealth on whose cohesion the best hopes of world peace rest." The manifesto of the Conservative Party promised: "In the wider world outside this island we put first the safety, progress, and cohesion of the British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations. We must all stand together and help each other with all our strength, both in defence and training. To foster commerce within the Empire we shall maintain Imperial Preference. In our home market the Empire producer will have a place second only to the home producer. These undertakings are unequivocal, fundamental and heartening, and by his appointments to offices the new Prime Minister has set in key positions men with real knowledge of the British Empire and firm faith in its value and mission. Their combined influence should quickly make itself felt.

Mr. Churchill, if he be at any time tempted in the stress of his anxieties to think of the United States, before the great Dominions and the Colonies, will have in his Cabinet of sixteen the collective

### Sound Imperialists In the Cabinet.

Sound Imperialists who are personal friends, experienced men of affairs, and powerful advocates of closer Imperial co-operation and co-operation. Mr. Eden has recently carried out a long Dominion tour, and had hoped we know, to visit South Africa and East Africa. The Marquess of Salisbury, who did so well at the Colonial Office when he was Lord Cranborne, will never underrate the Imperial aspect. Lord Woolton will recognize the extent of the economic aid which can be given by the Outer Empire and the high priority which might be given by Great Britain to finance and exports for the Empire. Lord Larnach brings a new importance to the office of Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and Mrs. Oliver's appointment to the Colonial Office enhances its status in the Government. Mr. Harold Macmillan, another able business man with past experience of the Colonial Office, and Lord Swinton, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lan-

... (not in the Cabinet),  
... add their advice in the cause  
of wise and sound Imperial  
policies.

The Colonial Office has a strong new team. As Secretary of State Mr. Lynton will have heavy burdens to bear, but he will feel confident in delegating freely to the Minister of State, Mr. A. T. Lemfox. The Dictum Boyd, a personal friend, who has made a close study of Colonial problems for many years; and in the new Under-Secretary of State, the Earl of Munster, they have a colleague who has held several posts, including that of Under-Secretary for India and Burma. This is a far better team than that which they replace, and one much more likely to deal successfully with the serious problems to be faced, by no means least in East and Central Africa. British power to influence the course of events in West Africa, especially the Gold Coast, was diminished so fast and so far under the Socialists that it must be regarded as almost over. There is still just time to provide East and Central Africa with lasting policies—policies which will give the territories the best conditions for their development and at the same time assure equitable treatment to all the races within them. There can, we are convinced, be only one safe test henceforth—that of quality. Cecil Rhodes epitomized it half a century and more ago in his dictum about "equal rights for all civilized men," and EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has frequently called attention to the matter, often in the three words "character and competence."

Nice calculations of arithmetical balance in the constitutions of Dependencies must fail. Parity, offered as the latest panacea, is nothing of the sort (for the reasons stated at length in a leading article on October 25).

**Parity Unreliable.** One of the first matters with which the new Ministers must deal is that of constitutional aims and methods in East and Central Africa, and it is to be hoped that they will realistically examine the claims made for and against parity, for prompt guidance is required from the highest sources to counteract the propaganda in support of the idea of parity, which is in our view a wholly unreliable conception. If parity represented the guarantee of the Imperial authority that there would continue to be equal representation of the races in the Legislatures for so far ahead as human vision could prescribe, the case for it would be strong. But does any

one believe that succeeding British Governments would stand by it against the pressures which would be exerted with increasing force? We certainly do not, and if that were the only reason, and it is not, we should decline to rely on the false promises held out in the name of parity.

What, then, is to be offered for the short and the long term? We suggest a policy which might be epitomized in the word "Quality"—a determination from the top downwards to be done with the expediencies of the past and to base the future on the sure ground of principle.

### Empire in Jeopardy.

That would involve finding the right man for each task, and discouraging the promotion to first-class appointments of men who may be no better than second, third and even fourth-rate. Almost every regular reader of this journal must know some cases in which great harm has been done by appointments which could have been defended only on the bad ground of seniority, which ought never to be allowed precedence over the public weal. The issues nowadays are far too serious for bad nominations to be tolerable, and probably no single decision could do more to increase non-official confidence in the Colonial Office and Colonial Governments than one which laid it down that all appointments would henceforth be made with the care normally exercised in any well-run business. If it be objected that that is too much to expect, which would mean that in the everyday world men must not be asked for the best that is in them, the answer is surely that the Empire will survive only if those who lead it set the highest examples and evoke a similar response from others. We have reached the stage at which the Empire will be saved or lost. It will be lost if new faith is not inculcated by new methods.

If in Colonial territories the policy were quite clearly that of equal rights for all civilized men, with the emphasis on "civilized" the best men of all races would have the highest incentive to

**The Highest Incentive.** make themselves even better, thus serving both themselves and their fellows. The Europeans, upon whom leadership must mainly rest for some considerable period, would know that their future depended upon their relative qualities (which ought to be such as to justify their pre-eminence), not upon political machinations in Whitehall or Westminster, and Africans and others would

...that their progress and participation ... their own hard work and ... character, and not in any ... extreme political circles in England. Such knowledge would be salutary in all circles. It is frequently said that nobody knows the mind of Britain in Colonial affairs, and that diametrically

opposite policies in different territories confuse people everywhere. What better solvent could there be for such complaints than acceptance of the Rhodes principle? It would remove ambiguity, provide one fundamental test for day-to-day problems, and forthwith change the whole political atmosphere.

## Notes By The Way

### New East African Film

WHEN THE CATURES FLY, the choice for this year's royal film is a game, purports to be a record of the creation of Kenya's national parks, and Mr. Mervyn Cowie, the director of the park, is stated in the publicity material issued by Ealing Studios to have inspired the picture. That is manifestly so in the sense that the story is built round a Kenyan game who detests animal slaughter and determines to save himself to the establishment and management of game sanctuaries, but I am sure that Mr. Cowie cannot fairly be blamed for many parts of this strange mixture. He must, indeed, have withdrawn when he first saw some of the sequences, and his many friends will vicariously share that uncomfortable feeling. The whole purpose of a national park is to protect game from man, but for long stretches of the film the public will forget that fact in its excitement of seeing the chasing, shooting, and trapping of game. These are times of the cardinal crimes in a park, but here they are only committed, and the perpetrators are represented as Hollywoodish heroes. No virtues by which there is added game to be eaten. Not until almost the end of the picture is there a shy class of the scavengers.

### Hopes Disappointed

THOSE FUNDAMENTAL FACTS must force themselves upon and again into the mind of the viewer, knowing his Africa. If they could be disregarded the wonder might be that this is as good a game film-romance picture as Africa has yet yielded. The colour photography is excellent, many of the close-ups are exceptionally good, though some are very obviously staged, and when the game is in relief (which is not too seldom for a picture of this type), the results are delightful. Shots of safari and bush life will prompt nostalgia in many minds in many countries, but it will be precisely those people who will most dislike the over-dramatisation, the false notes, and the spurious history. What apparently began as a record of a picture has developed into rather a laboratory which fails to carry conviction.

### Bad Blatfisher

THE FUNDAMENTAL FACTS in the scenario is that the ... of the park ... bands even for the wages ... Africa ... has not only to trade with ... himself subject for delivery ... game ... being ... Mr. Cowie ... that central incident. But a ... as if he would be ... if he could reach the

Tanganyika border. Obey that misrepresentation of British rule in East Africa to go out to the world as sponsored by an official in Kenya? I should have thought not. Before diving himself to death over a precipice the photographer-poacher makes a speech about Africa's "black scum," to which an all-too-weak warden is given of the game warden, with the result that many cinema-goers will be left, not with the impression of the loyalty and good-will of many Africans, but of the unattractive qualities of others, who for payment will break the laws. That is especially regrettable when race relations require all the attention they can be given.

### Shades of the Pioneers

THE FILM, THEN, is no masterpiece, but it is one which readers of this newspaper can be recommended to see. I think it much better than many East African productions of the past, and well ahead of "King Solomon's Mines," about which there was so much talk. The Africans, as always, are the best of the actors, but Mr. Anthony Steel, as the warden, Miss Dinah Sheridan, his wife, and William Simons, their 10-year-old son, are all good. So are Mr. Meredith Edwards, the animal dealer (who has been a film actor for two years only), and Mr. Harold Langender, the ivory poacher with charm. All the filming was done in East Africa: the headquarters were at Amboseli, 200 miles from Nairobi, and two other units worked from Voi and the Ngongoro Crater in Tanganyika. The film-makers say that they were charged 74 times by rhino; that one of their two white hunters, Mr. Tony ... had to shoot an elephant 153 yards behind a cornerman who hid him about 100 yards, and that five elephants straggled right into the middle of the set while a scene was being enacted near Voi. Comic relief is provided by the statement that the only "serious casualty" was an attack of malaria suffered by one man. Shades of the pioneers!

### From P.M. to P.M.

THE FINE MASTERS of Southern Rhodesia is now the owner of a large house called Cheshill Park, bred by Mr. Vaughan Churchill at his country home near Wootton Bassett, Kent. When the first auction of imported large game ever arranged in Rhodesia was held recently in Salisbury a group of farmers, finding Mr. Churchill to be one of 22 holders to offer for sale decided to buy one for presentation to their own leader, Mr. Geoffrey Higgins, who certainly have appreciated the Cheshill though, and I think that the Prime Minister of Great Britain will be pleased that a friend from his farm to join in the Marze Society of the Empire's master P.M.

# Ministerial Team at Colonial Office

## Further Appointments, and Who's Who of Defeated Candidates

**MR. CHURCHILL'S NEW MINISTRY** has now been completed.

The appointments of Lord **Amey** and Mr. **Oliver Lyttelton** as Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies respectively were recorded last week.

The remaining Ministers appointed in the Colonial and Commonwealth Relations Offices are:

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR COLONIAL AFFAIRS: The Rt. Hon. A. T. Lennox-Bowyer.** Aged 47, he has been in the House for 20 years, and is one of the Conservative Party's foremost participants in discussions on Colonial affairs. Educated at Sherborne School and Christ Church, Oxford, he was a Beit prizeman and president of the Oxford University in 1926. In 1938 he married Lady Patricia Guinness.

Mr. Lennox-Bowyer was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour in 1938-39, to the Ministry of Home Security, 1939, and to the Ministry of Food, 1939-40, before becoming a lieutenant in the R.N.V.R. From 1943-45 he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Aircraft Production. He has visited East and Central Africa and was chairman of his party's Imperial Affairs Committee in the last Parliament. He is also keenly interested in civil aviation.

**UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE, COLONIAL OFFICE: The Earl of Munster.** Aged 45, he was educated at Charterhouse and was a Lord-in-Waiting from 1932-30; 1938. In 1938-39 he was Paymaster-General in Mr. Chamberlain's Government, and held several posts during the war, viz., Under-Secretary of State for War, Feb.-Sept., 1939; Under-Secretary of State for India and Burma, 1943-44; Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, 1944-45. Serving in the Grenadier Guards for three years, he was from 1929-41 A.D.C. and Military Assistant to the late General Viscount Gort, and in 1943 was G.S.O. 2 in Malta.

**UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE, COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE: Mr. John Galway Foster.** A distinguished specialist in international law, son of the late General Hubert Foster, he was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford, and entered Parliament in 1945. He has held the following appointments: joint secretary, Royal Commission on Disposal of Business at Common Law, 1935; lecturer in private international law, Oxford, 1934-39; recorder of Dudley, 1936, and of Oxford, 1938; first secretary, British Embassy in Washington, 1938. For some time during the war Mr. Foster was a brigadier on General Eisenhower's staff in Normandy. He is 45.

### Lord Beath's Team

Other appointments, additional to those recorded last week, include the following:

**Secretary of State for Co-ordination of Transport, Fuel and Power: Lord LEATHERS.** Lately chairman of Williams, Cory and Son, Ltd., the new Minister has also been a director of the Western Bank, P. & O. Steam Navigation Co., British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and the Union Corporation, Ltd. Aged 60, he was called upon by Mr. Churchill in 1941 to become Minister of War Transport and served in that capacity until 1945.

**Minister of Housing and Local Government: The Rt. Hon. Walter MACMILLAN** who was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1942 and later served as Resident Minister in North-West Africa. In the "Caretaker" Government he was Air Minister. Mr. Macmillan served in the Guards and Guards in World War I, being wounded three times, and was A.D.C. to the Governor-General of Canada, 1919-20. He is a member of the well-known publishing firm.

**First Lord of the Admiralty: Mr. J. F. L. THOMAS**, who is Vice-chairman of the Conservative Party, was P.P.S. to Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies, 1932-36, and to Mr. Eden when he was Dominions

Secretary, 1939-40. From 1943-45 he was financial Secretary to the Admiralty. He is 48.

**Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: Sir THOMAS DEBDALE**, a past chairman of the Conservative Party, who has been keenly interested in Commonwealth Affairs, and was from 1931-35 a P.P.S. to Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, was Colonial Secretary, Sir Thomas, who is 54, was also P.P.S. to Mr. Baldwin when Prime Minister, 1935-37. He was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1937-39, and Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister was Colonial Secretary from 1934 to 1935. Has also been President of the Board of Trade, Air Minister, Minister for Civil Aviation, and Minister Resident in West Africa, 1943-44. He will meantime take charge of the Ministry of Materials.

**Minister of Supply: Mr. DUNCAN GRAYSON**, who is a son-in-law of Mr. Churchill, was Minister of Works in the "Caretaker" Government and chairman of the War Cabinet committee for defence against V-weapons. Defeated in 1945, he was returned to Parliament in 1950. Before the war he was well known for his opposition to proposals for the return of former Colonial possessions. He became Finance Member of the Norway expedition, and Chairman of the Inter-Governmental Council for Enemy Prisoners of War.

**Minister of Works: Mr. DAVID ECCLES.** During the war was in charge of the Spain and Portugal elements of the Ministry of Economic Warfare, and later a special economic adviser to the British Ambassadors in Madrid and Bonn. Formerly a director of the Central Mining Corporation.

### Farms in S. Rhodesia

**Postmaster-General: EARL DE LA WARR**, who has held several Secretary of State, Colonial Office, 1936-37, has held several Ministerial posts, including Lord Privy Seal, President of the Board of Education, and Under-Secretary, Ministries of War and Agriculture. He was director of home flux production at the Ministry of Supply, 1943-49, and was Government representative in the negotiations with the Emperor of Ethiopia in 1944. He has visited East and Central Africa on several occasions, was chairman of the Committee on Higher Education in East Africa, and owns a farm in Southern Rhodesia.

**Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour: Sir PETER BENNETT**, who is 71, has been chairman of Joseph Lucas, Ltd., a director of S.A.S. Ltd., and Lloyds Bank, and president of the Federation of British Industries.

**Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Education: Mr. JOHN PICKTHORN.** A barrister, lecturer in history, and author of several books, he represented Cambridge University from 1935-50, and has been a director of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., Mr. Pickthorn, 59, has frequently taken part in Colonial debates.

**Assistant Postmaster-General: Mr. L. D. GAMMANS** who is 56, has regularly taken part in debates on Commonwealth Affairs. He was in the Colonial Service for Malaya from 1934-36, and has been a director of the Dominion Insurance Co., Ltd., and secretary of the Land Settlement Association.

**Civil Lord, Admiralty: Mrs. K. S. D. WINGFIELD DIBBY**, who entered Parliament 10 years ago, is a barrister, and visited East Africa with a Parliamentary delegation in 1948.

**The Rt. Hon. BRANDAN BRADSHAW** who was Minister of Information during the war and a Member of the Admiralty in the "Caretaker" Government, and who is chairman of the Union Corporation, Ltd., has declined a seat in the Cabinet owing to ill-health.

Biographies of members of the new House of Commons who have East or Central African connexions appeared in our last issue.

Among the unsuccessful candidates in the general election were the following:

### CONSERVATIVE

**Atkins, Humphrey** (West Lothian), raised the Conservative vote by nearly 3,000, polling 18,954 against the Labour member's 28,904 votes, April 29, the son of the late Captain E. D. Atkins, of Nyeri, Kenya. Served in the Royal Navy as a lieutenant during the war. Employed by a Kirkcaldy linoleum firm.

**Brown, William** (Leicester North-East), who polled 17,478 votes against 19,009 for the former Labour Solicitor-General, served with the R.A.S.C. during the war in East Africa, Somalia, and Ethiopia, attaining the rank of captain. Aged 38, he is a Liverpool city councillor and joint manager of a manufacturing business.

**Creecher, Paul** (Maryhill, Glasgow), polled 13,076 votes, the Labour candidate having a majority of 9,236, April 29,

...in the West, Keon and Nettleton group... Africa during war service in the Royal Navy.

**Dunn, S. A.P.** (Bristol Central) reduced the Labour lead by over 2,000 with 45,725 against 26,091 votes. Educated at the Royal Military College, Woolwich, joined the Regular Army, serving in France, India, and for three years in Tanganyika. In the recent war commanded the 3rd Madras Regiment R.A., before awarded the D.S.O. and mentioned three times in dispatches. Now a chartered accountant and examiner in costing and taxation for the Institutes of Chartered Accountants.

**Emery, F.** (Hornchurch) was again unsuccessful in this division, although he reduced Mr. Geoffrey's majority to 1,034. A former editor of the Field, was propaganda adviser to the Egyptian Government, 1938-39, and has visited the Sudan. Author of several books on sports and country topics.

**Emery, Peter** (Hornchurch) who polled 6,375 votes against 31,377 for a former Minister of Works and lost his deposit, lived for a few years in America, worked in a steel mill, apprentice and subsequently worked at Oriel College, Oxford. During war served with the R.A.F. in Kenya, Rhodesia, the Sudan and Egypt. Now a salesman for the London clothing trade.

**Grant-Ferris**, Wing Commander R. (Wandsworth Central) failed by 683 votes to recapture this seat from Labour. Was M.P. for North St. Albans, 1937-45. Visited East Africa and Rhodesia with a Parliamentary delegation in 1947.

**Son of Former Kenya Governor**

**Grigg, The Hon. John** (Oldham West) who polled 19,542 against 33,772 votes for the Labour member in a three cornered fight, is the elder son of Lord Alfrincham, who as Sir Edward Grigg sat for Oldham (National Liberal) from 1922-25. Aged 27, the Hon. J. Grigg served in the Grenadier Guards during the war. On the editorial staff of the National Review.

**Hinton, R. N. E.** (Hammesmith South) scored 16,038 votes, although the Labour majority of 3,235 was higher than in 1950. Aged 30, he has held shipping posts in India and Burma, and lived in Kenya for a time. Now managing director of a firm of Kitbuoh stone manufacturers and the Watford borough councillor.

**Hughes, Owen** (Bootle) polled 22,335 votes against the Labour member's 26,597. Practised as a Chartered barrister in Liverpool. During the war served with the R.A. in France and also in East Africa from 1941-43 on the "A" and legal staffs. Bootle county councillor.

**Hughes-Young, Lieut.-Col. M. H. G.** (St. Helens) reduced Labour's majority by nearly 3,000, securing 23,830 votes against 37,688 for Sir Hartley Shawcross. Aged 39, served in the Black Watch after leaving Sandhurst and was with the K.A.R. for three years, fighting against the Italians in East Africa in 1940 and returning to the War Office to lecture on the lessons of that campaign. Awarded the M.C. A member of the Conservative public department.

**Huntley, Lieut.-Commander M. J.** who was defeated by 18,774 votes by the Labour member at Hays and Shelton, served on H.M.S. Hibernia during the war, sailing East Africa on several occasions. An engineer, he is a member of a London firm of chartered patent agents. He was a member of the London firm of Dobbie, Cox and Labour's lead was over 2,000, securing 44,725 against 44,376 votes cast for Colonel Wiles. Aged 35, Mr. Sorel has a specialized knowledge of Africa. Was first appointed to Rhodesia industrialists and in 1937 became an hon. officer of the Tanganyika League (Rhodesian section), founder and vice-president of the East African Arts Club, and established *Equator*, the first literary magazine to be published in East Africa. A company director.

**Thames, Colin** (Enfield East) polled 14,594 against 25,298 for Labour. Served as R.A.F. observer in East Africa during the war and subsequently in North Africa. He was awarded the D.F.C. Director of a London firm of newspaper representatives and publishers of *Golfing*. Aged 29.

**Walker, G. B.** (Coventry East), who polled 19,437 against 32,108 votes for Mr. R. H. S. Crossman, is 37, worked in the U.S. for seven years between the wars, served in the British Embassy in Washington for the first two years of the war, and was subsequently a Staff captain in East Africa Command, Officer and managing director of a firm of distillers.

**Williams, Peter J.** (Leyton) reduced the Labour majority by nearly 200 with 25,563 votes against the New B. W. Swire's 37,724. A public relations officer for the Industrial Life Officers' Association, he is 36, and saw service during the war in West Africa and Ethiopia, reaching the rank of captain. Member of the Empire Industries' Association.

**LABOUR**

**Crawley, Aldon M.** (Buckingham) was one of the 190 Labour junior Ministers who lost their seats. Was defeated by the narrow margin of 24 votes after holding the seat since 1945. Aged 43, educated at Harrow and Oxford, he became a

journalist and educational film producer. Under-Secretary of State for Air, 1950-51; P.P.S. to the Colonial Secretary, 1945-47; Delegate to Council of Europe, 1948. Served in the R.A.F. during the war, an attack in Sofia, 1941, and while acting commander of 73E Squadron was shot down and taken prisoner by the Germans. Awarded M.B.E. for services in 1940.

**Haas, John E.** (Hornchurch) who held this seat in 1950 with a majority of only 476, was defeated by 1,753 votes cast for the Hon. W. W. Astor. A schoolmaster and journalist, aged 42, was P.P.S. to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, 1944-45, and to the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1950. Air Liaison Officer, Admiralty, 1944-45; air historian, 1945-46.

**Jones, The Rt. Hon. Arthur Creech** (Romford), who was Colonial Secretary from 1946 until his narrow defeat at Shipley in 1950, failed to recapture his seat, polling 21,888 votes against 23,180 for the Conservative. Served for 16 years as national secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and as secretary of the Workers' Travel Association, Governor of Ruxton College, Oxford, since 1924. Chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, 1940-45; member of F.O.C. Colonial Advisory Committee, 1938-43. Author of pamphlets on Commonwealth topics. Visited East and Central African territories during his term of office.

**Member of I.C.S.A.B.**

**Langston, T.** who lost the seat at Yarmouth which he captured for Labour in 1946, is a Parliamentary member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Boards. Formerly a languages master and lecturer in economics, he served as an intelligence officer (squadron leader) in the R.A.F. during the war. He polled 21,165 votes against 22,180 for the Conservative.

**Lewis, John** (Bolton West) M.P. for this seat since 1950 and for Bolton 1945-50, was defeated by a Labour candidate with Conservative support. Aged 38, he is a rubber technologist who was secretary for 18 months of the Rubber Institute during the war. Chairman of Rubber Improvement Ltd. for number of years. Served on the Joint Committee set up by Secretary of State and advisory committee on welfare of Colonial peoples in Britain.

**Mackay, Robert G.** (Reading North) was unseated by Mr. F. M. Bennett, Conservative who has been an advocate in Southern Rhodesia. The margin was 302. Mr. Mackay, having previously held the seat by only 527, Aged 49 and born in Australia, he is a solicitor and company director who held war-time appointments in the Ministry of Labour and Air Ministry. Has travelled widely in the Commonwealth, often writing on overseas trade matters, and was a leading Labour delegate to Council of Europe.

**McAlister, Gilbert** (Rushden and Markhams), M.P. since 1945, was defeated by only 352 votes by a Conservative. Aged 45, a journalist and former secretary of the Town and Country Planning Association, he was a member of the Parliamentary delegation to East Africa in 1948, and took part regularly in Colonial debates.

**Fabian Colonial Bureau Secretary**

**Nicholson, Miss Marjorie** (Windsor), who called 15,577 votes against the Conservative member's 25,612, is secretary of the Fabian Colonial Bureau. Formerly teaching literature in Nigeria and this country. Fought this constituency in 1945 and 1950.

**Ranger, James** (Horn South) was M.P. for this constituency from 1945 until defeated in 1950, and this time obtained 24,938 votes against 30,177 for the Conservative in a straight fight. Aged 61, a company secretary, he served in East Africa in the 1914-18 war.

**Staddon, Arthur** (Lewisham West), M.P. for this division, 1945-50, was defeated by 25,449 to 22,813 votes. When in the House, regularly took part in Colonial discussions. Lecturer and teacher; called to the Bar this year. Assistant Director of Medical Supplies, Ministry of Supply, 1943-45. Visited East Africa with a Parliamentary delegation in 1948.

**Stoddington-Lodge, Thomas** (York) represented Bedford from 1945 until unseated by Captain Scames, Mr. Churchill's son-in-law, last year. This year he failed by 921 votes to recapture York from the Conservatives. Keenly interested in Commonwealth affairs, member of Socialist Christian Group.

**Robertson, John James** (Berkshire and East Lothian), who had been M.P. since 1945, was defeated by 2,358 votes. Aged 53, was chief labour official, Ministry of Supply, 1941-44. Served in Royal Navy in the war. Former chairman of the Labour group of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

**Wheaton, Herbert** (Barnston Ash, W. Yorks.), who polled 18,537 votes against 25,153 cast for the Conservative member, is 41, and secretary of the Union of Educational Institutes. Education officer, British West Indies, 1943-47. Keenly interested in Commonwealth matters.

**Walton, Henry David** (Cambridgehire), who secured 3,537

# Kenya: Inadequate Social Welfare Services

Candid Comments by Secretary of State's Adviser

## WHY IS SOCIAL WELFARE NECESSARY?

What part should it play in the machinery of Government? What are the trends in the development of welfare services in East Africa?

Every activity designed to raise the standard of living is in the broadest sense social welfare. Cultural development, health services, education, and better housing contribute to this end, and the Government social service departments undertake services which can be classified as social welfare in the narrower sense, for instance health visitors and infant welfare centres. There are however serious social problems which cannot easily be dealt with by an extension of departmental activities or by voluntary effort alone.

The problems appearing in East Africa are the result mainly of rapid economic development and the growth of urban communities and contact with and adaptation to western ideas and thought. These social problems are reflected in problems of labour supply, housing in urban areas, the weakening of family ties, and the breakdown of tribal custom.

The vast majority of the people in East Africa still live according to tribal law and custom, but some of the traditional sanctions of family life are becoming less effective, and unless action is taken to preserve and adapt the best elements in Native life to the changing conditions, large sections of the populations will be left in that indeterminate state where they are very susceptible to subversive political propaganda and give free rein to emotionalism.

## Change in Social Structure

If we accept the economic development of the territories not only as essential but inevitable, both in their own interests and for the value of their products to the world at large, we must face the fact of change in their social structure, and consequent social disruption affecting countries and individuals. Much more attention needs to be given to the effects of all these changes on the human beings on which they depend and in whose interests they should operate. Social development, one essential ingredient in the foundation on which progress should be based, has been largely ignored. Yet real progress is impossible unless as much attention is given to social development as to economic development. By social development is meant not only a strengthening and extension of the present social services, but more important, the creation of conditions in which economic development and social progress can proceed smoothly.

The need is to stimulate a sense of communal responsibility, to enable the people themselves actively to share in development, and to be able to appreciate and use the benefits of material progress in the way that will enable them to live fuller, happier, and more responsible lives, and at the same time to provide services both constructive and remedial to deal with the social and personal maladjustment which is bound to follow rapid development and change.

Social development has a dual but complementary function: (a) to prepare the people to accept and participate in their own progress and to enable them to benefit fully and not merely materially in the fruits of progress; and (b) to take constructive action to deal with

disruption of the social structure and to provide services to help the individual or the group unable or unwilling to make the adjustments to changing conditions.

In most Colonial territories social welfare services were introduced by Government to deal with social problems that had been thrown into sharp relief as a result of war conditions. The initial emphasis was on remedial measures for specific social evils, such as juvenile delinquency and destitution in war-devastated countries.

## Emphasis on Rehabilitation

The East African Governments departed from this more usual method and introduced welfare services with the emphasis on group work with adults, mainly in the rural areas. They thought that the most urgent social problem at the end of the war was the rehabilitation of the large number of ex-Servicemen and their reabsorption into civil life.

The emergency nature of both types of approach to some extent handicapped overall social development; social welfare became associated in the public mind with a particular service, and it is significant that only one African territory has as yet produced a comprehensive long-term plan for social development.

In East Africa the initial emphasis on group activities in the rural areas through social centres and men's and women's clubs has shown the possibilities for constructive social work and prepared the way for community development and mass education schemes. Constructive work in the towns and remedial measures in general have not yet received sufficient attention.

Each East African territory initiated some form of Government welfare service in 1946, and each has now a separate department or section responsible for the organization and administration of social welfare.

Uganda was the first territory to set up a entirely separate department but it combined information and social welfare in a single Department of Public Relations and Social Welfare. The social welfare section consists of seven European welfare officers (two of whom are women), one European probation officer, and 30 African officers of whom eight are women. The department has concentrated on work in the rural areas, a feature of which is the demonstration technique.

The team consists of a number of African welfare officers, mass literacy officers, and technical officers led by a European welfare officer trained to stimulate interest in self-help projects in the districts and at the same time teach the people to undertake simple projects for their own betterment. Mass literacy campaigns play a big part in the work, the technique of the team method has proved its value in awakening local interest, but it depends for its success on more concentration of effort than has yet been found possible.

## African Women Welfare Officers

One of the most interesting and encouraging activities of the department is the work being done with the women in bushveld. The European woman welfare officer has succeeded in establishing a number of clubs where African women meet regularly for social and cultural activities based on programmes drawn up in full consultation under the guidance of African women welfare officers.

The clubs are self-governing, and the best of them are rapidly developing into simple home economic institutes teaching a variety of subjects including literacy, sewing, knitting, canning, cooking, and general home and compound management. The clubs are practical, self-supporting and meet in any convenient place. They have not received money on premises, although one or two of them have already established are now building club rooms for themselves. The clubs were established in the face of some opposition from the men, who objected to their wives leaving the house to learn new-fangled ideas, but when they found that the women and lessons learned added considerably to their own comfort, they became much more interested—so much so that they asked for clubs of their own; and there are now some 40 men's clubs in the district.

There are women's and men's clubs in other districts of Uganda and their work has had a profound effect on social conditions.

Mr. W. H. Chinn, Adviser on Social Welfare to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, spoke in the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League in London last week. The above is a somewhat abbreviated report of his address.

most interesting and the most difficult. It is divided into three areas—African reserves, European settled areas, and urban districts, each with distinct social problems but having many common features. The effects of economic and political development in a multi-racial society are also a complicating factor.

Government interest in welfare was inspired by the need to provide services for the smooth resorption of ex-Servicemen into civil life. A number of European officers were appointed for this purpose; they subsequently became welfare officers, and are now called district officers (community development).

From the outset social welfare was considered an activity of the district administration, and the Commissioner for Social Welfare was attached to the Chief Native Commissioner. The European welfare officers were on the staff of the provincial administration, and African welfare officers were employed by the local Native councils. I think part of the difficulty in establishing a comprehensive welfare service is due to the social factors which associated the resorption of ex-Servicemen with social problems which were independent of the needs for welfare services.

The recent position in Kenya is still confused, but the trend of development is clear. Last year the social welfare section was reorganized and an administrative officer appointed as Commissioner for Community Development, working under the Chief Native Commissioner. Responsibility for Asian and European welfare has been given to the Member for Health, Local Government, and Education. Other social services are provided among a number of Government departments, local government authorities, and voluntary organizations.

**Probation System**

The probation system is administered by the Commissioner of Prisons; the treatment of juvenile delinquency, still in the initial stages, is also undertaken by the Prisons Department. Care of the handicapped, family assistance, and care of the aged are the responsibility of voluntary organizations, mostly established on a communal basis. A small vote for the relief of distress is administered by the Accountant-General, advised by a Destitute Persons Committee of which he is chairman. Community and social centres are administered by local authorities.

This is all rather confusing and untidy, and is undoubtedly wasteful both of effort and money; but it is evidence of activity, and shows that there is a very real concern about social problems among a variety of people in Kenya.

In practice these divisions are not so clearcut as they appear, and there is an obvious desire to find some method of co-ordination.

So far as the African reserves are concerned, community development is being interpreted very liberally, and is not wounded merely by the carrying out of isolated projects.

In the Fort Hall district the community development officer is concentrating on youth activities in an attempt to solve the urgent problem of the disaffected Kikuyu young men. He has persuaded groups of young men to co-operate voluntarily in small schemes of public benefit, such as tree-planting and helping to build a village school. Young people already working on the land are being encouraged to join young farmers' clubs. By whatever name it is called, this is highly important work. There is a growing realization of the part which women can play in social betterment, and an extension of women's institutes is being planned.

Perhaps the most encouraging institution I saw in East Africa was the Jeanes School. Kenya is indeed fortunate in having an established centre for training Africans in those ideals of service and citizenship without which no real progress is possible. The school provides specialized courses in a variety of subjects, but these courses are not considered merely as ends in themselves, but as contributing to the main purpose of training leaders in proper ideas of public service.

An important feature of the school is its women's section. Married men attending the welfare officers' course are encouraged to bring their wives, who receive courses in elementary domestic science, child welfare, agriculture, etc. This is an extremely important part of the Jeanes School system, and it is good to know that it is being extended to other parts of the country. A women's training centre has recently been opened in Kericho.

In the settled areas some highly significant developments are taking place. Community centres are being established by district councils to serve the Africans living and working on the farms. The centre is administered by a committee of Europeans and Africans, and consists of a market, essential shops, a beer hall, and social hall. At the time of my visit there were three centres established, and applications for loans for eight more were under consideration.

These centres have a significance far beyond their immediate value. Under proper direction they should become a stabilizing force, providing opportunities for Europeans and

Africans to work together for their mutual benefit. While much more needs to be done, there is evidence that social development in the rural districts of Kenya is on the right lines.

It is difficult to say the same about the towns. The present administrative arrangement of social welfare has left the towns without central direction. In theory the responsibility for urban welfare is placed on the municipalities, but in practice this does not mean very little more than the provision of limited recreational activities. Welfare is still in the fun-and-games stage.

**Youth Organizations**

The need for properly run youth organizations, community associations, and personal and family case work has not yet been fully appreciated. The treatment of juvenile delinquency is still in the initial stages. There is as yet no Children and Young Persons Ordinance, and no machinery for dealing with delinquency on modern lines, nor for providing for children in need of care and protection. Many other problems in the towns need urgent attention, and it is hoped that every consideration will be given to co-ordinating welfare services in a central department equipped to deal with all aspects of welfare throughout the Colony.

Tanganyika has recently set up a Department of Social Development, responsible for welfare activities in the rural areas (community development) and social welfare in all its forms in the towns. Much of the work of welfare officers is connected with the large number of community centres which have been built since the war. Here again Government interest in welfare resulted from the supposed need to provide social and recreational opportunities for returning ex-Servicemen—a need which never materialized. The department is trying to organize centres to serve the local community, and some have become the focal point of social and adult education work in their district.

One of the most important aspects of social welfare is the place of the voluntary society. Most Government welfare services would be possible unless they had been inspired by the interest and devotion of voluntary workers, and no public welfare services can be really effective unless they are supported by the work of voluntary organizations.

**European Residents' Splendid Record**

The European residents of East Africa have a splendid record of voluntary service. The Christian missions, the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Red Cross, and other outside bodies, have done and continue to do great service. But a unique feature in East Africa is the growth of indigenous organizations, particularly among the women.

Each territory has its women's organization—the Uganda Council of Women, your own organization in Kenya, and the Tanganyika Women's Service League. An important development in Tanganyika is the creation of a Tanganyika Council of Women representative of all the women's organizations in the Territory, European, Asian, and African.

It is impossible to overestimate the value of these women's organizations; they not only serve as a useful and very necessary pressure group, but in their practical work and example play an important part in helping to solve the difficult problem of race relations.

I should like however to stress the importance of co-ordination in social welfare services. None of the territories has as yet any machinery for providing a forum where public and voluntary services can meet and discuss a common programme or methods for dealing with social problems. It is hoped that social welfare, consultative or advisory committees representative of Government and voluntary organizations and leading members of all communities will be set up. In the absence of such a body much valuable advice and experience goes for the force it should have, and a certain amount of overlapping cannot be avoided.

Though I was sometimes appalled at the magnitude of the social problems demanding immediate attention, I was also impressed by the evident desire of representatives of all races to do something about them. The lead must come from Government; the time has long passed when social welfare can be left to the good-will of voluntary societies or to traditional custom. Quite apart from financial considerations, the pace-to-day is too hot and the problems too immediate for either local Government or voluntary organizations to deal with them unaided.

Above all, there is the very urgent need for training African and Asian welfare workers, both men and women, for service to their own people. This can be done only by strengthening the number of trained European officers, on whom must depend for some time any progress in social development.

## Replore Egypt's Action

Reveals Cause of British

AT THE OPENING of the third session of the Sudan Legislative Assembly, Sir James Robertson, Civil Secretary, speaking on behalf of the Governor-General, said he hoped that the constitution amendment proposals would be completed by the end of this year. They would then be published for comment and recommendations by the Sudanese, including the Assembly. Elections for the new legislative bodies would be held as soon as possible next year. He believed that a self-governing constitution satisfactory to the Sudanese would be in operation before the end of 1957.

Certain precautionary measures had been taken by the Governor-General to ensure maintenance of law and order, and the Government would safeguard peace in the country. Regarding the action of the Egyptian Government, he said, he called upon all citizens to unite during the critical days ahead in order that there might be agreement on peaceful, free, and constitutional methods of reform in their future Government. The Governor-General would continue to administer the Sudan and press on with the institution of full self-government according to the will of the people.

A debate followed on a motion by six members deploring the attempt by the Egyptian Government to impose Egyptian sovereignty on the Sudan, and urging to recognize the constitution for the country proposed by Egypt, and recording appreciation of the British Government's declaration that the Sudanese must decide their own future and be refused to use the Sudan as a bargaining point. All speakers during the day deplored the Egyptian attitude.

### Khartoum University College Closed

Because of repeated violation by students of the rules forbidding demonstrations and meetings, the University College of Khartoum has been closed indefinitely. These restrictions had been imposed by the principal, Mr. L. C. Wilcher, following a street demonstration in which the police had to use tear gas to disperse students. Later demonstrations had taken place within the college.

In one important respect the redrafted request made by the Sudan Constitution Amendment Committee to the United Nations is reported to differ from the British proposals for the transfer of power to the future régime in the Sudan. Instead of the U.N. commission being advisory, as suggested by the British, it would have full administrative functions, according to the Sudanese commission's wishes.

A special correspondent sent by the *Daily Telegraph* to the Sudan cabled from Khartoum on Friday:—

"Until the Egyptians issued their declaration of abrogation the work of the Constitution Commission held every promise of constructive advance. Now the picture is changed.

"The commission have in effect declined to discuss further the new machinery of government until the country's international status is assured. Forces are at hand which, in the view of many experienced administrators, may before long lead to an explosion.

"The Sudanese are frankly nonplussed by the present attitude of the British authorities. They cannot understand why they should have failed to seize a golden opportunity of ending the anomalous condominium and so clear the way for an unequivocal transfer of power.

"One cannot dismiss these uncertainties as of purely legalistic interest. They provide precisely the atmosphere in which traditional Sudanese sectarian rivalries fomented by Egypt could destroy the hard-won political stability. Feelings which British education has with some success been seeking to eliminate are reasserting themselves at the very moment when it is essential that they be forgotten.

"The virile descendants of the Darawiyyah followers of the Mahdi, who rose against the Egyptians in the 1880's, are claiming a new period of Mahadism in the 1950's. Led by Sir Abdel Rahman, the Mahdi's son, as heir, inevitably their traditional opponents, the urban Khairiyyah followers of Sayed Sir Ali el Mirghani, who is deposed from a leader exiled during the

Mahdiyya, turn again to Egypt for leadership, and the Sudan appears to have left the arena.

"Such divisions are not those on which a self-governing Sudan can be established internally or externally, for are favourable to the development of the peace and stability and soundness of the Sudan whose essential interests will have to be safeguarded."

### No Love Lost

There is no natural love between the Sudanese and Egyptian peoples, and the Egyptians have been able to pose as leaders of the Northern African struggle against Western imperialism. Egyptian money has supported the Sudanese and paid for students' demonstrations. But it was the Sudanese, not the Egyptians, who demonstrated against the power which is about to grant complete self-government, and in favour of another which they claim the right to manage Egypt's foreign affairs.

The Arabi Mahdists, under Ahmad, which is the party to govern under the existing Sudanese system of self-government should free come the independence. It desires friendly relations with both Egypt and Britain.

The local Administration is handling the immediate situation with care and good sense. It remains for the Government of Westminster to assume its full responsibilities in the wider constitutional sphere under the observation of the States of the United Nations.

The British prestige, demoralized by the green flag of Egypt, has been hauled down from the Governor-General's Palace in Khartoum and replaced by a more hopeful symbol.

The 1st Battalion of the South Lancashire Regiment arrived in Khartoum on Friday from Trieste to replace a battalion of the East Lancashires, who have gone to the Canal Zone.

On Friday police arrested 13 youths at demonstrations in Roseires. Later there were 19 more arrests.

## S. Rhodesian Views on Federation

Sir Godfrey Huggins and Mr. Griffiths

"THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FAILED to give a lead before the Victoria Falls Conference," said Sir Godfrey Huggins, Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister, when recently addressing the United Party.

"When I read reports of what was happening to Mr. Griffiths in Nyasaland," he added, "I suggested to the United Kingdom Government that the conference should be put off. They would not agree."

Sir Godfrey said that when it was discovered that one of the delegations to the Falls conference had come with a mandate to oppose federation in any case, and not to be influenced by the course of discussion, he had suggested that the Nyasaland delegation should withdraw. Mr. Griffiths, then Secretary of State, had replied that if that happened he too would have to withdraw.

Some of the ideas held by the northern Natives about Southern Rhodesia were "simply fantastic," commented Sir Godfrey. The northern territories had, in fact, not been ready for the conference; propaganda and organization in those countries had been inadequate.

### Door Still Open

"We have kept the door open so that the conference can be resumed, but we shall not attend another unless it is a conference of representatives, not of delegates."

Southern Rhodesia would make every effort to secure agreement when the talks were resumed with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Colony must at once prepare the amendments which were considered necessary in the White Paper's proposals. Those amendments would be submitted to the two northern Governments.

Turning to the problems facing Southern Rhodesia, the Prime Minister listed them in order of importance as transport, finance, housing and man-power.

On the oil-from-coal project the commission had reported that it should be possible to manufacture fuel oil at a price. They had been asked to find a way to reduce the price. The scheme could be developed from the current private enterprise.

Although steel output would not be doubled by the end of 1957, plans for still further expansion must be prepared now. Let us see if the steel industry is prepared to be enterprising," said Sir Godfrey.





### able for the... Africa

THE FORMAL OPENING of Entebbe Airport extension by the Acting Governor of Uganda, Mr. H. H. ... on Saturday afternoon, ... development, by ... strips have become ... of the largest in Africa ... world. Among the guests who ... present are Vice-Marshal ... and ... Lt. M. ... Commodore L. T. ... Capt. ... Public ... one of the ... use Entebbe ... Representatives of ... from more than ... in four ...

1928 Sir Alan Cobham ... Africa ... Entebbe, on his round-Africa ... the ... for the ... service, and ... use of ... ways. It was ... by the first ... of ... Africa in 1928, when ... Lt. ... together with two ... Miss Winifred ... on ... approach of ... the scene ... some 20 feet ... taken off ... of ... form ... the runways ...

The airport ... the landing and take-off of the largest ... Congratulations of Air France use Entebbe regularly ... of B.O.A.C. will use the field on their regular ... between London and Johannesburg ... An illustrated ... of the airport has been issued by the Public Relations and Welfare Department of Uganda.

## Active Policy of Empire Development

### New Government ... Urgency

"THE GOVERNMENT VIEW WITH DISMAY the decline in the Empire's proportion of our imports and exports during the last six years and believe that this has to be met and can and must be altered."

Mr. Churchill's ... to strengthen the ... Dominions, and the ... improvement of ... other purposes ... in order to ... There must be ... investment, research ...

Mr. ... to ... of ...

## Mr. Grinaths Colonies

Mr. ... Secretary ... last ... in ... H. ... King ... the ... of ... with ...

JAMES ... the ... that ... giving ... the ... for ... in the ... some ...

... your administration ... the ... which was ... for all the ... of State. Your contribution ... traditions of the ... I send you my ...

## Problem of ...

Mr. ... Central ... the ... Third Programme ... "The influence ... in very much ... The ... that such ... more liberal ... than he ever dare be ... for the vote of his settler electorate."

Mr. ... told me that ... of ... national ... Mr. Welensky ... that this type of ...

... typical of the ... European ...

### Attack on Railways

any possibility of the Salisbury... ultra-conservative... we do not want any ground... estimated the... have not taken sufficient... necessary additional... For many years commerce has advocated another outlet to the sea... obvious to many of us that the... existing routes would be... and shortening... little has been done, except... as alternative route to Lawrence Marcket and... that it will be many years before this becomes a reality.

The Rhodesian had... of Beira and had... of Rhodesia Railways to carry the cargo from Umfolozi. An alternative route was absolutely essential at once. Development of the Colony was being retarded, and it seemed that the only means of bringing into the Colony the recently needed supplies now lying in the port.

### Transport and Development

Food and other goods largely on transport, and Southern Rhodesia cannot import the necessary materials... of bricks is caused largely by shortage of transport... the railways being unable to transport sufficient... We are informed that food in abundance can be grown in the eastern districts, but this cannot be developed owing to lack of transport for getting the produce to market.

"Our basic mineral trade is also suffering; we can produce almost unlimited quantities, but cannot get them to the coast for export. Much as we appreciate the need for the Sabi and KwaZulu schemes, they cannot be developed without adequate transport, and, being long-term projects, can wait until the transport problems have been solved."

Mr. Pezman warned the Colony that it had not yet felt the full impact of the inflation caused by the Korean war and the rearmament drive.

### New S. Rhodesian Party, Attacked

#### Mischievous and pro-Nazi, says P.M.

THE NEWLY FORMED DEMOCRATIC PARTY, inaugurated in Southern Rhodesia by Afrikaners, has been branded by Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister, as "pro-Nazi."

Criticising these mischievous people quoting God every two minutes in their manifesto," he asserted, "You can write off all this froth in their memorandum. It does not beg its inspiration from the way of life of the people in Southern Rhodesia."

"It is no ordinary party. They will do no good as a political party because the bulk of the Afrikaners in this country are just as good Rhodesians as any others; they will get little support from their own people. Southern Rhodesia would be a miserably backward country for ever if its people allowed themselves to degenerate into squabbling on racial lines."

Mr. J. L. Smith, M.P. for Charter, and himself an Afrikaner, said in a recent speech:—

"I deplore the method by which the founders formed this party. They have thought fit to implicate the Afrikaner Genetivity of Southern Rhodesia, when one of the main principles of that organization has been to steer clear of party politics."

"There has often been suspicion in many minds that the organization harboured some political ambition in its background. I always laughed at this thought, but I am bitterly disappointed that this suspicion is now partly substantiated, inasmuch as the few party find it advisable to make the society the prey of their political ambitions. I am still of the opinion that the majority of the members of the Afrikaner Genootskap do not agree with the apparent switch to party politics."



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## PERSONALIA

SIR WILLIAM GAVIN has been revisiting Kenya. MR. A. S. P. NEISH has left London to revisit Portuguese East Africa.

MAJOR J. D. HORNBACK has been elected a director of Seta Sugar Estates, Ltd.

MR. JOHN REED will not now arrive in London from Nairobi until early next year.

MR. SYDNEY TRANTER has returned to London from a brief business visit to Tanganyika.

LIEUT. COLONEL H. MOYSE-BARTLETT has written a history of the King's African Rifles.

CANON and MRS. W. J. RAMPLEY left Kenya last week in the WARWICK CASTLE for England.

MR. N. S. [REDACTED] has been transferred from Mumbwa to Lusaka in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. ALFRED WIGGLESWORTH, chairman of Wigglesworth and Co., Ltd., left £96,496 (duty £52,827).

A memorial service for SIR HENRY GURNEY will be held in St. Margaret's, Westminster, on November 16, at noon.

MR. M. D. LYON, Chief Justice of the Seychelles, left London by air early this week for Nairobi on his way back to Mahé.

SIR GEOFFREY COLBY, Governor of Nyasaland, was due back in the Protectorate yesterday by air after leave in this country.

SIR JAMES MOIR MACKENZIE, deputy director-general of the Federation of British Industries, retires this month after 30 years' service.

The address which LORD TWEEDSMUIR was to have given at East Africa House, London, on the evening of November 14, has been postponed.

MR. J. F. LIPSCOMB has been appointed Commissioner for European Settlement and chairman of the European Agricultural Settlement Board in Kenya.

MR. L. F. LEVEKSEDE, who was appointed Acting Development Secretary, Northern Rhodesia, last February, has now become Development Secretary.

A second novel, entitled "The Incapable Wilderness" by MR. K. B. A. DORSON, since 1931 an administrative officer in Tanganyika, will be published shortly.

SIR HAROLD WOODING, formerly managing director of Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd., and the Kassala Cotton Co., Ltd., left £45,470. Death duties took £16,500.

MR. E. A. VASEY, Member for Education, Health and Local Government in Kenya, is due in London on November 12 for a stay of about a week on official business.

MR. OLIVER LYTTLETON, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to leave London on November 26 for a visit of three weeks to Malaya, Singapore, and Hong Kong.

LIEUT. COLONEL P. H. LITTLE and the SQUAD COOKS, M.L.C., have been appointed to the Kenya Land Board, in the place of SIR FRANK WILSON and LADY MAW, M.L.C.

MRS. and MISS MELVINE DOWDY were presented to the Queen and Princess Margaret on Monday evening, when they attended the premiere of the film "Where No Vultures Fly."

The EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA opened the Princess Tsahai Memorial Hospital in Addis Ababa last Friday. At his invitation LORD INVERCLYDE flew to Ethiopia to attend the ceremony.

MR. P. WYN HARRIS, who was promoted not long ago from Kenya to be Governor of the Gambia, has now a Legislative Council with a non-official majority and an African as vice-president.

The engagement announced between MR. CONRAD PETER ALMEIDA BARRETT and the HON. ANNE CHILMONDLEY, younger daughter of Lord Delamere and Evelyn Lady Delamere.

SIR DENYS LOWSON, Lord Mayor of London, has broadcast an appeal on behalf of the Victoria League, which celebrates its golden jubilee this year. The target of the campaign is £200,000.

MR. (A. M. MACKINTOSH, who was private secretary to Mr. JAMES GRIBBITHS while he was Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been asked by MR. LYTTLETON to continue in the same capacity.

MR. H. W. MCCOWAN will leave England early in December for the Cape, and, after remaining there for a couple of months, will return to Uganda. He was at one time Director of Education in Nigeria.

MR. A. D. DODDS-PARKER, Conservative M.P. for Banbury, and a former chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, moved the Address in the House of Commons on Tuesday at the opening of Parliament.

MR. J. F. O. (GEORGE) LAGONI, only son of the late Captain Otto Lagoni, Royal Danish Navy, and MISS SARA ELINOR LEWIS, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Lewis, of Kiambu, Kenya, have announced their engagement.

PROFESSOR A. R. RADCLIFFE-BROWN, gave the Huxley Memorial Lecture before the Royal Anthropological Institute in London on Tuesday evening, taking as his subject "The Comparative Method in Social Anthropology."

To commemorate the 50th anniversary of the 1896-97 campaigns in Mashaland and Mashonaland, a luncheon is to be held in London tomorrow, under the chairmanship of MAJOR GENERAL THE Rt. HON. THE EARL OF ATHLONE.

MR. L. P. GARDNER, of Wimbledon, and MISS EVELYN ASHROFT MELAND, youngest daughter of the late Frank H. Meland, of Northern Rhodesia and London, Mrs. A. G. Biden, of Golden Common, Winchester, have been married in London.

MR. A. B. COHEN, Governor-designate of Uganda will address members of the Royal African Society and Colonial students at Hans Crescent House, Knightsbridge, S.W.1., at 8.15 p.m. on Wednesday, November 21; not on November 14, as previously arranged.

## A CHRISTMAS GIFT

AS A CHRISTMAS PRESENT for friends in East or Central Africa what could be better than a subscription to the **Alt Edition of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA**. Subscribers to the Alt Edition are the wide-minded people who start at once to provide the information which they could not have in any amount of which can be obtained from his other sources. The air subscription rate to the territories between Uganda and Southern Rhodesia inclusive is still only 70/-

## APPOINTMENTS

**TANGANYIKA EUROPEAN COUNCIL**  
THE TANGANYIKA EUROPEAN COUNCIL, having inquiries from Europeans interested in East of extensive social, political or economic matters, has an office, administrative, management, general, available monthly 24 hours, periodical. Qualifications desirable include: experience, political, social and public speaking ability; wide variety topics, business and general news. Write, with full particulars, experience, professional indication salary, to: Secretary, Executive Committee, T.E.C., P.O. Box 4, Arusha, Tanganyika Territory.



## Governor Settles European Settlement Great Benefits to Africa

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, addressed at the second annual dinner of the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association:

"I am not believer in cheap labour, and I do not think any up-to-date employer is, if by cheap labour is meant labour paid small wages, for it is often the most expensive.

How the cost of labour should be apportioned between housing, feeding, amenities and recreation on the one hand and cash wages on the other is a matter largely experimental at present, about which widely differing opinions are held. Probably there is no single answer to the problem, and provided everyone aims at a contented labour force of ever-increasing efficiency and industry it is a good thing that there should be plenty of variety."

What matters is that the quality of the labour force and its industry should rise as conditions improve, and that it is probably more a matter of good field and factory management than anything else.

### Pride in Past Achievement

As a young man on those almost legendary days in 1912 when I first came to the Colonial Service in Africa, I feel that from Ethiopia to the Zambezi we have a right as a nation to be very proud of what has been achieved. We are often told that we ought to have achieved more, and ungrateful and ignorant people often make accusations that the development of these countries and the settlement in them of people of our nation has been carried out with injustice and oppression of the African population.

Nothing more untruthful, often, I fear,

Sir FRANCIS DRAKE  
Explorer, adventurer,  
great Elizabethan sailor.



SENIOR SERVICE  
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deliberately untruthful" could be said reasonably with few exceptions. Africa has only been in contact with that development now, and well that it is, for accusations are false and that they are themselves immensely better off for the civilization and Christianity, prosperity and security which have been brought to these countries.

It is true, if it is true, that the population is concentrated excessively on the readily accessible and easily cultivated parts of this region, and that, since we have prevented the murderous processes by which the population used to be kept down in numbers, there is now excessive pressure of people on the land in some places.

### Grave Erosion Problems

This is a cause of grave anxiety, and although it is being tackled with the greatest vigour it cannot be claimed that the processes destructive of the soil are yet under sufficient control. Now on earth could it be a region inhabited by 170,000,000 people not one of whom had ever heard the word erosion a generation ago, or had the remotest conception of the consequences of defective agricultural practice?

Africans knew by experience that if the cultivated land for a given number of years yields began to fall and the land became useless, they had their remedy: they simply moved on and tilled another piece of forest, and as long as that process could continue it was possible to live at a very low subsistence level, but only at the cost of the almost desolation of the land. But those processes are no longer practicable, and adjustments have to be made in the alternative, which is a system of agriculture consisting of the land being farmed, whether under crops or grass, or a permanent basis, the surplus population being absorbed into industry, transportation and other occupations.

This process, as you can see, has its effects; and it is readily understandable that some old-fashioned Africans may sigh for the days gone by when you took no thought for the morrow and went cheerfully on your way leaving a trail of devastation behind you.

We British, with our reverence for the past, and our habit of saying that things were better in our youth, can understand that and sympathize with it; but we have no intention of that reason either of shirking our duty in the present or of letting the future take care of itself without effort on our part to shape it as we believe it should be. For if we were to do that, another 30 years and you and I and our children would reduce whole populations to a worse state of poverty, malnutrition and insecurity than that from which we have rescued them.

## Defeated Candidates

(Continued from page 251)

lower votes than the Conservative member, is 39, and was educated at Eton and Cambridge. A farmer, he was director of agriculture in the British Zone of Germany, 1946-47. Has travelled widely, and visited East Africa on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture.

### LIBERALS

Abrahams, Lady Ruth (Nottingham East) forfeited her deposit, polling 2,209 votes against 20,865 for Labour and 20,601 for the Conservatives. She is the wife of Sir Sidney Abrahams, who was Attorney-General in Zanzibar, 1922-25, and in Uganda, 1925-28, and Chief Justice in Uganda, 1933-34, and in Tanganyika, 1934-36. A social welfare worker, Lady Abrahams served in Belsen concentration camp after its liberation.

Johnston, Mr. Robert T. (Galloway) lost his deposit, obtaining 3,174 votes against 16,161 for the Conservative and 6,949 for Labour. Aged 52, a farmer, he was in the Sudan Political Service, retiring in 1936.

Jones, W. H. (Barnet) polled 4,463 votes against 35,627 for the Conservative and 22,475 for Labour, and lost his deposit. A well-known shipper to East African and other markets, he is a prominent member of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and of the British Eastport Merchant Shippers' Association. Contested the seat in 1950. Also resides in the constituency.

Granville, Miss L. (Epsom) lost the seat, which he had held since 1929, to a Conservative, the Labour contestant being third. Mr. Granville often participated in debates on African affairs. A business man, he was P.P.S. to Lord Stamp when the latter was Home Secretary.

## Latest Reports of Locust Movements Swarms Flying Southwards

SOME ESCAPES from the locust breedings which took place along the eastern escarpment in north-western Ethiopia and breeding in Eritrea and the Sudan are reported in the latest summary published by the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London.

The report says *inter alia*:

"Apart from a few swarms which may be formed in India and Pakistan, the distribution of locust focus areas appeared to be confined by the end of September to south-western Arabia, Eritrea, north-eastern Ethiopia and the Somali peninsular north of the north."

"By early September 14 swarms, most of them maturing and at least one of them very early, were reported from the Somaliland Protectorate and Erigavo area in the north-east moved southwards into the eastern and southern parts of the Protectorate. Some of the swarms from the south-west of the Somaliland Protectorate moved south into northern Ogaden, where they were reported moving in the Awraich and Haggaa areas. Further east some swarms were recorded moving east and south in the Harjereit Province of Somalia. Most of the swarms in the Somali peninsular were mature by the end of the month. Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika were clear."

### Hatching Started in Ethiopia

"Following the heavy rain which fell in Danakil in north-eastern Ethiopia in July, oviposition by swarms reported to have come from the north occurred in August in the foothills of the escarpment. Hatching began towards the end of August, and by the last decade of September numerous bands of hoppers were present in this area.

"Control operations were carried out, but there may be some escapes in late September to early October. Further west there were as yet unconfirmed reports of breeding in upper Tokazza valleys in Avergalle.

"According to supplementary information for August from Eritrea some swarms flew over Asseb in the second half of that month. In early September mature ovipositing swarms passed over the Anseba and Dzara valleys, to the north-west of Cheron, while later in the month a swarm was reported from Katabat, middle Braca valley, and an immature swarm was seen at Mersa Gulub on the Red Sea coast. During the first half of September bands of hoppers were reported near Azmat in Dzara valley, where control operations were carried out, and there were as yet unconfirmed reports of further infestations between Anseba and Barca.

"In spite of a considerable number of swarms reported in the Sudan in August, these were only four swarms which fell from the Kassala Provinces during September. Locust breeding did not develop on any notable scale and was restricted to scattered hatchings in Khatoum Province.

"The movement of locusts from India and Pakistan towards Persia and Oman may begin in October. Some of the locusts reported during the monsoon breeding in Eritrea, north-eastern Ethiopia, and south-western Arabia are likely to breed in winter in the coastal areas on both sides of the Red Sea, though some swarms from the Danakil area and the Yemen and Aden Protectorates may move south and reinforce the swarms already present on the Somali Peninsular, where breeding on short rains may begin in October.

"The southward spread of swarms which began on the Somali Peninsular in September, will continue in October, when some swarms may reach northern Kenya."

## Towards a Rhodesian University

LOCAL APPEAL COMMITTEES, headed by M.L.C.s, are to be formed in Northern Rhodesia to raise funds for the proposed Rhodesian University. Mr. Roy Welensky, leader of the non-officials, will be chairman of a central committee, to which Mr. T. Williams, Director of European Education, will act as adviser. The latter said recently that there were over 100 Northern Rhodesian students at present in universities; 75 in South Africa and the remainder in Britain, apart from those in teacher training and agricultural colleges, etc. Considering the size of the present population, he said, this was not a satisfactory total. A constitution had been drafted for a University Board, and once legislation had been passed this body could decide matters of policy. Northern Rhodesia's donation of £50,000 would entitle the territory to two representatives.

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## Modern Methods of Sisal Growing

Late Alfred Wigglesworth

SHORTLY BEFORE THE DEATH OF Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth wrote for the monthly market reports issued by the company which bears his name an interesting article on modern methods of sisal growing, research, and marketing. The article states:—

"No knowledgeable planter would attempt to start a plantation these days until he had obtained an authoritative report from a soil expert on the land in various sections of the projected estate. This report should be based upon holes dug at certain points exposing variations in the type of soil. From these the soil profile is studied and the depth, quality, and structure of the top layer ascertained. By such means, the planter can judge approximately whether or not the ground promises to produce an adequate crop. But, even with this precaution, no one can be sure of success."

"The Sisal Research Station at Mlingano in the Tanga area of Tanganyika has been most helpful in putting at the disposal of projectors of plantations the requisite information on spacing, planting, weeding, spraying, and, above all, on the protective crops best designed to prevent the burning rays of the sun from reaching the top soil."

### Battle against Weeds

"This protection is afforded by sowing sundry cover crops selected for this essential service. Comparisons are studied before deciding whether single or double rows shall be planted. Then ensues the battle against grass and weeds, for during the first two years the spaces between the tender young plants are very susceptible to the overcrowding of weeds, and they must be kept down."

"Under systems of intensive planting the total area of the standing immature crop will be hoed frequently to achieve this object, but in doing so row planting, now almost universally adopted, grass is permitted to grow on the major part of the wide rows which divide the double row of plants, i.e. hoeing is confined to the area immediately surrounding the young

plants. The grass in these wide rows may be cut down by hand to secure a mulch and help retain the moisture. Much discrimination is needed to carry out this process economically, for it is costly in wages and more attention to labour-saving devices becomes necessary as wages creep up and costs increase. Success or failure depends above all on sound judgment."

### Fear of Sisal Weevil

"Hitherto sisal has been almost immune from disease, but of late the much-to-be-feared sisal weevil has become prevalent in certain areas. Research work is being financed by the Sisal Growers Association with a view to controlling the pest, which otherwise may jeopardize the industry."

"Sisal in some long-established estates which has been grown for at least 30 years is beginning to show signs of over-cropping, such as 'banding disease.' Mr. Locke, the head of the research station in Mlingano, who has ascertained that a treatment with potash yields beneficial results, is succeeding in eliminating this disease, and nitrogen is found to play an important part in restoring the health of diseased plants."

"These developments give promise of a long continuance of the cultivation of sisal in both Kenya and Tanganyika. The former country has developed sisal growing at altitudes varying from 3,000 to 5,000, and even 6,000 feet above sea-level."

"A study of the practice here necessitates research on different lines from those obtaining at the coast, so a high-level research station has been created, which co-operates closely with the low-level station at Mlingano."

"The present high level of prices is causing considerable anxiety all concerned in the industry, seeing that sisal prices are now 13 to 20 times higher than the lowest point touched in 1932."

"Many factors contribute to the rise in costs, amongst which may be cited the higher level of prices ranging 100% for machinery of all kinds, including locomotives, rails, and all the appurtenances of a saw-mill; the Technical, administrative, and labour charges made up of the inadequacy of supply to meet demand, are another contributory factor to the rise of prices."

"Demand has been accentuated by the expansion in the use of sisal for rope-making, the scarcity of manila (abaca) having greatly encouraged consumption for this purpose. In addition, twines, sacks, and such accessories as plaster board, bedding, and a host of minor-uses have added to the demand. The scarcity of soft fibres, like jute, is not without influence on the market."

"On the other hand, growing anxiety in anticipation of a sudden and formidable drop in price involves a policy of caution on both producers and consumers. This tends to keep demand within reasonable bounds, but helps perhaps to maintain inflation over a longer period."

### Trend of Prices

"However astute one may be, no one can forecast the future trend of prices with any degree of certainty. In fact, the price has risen beyond all expectations, and the rise persists without a trace of speculation at any point, for the set-up of the selling organizations is now strictly controlled by the industry itself and entirely precludes any action of this kind. It is paradoxical that this may even make the market more unstable, for in the absence of speculation there is no buffer to cushion the demand and minimize fluctuations."

"A happy feature of the up-to-date organization of the sisal industry arises from the system of operating that has been evolved, a system which seems to satisfy consumers' requirements. Indeed, well-organized estates are intent on improving both the preparation and the baling of the product by close collaboration with consumers and by paying due attention to their requirements. This ensures the popularity of African sisal, since consumers desire above all reliable quality and punctual delivery."

"Steady improvement of quality by improved methods of decortication is being promoted, for growers realize that sisal is made of matted in this process. Attention is now being paid to mechanical drying. This should do much to expand consumption, and may incidentally save labour."

"The search for a finer type of fibre should favour uses for purposes which formerly required soft fibres, such as arue hemp. There is room here for closer collaboration between the growers and the research institute for the purpose of attaining this end."

"The Governor-General of the Belgian Congo has far greater power and responsibility than any British Colonial Governor. The feeding, clothing, housing, medical attention and welfare facilities for African labour in industry in the Congo are better than in most African Colonies."—Mr. Harry Frankfort in *The Scotsman*.

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to the Editor

## Tanganyika Representatives Protest by European Council

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—When the Tanganyika European Council met this morning in Dar-es-Salaam, its members had to consider the sum total of impressions made, both in Africa and overseas, by the presentation of the report of the Committee on Constitutional Development, 1951. One of the most striking of those impressions is that the Tanganyika Government is neglecting to make it clear, whether to the United Kingdom or to the world Press, that the nominated non-official members of the Legislative Council are in no sense the representatives of their several communities. In fact, the European nominated non-official members have already been disowned by their community.

In his dispatch of July 25, 1951 (printed with the Constitutional report) the then Secretary of State, Mr. James Griffiths, even with all the resources of Colonial Office information to guide him, could be so mistaken as to refer to the committee as having included "representatives of the three main sections of the population, European, Asian, and African."

As far as is known, no official source has yet taken public action to correct that mistaken impression, or even to point out that the nominated non-official members represent nothing whatever other than the Governor's choice by nomination.

As to the part that the non-officials took in the Constitutional Committee, it has been boldly stated that the report was drafted and finally prepared exclusively by officials.

It is hoped by my Council that the Tanganyika Government will now state—eventually—under the guidance of public opinion, especially in the United Kingdom and in foreign countries, that the nominated non-officials do not sit in the Legislative Council as representatives of their communities, but as official nominees.

Yours faithfully,

S. F. MALL,  
Executive Officer

Arusha

THE TANGANYIKA EUROPEAN COUNCIL

## Paradoxes of Africa To-Day African Effort Must Be Increased

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Paradoxes in East Africa continue to accumulate. We have still had no answer to the question why malnutrition prevents the African male from doing more than 234 hours work a week (the estimate of the late Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State), which is little more than half the working hours normal in this country, while Native women of the same tribes add on the same diet work most of the day in the fields, in addition to doing other odd jobs, like looking after the home, carrying water, and bearing children.

There is a plea that Africans generally lack protein in their diet. The best of all proteins is meat, yet the authorities still find it difficult to persuade African stockowners to limit the number of their beasts to what the land will carry without deterioration.

You quoted Sir John Russell as reviving the urge to find "good incentives." All African leaders emphasize the need to raise the standard of living of their people. Should this be the greatest incentive imaginable?

It is six weeks ago complaining of low living standards when no effort is being made by the people themselves to raise them; of an inadequate diet if they

are unwilling to do a full day's work to get a bit of lack of education for their children if the parents do not regard its provision as an incentive to work more than 234 hours a week.

It is doubtful if any people in the world's history have had so much done for them to hasten their approach to civilization or whose progress has depended less on the efforts of the main mass of the people themselves. Their progress admittedly depends more on agriculture than in any other place, but how many African students, whose education has been subsidized through-out, devote themselves to agriculture?

I do not put forward these points in any carrying spirit, but surely it is time to point out clearly to Africans how greatly their progress could be accelerated by their own efforts, a doctrine which at present all parties seem singularly reluctant to emphasize.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.3

KENYAN

## Kenya War Pensions and Gratuities

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Some of your recent correspondents who bemoaned the treatment of retired East African officials may have been surprised to see from Mr. Small's letter last week that the territorial Governments have, however inadequately, topped his list with regard to cost-of-living allowances.

It occurs to me to ask what has been done about war pensions and allowances. I see from the latest accounts that in 1949 Kenya's war pensions and gratuities cost the Colony for the year no more than £5,746, which must be presumed to include any cost-of-living allowance that may have been granted, as well as war pensions from the First World War if any remain. It looks as if the Kenya Treasury has chosen an economical method of dealing with claims in this sphere, too.

Yours faithfully,

Hemel Hempstead.

PERR. C. MONJUS.

## Points from Letters

### M.P.s. and the Colonies

NO BETTER SUMMARY of the election issues and results from the African standpoint could have been given than that which appeared in your issue last week, and I must express thanks and congratulations for a stout bit of work. Without this issue as a guide, East Africans and Rhodesians will certainly not know how many members of the new House of Commons have or have had close personal contact with one or other of the territories. There are quite enough M.P.s to-day to ensure enlightened discussion of East and Central African problems, and the public ought to be able to count on Colonial debates of better quality than those which we have often criticized in the past.

### A Lie Nailed

"EDUCATED AFRICANS and still more those with just a smattering of education, would be especially susceptible to the suggestion that the disappearance of the Labour Government in this country would prejudice African interests by bringing to the Colonial Office men in political life who are less friendly to African aspirations. I am glad that you have nailed that lie."

"No progress in civilization or local government can come about in Tanganyika while the country still suffers so badly from corruption and abuse of office." Mr. T. R. Sedler, magistrate at Havelock, when sentencing an African husband for 12 months.

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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A new hospital in Nachingwea, Tanganyika, has been opened by the Governor.

The Uganda Legislative Council will reassemble in Kampala on November 27.

Southern Rhodesia has booked a site for the Van Riebeeck tercentenary celebrations in Cape Town next year.

The Price Controllers of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland recently met in conference in Salisbury.

Income tax allowances in respect of children and children's education in Uganda are to be increased by 50% from the beginning of next year.

Four mature locust swarms have been reported in the Moadera area and one between El Wak and Dif according to the latest dust report from Kenya.

A new staging route for R.A.F. jet aircraft linking the Canal Zone with South Africa has stopping places in the Sudan, Uganda, Tanganyika, and the Rhodesias.

A radio telephone service between Nairobi and Israel from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. was started on Monday. The charge is 75s for the first three minutes and 25s for each additional minute.

During a leprosy survey Dr. Ross Innes examined 10,893 persons in Zanzibar and 21,903 in Pemba. The incidence of the disease appears to be lower than on the East African mainland.

Four shipwrights were admitted to hospital in Sunderland after being trapped between the launching ways when the 12,000-ton motor tanker CALTEX TANGANYIKA was launched last week. One man has died.

### Federation Discussions

Discussions with Africans in Northern Rhodesia on the recent Victoria Falls conference on closer union have been undertaken on 20th by Mr. S. P. Bush, Secretary for Native Affairs, Mr. Donn Moffat, representing Native interests, and Mr. P. Sikoto, Minister.

Company income tax in Tanganyika is increased from 4s. to 5s. in the 1951 budget presented last Thursday. A proposal to increase excise duties on beer, spirits, and local tobacco by £300,000 has been opposed by non-official members. The budget is balanced at £12,750,000 (£4,500,000 more than last year), to raise white development budget at £5,500,000.

The *East African Observer* has just begun publication of a new section under the editorship of Major W. R. G. O'Connell.

The first issue, dated October 29, is of 16 pages (8½ by 11 inches). The aim is to give wider coverage of news from Nanyuki, Nyeri, Narok, Mombasa, Thomson's Falls, Mweiga, Ngobi, Meru, Embu, and the Northern Frontier Province. Publication is on Mondays.

Colonel R. C. Swain, mess controller in Kenya, has been fined £410 on 61 charges of breach of the Labourers' Ordinance. Forty-two related to excess acreage of African cultivation and the remainder to permission for Native-owned animals to graze on his property.

A rush to buy stamps in a post office in the Sudan was found to be caused by a belief that an advance in the postal rates would make the stamps more valuable. Buyers of large quantities were disappointed that they could not sell at a profit after the increased rates came into force.

The Constitution Committee appointed by the European elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya to advise them on constitutional progress, have decided to defer their country tour for the purpose of taking verbal evidence until next February, and to extend until December 15 the date on which written evidence may be submitted to the secretary at Box 1,750 Nairobi. This is an extension to two months.

### Fire at Rhodesian Hotel

A fireman lost his life and damage estimated at more than £30,000 was done when fire broke out recently in the Queen's Hotel, Salisbury. Within half an hour of sparks being seen in the kitchen at 8 p.m., the dining-room, lounge, bar, and part of the residential section of the building were ablaze. The fire, described as one of the worst in the Colony's history, was extinguished by midnight.

The district officer in Tanganyika, K. R. E. Dobbs, aged 28, has had a sentence of three months imprisonment with hard labour imposed by the Iringa magistrate increased on appeal to the High Court to 15 months. The judge pointed out that he had been guilty of breach of trust and the corruption of a subordinate. He had been found guilty of stealing two elephant tusks, of the unlawful possession of Government trophies, and of attempting to procure registration by false pretences. On the first two charges an African game scout also appeared.

We recently recorded the publication of the report of the British Guiana Constitutional Committee because all three members, Sir John Waddington (Chairman), Dr. Rita Hinden, and Professor Vincent Harlow, have long been interested in Central African affairs. The paragraph mentioned that *The Times* had commented on the "unduly optimistic assumption" of the committee that the electors would vote as if racial differences did not exist, thus implying that a communal franchise was desirable. A correspondent, knowing British Guiana now suggests that that would not be practicable because the population is extremely mixed and because a common roll has long existed. It will be realized that conditions in the country to which the committee's recommendations relate are far different from those in most parts of Africa.

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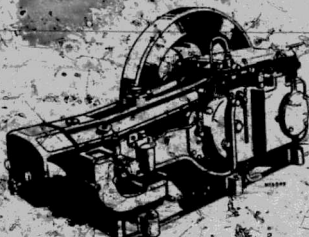
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## Overseas Review

### BARCLAYS BANK OVERSEAS REVIEW

For September, with

**Northern Rhodesia**—Good weather has fallen over the greater part of the territory. The weather is now setting in.

The final tobacco sales have now been concluded and the figures for the season are: Virginia flue-cured, 4,415,894 lb. and Burley, 252,879 lb.

For the first half of 1951 imports were £16,534,826 and exports £32,125,064. The remarkable increase of more than £10m. in the value of exports in January to June, 1951, compared with the corresponding period of last year, is due solely to higher world prices and not to any general expansion in the volume of goods consigned. Of the territory's exports 95% consists of minerals of which copper represents 86%. Metals and metal manufacturers accounted for £7,265,943 of the imports.

**Southern Rhodesia**—Unseasonable showers of rain have been experienced but conditions are becoming gradually warmer.

The building industry continues to be hampered by shortages of labour, bricks, cement, timber, etc. Requirements of cement for September are estimated at 2,000 tons; the supply is 16,000 tons locally produced and 12,000 tons imported, leaving a deficit of 11,000 tons.

Imports during June totalled £7,588,846, compared with £6,894,421 in May. Exports were £10,517,444 and £5,175,086 for June and May respectively. The Colony's visible adverse balance during the first six months of 1951 was £13m., against £11m. for the first six months of 1950.

### Nyasaland Cotton Growers Pleased

**Nyasaland**—Markets for cotton have proceeded satisfactorily in the Southern Province, and growers in all areas are reported to be pleased with the fine prices. Purchases up to the end of July from the Lower River markets and the Blantyre area totalled more than 100 lb. The food position remains satisfactory generally, except in the Lower River area, where widespread shortages are expected. Maize sales in Native produce markets in the Southern Province exceed 6,900 short tons, while in the Central Province, where the crop is thought to be the heaviest on record, the Maize Control Board had purchased nearly 2,000 tons by the end of July. The arrangements to dispose of the surplus of last year's maize crop to the Southern Rhodesia Government are being hampered by lack of transport facilities.

Final sales to the Native Tobacco Board attained the figure of 1,792,037 lb. Sales on the auction floors in Limbe up to the end of August totalled over 29m. lb. of which about 4m. lb. were flue-cured.

**Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika**—Rainfall has been generally slightly above average in the Kenya Highlands and Lake areas. Elsewhere in East Africa, conditions were fairly dry, as is normal for this time of the year. Thanks to satisfactory rainfall during July and August, the Kenya maize and wheat crops are expected to be above average.

Kenya exports of arabica coffee during August totalled 352 tons, of which only 102 tons were shipped to the U.K. and Empire ports. Auctions for the 1951-52 season opened in Nairobi, with prices for grade A, reaching £24 9s. per cwt. or about £503 10s. per ton f.o.b. Mombasa. Serious shortages of labour in the Northern Province of Tanganyika is causing planters in the Arusha area much concern, as there is a good crop on the trees. The latest auction prices for Uganda Native robusta T. q. ranged from £320 to £341 5s. per ton f.o.b. Mombasa.

Total bales of cotton shipped through Mombasa from Uganda up to the end of July amounted to 259,549, of which 67,205 bales went to the U.K. in 1951 to Bombay, and 28,996 to Bremen, while 57,699 bales awaited shipment at the port. The planting of next season's crop is progressing satisfactorily; 198,400 acres having been planted at the end of June, compared with 330,470 acres up to the end of June last year.

Demand for East African timber from the U.K., Australia and South Africa remains strong in order to ensure adequate local supplies of the most common building timber. The Kenya Government has announced that no more than 20% of the total output from any one mill may be exported.

Grain prices in some districts, particularly in the U.K. and Kenya, are overvalued and price supports and other storage facilities are short of cash. In Southern Rhodesia the year grade is brighter. In general, crop yields and although commitments in the main are abundant at present, the position is not expected to change for some weeks.

### S. Highlands Progress

THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS of Tanganyika are now exporting about £1m. annually, mainly through the shipment of 1m. lb. of tea and 3m. lb. of leaf tobacco, said Mr. C. W. Hallam, chairman of the Executive Committee, responsible for organizing the Southern Highlands Agricultural Show. The Governor, Sir Edward Twining, expressed the hope that the tobacco exports would at least double or even reach 10m. lb. but he gave the warning that no further land would be alienated in the district for tobacco growing if the bad farming practices of some of the present growers were not once discontinued.

### Shenton Way

A NEW ROAD from the harbour to the city centre of Singapore has been named Shenton Way in tribute to Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor during the war, who with Lady Thomas was for 31 years a prisoner of the Japanese. Sir Shenton Thomas served in Kenya from 1909 to 1918, was in Nyasaland from 1918 to 1921, returned as Governor in 1929, went to the Gold Coast in 1932, and two years later became Governor of the Straits Settlement and High Commissioner for the Federated Malay States. Sir Shenton Thomas is a cousin of Field-Marshal Lord Montbatten.

### Tea Prices

PRICE CONTROL OF TEA has been suspended by the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika; the Associated Tea Growers of East Africa having undertaken to satisfy the internal market, to maintain internal prices for the next year at an average of not more than 1s. per lb. above the present Kenya prices, to keep local tea prices lower than export parity prices during the currency of the agreement, and to sever the arrangements a year hence. The new prices are: London Blend, 5.50s.; (5s.); Green Label, 4.25s. (4s.); Simba Chai 3s. (2.80s.); sitting 2.00s. (2.60s.) per lb.

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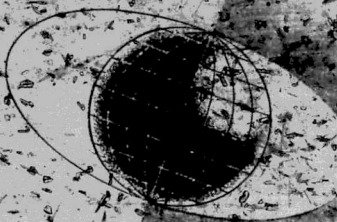
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## Commercial Concern

One of the main concerns of the output target of a Bulawayo factory is the assembly and part manufacture of motor cars. The managing director is Mr. J. S. Reiss, a German-born engineer who has spent 16 years in South Africa. One of his products will be a German-designed five-seater passenger car with a twin-cylinder, 700 c.c. two-stroke engine, selling for about £580. His organization and a Bulawayo body-building firm have vehicle bodies under construction. Some parts are imported from Germany, the Union, and Britain, but as much Rhodesian material as possible is being used. Mr. Reiss believes that the vehicles will ultimately be two-thirds Southern African manufacture. The company expects to export to the Union and East Africa.

Retail prices of petrol in East and Central Africa compare as follows with the U.K. price of 3s. 6½d. per gallon: Sudan, 11s. 6½d. per gallon; Eritrea, 3.25s. per gallon; Ethiopia, 30.32 per litre; Somaliland Protectorate, 10s. 10 per gallon; Kenya, from 25s. in Mombasa to 32s. in Eldoret; Uganda, 2.89s. in Jinja to 3.37s. in Kabale; Tanganyika, from 2.27s. in Namanga to 3.7s. in Mbeya; Nyasaland, 3s. 3d. in Blantyre to 4s. 5d. in Mzimba; Northern Rhodesia, 3s. 0½d. in Livingstone to 5s. 3d. in Isaka; Southern Rhodesia, 3s. 2d. in Salisbury to 3s. 7d. at Victoria Falls; and Portuguese East Africa, Esc. 13.20 per gallon in Vila Pery to Esc. 17.60 in Teico.

## Railway Revenue

Estimated average monthly revenue of the Kenya and Uganda section of East African Railways last year was £575,000, of which £74,000 was derived from coaching, £459,000 from goods, £1,000 from road services, £28,000 from water transport, £7,000 from hotels and catering, and £9,000 from miscellaneous sources. The Tanganyika section received a monthly average of £38,000 from coaching, £129,000 from goods, £16,000 from road services, £4,000 from water transport, £4,000 from hotels and catering, and £4,000 from other sources, a total average of £195,000.

Rampant budgets for 1952 provides for gross recurrent expenditure of £303,599, an increase of 21.4%. Capital works were up by 71.5% and the programme of initial works on behalf of Government would cost £610,300, an increase of £224,300 over the estimated programme for 1951. The total value of rateable properties in the municipality is about £11m., compared with just over £7,750,000 on the previous valuation. The rate has been increased from 1% to 1.125%.

B.C.C. report a clear overall surplus of £133,000 for the first half of the corporation's financial year, after paying interest on capital. This compares with deficits of £2,228,000 and £4,018,000 in the corresponding periods of the last two years.

Lists for the new issue at 32s. 6d. per share of 1 m. ordinary shares of 20s. each in the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., which were opened on Tuesday, closed within five minutes, owing to heavy over-subscription in London and Nairobi. At least one-third of the issue was available for applications received in East Africa.

At the London auctions last week 770 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 3.99d. per lb., compared with 272 packages at 3s. 4.2d. in the previous week.

Prices to be paid to cotton growers in Uganda for the 1951-52 crop range from 48s. to 50s. per 100 lb. according to district.

## Companies with East African Interests

Messrs. Brooke-Bond and Co., Ltd., owners of tea estates in Kenya and Tanganyika, will hold an extraordinary general meeting after the annual meeting this month to discuss the directors' recommendation that the existing £1. ordinary shares be converted into four ordinary shares of 5s. each, and that again this year £50,000 out of the general reserve of £250,000 be capitalized and distributed in the ratio of one B ordinary share of 5s. for every 13 fully paid 5s. A or B shares held.

Messrs. Longmans Green and Co., Ltd., publishers with interests in East Africa, have declared a dividend of 15% (the same) for the year ended May 31, and a cash distribution of 34% (nil free income tax). Net profit was £54,166 (£57,547), after deducting £88,338 for taxation.

Messrs. Ind Coops and Salsopp, Ltd., holders of a controlling interest in a Kenya brewery, have maintained their dividend at 30% for the fifth successive year. Group trading profit for the year ended August 31 fell slightly from £2,621,915 to £2,580,916.

Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., which is building a textile mill at Jinja, Uganda, reports group assets totalling £24,418,057, an increase of £3,436,098, for the year ended June 30 last.

## Dividends

Dalgety and Co., Ltd.—Final 6% (6½%), plus bonus of 4% (3%), making a total of 14% (12%). Group profits for the year ended June 30 last amounted to £671,539 (£428,457), after tax of £1,515,732 (£755,498).

Eisons, Ltd.—9% (the same). Group profits for the year ended June 30 last were £781,307 (£570,780), after taxation at £933,017 (£597,952).

## Sisal Outputs for October

Bird and Co., Ltd. (a subsidiary of Sisal Estates, Ltd.).—1,130 tons of sisal and tow, against 979 tons in the corresponding month of 1950.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—606 tons in October, making 3,825 tons in past seven months.

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SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S RESERVES of chrome ore are so large that the Colony could supply the full world demand for several centuries.

Revealing this remarkable fact, Dr. F. L. Amin, a member of the Geological Survey, said that output in the Colony was now at the rate of 400,000 tons a year. The market value at the current price of £13 a ton exceeded £5m. annually, but as more than half of this was absorbed by freight charges, the Rhodesian mines received less than £2m. If the present output were converted into ferrochrome before export, it would be worth between £20m. and £30m. a year, and would become easily the largest industry in the Colony.

Dr. Amin quoted an American visitor as saying, that if the Colony had possessed such vast chrome ore reserves, they could have been developed as the basis of an industry exceeding in value the entire output of the Witwatersrand gold mines.

An abundant supply of cheap electricity is essential to the conversion process, and conversion of the present output would, it is estimated, require 2,280 million units of electricity annually—five times the generation last year by the Electricity Supply Commission and nearly 40% of the expected output in the initial stage of the Kariba hydro-electric project.

## Mineral Outputs

THE TOTAL VALUE of Southern Rhodesian mineral production in July was £1,184,233, compared with £1,286,937 in the same month of 1950. Contributing to this year's figure were: gold, 40,228 oz., valued at £299,285; asbestos, 6,763 tons, £438,059; chrome, 20,023 tons, £89,856; and coal, 248,174 tons, £105,633.

Mineral outputs from Northern Rhodesia for July were: blister copper, 15,271 tons, valued at £2,014,551; electrolytic copper, 7,286 tons, £1,428,633; lead, 1,200 tons, £192,000; zinc, 1,900 tons, £795,000; cobalt, 1,599 cwt., £59,902.

Mineral exports from Tanganyika in the first eight months of this year were valued at £1,076,041, compared with £1,389,657 in the corresponding period of the previous year. August exports were £142,377, against £123,164. The declines are mainly due to a fall in diamond exports, which have decreased by £670,538 for the eight months. During that period there were increases in crude graphite from nil to £3, in lead from £27,639 to £270,810, in magnesite from £1 to £5,363, in mica sheet from £29,588 to £79,572, and in tungsten concentrates from £10,604 to £34,899.

## Rhodesian Prospects

TOWARDS THE END of 1952 the Northern Rhodesian copper companies will have no cause to complain about coal deliveries from Witwatersrand, according to Mr. G. A. Davenport, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Mines and Transport, and by 1955 the two Rhodesias should be exporting annually 400,000 tons of copper, 100,000 tons of asbestos, 480,000 tons of chrome ore, 24,000 tons of magnesite, and 1,000 tons of beryllium ore.

## Extra Holiday Discussed

A CLAIM for an extra paid holiday for the mining industry in Northern Rhodesia was discussed last week by representatives of the Mine Workers' Union, the Mine Officials' Association, and the African Mine Workers' Union. Mr. Roy Welesky, leader of the non-officials in the territory, was present. A further meeting will be held next month.

## Diamond Sales

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD. announce that sales of gem diamonds to the value of £10,476,858 and industrial diamonds to the value of £4,621,082 have been effected through the central selling organization on behalf of South African producers in the September quarter.

## Tanganyika Coal and Iron

A TWO-DAY CONFERENCE, over which the Governor of Tanganyika presided, has considered the implications of the successful investigation of coal deposits in the south-west of the Territory. Swedish smelting tests on iron ore found in Tanganyika near the coalfields have been satisfactory.

## Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines Company Assets To Be Sold

WANDERER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, LTD. earned a profit of £1,878 in the year ended June '50, compared with £2,628 in the previous year. To this year's total must be added £3,996 from taxation provision no longer required, £718 from profit on sale of assets, and £1,151 from insurance rebates. After various provisions, £126,441 is carried forward, against £122,481 brought in. The issued capital is £600,000 in shares of £1. Revenue reserves stand at £166,441, and current liabilities at £43,072. Fixed assets are valued at £72,399, and current assets are £87,119, including £9,238 in cash.

During the year 327,100 tons of ore were treated for 22057 oz. gold, but the labour position and higher working costs made it impossible to continue normal development operations on a profitable basis. Development has since been discontinued, and ore which can be treated at a profit is being extracted and treated. Arrangements are then to be made to realise the assets. It appears that the mine can be operated at a small profit until the end of this year.

The directors are Messrs Robert Annan (chairman), alternate E. C. Leaman, Lord Walsingham, and Mr. A. R. O. Williams. The 23rd annual general meeting will be held in London on November 27. If thought fit, a special resolution that the company be voluntarily wound up will be proposed.

## Mining Personalities

MR. K. A. DAVIES, Director of Geological Survey in Uganda since 1939, is due in England shortly on leave prior to retirement from the Colonial Service, but he will then return to Uganda as Honorary Consultant to the Government. He has spent 27 years in the Protectorate.

MR. ARTHUR MATTHEWS is retiring from the managing directorship of Messrs The Firth and John Brown, Ltd. after more than 20 years' service with the company. His place will be taken by Mr. CHARLES SVKES.

MR. G. NAIRN has resigned from the board of Thistle, Etina Gold Mines, Ltd., because he is curtailing his business commitments.

MR. VERNON HAYBORD has been unanimously elected president of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy for 1952-53.

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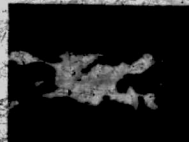
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR JOHN HATHORN HALL, who is on leave pending retirement from the Colonial Service after seven years as Governor of Uganda, can look back upon a period of rapid development in that country, made possible by exceptionally favourable financial circumstances, and upon the assistance of an unusually good team of senior officials, who have co-operated effectively with him and with the non-official leaders of the three races. Scarcely had Sir John Hall settled into Government House, Entebbe, than serious riots broke out, and later there were other disturbances in Buganda (against the Native Government, not the Protectorate Administration); but on the whole the period was one of inter-racial harmony, buoyant progress and large-scale preparations for the prospective development of great new primary and secondary industries.

The vast Owen Falls hydro-electric project might not now be in process of creation but for Sir John's faith and enthusiasm, for when prudence was being urged from various influential quarters, he threw his influence on the side of prompt and courageous action on the conviction that new industries would be attracted to one of the most densely populated areas of Eastern

Africa by the availability of cheap power at Jinja. Some people still doubt whether the plans can justify themselves according to the time-table, but the chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board and other men of experience, taking the contrary view, regard an expenditure which may total fifteen million pounds as economically defensible. If private enterprises are attracted sufficiently quickly and on a sufficiently large scale, so that they consume all the power available as the stages of the scheme develop, the vision of the experts on whom the Governor relied, and especially of Mr. Westlake, will be triumphantly vindicated.

There have been large expenditures also under the ten-year development programme. The medical, agricultural, veterinary, and similar services of the Protectorate Government have steadily expanded. **No Look** at improving the life and labour **Of Money** of the people, who have had the satisfaction of selling their crops at prices never previously contemplated, let alone reached. Consequently the Governor was spared the financial anxieties which would otherwise have hindered him; for any really necessary service money could be found. Welfare work of all kinds was extended. One interesting experiment was that of combining a new Social Welfare Department with the Information Department. It

marked success, and division into two separate and distinct parts, each independent of the other, might well produce better results.

There was no aspect of official work with which Sir John Hall did not thoroughly familiarize himself. Indeed, a frequent local criticism has been that he concerned himself unduly with departmental details. Both Lady Hall and The Public and he were ever ready to help any good public cause. They kept before the public the ideals of

high principles, unselfishness, and service, and contributed to the extension of inter-racial tolerance. Again and again, Sir John told Africans emphatically of their debt to British civilization. British officials and British non-officials, and warned them that they could not repay their indebtedness to their benefactors except by service to their own less fortunate fellows. Lady Hall and he gave not only a new prestige to Government House, Entebbes, but emphasized their wish for closer relations with the general public by frequent departures from the seat of Government.

## Notes By The Way

### Mr. Lyttelton's First Statement

MR. OLIVER LYTTELTON, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, showed himself a good and good-humoured showman when he met representatives of the Press in London a few days ago. Having been in office for merely a week, he did not pretend to have detailed knowledge of Colonial affairs but in his first statement since his appointment he made it quite clear that the Government for which he speaks will not be attracted by reactionary proposals; on the contrary, you will find us very progressive," he said. "What constitutional arrangements had been made in the Colonial Empire by the Socialist Government would stand; definite promises made by his predecessor would be fulfilled; but matters under consideration at the time of the election would remain in abeyance until they could be properly studied and decisions reached. While self-government within the Empire would continue to be the basic policy, he emphasized that economic development must keep pace with the political.

### Politics and Economics

"I ASSUME NOTHING until I know," was the reply to one inquiry. "Those who take part in politics are engaging in the highest activity of the human race," he said with a broad smile to another questioner, who wanted to know whether the Secretary of State thought political affairs as important as commercial progress. "Lord Reith and I see eye to eye," was the resort to a suggestion that the Minister should promptly examine the constitution of the Colonial Development Corporation. His most urgent short-term endeavours would be to see what raw material shortages could be alleviated by such special measures as subsidizing Colonial hardwoods for the traditional softwoods in house construction; but middle and long-term development projects would also be promptly examined from the standpoint of priority.

### Terms of Trade

THE GREAT BRITISH MARKET in the United Kingdom was definitely over, said Mr. Lyttelton; the terms of trade had turned definitely in favour of the primary producing countries, and were likely to remain for many years, but industrialization in Africa must be retarded by the serious shortage of capital goods, especially of steel and machinery containing steel. Delivery of such goods were slow and might well get slower, and one of his tasks would be, to see what could be done in that

situation. He hoped for better direct representation of Colonial interests in all appropriate Commonwealth conferences. The Secretary of State indicated that a Commonwealth pronouncement on Central African federation would shortly be made, and that he intended to pay two or three visits to Colonial territories next year.

### Mr. Lennox-Boyd

MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, the Minister of State for the Colonies, will be hope and believe, prove a tower of strength to Mr. Lyttelton. He has held a number of junior offices in previous Governments, and during their six years in opposition he gave his party devoted service as chairman of the Conservative Imperial Affairs Committee. In that capacity and by private inclination, he has studied Colonial problems closely for many years, and he will consequently acclimatize himself quickly in the Colonial Office. He is genial and forthright, and these are qualities which the Colonies appreciate. They will soon realize that he is both a skilled and a thorough Parliamentarian, determined to get a firm grip on the problems with which he must deal. His predecessor, Mr. John Dugdale, did not invest the office of Minister of State with importance and authority. My prediction is that Mr. Lennox-Boyd will do both.

### Office Declined

TWO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT who are keenly interested in East and Central African affairs could, I believe, now hold junior appointments in the Government if they had wished, but in each case the path to office was unfortunately barred by financial obstacles. At present cost of living in this country, many a man involved in substantial commitments finds it impossible to surrender a much higher income from directors' fees for the additional £1,500 a year paid to an M.P. on acceptance of a junior ministerial post. The consequence is that some men with qualifications for office have to decline the honor and the opportunity when they are offered.

### Cutting the Travel Bill

OFFICIAL TRAVEL COSTS are certain to be drastically reduced by Mr. Churchill's Government, and it is evident that there is abundant scope for economy. In such a department as the Colonial Office, however, much harm might be done by the order to cut the travel vote by a certain percentage. No outsider can judge how much or how little could be saved without loss of efficiency, and the objective should surely be maximum

at a reasonable cost. If senior men in the Colonies are to have enough in the Colonies, both the Colonies and the Colonial Office will suffer, and will anyone in Eastern Africa dispute the value from the standpoint of the territories of some visits by a man carrying high responsibilities in Whitehall? I hope, therefore, that there will be a wise discrimination in this matter, not the application of some arbitrary formula.

### More Inquisitiveness Needed

THERE HAVE BEEN JAUNTS from Africa to London which could have been avoided altogether if the telephone, or even the train, had been properly used, and I have known cases in which some of the men engaged in a mission have admitted that their stay was quite unnecessarily prolonged; and others in which Whitehall officials would have been delighted to be spared inordinately harassed, and sometimes unprofitable discussions. Sending finance committees in the Colonies might well be more inquisitive about flights to London. Sometimes they achieve results, but often they are a last-minute substitute for thought at the appropriate time. If the proposers of all such trips knew that they would be closely examined about the reasons of the journey, they would, I imagine, be an automatic reduction in the number.

### Kampala Queue

A STRANGE STORY comes from Uganda. For many years a well-known British bicycle has been a prime favourite in that country, in which it has been so skillfully marketed that a competitive machine, however good, and even if considerably less expensive, has far less attraction for potential purchasers. Supplies of the bicycle which I will call XL have been very short for a long time, but many Africans have been willing to wait, even for many months, rather than take a second best at once. The other day a large retail house in Kampala announced that 25 XLs would be sold at 8.30 next morning to the first comers. When the shop opened there were several hundred Africans outside. Since all knew that no more than 25 could be successful, why did at least a dozen times that number of men stand and wait, some of them for hours? No other bargains were, I am told, to be had? Why, then, did so many Africans queue for hours, knowing that their quest was futile? Some had arrived at 4 am.

### Outlook for Sisal

NOBODY KNOWS how the price of sisal may move over the next year or two, or, indeed, over a much shorter period. Almost everyone expects a retreat from the fantastically high prices recently paid, but these are spinners and packers who still feel that the downward trend will be gradual rather than spectacular. Spinners in this country, I am told, are not in the mood to buy far ahead, but have heard of something (not very large ones, it is true) recently placed by Continental buyers for shipments from East Africa throughout most of next year. They naturally expect a substantial, but perhaps not inordinate, discount as consideration for their courage. That some base their business for many months ahead on the approximate figure of £200 per ton for first quality sisal is an indication of the underlying strength of the market. Several good sources which expect a temporary weakening of prices are convinced that the best buyers will then advance again.

### East Africans at Oxford

OXFORD UNIVERSITY EASTERN AFRICA ASSOCIATION has 1 here arranged some interesting meetings for the Christmas term. On Sunday last week there was a debate with the University Liberal Club; the next night there was a brains trust on Africa; on the Tuesday Mr. Serete Khama spoke at a joint meeting

with the University Liberal Club; later this month the Ethiopian Ambassador will talk on "Ethiopia and Africa"; and early in December Mr. Oliver Woods will deal with Central African Federation. This year's president is Mr. John Twining (Brasenose), the honorary secretary is Miss Margaret Trowell (Sommerville), and the honorary treasurer is Mr. David Le Breton (New College). There are three other members of the committee, Messrs. I. Burnett (Trumpington) H. M. Getaneh (Barnett House), and D. P. S. Wasawo (St. Peter's Hall).

### Singular or Plural?

BISHOP USHER-WILSON'S STUDY in the issue of *Dini wa Misambwa* activity in Kenya and Uganda will have no doubt be read with interest in the rest of Central Africa in which the Wangari movement is at work, and in other areas in which subversive movements are known or are likely to occur. It is significant that religion in a pervaded form is a characteristic of all such cults; and, as the Bishop emphasizes, the best answer is, therefore, an extension of the influence of real Christianity. This particular movement is sometimes named in official documents in Kenya in the words used by the Bishop on the Upper Nile and sometimes by the variant *Dini wa Misambwa*. Will some authority in the Colony decide which title should be used, and then see that it is generally adopted?

### For Nyasaland's Archives

MR. MARTIN MORRIS, public relations officer in Nyasaland, who sailed a few days ago on his way back to Zomba by the East Coast route, has had a busman's holiday in this country, having devoted most of his time to the study of up-to-date publicity methods and media and to the collection of exhibits for the Nyasaland Museum which is in course of creation, and about which he is enthusiastic. Just before his departure he told me that his best finds had been the diaries and correspondence of Lieut. E. G. Alston while he was at Fort Johnston and Fort Maguire between 1895 and 1897. Before his appointment to Nyasaland Mr. Morris had spent a number of years in publicity work in Northern Rhodesia.

### Mr. T. Lockhart-Muir

MR. T. LOCKHART-MUIR, who flew back to Nairobi last week after a business visit to the country and the United States, was a partner in a pioneer aviation company in Manchester before his 20th birthday. Two years later he went to Kenya to join Motor, Cart and Exchange Ltd., the first motor distributing organization of which he has been Nairobi manager and branch inspector for the past six years. He is also chairman of Equipment, Ltd., a subsidiary company. During the war he was for five years in the East African Army Service Corps, for part of the time as Chief Inspector of Military Transport. He was last year president of the Aero Club of East Africa.

### Imperialists in Parliament

FEW PUBLIC BODIES can have had 219 members who were candidates in the recent general election. The Empire Industries Association and British Empire League can not only make that claim, but it can add with justifiable pleasure and pride that every one of them was successful. Since the central theme of this admirable organization is fervent faith in the Empire, this result augurs well for the Parliamentary discussion of Imperial affairs.

"Southern Rhodesia, with its system of freedom of thought, enterprise and individual liberty, presents one of the most attractive fields for long-term investment in the world," said Mr. C. Kirkpatrick, general manager of the African Finance Corporation, in a recent address in Salisbury.

# Study of "Dina ya Misambwa"

## First Published Account of Dangerous African Movement

SEVEN AFRICANS WERE KILLED and 13 injured by police fire during a riot near Malakisi in Kenya in 1948. The rioters were a big crowd of Kitosh. Later that year many instances of arson occurred in the European farming district of Trans-Nzola, Kenya.

In 1948 and 1949 Christian congregations in the Bapoto area of Buganda in Uganda were greatly diminished through the destruction of hundreds of homes by the Anglican Church. In May, 1950, a clash of Suk tribesmen with the Kenya police near Lake Baringo resulted in the deaths of three Europeans, one African police man, and a number of Suk.

From the mid-1940's to the present year there have been many reports concerning secret meetings of the adherents of a sect or movement called "Dina ya Misambwa" in Kenya and Uganda, the same sect which caused the riots, deaths, and arson mentioned above.

Though proscribed several years ago by the Kenya and Uganda Governments, its persistent activities over a wide area indicate the existence of an underground movement liable to flare up and cause deaths, immorality, destruction of property, and civil disobedience. Such a movement distances from law-abiding peoples something more than a passing glance.

The name means "Religion of Ancestors, or Departed Spirits" among the Kithoi and Bagishu, two closely related tribes on each side of the Kenya-Uganda border south of Mt. Elgon.

### Pagan Sacrifices

In their pagan state it was customary for them to build little shrine huts about 2 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. 6 in. high. These contained three sacrificial staves and two sticks on to which blood from the sacrifice of animals was poured, while the spirits of dead ancestors were invoked to intervene with Were, the Supreme Being of the tribes.

These shrines and sacrifices belonged to the family unit rather than with big tribal or political issues. The name now, however, is that of a sect or movement of which the leaders are largely inspired by resentment against the Christian Church and fanatical hatred of all non-Africans and of the British and the African local governments, while the ordinary followers are chiefly ignorant and deluded African peasants.

The name of the founder is Elijah Masinde, a former Kithoi adherent of the Friends' African Mission, living at Kimili in the North Nyanza Province in Kenya. In 1935 he was expelled for taking a second wife. He had been a noted footballer, and played for Kenya against Uganda in 1930. He is literate.

After his expulsion he took to reading deeply in the Old Testament, gathering round him a following of persons also expelled from various Christian denominations, and started the Dina ya Misambwa. Other names for it were Dini ya Israel, indicating his reversion to an animal-sacrificial system, and Dini ya Ugroja.

We are indebted to the Rt. Rev. L. C. Usher, Wilton Bishop on the Upper Nile, for the above notes on a movement which has spread from Kenya into Uganda.

It is of course impossible for any European to feel assured of the absolute reliability of his information on such a subject, since what he can learn must at best be at second hand. The Bishop has done his best to check the facts as given to him, and this account represents, we believe, the first full record to appear anywhere.

revealing an attempt to form an eclectic system which combined features and followers of several Christian denominations as well as Muhammadans and pagans.

He set himself up as an African prophet, and at one time is said to have had 70 other prophets whom he ate and flung in a hole in the ground. The hole most likely refers to a cave or caves near Geshula, a hill near the Luakha River south of Mt. Elgon on the Kenya side, which was a centre of the movement in its early stages.

### Borrowed Rites

The eclectic character of his sect is shown by the tokens and practices borrowed from other religious bodies. "Misambwa" reveals its roots in pagan beliefs. The use of the drum is said to come from the Salvation Army. Beards and the wearing of turbans connect it with Islam. Crosses seen on *kanzus* and cut on sticks are said to attract Roman Catholics, while the use of the Bible and Prayer Book is borrowed from the Anglican Church and Protestant missions. Sticks with crosses and other markings, and white, red and orange *kanzus* have formed part of the ceremonial dress at meetings.

These things would naturally attract ignorant and superstitious peasants. The anti-social and anti-Government practices and teachings of the sect were well calculated to attract ne'er-do-wells and malcontents.

Africa was to be for Africans only and more particularly, no doubt, for the Kitosh (). An African king would be appointed, but not from existing African chiefs or African local governments, for they are the dogs of the Kiminani or Kinofono. These two terms are the names of wolf-like or golla-like creatures which in the past were said to eat human beings. Presumably Europeans are their counterparts to-day because the terms were used to describe Europeans. All non-Africans were to be driven out of the land. Members of the sect need not fear them, for the bullets of their rifles would turn to a pool of water.

Adherents were incited not to wear or use European things or pay poll tax. Elijah Masinde was accused of saying on the occasion of his first brush with the civil authorities: "We do not like chiefs. All people should discard European clothes and apply fat to their bodies. We want no European government or missions or soil conservation. Let us change our customs. Our old women must bury the dead."

### Warned Not to Use Maternity Centres

The women of the sect were warned against the use of maternity centres, for in them expectant mothers were alleged to be given medicine to prevent them from bearing children. They were told not to send their children to school or hospital. Not only was polygamy allowed, but indiscriminate sexual intercourse was encouraged at their gatherings in order to swell the numbers of their sect.

Work and cultivation were not deemed of first importance, for up in "Sayuni" there was a store of food already prepared for them. Elijah had "the key of Sayuni" and would show his followers where they would be in the after-life, and in a short while would in fact take them to see their relatives who had died.

"Sayuni" (the Biblical Zion) seems to be located on the top of Mt. Elgon. On the south side of the peaks is a small lake where evidence of animal sacrifices have been found. Zealous members of the sect are said to ascend and bathe there to wash away the pollution of contact with non-Africans.

Various parties of Dini ya Misambwa are known to



to be seen in the higher reaches of the mountain. Some of the party were given up by the official section of the mountain. There, but they must have been only the very faintest or most faded.

A story is told about one party taken up from Baluchya in Uganda by a leader of the sect from the Kenya side, to sacrifice to Were. Some way up the ascent he expressed doubt that Were would accept the rather poor collection of goats brought for sacrifice. He decided to kill them and show them to Were first and left the simple owners waiting. On his return—having handed over his booty to a confederate to take off to Kenya—he informed his disciples that Were was not too displeased and had condescended to keep them, but they were to return with a bigger, worthier lot to sacrifice later.

The credulity of primitive and rustic peoples can be greatly played upon. The sect spread rapidly far and wide, and there must be something in all these allegations to act as bait. There is no smoke without fire.

Elijah's first claim with authority was in 1947, when he and two friends, Wekuke and Weroni, were found guilty of disobeying the chief, Amutulla, and of causing a breach of the peace. Later that year two of them obstructed an official in the execution of his orders to inspect their gardens in the presence of Messianic messengers. When six days later a Government party approached to serve a summons on them, Elijah and others ambushed and beat the group.

**Original House Burned**

They were eventually arrested, but two of them for some reason were released and while these were at large the assistant agricultural officer's house at Kamulini was burned. At the same time Elijah's reputation was enhanced, for he said before the fire and as he was being taken to Kakamega: "I may be going to Kakamega, but on my return I shall not find the A.A.O. here or his house."

After further struggles and imprisonments Elijah was declared to be unbalanced, and on April 26, 1945, was

sent to Mathari mental hospital. His followers, however, had been fully primed and were now thoroughly active. The provincial commissioner of Nyanza reported a series of cases of arson, disorder, threatenings, and stock thefts.

A body called the Bukush Union—Bukush is the hill in South Bugishu, Uganda, which the Kitosh claim to be their original home, and where parties are alleged to have gone secretly during the last months to perform sacrifices—began to hold seditious meetings. They planned to join with the Bagishu in Uganda. They announced their claim to land in the Trans-Nzola district; they wanted only Khasi men to drive lorries in their reserve, and so on. The brain behind all this was said to be a man called Pascal Nabwani. In January, 1947, a meeting of a body called the Bagishu Union was said to have been held in Uganda and attended by Kitosh representatives.

**Sedition and Hysteria**

In May, 1947, Elijah was released from Makari apparently against the advice of the Nyanza Province authorities. His return was the signal for a great impetus to the whole movement. He and other leaders held many meetings at which his doctrines were openly preached, although said to be of a seditious religion, by then they were undoubtedly chiefly seditious propaganda. The numbers at these meetings rose to thousands. Excitement and hysteria mounted, and men and women were said to roll on the ground in convulsive fits.

The authorities decided to arrest him again, but before that was effected riots started at a Roman Catholic Station near Malakisi. The police were called and had to fire, and seven Africans were killed and 13 injured on February 16, 1948.

Elijah and two of his lieutenants, Wekuke and Joash, were at last arrested and deported to Lamu, but by then the sedition of the sect were widespread in Kenya.

(To be continued)

## Governor Reviews Kenya's Problems and Prospects

### Sir Philip Mitchell's Address to Legislative Council

**KENYA HAS ENJOYED** an exceptionally good rainy season; crops have been excellent and stock thieves. The prices for everything we export are highly satisfactory, and confidence in the Colony continues to be shown by substantial internal developments, especially industrial.

These conditions have their other side. Housing for all races is still very inadequate, despite unprecedented building. The cost of living continues to rise with the cost of all raw materials—fuels, capital and consumption goods, and food, whether locally produced or imported; but the principle articles of food are as cheap here, or cheaper than in most countries if subsidies are discounted. To suggest that it is within the power of a Colonial Government to insulate its economy, its price and wage levels, from processes which are common to the whole world is unrealistic.

**Rising Prices**

Steeply rising prices have, of course, had a disturbing effect on the cost of the development programme. For example, basic are 24 1/2% short of the Planning Committee's estimate of what ought to be found for essential development. Unless we are prepared to accept the consequences of a drastic diminution of urgently needed capital investment over the period of

\*This is an abbreviated version of the Governor's address.

the plan, the problem of this gap will have to be tackled.

If the Government's proposals for capital expenditure on development are accepted, my financial advisers have agreed that the Development and Reconstruction Authority may spend approximately £6m. during 1952, inclusive of grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote and contributions from revenue and loan funds.

Half this provision is required to finance a very large building programme, which includes many new schools to meet the pressing educational needs of all races, as well as houses, extensions to hospitals, police stations, and prisons. A new feature of the capital budget is the inclusion of provision for military buildings, the construction and maintenance of which have been taken over by the P.W.D. The cost will be borne in agreed proportions by the territories concerned and H.M. Government.

**Road Works**

The Road Authority intends to execute works of approximately £16,000 on the primary and secondary road networks. There will be provision for the continuation of the schemes on the Thika-Sisima road, the Nairobi-Mombasa road, and the Great Trunk Road in the region of Mau Summit. Grants will be made to European and African local authorities for capital improvements to roads in their respective areas.

This programme aims at the achievement of a high-class gravel standard for all roads. Sufficient funds are not yet in hand to make it possible to contemplate large-scale

On the other hand, the trade at the present level is not sufficient to justify the expenditure involved. A limited survey has been employed to report on the suitability of the various aerodromes at Embakasi to replace the present Embakasi Eastleigh. This report will be available in the near future and if it is favourable, further discussion of the means of financing the project will take place with the Government.

This Government has been in favour of such a project for the last seven years, provided a means to finance it can be devised which will not place an excessive strain on the finances of the Colony. Since a great deal has been said about the defects of Eastleigh, I may observe that the largest aircraft have used it for many years without accident.

You will be invited to consider measures designed to assist the development of gold mining and to encourage the investment of new capital in this industry.

In both the European and African areas, the standard of farming is improving. The recent comparatively prosperous times have made possible a change-over from monoculture to a more balanced system of farming; this welcome trend will be very encouraged by the Department. It is intended to devote special attention to the problem of grass improvement.

To meet the heavy demand on agricultural land in Kenya, it will be necessary to find areas which are at present largely unproductive. Research and investigation must be intensified in those areas with the aim of devising agricultural techniques which will enable such lands to carry a much heavier population of human beings and animals. The problem ought probably to be studied on an East African basis.

A capital grant of £218,000, from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds will provide additional facilities for agricultural research and investigation.

#### Investigating Dairy Diseases

Grants from the C.D. & W. votes have enabled a start to be made with the new pig and poultry investigation centre at Nairobi and to extend our knowledge of breeding diseases of dairy stock.

The Kenya Meat Commission's new works at Athi River are to be opened in May or June next year, and major extensions to the Uplands Bacon Factory are projected. With these two modern plants in operation, the export of meat from Kenya will assume increasing importance in the Colony's economy.

The Forest Department is now ready to embark upon a greatly expanded programme of forest development. The planting programme will be maintained at about 8,500 acres in 1952, including about 6,500 acres of exotic conifers.

The timber industry is working at full capacity. The present yields from the forests are the maximum which they can safely stand without creating the risk of a timber famine until the plantations reach maturity to relieve the pressure on the remaining indigenous forest crops. In 1952 it is expected that forest revenue should exceed £200,000.

The African Land Utilization and Settlement Section will continue to supply the initial capital and organization for specific schemes of improved husbandry in its widest sense, including the opening-up for occupation by people and livestock of areas at present unused or little used owing to factors such as water shortage, lack of communications and infestations with tsetse fly and dangerous game. The sum of £271,000 is being included in the 1952 draft estimates of the Development and Reconstruction Authority for this work, which includes further rehabilitation in Machakos District; the Makueni settlement, where this year's target of 400 families on the land is expected to be reached soon; the development and control of relief grazing areas on the Yatta and at Simba, and adjoining areas; an irrigation project at Kibwezi; a scheme of settlement with goats near Darajani; and the opening-up of the Chepalungu area and the Lambwe valley.

#### African Land Tenure

Preliminary investigations have been made into the possibility of creating some form of title or right of occupancy for economic farming units held by individual Africans in the Native Lands. These investigations, which were begun as a result of representations by prominent Africans, will be pursued with the object of evolving within the framework of the Native Lands Trust Ordinance some form of legal title which will give security of tenure and for development loans and help prevent uneconomic sub-division of land.

In the African areas borehole, location and drilling will be carried out. Subject to the results which are now awaited of the pilot scheme, it is hoped to proceed with the main Dixey scheme of water conservation in the Northern Province and Samburu.

The coming year will see the continued expansion of educational services for all races. The programme for African education laid down by the Beecher Committee will be under way. The Government's commitments for Asian

and European education must also be met, and an extensive building programme, either by Government or by the communities and voluntary agencies on a capital grant-in-aid basis, is to be carried out. The most important will be the beginning of work on the Royal Technical College of East Africa in Nairobi.

In housing, the Government's policy will be to assist local authorities to provide housing for Africans in urban areas on a unit grant basis for approved schemes. It is pursuing its policy of assisting Africans to build and own their own houses and plots of land in urban areas. In the Thika area a pilot scheme of assisted building by Africans is well under way. I hope that this will encourage local authorities to provide houses, in possible on an economic tenant-purchase basis.

Government hopes that the steps that have been taken and is taking will encourage urban authorities to press forward with the provision of accommodation for Europeans and Asians as well as Africans. Wherever possible these schemes should be on an economic and tenant-purchase basis, enabling the occupier thereby gradually to become the owner of property.

The Whitley Council method of consultation and negotiation with the public service will begin shortly with the creation of a Central Whitley Council on which all three staff associations will be represented. The institution of Whitley Councils was proposed in 1948 by the East African Salaries Commission, and the matter has subsequently been examined by an expert lent by the United Kingdom Ministry of Labour and discussed with service associations.

The establishment of a Public Service Commission is being considered. As soon as the Whitley Council is at work it will be invited to consider the matter.

#### Defence Plans

An important part of defence arrangements is the review of European man-power. In order to decide in advance, so far as possible, who will be available for military service if required and who should be retained in his civil occupation, The Compulsory National Service Ordinance enacted early in 1951 has recently been brought into operation to give legal status and powers to the production committees in this matter.

A new Trade Union Ordinance will be introduced next year. The trade union movement is in its infancy in East Africa; only a fraction of the workers belong to unions, and many of those are employees of Government or High Commission departments or the Railways and Harbours. In many cases the standard of education and information of the members and officers of the unions is insufficient to enable them fully to understand the proper functions and obligations of a trade union.

The new legislation will take all these facts into account, and make provision for associations of workers below the trade union level, for probationary trade unions, and for greater discretion to the registrar of trade unions.

A committee will be appointed to inquire into the existing law and practice relating to betting, gambling, and lotteries, and to report what changes, if any, are desirable and practicable.

Early in the New Year there will be a general election and a reconstitution of the Legislative Council in the manner and for the interim period covered by the agreement reached with the previous Secretary of State on his visit to the Colony. Legislation will be laid before you to make temporary amendments to the Ordinance to give effect to that agreement.

As this is likely to be the last occasion upon which I shall have the privilege of presiding at a formal opening of the Legislative Council, I take the opportunity of expressing my sincere appreciation and gratitude for the courtesy, sympathy, and understanding which I have invariably experienced in the seven years since I became Governor of Kenya.

Responsibility for public policy is a difficult thing at all times, and in the years since the war has been exceptionally difficult; and far from there being any visible lessening of the complications and uncertainties with which we are confronted, the future seems to be more enigmatic than ever. There are so many uncertainties, so many imponderables in the world situation to-day that it is a very heavy task to try to discern the right line of policy in our local affairs. I claim no more than that my advisers and I, according to such experience and knowledge as we possess, have laboured to the best of our ability and judgment upon the policies we have followed.

# Importance of East African Research Services

## Official Summary of Work by High Commission Organizations\*

THE BASIC ASSUMPTION underlying East African development plans is that they can all be carried out without impairing the ability of the region to go on feeding its population.

It would appear that the investments contemplated in the 10-year development plans of the three territories, of the East African Railways and Harbours, and the Posts and Telegraphs Department, would amount to something of the order of £110m. up to 1956. It does not include all the other expenditure of Government not specifically classified as development expenditure. I cannot estimate with precision what that total figure of expenditure might be, but the joint budget of the three territories visualized expenditure of £30m. this year. If you multiply that by 10—and I have no means of ascertaining whether that is a gross underestimate or a gross overestimate of the total territorial expenditure, development and other, over 10 years, we get £300m.—leaving aside any question of private investment.

### Total Expenditure Over £50,000,000

If all research schemes at present administered by the High Commission are run as at present visualized up to 1956, the total expenditure will have been a little over £5m. But, at £5m., that is exactly 1.5% of the rough estimate of the total territorial expenditure during the same period. Would that not be an extremely reasonable premium to pay for the knowledge for which we are seeking?

Because the improvement of the health of the people in the East African region is of primary importance in relation to their economic advancement, I take first the medical group of research services under the High Commission—the Medical Survey and Filariasis Survey under Dr. Laurie at Mwanza, the Virus Research Institute under Dr. Horgan at Entebbe, the Malaria Unit under Dr. Bagster Wilson at Amani, and the Leprosy Unit—which is Dr. Ross' in perpetual perambulation. At the centre is the East African Bureau of Research in Medicine and Hygiene under Dr. Magin.

This bureau is responsible first for the closest co-ordination and co-operation with the Colonial Medical Research Council in London. This is a very important factor, since it is the only way of ensuring that results of research elsewhere are known in East Africa, and may be applied or continued here if required. We hope to tighten this link by getting two members of the Colonial Medical Research Council to come out here at intervals and be part of a local medical research committee. Secondly, the bureau is responsible for ensuring the closest possible co-operation and co-ordination with the territorial medical departments. There I do not only refer to medical departments of the three East African territories, but the territories to the west, north and south as well.

### Much Medical Knowledge Lacking

What is the need of all this medical research? The plain fact is that we know very little about the basic medical problems of East Africa. A great deal of information regarding the principal diseases and disease conditions is still lacking. Within the last few months, more than 20 people, both lay and medical, who have been long resident in East Africa, were asked to list what in their opinion were the four most important

\*The above passages are taken from a speech made in the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly by the Administrator of the East Africa High Commission.

diseases in this region. Not one of the lists corresponded. This divergence illustrates the point which I have made as to the lack of exact information as to the main medical problems.

The whole future of development is dependent on effective preventive medicine. If we go on in continued comparative ignorance of what the basic medical problems are, it may have very serious consequences.

The Institute at Entebbe is, I believe, the only institute in the Colonial Empire which tests yellow fever vaccines. It is assisting the World Health Organization in the delineation of the southern boundary of yellow fever in Africa.

So far only one confirmed case and one suspected case of yellow fever are known from Kenya. It has, however, been established in recent surveys undertaken by members of the Institute in the coastal region that there are areas of endemic yellow fever in the coast belt. That raises a number of problems quite apart from the question of what control measures might have to be instituted in the event that these areas ceased to be silent endemic areas.

For example, the coast area of Kenya is separated from the rain forest type of country, which is generally regarded as the usual home of the mosquitoes transmitting yellow fever, by large tracts of dry country which might superficially appear to be sufficient to prevent the spreading of the virus from such rain forest areas to, for instance, the coast areas. Perhaps they have. Perhaps the virus got there some other way; but in any event the whole question of the position of yellow fever in dry areas is now being investigated.

There is a further point which may at first sight appear to be a sociological curiosity—that whereas in western Uganda the main host of yellow fever virus is the monkey, in Kenya it appears to be a bush baby. That will have the greatest practical importance in mapping and determining future endemic areas.

### New Methods Against Yellow Fever

Work at the institute has also demonstrated that the method of vaccination by scarification can satisfactorily be used against yellow fever. I do not think I need greatly to emphasize what this method would mean in terms of saving of time and money.

It involves no sterilization and the other complicated processes of injection, should there ever be a sudden and widespread campaign. If it is accepted, as it may be, as the recognized international method of protection against yellow fever, I need scarcely even start to attempt to estimate the over-all saving in the appliances, hypodermics, and so on that that would mean.

Thirdly, it has been demonstrated that this method can be combined with vaccination against smallpox; and if this method does obtain general consent and is put into general use, it will be literally true that whole populations can be protected against both diseases by the scratch of a needle.

As regards malaria, a recent estimate of the number of cases treated in Tanganyika in one year is 1m. The proportion of cases treated in Kenya in a year is probably higher. I have no recent figures giving the same information as regards Uganda. A very conservative estimate of the cost of treatment alone would be £30,000 in respect of Tanganyika, and

(Continued on page 294)



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## Colonial Secretary's First Speech Sterling Balances of Colonies

MR. OLIVER LYTTETTON, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, was one of the Government's spokesmen in the debate on the Address in the House of Commons.

It was, he said, a great delusion to suppose that external influences could be divorced from internal policy, but that mistake had run through all the policies of the Labour Government.

The new Government, faced with a desperate situation, could cut imports by £350m., but the necessary expansion of exports was a much longer-term problem, which involved calculating what the rest of the world would take from this country, what the impact of German and Japanese competition would be, and for how long rearmament would bear heavily upon our engineering industry.

"I want to say one particular word about expansion with regard to the office which I now have the honour to hold," he continued. "I do not think there is any field in which expansion can be more readily made, and where it will have wider effect upon our economy—or, rather, upon the economy of the sterling area—as a whole—than a development and expansion of the production and trade of the Colonial territories. I shall indeed count myself fortunate to have the office which I now hold if I can make any contribution to these results."

### Expanding Empire Production

"It is very curious to me to think that I spent part of my life sitting on an Empire Marketing Board the task of which was to try to find outlets for various productions from the Colonies which were slow to sell. Not many years later we find ourselves in almost the opposite condition, with a ready sale for so much Colonial production that our problem is in expanding production rather than engaging in research to find outlets for it."

"I profoundly believe that the solution of the economy of the whole sterling area lies in this direction, and I think that there may be some further, although they may be small, alleviations which can be drawn from the Colonial territories, but I do not think they can be massive. Most of our hopes must be concentrated on the mid-term and long-term classes of projects."

"I do not wish to make more than a passing reference to the alarming growth of the sterling balances of the Colonies. They have gone up by over £400m. during the current year and have now reached a figure of over £1,000m. A system of Colonial development which leaves the Colonies to finance the Mother Country to the extent of £1,000m. cannot continue unchecked. I do not think that any hon. Member in any part of the House would dissent from that proposition."

Mr. DOUGLAS DODDS-PARKER, to whom had fallen the privilege of moving the address of thanks for The King's Speech, said that it referred to the maintenance of "the intimate and precious ties of friendship and understanding which exist between all the peoples of the Commonwealth and Empire."

Those ties, he felt, would be greatly strengthened by the appointment of the new Secretary of State for the Colonies and Commonwealth Relations, appointments which were an earnest of the intention to devote the utmost energies to defence and economic development for the mutual benefit of Great Britain and the Commonwealth and Empire overseas.

Without strengthening and expanding the present defence and development arrangements, many of the constitutional advances and expansion of social services achieved in the past few years would be imperilled.

### Sudan Frontiers Welcomed

Having served in peace and war in the Sudan for 30 years, he cordially welcomed the restoration of the promise given by every British Government that nothing would be allowed to interfere with the rights of the Sudanese to decide for themselves the future status of their country. He hoped that the last steps towards self-government in the Sudan would not be too hurried, and so encourage the achievements of the past half-century.

Mr. DOUGLAS MARSHALL said in his closing speech: "I do not believe that we can grasp the situation without an expansion within our Colonial Empire."

hence that it is within our Colonial Empire that this situation can, in fact, be put right. That is a long-term policy, but one which must be grappled with."

Mr. HUBB, lately Minister of Food, said: "It is the way of long-term contracts to open up the undeveloped territories of our Commonwealth. I urge the Minister to press forward with these schemes, and not to be diverted by doctrinaire objections to such contracts by his supporters."

"We should strain every nerve to encourage the primary producers to go ahead with development. We want to expand food supplies overseas and give the producers the certainty of their market, encouraging them to invest their capital, energy, and labour in developing their own areas. These cysts in what has always been regarded as their grain food market will have a most disastrous effect on our Commonwealth, and we must go into our own Commonwealth, and in common action and sharing of the risk, help them to till their soil and grow the food that we and they need. They want our goods; we want their food."

Mr. PETER THORNEycroft, President of the Board of Trade, said:

### Liverpool Cotton Exchange

"What matters in regard to the cotton and the future of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange is not whether we have a solution which fits into Communist or Socialist dogmas. What we have to achieve is the best way of securing adequate supplies of the right cotton for the people in the industry. Secondly, the men who grow the cotton and the men who use it ought to have a large share in the way the cotton is acquired. They know quite a lot about the industry, and their advice ought to be sought on every possible aspect of this matter."

"Our view is that the Cotton Exchange should be re-established. We recognized that this could not be done quickly or easily. There are solid advantages in favour of the free system, not least the invisible earnings we get from it, but our foreign exchange position makes it impracticable at present to allow the free use of dollars in trading in cotton, and that alone would prevent a return to the completely free trading of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange. There are substantial other difficulties, connected with the expert staff and so forth."

"We should avoid any step which might obstruct in any way the free flow of cotton to the cashmere, cotton, and wool industry, to which we are going to look for an expansion."

## Jungle Pathfinder

THE BIOGRAPHY OF



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### Future of the Sudan Awaiting A Lead from London

Mr. EBES, Foreign Secretary, is expected to make a statement on the Sudan in the foreign affairs debate next week.

From Khartoum comes news that members of the Constitutional Amendment Commission are all agreed that full independence within two years should be demanded. Such a recommendation would exceed the terms of reference, it is expected to appear in the reports.

#### Demand for Holy War

Cairo Radio is broadcasting appeals to Muslims in the Sudan to declare a holy war on the infidel British.

On Monday all Arabic newspapers in Khartoum were on strike, allegedly against criticisms made by the Government's Public Relations Department.

A special correspondent sent by the Daily Telegraph to the Sudan telegraphed on Sunday:

Leaders of the moderate National Front have been planning new approaches to the United Nations. The Umma Party has been pursuing its aim of an independent Mahdian kingdom; and ambitious Leftist politicians from all parties and from nine have been trying to convene an interim revolutionary coalition Government supported by the Sudan Federation of Trade Unions.

To some extent these tendencies cancel each other out, to the comfort of the British Administration, who are still the only disposers of an effective military force in the country.

Moreover, the Nazis, the Muslim tribal chieftains recognized by the British, and representatives of the pagan south have been arguing in the capital over the week-end, and have done their best to put a brake on the political enthusiasms of the townsmen.

Nevertheless, no one thinks that the present confusion can possibly form the basis of an orderly progress towards self-government. Some lead from the British Government or from the three western European powers now in Paris is hotly awaited. Even a unilateral declaration by Britain that owing to the defection of Egypt from the Commonwealth, she regards herself as the sole trustee of ultimate Sudanese independence would blast the air.

Profiting from the political confusion, the executive of the Sudan Federation of Trade Unions are to attempt this week to stage a general strike in support of their extravagant wage claims. Their success depends on whether the all-important railway workers will join them.

Five British members of the staff of the secondary school at Hantoub, Blue Nile Province, have resigned and asked for passages home following an anti-British demonstration by the pupils.

Seyd Abdel Rahman, Minister of Education, stated in the Legislative Assembly that they and their families had to spend a night last week under strong police protection. The school had been closed through lack of teachers. The Minister expressed his fears that replacements from abroad would be difficult to obtain.

### Viscount Air Liner

SIR GILBERT RENNIES, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, was among the 40 passengers on a demonstration flight of a new turbo prop Viscount air liner from Lusaka airport which was undergoing tests were described in the official communiqué as "topical in nature" and "high altitude tests." Mr. R. J. Hayward, commercial manager of the Central African Airways Corporation, has denied a report that the corporation had ordered two of these new aircraft; he said, however, that the present fleet of Vikings, Doves, and Beavers was under review, and that "any other type" had been given to the Viscount.



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# PERSONALIA

LORD INVERLYDE has returned from Addis Ababa. THE MARQUIS DEL MORAL is revisiting Southern Rhodesia.

RHOD. LLOYD has been appointed Lord-in-Waiting to THE KING.

MR. E. F. HULLOCK is due in London from Tanganyika Territory next week on a short visit.

MRS. ELSPETH HUXLEY will leave England in a few days for a visit to West Africa of about three months.

MR. H. W. STEVENS, general manager of Nyasaland Railways, and MRS. STEVENS are returning by sea after leave in this country.

On his appointment as Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD has been sworn of the Privy Council.

SIR WILFRID BRIDGES, a former Governor of Tanganyika Territory, and LADY JACKSON are on their way to South Africa by sea.

MISS E. J. BARRY has been appointed private secretary to LORD ISMAI, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

THE HON. H. C. P. J. FRASER, M.P., has been appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to MR. OLIVER TYTTEL, now Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. C. L. DALZIEL, a director of the Union-Castle Line, and MRS. DALZIEL left Southampton last Thursday for South Africa in the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

SIR EUGEN MILLINGTON-DRAKE will leave London next month to visit parts of Africa, including the Belgian Congo, and perhaps East and Central Africa.

MR. W. D. ORMSBY-GORE, M.P. for Oswestry, son of Lord Harlech, has been appointed Parliamentary private secretary to MR. SELWYN LLOYD, Minister of State.

MR. ROBERT MOTION and Miss DIANE BARRY, daughter of Colonel and Lady Margaret Barry, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, have been married in London.

MR. WYNFORD VAUGHAN THOMAS will cover the Royal visit to Kenya for the B.B.C. He was one of the corporation's reporters on the Royal tour of South Africa and Rhodesia in 1947.

Mrs. COHEN, wife of the Governor-designate of Uganda, was one of the party of guests of that Government who flew to East Africa last week for the official opening of the extended airport at Entebbe.

Mrs. DENNIS CHAMBERLAIN has been appointed wartime secretary of East Africa House, 30 Great Cumberland Place, London, W.1, from which post MR. KENNETH LLOYD will retire at the end of the month.

MR. JOHN DUNNICK, M.C., has been discharged from hospital, and hopes to take his post in Parliament shortly. He has, however, been forbidden by his doctor to do active work for at least a month.

MR. JOHN DALL is to attend a two week conference of the Royal Institute and the Empire Institute in London in connection with the State Agency of Economic Development in Uganda.

MR. MARGARET CLARK, who has been appointed secretary of the African Education Council, will return to London in December. She will be accompanied by her husband, MR. MARGARET CLARK, who will be in London in December.

The appointment announced between MR. JOHN DUNNICK, M.C., and MR. JOHN DALL, M.C., was announced in London. MR. JOHN DUNNICK, M.C., and MR. JOHN DALL, M.C., are both members of the House of Commons.

MR. JOHN DUNNICK, M.C., and MR. JOHN DALL, M.C., are both members of the House of Commons. They are both members of the House of Commons.

MISS SOPHIE ZENKOVSKY, a medical officer at a Church Missionary Society welfare centre in Omdurman, addressed the Royal Anthropological Institute in London on Tuesday evening on "The Evil Eye and Native Medicine."

MR. M. J. STEWART, Acting East African Commissioner in London, and MR. H. GRIFFIN SMITH will represent East Africa at a meeting of Commonwealth sugar producers with MAJOR LLOYD-GEORGE, Minister of Food, in London next Tuesday.

DR. A. H. BUNTING, chief scientific officer to the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika from 1947 until recently, has been appointed to the research division of the Sudan Ministry of Agriculture. He will direct a new research station for the central rainlands area.

MR. J. C. COLLINS, tobacco adviser to the Northern Rhodesian Government, said on his return from the world tobacco conference in Amsterdam that 19 countries had shown flue-cured leaf and that the Northern Rhodesian exhibit was ranked by many leading authorities as among the first three.

MR. ERIC LINKLATER, the novelist, will leave India on January 8 for East Africa, where he will lecture under the auspices of the British Council. His subjects will be the contemporary English novel, the English short story, the English theatre, the student's problem, the young writer's problem, and reading for pleasure.

COLONEL J. C. BOTT has relinquished the position of Postmaster-General in Southern Rhodesia. After 44 years in the General Post Office in this country, he went to the Colony in 1948 to investigate the postal services. In view of the exhaustive character of the recommendations, the Government asked him to remain to carry them out.

The representative of the Merchant Navy at the national service of remembrance in Westminster Abbey on November 21 this year was COMMANDER JOHN S. SHARP, who, recently retired from the Colonial Service after many years with the Marine Section of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. This was the first occasion on which an officer of that Marine had been so selected.

Messrs. S. W. KULUBWA and S. W. WANAMBUWA have been appointed for two years non-official members of the Uganda Legislative Council, to which MR. H. R. FRASER has been reappointed for one year and MR. B. J. MURRAY, until June 30 next. MR. G. B. CARLTON has been appointed an official member from November 16, and MR. M. A. MAYBURY, Commissioner for Commerce, for the meeting called for November 20.

THE QUEEN and PRINCESS MARGARET were present at the marriage of St. Margaret's, Westminster, last week of the Hon. RICHARD BATHURST PLUNKET, second son of the late Lord and Lady Plunket, and Miss JENNIFER BARRY WOODHILL, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Barry Woodhill, of Chichester Lane Farm, near Johannesburg. The father of the bride is a director of many Rhodesian and South African companies.

## A CHRISTMAS GIFT

AS A CHRISTMAS PRESENT for which is sent all Capital Africa, who could be better than a subscription to the All Africa of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA? Subscriptions to the All Africa are the unselfish people who want to see as possible the information which they might be interested much of which can be obtained from no other source. The air subscription 50% to the territories between Uganda and Southern Rhodesia inclusive it will only be.

## Financial Adviser

### Rhodesia Spending Loans of £24m. A Year

THE HOPE that the Sabi Valley pilot scheme would start two years hence was expressed in a recent speech by Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Finance, Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead. He strongly deprecated the suggestion that there would be a 10-year delay.

Although the official survey had reported the agricultural possibilities as extremely good, very little was known about large-scale irrigation under Rhodesian conditions, he said. It was on the advice of Dr. C. Converse, the American expert now conducting experiments in the Sabi Valley, that the Government had not yet made a start with the pilot plan. A premature beginning might mean a loss of £1m. or more, leading to a public outcry against throwing good money after bad.

### Caution Despite Natural Resources

"I am preaching reasonable caution now, although I am as impatient as you are to get ahead at the earliest possible moment," added Mr. Whitehead.

The loans necessary to finance the expansion of Rhodesia Railways—£29m. would be needed up to 1955—would be forthcoming. The Beira line was now carrying 8,030 tons a month less than was needed, but it had to be remembered that freight had obliged the Government to import maize at the rate of 10,000 tons a month until next June.

The capacity of the Umfolosi-Salisbury line was 76,000 tons monthly, but Mr. Whitehead hoped that it would very shortly be raised to 81,000 tons. Substantial work, costing up to £1m., must be done on that line.

Southern Rhodesia was now spending loan funds at the rate of £24m. a year, including those for railway development, and it was not easy to convince investors that a country with such a small European population could support so large a programme of loan expenditure. Nevertheless, very real confidence had been achieved in London, and great interest was now being shown in the United States.

## Financial Adviser

MR. A. P. GRAFFEY SMITH, C.B.E., T.D., has been appointed Financial Adviser to the Southern Rhodesian Government as from March 1 next, when the appointment of Sir Gordon Munro will terminate. Mr. Graffey Smith, who is 48, joined the Bank of England in 1923, and is at present a deputy chief cashier, with special responsibilities in the field of exchange control and overseas relations. During the war he served in the Middle East, East Africa, and Europe, and in 1946 was U.K. alternate executive director in Washington of the International Monetary Fund. The appointment carries with it the chairmanship of the Southern Rhodesian Currency Board. Sir Gordon Munro assumed the post on January 1, 1950. He was managing director of Helbert, Wagg and Co., Ltd., from 1934 to 1946, and from 1947 to 1948 financial adviser to the U.K. High Commissioner in Canada. Then for two years he was Treasury representative in the U.S. and a Minister at the British Embassy, Washington.

## Agricultural Marketing Bill

AN AGRICULTURAL MARKETING BILL published in Southern Rhodesia provides for the establishment of a Marketing Council to make periodical reviews of the Colony's agricultural industry, to establish a Marketing Fund, and to control prices of farm imports and exports. If the Bill is passed, the council will be composed of a chairman and four members—two chosen by the Minister to represent consumers and two selected from a panel of four names submitted by the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union. The council would advise the Minister on all matters connected with the prices of farm products, market guarantees, and subsidies, with particular concern for the better coordination of prices. Prohibition or regulation of imports and exports may also be within its purview.

## TENDERS FOR CROCODILE SKINS

★  
**UGANDA  
 FISH  
 MARKETING  
 CORPORATION,  
 LTD.**  
 ★

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Corporation's production of wet-salted Crocodile Skins for the period January 1, 1952 to December 31, 1952 on the following basis:—

1. Entries to be made on a separate sheet, very limited number for the Corporation's use only.
2. Measurements of skins to be by bulk, with weight and prices should be stated per bulk, with date for payment.
3. One price should be quoted for better skins, and one price for other skins, regardless of size.
4. The Corporation's measurements as specified in the tendering specifications to be accepted, subject only to variation in the field.
5. Payment to be made within seven days of receipt of skins, as specified in the tendering specifications.

CLOSING DATE FOR TENDERS: DEC. 1, 1951

The Corporation does not hold itself responsible for any errors. Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned.

A. R. STEVENSON-DAVIES,  
 Acting General Manager,  
 The Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation, Ltd.,  
 P.O. Box 46, FIRST FLOOR,  
 KAMPALA.

## Unity for S. Rhodesia Appeals for Harder Work

LUXURY GOODS, and even some semi-essential goods, may become increasingly scarce within the next year or two as a result of rearmament. This warning has been given to Southern Rhodesians by the Minister of Finance, Mr. E. C. H. Whitehead.

Appealing for harder work and increased efficiency to combat the inflationary spiral, the Minister said that there was a tendency to blame labour for not working harder. No doubt in some branches labour could work harder, but there still remained much to be done by employers. Better organization, increased efficiency in the turning of concerns, and the elimination of waste were all essential.

Rhodesia must play her part in rearmament, but the calling up of young men for training did not seriously affect the labour position. The main burden which the Colony's people must accept was the terms of money, but in pushing ahead with underfunding of the military airport at Kentucky, now using large quantities of cement, bulldozers, and bitumen, which would normally be used in civilian consumption. The Colony was suffering little in comparison with others. As the rearmament programme proceeded, further shortages would probably develop. So far Rhodesia had experienced only two serious shortages, petrol and cement.

## Mr. Blundell and the Constitution

IN ORDER TO CORRECT inaccurate reports, Mr. Michael Blundell, M.L.C., has published his answer to a question asked at a recent meeting in Nairobi, which read:

Will Mr. Blundell please assure the meeting that if he is re-elected to Legislative Council at the next general election he will not in any circumstances whatever, as a result of the discussions on the Constitution, accept anything less than an increase in the power and influence of the European sector in the Government of the Colony? In order to make the matter clear, this means a greater preponderance of European elected members than exists today.

Mr. Blundell's reply, taken from the verbatim report, was as follows:

This question shows a certain amount of misconception of the problem. To go on filling the non-official benches with Europeans would in fact mean no greater influence in the Government of Kenya. The Government is the decisive executive body, and that is the body which in fact looks after the affairs of the country. There is quite a lot of difference (as to the Government side) in the non-official benches, and if you go on filling them, you will not attain a much greater influence.

## S. Rhodesian Parliament Meets

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN PARLIAMENT assembled in Salisbury last week for a short session to deal only with urgent matters, including the new Agricultural Marketing Bill, a Native land husbandry measure, the Liquor Act Amendment Bill (which will establish a licensing board and restaurant licences), and the Southern Rhodesian Citizenship and British Nationality Amendment Bill. The latter will introduce a new oath of allegiance, empower the Minister to banish naturalization on a criminal (or present a court prerogative), and remove inconsistencies in the immigration and citizenship laws. The new oath embodies an undertaking to recognize English as the only official language of Southern Rhodesia, and to promise willingly to fulfil obligations in respect of military service. A new Companies Bill will bring the Colony's obsolete company law up to date.

Average daily railings from Mozambique in the week ended November 8 amounted to 1,794 deadweight tons. An average of 8.4 goods trains ran each day. The deadweight tonnage of imports in the port area at the end of the week was 21,493, including 5,680 tons of cement, and 958 tons were awaiting local delivery for transshipment. Exports in the port totalled 29,867 tons.

## K.F.A.'s Excellent Recovery Ordinary Share Bonus of 24%

THE KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION (CO-OPERATIVE), LTD., earned profits of £188,794 in the trading and agency account and £5,383 in the maize account in the year-ended July 31, compared with £82,274 and £4,996 respectively in the previous year. To this year's total must be added £8,000 from dividends receivable, £1,102 from entrance fees, and £14,396 from the sale of assets.

After providing for bad and doubtful debts and staff funds, there was a balance of £178,583 (£112,928). General Reserve receives £1,102, reserve for income tax £41,000, and reserve for bonus on purchases £60,000. Interest on the preference shares amounts to £17,121 and a dividend of £1,000. A total bonus of 24% on the ordinary shares requires £44,413, leaving £129,299 to be transferred to stock reserve.

The issued capital consists of £522,458, in ordinary shares and £342,423 in 5% cumulative redeemable preference shares, both of 20s. each. £530,543 is due to Government in connexion with the purchase of cereals, overdraft stands at £655,740, and current liabilities at £932,476. Fixed assets are valued at £324,202, investments (holdings in Unga, Ltd.) at £450,000, current assets at £574,858, debtors at £1698,382, and account with a subsidiary at £290,868. A branch is to be opened in Naivasha.

Membership increased during the year from 3,023 to 3,183.

Of the 1950-51 wheat crop the association handled 1,260,394 bags for members, and 40,145 for non-members. The harvest of barley was 33,986 bags, of oats 16,620 bags, and of maize 753,005 bags.

The Directors are Messrs. J. MacKay (chairman), W. A. C. Bouwer, M.L.A. (vice-chairman), S. E. du Toit, M.C., A. Dikes, H. B. Hamilton, H. S. Smith, L. A. Spiers, G. W. Symon, D. A. Vaughan-Philpott, and G. M. Pain, (managing director).

The 29th Annual general meeting will be held in Kitale on December 7.

There are now 93 libraries open to Africans in the Belgian Congo. But, an official report states that, except for an elite, reading is still for most Africans a form of work, not a pastime.





## New Resolutions Against Parity Views of Tanganyika European Council

THE TANGANYIKA EUROPEAN COUNCIL has passed a seven-point resolution against the proposal that the non-official side of the Legislative Council of the Territory should consist of equal numbers of Europeans, Africans, and Asians.

The objections to parity were listed as follows:  
(1)—The standard of education of the African and his political immaturity do not warrant such responsibility.

(2)—The past contribution of the Asian to territorial development and to the education of the African does not justify such an increased representation, and, except for the few, there is inadequate appreciation of responsible citizenship.

(3)—It does not ensure that the 21 ablest men serve on Legislative Council.

(4)—Equal representation of all communities at this stage in the development of the Territory would retard its progress towards a stable political and economic unit in the African continent.

### Dangers Arising from Parity

(5)—Equal representation implies a non-European majority on the Standing Finance Committee (the financial advisory body to Legislative Council), which would endanger financial stability and restrict long-term development.

(6)—In the present state of world unrest, it is unwise to introduce constitutional reforms which would reduce the influence of western civilization in Tanganyika.

(7)—The European has been responsible for the exploration of the territory and the development of its communications, agriculture, and industry. He has started to educate the African, and he alone can con-

tinue to do so. It has been and for long can only be the European who leads and who advances the African. Equal representation would rob the European of control and of economic and political security and, in consequence, the African of advancement.

The only member of the council to vote against the resolution was Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, chairman of the Tanga regional committee, which recently voted in favour of parity.

It has since been made known that the regional committees in the Southern Highlands, Southern and Northern Provinces have all passed resolutions against parity, and that the regional committees of the Eastern and Central Provinces are of the opinion that any such development would be premature.

### At Least 50% European Representation

The Council also resolved (Mr. Hitchcock alone voting against the resolution):

That this meeting of the elected members of the Tanganyika European Council, having rejected the principle of equal distribution of seats on the non-official side of Legislative Council, reiterates its demand for elected representation for Europeans on the basis of not less than half of the total number of non-official seats, firmly believing that for the time being this would be for the general benefit of the Territory and its inhabitants, and recommends that steps be introduced for the progressive attainment of a non-official majority by periodical review, dependent upon the ability of the peoples to assume responsibility. For the efficient distribution of the burden of public duties on the individuals concerned, it is submitted that the number of non-official seats should be substantially increased.

A third resolution was in the following terms:

This council requests that, as the non-official members of the Legislative Council are nominated by the Governor to advise him on special subjects only, and do not represent the views of the majority of European residents, no final decision be taken on the constitutional report signed by them until a new Legislative Council is installed in which the principle and practice of electoral representation has been introduced and until the report of the proposed commission has been published.

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## In Memory of the Pioneers Rhodesian Luncheon in London

THE 54th ANNIVERSARY of the 1896-97 campaigns in Matabeleland and Mashonaland was commemorated last Friday in London at a luncheon at the Royal Empire Society.

Wing-Commander Lionel Cohen, presided, in the absence of Major-General the Earl of Athlone, who was to have taken the chair.

One man who served in Southern Rhodesia in the 1890 column, three who were with the 1895 column, and 17 who saw service during the Matabele rebellion of 1896 were among those present.

Mr. J. B. Ross, Deputy High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, said in proposing the toast of "The Founders of Rhodesia" that Rhodesians had two great loyalties—the British Empire and to Southern Rhodesia—and both were of equal importance. His countrymen still drew their national inspiration from the gallant pioneers, whom they emulated in vigour, energy, and love of freedom, and they had a high sense of the debt they owed to Cecil John Rhodes, founder of both the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

### Rhodes Tradition Maintained

The tradition he had established was still taught to Rhodesian children in their homes, schools, and elsewhere, and to adults, including thousands of new comers, in lecture rooms and museums and by statues. September 11, the day on which the flag was first hoisted in Salisbury, was commemorated annually in every town of Southern Rhodesia, and the attendances rose constantly.

Two pioneer cemeteries, at Fort Victoria and Umtali, had recently been put into good repair and rededicated. The Colony was pledged to maintain them for ever.

The great story of the 1890 campaign, though told so often, could not lose its romance. When that party of about 400 men left Kimberley on May 6 that year, they knew practically nothing of the country for which they were bound, except that it was infested with savages who could not claim the status of manhood until they had dipped their spears in blood.

Few, if any, of the pioneers could have trusted the promise of the Matabele-king, Lobengula, that they might pass peacefully for it seemed unlikely that he could restrain his warriors, to whom the thought of white man's blood on their spears must have appealed greatly. Yet within four months they arrived without firing a shot at what was now the capital city of Salisbury.

### Racial Amity

Peace was to be short-lived for the Matabele and Mashona rebellions soon followed. Since 1897, however, the Europeans and Africans had lived in perfect amity, and throughout all that period the spirit of enterprise, imagination, and love of the British Empire, which were characteristic of the pioneers, had impregnated Rhodesians.

Some of the present development projects were so vast as to be breath-taking, but he (Mr. Ross) was confident that the 140,000 Europeans and fewer than two million Africans would carry them to success, and make themselves and their country worthy of an increasingly important part in the affairs of the Commonwealth.

An immense debt was due to Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister, who had held that office longer than anyone else in the Commonwealth. Though it was 20 years since he had surrendered a very lucrative practice as a surgeon to devote himself to the national needs of Southern Rhodesia, his drive, energy, and vision seemed entirely undiminished.

Olave Lady Baden-Powell proposed the toast of "The Chairmen."

In a brief reply, Wing-Commander Cohen expressed

his pleasure at the presence of a grand-nephew of Baden-Powell, and his conviction that the youth of Britain was sound at heart as it had ever been.

Among those present were Lady Good Adams, Air Vice Marshal D. Atcherly, Messrs. S. Ashley, A. J. Butcher, and Montagu Brooke, Lt.-Col. R. Stapleton-Cotton, Mr. E. E. Conyngham, Col. W. B. Davidson Houston, Colonel and Mrs. W. E. C. Davidson Houston, Mr. Leslie Elliot, Mr. T. W. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Furrer, Mr. G. Hely Hutchinson, Lt.-Col. C. F. Fayer Hocken, Captain A. J. Hmdelins, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Huley, Mr. F. W. Huggley, Mr. A. L. Hine, Mrs. A. R. James.

Captain Leander P. Jameson, Captain and Mrs. T. T. Kings Messrs. A. King, W. Kenyon, J. Lennox, and L. Ludlow, Major R. H. Liddesdale, Mr. T. L. Lucy, Captain S. H. De La Mare, Mr. E. H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Moffatt, Sir Guyard, Lady Marshall, Mr. E. Murdock, Captain R. C. Constance Nesbit, Olave Lady Baden-Powell, Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, Mrs. Gordon Rogers, Mr. J. C. Quorn, Mrs. B. Ramsden, Mr. J. Breerton Summers, Mr. W. E. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Tapp, Messrs. Walter Tait, J. Wales, and F. C. Watson, and Major T. A. May.

Among those who had hoped to be present but were prevented were the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia and Mrs. Goodenough, Sir Douglas Malcolm, Sir John and Lady Chancellor, General Sir Alexander Godley, Major-General Sir John Pensohby, General John Vaughan, Lord Crom, Sir Cecil Rodwell, Sir Herbert Howard, Lieut.-Colonel D. Lynn Stephens, and Messrs. Frank Worthington, J. G. Judge, C. C. Pyke, H. A. Glen, G. E. Anstruther, and S. H. Edwards.

## "Where No Vultures Fly"

### Critical Comments in Press

THE NEW EAST AFRICAN FILM "Where No Vultures Fly," though selected for this year's Royal film performance, has not been enthusiastically hailed by leading newspapers.

The film critic of *The Times* considered that it had failed to avoid the false and over-dramatic excitements, the dubious tricks and shifts, seemingly at the expense of animals, which have marred so many films of wild African life, and that it was "unfortunately content to follow an all too well-worn path through the Technicolor bush in the interests of an entirely commonplace story."

He added: "The film gets so involved in its Hollywood formula that it stages a chase in trucks on the lines of screaming police cars catching up on the criminal making his getaway. The pity is that the few scenes that show something of the work that is done in the national parks, of Native ways, and the general problems involved in the preservation of wild life in Africa are swamped by the film's gushing insistence on compromise between a documentary report and theatrical exposition."

### Authentic Moments

The notice ends, however, on a less critical note, with the admission that there are moments when the Technicolor breaks loose from jaundiced and uncertain shades, and achieves the kure, the striking, the authentic effect.

*The Observer* was almost as uncomplimentary, saying: "Mr. Watts's choice of a story sits on his majestic African scene about as becomingly as a grey school cap on a Zulu warrior. A tuppenny-dreadful bit of nonsense is not helped by dialogue of tripartite authorship and unilateral banality.

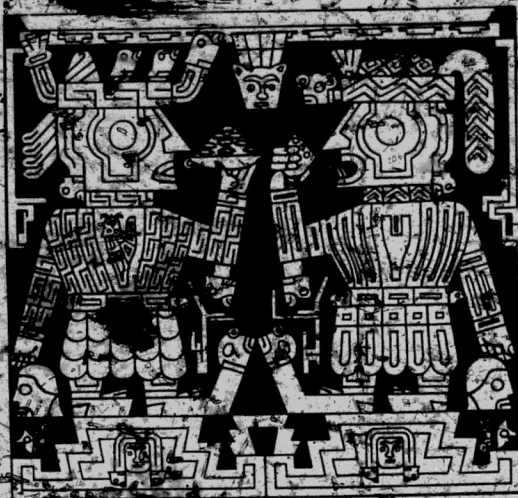
Civilized adults cannot be made to co-star with wild animals. Children and primitives can. Kipling knew this when he wrote 'The Jungle Book.' But the writer admits that much of the film is exciting and that many of the game shots are very good.

*The Daily Telegraph* described the early dialogue as commonplace and over-emphatically delivered, but referred to the magic of the East African scenery, "with the snowcap of Kilimanjaro floating unreally above scrub and desert."

*The London Star* regarded the story as "slight, episodic, and not really very dramatic, but possessed of a straightforward, friendly, no-nonsense quality which makes it believable."

*The Sunday Times*, which held that the Africans "act the whites off the screen and into the bush," was very complimentary about Mr. Paul Besson's game photography.

Of the conscripts due for registration in Kenya, only about half had enrolled on the day before the latest date for so doing.



## GOLD COAST

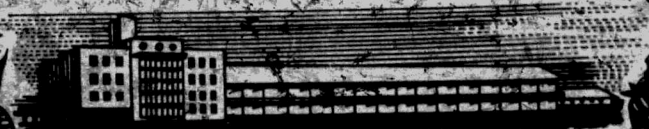


**COCOA!** Many years before the Spaniards conquered Mexico, the native Aztecs were familiar with the cacao tree. They drank the cocoa and used the seeds as money. During the 16th century, cocoa was introduced to the courts of Europe, where it soon became a most fashionable and popular drink. The vogue continued to grow, until in the 19th century every Regency buck sipped his 'chocolate' in the morning. Even the bucks, the habit spread all over the country and by the end of the century the output of beans could not keep up with the demand.

It was about the year 1880 that a Gold Coast native, returning from the Spanish possession Fernando Po to his homeland, brought with him a few seeds which he planted in his garden in the Akwapim Hills. The trees flourished and their cultivation became widespread throughout the territory. To-day the Gold Coast is the largest producer of cocoa beans in the world, grown for the most part by native peasant farmers. Full and up to date information from our branches in the Gold Coast on market conditions and industrial trends in the colony is readily obtainable on request. Please write to our Intelligence Department at the address given below.



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## Forest Research Services

(Continued from page 285)

a survey a few years ago in Kenya indicated that the bill for treatment was of the order of £30,000 a year. If this account of the days lost, you would probably have double, or even treble these figures. The total bill for the indirect economic consequences of leprosy must be enormous.

I hope I shall not create a diplomatic incident by mentioning that the African leprologist is much tougher and more determined than his counterpart.

Leprosy has virtually been eliminated over large areas in the world, and therefore the reason why the attempt might not be feasible in East Africa. The inter-territorial leprologist has made a fact-finding survey of the territories, and the figures, while very distressing, do give the territorial Governments a clear indication of the extent of the problem. The percentages are 10.2 per thousand of the population of Kenya, which means that of every 100 people you pass, one might be a leper. In Uganda and Tanganyika the percentages show a rather higher incidence of 17.8 per thousand in Uganda, and 18.1 in Tanganyika. The total number of cases is about 275,000.

### New Horizons in Leprosy Treatment

Up to a few years ago knowledge of the curative agents was so inadequate that medical people expected to have leprosy cases on their hands for 20 years. With the discovery of the sulphone drugs new horizons have been opened up. During the past two years these drugs have been on trial in East Africa. The results are very hopeful. These drugs definitely cure a large proportion of leprosy cases, and the time of stay of a patient in an institution may be reduced to as little as about six months, or at the longer end from two to three years.

If the sulphones were not available, and assuming that a modern community would feel under obligation to do something about their leprosy patients, that would mean 215,000 people for an average of 20 years, at 1 am advised, a very conservative estimate £2m. a year, a total of about £42m. By the use of the sulphones there would be good prospects of eliminating leprosy in 10 years for £2m.

Possibly the greatest problem affecting our future development is the means of bringing about the more efficient utilization of the land. As the population increases it will become yearly more necessary to make every acre produce its maximum.

A very great deal of research is required into the nature of the land, its reactions to rainfall and fertilizers, and into the needs of the plants and their behaviour if supplied with or deprived of that need. It is not only the question of establishing conditions under which two blades of grass will grow where one grew before, it is the problem of preventing the emergence of conditions under which only one blade of grass will grow where two grew before. All this is practical work of fundamental economic importance, and I ask you with that in mind to consider the main divisions of work at the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization.

Soil survey enables experiments to be undertaken on representative sites and shows the areas where the results of these experiments may effectively be applied. One of its main tasks is the preparation of an inventory of areas of accelerated soil erosion. There are fertility experiments in the laboratory and in the field.

### Fertilizer Investigations

The needs of East African soils for artificial fertilizers and the plants' reactions must be known. Field experiments have been made by the Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization at 103 sites with different types of crops and different types of fertilizers. These experiments, carried out in all three territories, have covered the various main types of crops. It has been demonstrated that, for example, in certain areas the yield per acre can be increased by two to seven bags per acre of maize, and up to eight bags of sorghum by the use of the right fertilizers.

An important new line of study has been opened up by the demonstration that there is an important relation between calcium and phosphorus in the soil system.

Among the problems investigated is that of the mosaic and brown streak diseases of cassava. An extensive programme of screening has produced a type of cassava which is highly resistant.

The streak disease of maize has also been investigated. This disease is capable of causing a very serious loss of crop in many districts. Another important problem under investiga-

tion is the rosette disease of groundnuts in which many new aspects of the problem have been opened up.

Perhaps the most spectacular discovery, however, which has been made is a by-product of research into the sudden death disease of cloves. This is the cause of the gumming disease of coconuts, a major disease, which causes widespread damage not only in Zanzibar where the discovery was made, but also in the coastal areas of Tanganyika and Kenya. Not only was the cause of this disease discovered, but also one means of controlling it. If this or other means of exterminating the pest which was discovered should turn out to have the success expected, the result would be a doubling in the production of coconuts from these same groves. In the case of Zanzibar alone the exports of coconuts in one form or another amount to about £1m. a year.

(To be concluded)

## Ministers Resign Directorships

MINISTERS in the new Conservative Government have resigned numerous business directorships. Among them are the following with East and Central African connections:—

MR. OLIVER LYTTELTON (Colonial Secretary)—Associated Electrical Industries (chairman), and Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.

LORD ISMAY (Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations)—Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Commercial Union Assurance Co., and Portals.

LORD SALISBURY (Lord Privy Seal)—Westminster Bank, Ltd., and National Provident Institution for Mutual Life Assurance.

LORD LEATHERS (Secretary of State for Co-ordination of Fuel, Transport, and Power)—Westminster Bank, Ltd., Bay Hall Trust, Ltd., P. & O. Steam Navigation Co., Union Corporation, Ltd., B.I. Steam Navigation Co., and Wm. Cory and Sons, Ltd. (Chairman).

LORD DE LA WARR (Postmaster-General)—Willoughbys Consolidated Co., Ltd.

MR. L. D. GAMMANS (Assistant Postmaster-General)—Dominion Insurance Co., Ltd., and Rugby Portland Cement Co., Ltd.

SIR PETER BENNETT (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour)—Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and Lloyds Bank (Birmingham committee).

## S. Rhodesia's Radio Service

BROADCASTING RELAY SERVICE OVERSEAS, LTD. have laid proposals before the Southern Rhodesian Government for taking over the Colony's broadcasting services. Admiral Sir Anthony Morse said in Salisbury recently that if his company took over, the present programmes would continue almost exactly as before. "We think your service is extremely good, considering the money spent and the nature of the country in which it operates," he commented. The company had an immense library of records, and could probably introduce more people of broadcasting experience. A second programme of commercial broadcasting on a different wavelength was proposed. Sir Anthony said that a clause in the proposed agreement would enable either side to terminate it after a given time. "You will be able to take your broadcasting back, unless you have grown so fond of us that you want to keep us," he added. The Congress of the United Party has, however, passed a resolution urging the Government not to hand over the service to private enterprise.

## N. Rhodesia Police Reserve

RECRUITING has begun for Northern Rhodesia's new Police Reserve, which had a provisional establishment of 1,430 Europeans and 328 Africans. Class A men will carry out normal police duties at any time; class B reservists may be called upon only after declaration of a state of emergency. A minimum of 50 hours' training annually will be enforced, and an allowance of 10s. will be paid for each training period normally lasting about two hours. Uniform will be similar to that worn by the regular police.

Another East African film, "Snows of Kilimanjaro," is now being made.



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## Export Taxes on Wool, Cotton, Wattle Kenya Plans for Raising Increased Revenue

EXPORT TAXES are to be introduced in Kenya on New Year's Day to produce an estimated £600,000 next year.

Sisal is calculated to find £320,000 by a levy of 5% on the f.o.b. export price.

COTTON will have sliding-scale rates to produce £130,000. No duty will be charged until the f.o.b. value exceeds 7d. per lb. From 7d. to 8d. the rate will be 2 cents of a shilling per lb.

Hereafter the scale will be: 8d. to 9d., 3 cents; 9d. to 10d., 4 cents; 10d. to 11d., 5 cents; 11d. to 12d., 8 cents; 12d. to 13d., 10 cents; 13d. to 14d., 12 cents; and for every penny increase above 14d. the duty will rise by 2 cents.

WATTLE (Bark and Graft) will pay 5% of the f.o.b. price, with an estimated contribution of £80,000.

HIDES AND SKINS should yield £76,000. Air-dried hides will pay 22s. 08 cents per 100 lb., and wet salted half that rate. Goat skins will be charged 14s. per 100 lb., and sheep skins 11/02s.

The whole proceeds of these export taxes will be devoted to the capital budget, not for purposes of recurrent expenditure. The taxes, if they are to be continued, will require annual renewal by the Legislature.

It has been officially stated that other commodities may later become subject to such taxes.

### Duties on Liquor Raised

Import duties on whisky, brandy, gin, and rum were raised on October 31 from 87s. to 105s. per proof gallon, and on ale, beer, cider, port, and stout from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per imperial gallon. Excise on locally brewed beer rose from 120s. to 140s. per 36 gallons of wort. Import duty on unmanufactured tobacco is up from 5s. to 13s. 6d. per lb.

In a full year these adjustments should yield £720,000. They will increase the price per bottle of spirits to the consumer by 2s. 6d., and the price of imported beer by 20 cents per pint.

Kenya's revenue for 1950 is put at £16,219,506 and expenditure at £16,054,349, and the surplus balances at the end of next year are computed at £2,748,891.

Mr. V. G. Matthews, Member for Finance, told the Legislature that the national income had risen in the past year from £71m. to £82.7m. He continued—

Agriculture, including African subsistence agriculture, was Kenya's largest single contributor, accounting for more than 40% of this year's non-African agriculture was £13.4m. more than 40% over the previous figure of £9.5m. While higher production is reflected in this increase, higher prices have played a considerable part.

Commerce, finance, insurance, and all the various ancillary services accounted for £13.5m., compared with £12.5m. Manufacturers produced £2.5m.; this was £2.2m., or about 33% above the 1949 figure.

Building and construction showed a further increase to £4.1m., compared with £2.2m. in 1948 and £3m. in 1949. The figure of £4.1m. takes no account of the value of the materials used; it represents only salaries, wages, and services.

Retained imports fell from £34m. to £30m., but exports rose from £11m. to £17m., reducing the visible adverse trade balance from £23m. to £13m. The volume of exports was up by about 20%.

### Need for Increased Output

In expenditure, cost-of-living allowances for 1952 are expected to exceed £1m. Mr. Matthews said in that connexion—

"Government must take the view that increased output must be asked of everybody. No one can expect to maintain his standard of living without working harder. In particular, Government servants cannot expect the State to tender for them the rising cost of living without an increased contribution of effort from them on behalf of the State. No demand to receive more can to-day make economic sense unless coupled with the undertaking to produce more."

"Consequently, as far as Government departments are concerned, it is regarded as proper that increased work, other than that arising from substantial new or substantially increased functions, must be absorbed by existing staff. In this budget therefore no provision has been made for increased staff other than in respect of certain specially expanded functions."

To provide for the absorption of increased work by the existing staff, it has been necessary to increase the working week for Government servants from 38 hours to 41 hours weekly, effective from December 1.

It is right to add that, in spite of initial and understandable misgivings, the Civil Service, whose representatives have been consulted, has accepted this increase readily and willingly.

Income tax receipts are put at £34m., an increase of about 10%, and customs and excise duties at £4,135,000.

Education will cost an additional £470,000 (about two-thirds for African purposes), local control an extra £218,000, new loan servicing £150,000, unallocated stores for the P.W.D. £300,000, and local government contributions an extra £202,000.

The Finance Member said that 221 new local companies with a gross nominal capital of £9m. had been registered in Kenya during the past year.

### B.B.C. Visitor

MR. J. GREENFELL WILLIAMS, Head of the Colonial Service of the British Broadcasting Corporation, will leave London by air next Sunday for a tour of just over a month to East and Central Africa. He will spend three days in Khartoum, four in Kampala, three in Zanzibar, the same period in Dar es Salaam, four or five days in Nairobi, two in Lusaka, just under a week in Southern Rhodesia, and three days in Nyasaland before flying back to England via Nairobi. Though not exactly hurried, the tour will give him the opportunity not only of examining broadcasting problems and opportunities on the spot, but of discussion with many representatives in the different territories.

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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

An Ethiopian Exhibition is to be held in Addis Ababa from November 17 to December 2.

Gold beads found at Zimbabwe have been stolen from the National Museum in Bulawayo.

Thirteen new hospitals and 150 dispensaries are included in the 10-year plan of the Sudan Ministry of Health.

Complaints have appeared in vernacular newspapers in Uganda that murder and theft are increasing in the country.

Associations of parents and teachers in the larger towns of Northern Rhodesia are to set up careers committees.

The B.B.C. General Overseas Service to Central and South Africa at 31.25 metre wavelength now opens at 5.15 p.m. (G.M.T.), not 5 p.m.

The annual report of the Tanga Township Authority for 1950 takes the form of a booklet of 31 pages giving details of the activities of its 10 committees.

Over 4,000 houses for African employees have been built by Rhodesia Railways since 1946 at a cost of £500,000, and in the next three years another 8,000 will be erected.

### Tourist Allowance Reduced

The reduction in the annual-tourist allowance from £100 to £50 announced last week by the Chancellor of the Exchequer applies to Eritrea, Ethiopia, Italian Somaliland, and the Sudan.

That the Hermes air-liner will probably be used for low-price family travel when the Comet takes over the main Union-London service has been forecast by Colonel Muspratt-Williams, Northern Rhodesia's Director of Civil Aviation.

Mr. H. S. Potter, Acting Governor of Uganda, opened the extended Entebbe airport on Saturday. The extensions, which make the landing-ground one of the largest in Africa, have cost about £350,000. About 400 tons of earth had to be moved.

Britain's newest luxury liner KENYA was held up for three hours in Plymouth Sound while C.I.D. officers investigated a theft of £49 from the ship's bars. The vessel was on her maiden voyage from East Africa.

The Legislative Council of Uganda will meet on November 27 for one day only. The first meeting of the 31st session will be held in Kampala on November 30, and the second meeting, at which a Budget debate will take place, will begin on December 10 and probably last for three days.

The first train has crossed the bridge at Hunyani Poor Dam, near Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, built as part of a 19-mile deviation of the railway. The bridge has four spans, each about 90 feet long. To facilitate the deviation, two cuttings, each 1,300 feet long and 40 feet deep, were blasted.

### Locust Swarms

Mature locust swarms continue to enter Kenya between Diti and El Wak, according to a report dated November 7. The maximum penetration into the Northern Frontier Province is 75 miles. No egg-laying has so far been reported in the Colony, though it has taken place in Ethiopia and Somalia.

Sentences of one and two years imprisonment respectively were imposed on an African unemployed dresser and a cultivator charged with stealing equipment valued at more than £60, including a motorcycle worth £25, from a Native authority hospital at Mburio, Tanganyika. After the theft they had started in "medical practice" in Lusitani.

Road International contains articles on the logical stage development of roads in under-developed countries by Sir Kenneth Mitchell and on transport in Africa by Mr. F. J. Erroll, M.P. A graph showing the increase in the number of vehicles of various types in different countries between 1947 and 1949 shows that in the two years respectively there were totals of 12,400 and 21,500 in Kenya, 8,800 and 9,300 in Northern Rhodesia, 1,800 and 3,100 in Nyasaland, 29,500 and 44,600 in Southern Rhodesia, 6,800 and 11,700 in Tanganyika, and 5,500 and 6,300 in Uganda.

## Weigh-in for COFFEE

More and more coffee than ever is being imported into Great Britain. In ten years the increase has been nearly 450%. Much of this coffee (here shown being weighed before stacking) is imported through the Port of London and like other produce consigned to Britain's premier port, is expensively handled by teams of P.I.A. experts. One further advantage is that goods arriving at the Port of London are at the entry to the world's largest market.

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## Of Commercial Concern

A buying commission has been sent by the Northern Rhodesian Government to Kenya to inspect surplus military stores and equipment offered for sale by the East African Stores disposal board. The commission, which has authority to spend up to £500,000, consists of Mr. F. W. Bailey, Controller of Stores; Mr. S. F. Gauron, Senior Mechanical Engineer, Mr. D. Agg, a senior architect; Mr. A. A. Davies, M.I.C.; and Mr. A. Sparks, Buyer for the Government Stores Department. Northern Rhodesia is particularly interested in galvanized and black painted iron, electric earth-mowing plant, tools, power plant, engines, water tanks, and electrical equipment. Much of the equipment offered for sale is unused.

The latest official estimate of this season's cotton crop in the United Provinces is 15,417,000 bales, a reduction of 7% since the estimate of October 1. The average over the past 10 years has been just over 12m. bales. The average lint yield is computed at 265.2 lb., about 1 lb. under the 10-year average. World prices increased on the issue of the statement, and the Raw Cotton Commission advanced all quotations by 2½d. per lb. on Friday and another 2d. on Saturday.

### Petrol Prices

Shell Towing Service has issued a list of retail selling prices of petrol and motor oils in many parts of the world. In British East and Central Africa the lowest price for petrol is 2.55s. per imperial gallon in Mombasa, and the highest 5s. 3d. in Isola, on the border of Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika. Tanganyika's top price is 3.97s. in Mbeya. In Nyasaland the charge is 4s. 5d. in Mzimba and 4s. 3½d. in Luena.

African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., have rejected a proposal that they should start an explosives factory in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. R. Welensky, leader of the non-officials in the legislature, has stated that he is not satisfied that the idea should be abandoned so easily, and that he will ask Government to institute high-level discussions to which interested parties could be invited.

A congress in Paris this week is being attended by 44 international air brokers from 12 European countries. An International Airbrokers' Association has been in process of formation for the past year, and is expected to be established at the meeting. The purpose is to increase airbroking standards, ensure uniformity of practice, and increase business in the air freight markets.

### Fertiliser Group

Fisons, Ltd., who are interested in fertilizer manufacture in Southern Rhodesia, report that on June 30 last the net current assets of the group were £5,278,448, against £4,880,802 a year earlier. Fixed assets other than goodwill are up £271,572, to £8,659,116, and capital and revenue reserves aggregate £4,329,752, against £3,170,778.

There is little hope of implementing plans for large-scale Indian immigration into Northern Rhodesia, followed by industrial and agricultural schemes. This has been stated in a letter to Mr. F. W. Sergeant, M.L.C., from Prince Baidya, a member of the Indian delegation which visited Northern Rhodesia last May.

The Anglo-Baltic Timber Co., Ltd., submitted the successful tender for an 18-acre plot in Nairobi. They intend to erect an eight-storey building costing £125,000.

Steel prices have receded to the band of £213 per ton for No. 1, £205 for No. 2, £118 for No. A, all c.i.f. U.K. with No. 1 low at £125.

The cotton auctions which were to have been held in Uganda on November 28 have been postponed until December 5.

The current London price for spot parcels of Zanerith clover is 9s. 10½d. per lb.

A sub-branch of the National Bank of India has been opened in Tororo, Uganda, for business on Tuesdays and Fridays.

East African castorseed is quoted £105-£107 per ton c.i.f. Hull.

### Dividends

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—Final 22½% making 40% (30%) for the year to June 30. Profit, £137,093 (£61,837), after taxation of £82,000 (£29,550). The annual meeting will be held in London on December 21.

Arusha Plantations, Ltd.—40% (nil), absorbing £3,564. Net profit for year ended June 30, before tax, £41,273 (£9,380); taxation, £26,255 (£6,484). Carried forward, £3,981 (£2,527); £10,000 (nil) to reserves.

Lewa Sisal and General Investments, Ltd.—10% on the deferred shares (7½%) for the year ended June 30. Profit before tax, £32,186 (£29,824); taxation, £20,189. Carried forward, £9,525 (£9,188).

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—5% on increased capital, making 30% for the year ended 30th June last year.

Booker Brothers, McConnell and Co., Ltd.—Interim 3%, tax free (the same on larger capital).

### Sisal Outputs for October

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—187 tons of sisal fibre and tow on the Pangawe and Kigolwira estates; making 680 tons to date.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—90 tons of sisal and tow, making 876 tons for the first 10 months of the financial year.

## Brooke Bond's Profit Exceeds £1m.

MESSRS. BROOKE BOND AND CO., LTD., owners of tea estates in Kenya and Tanganyika, after providing £563,313 for U.K. taxation, report a net consolidated profit of £1,006,252 for the year ended June 30, compared with £1,098,591 in the previous year. 7½% of this year's total must be added £12,439 for taxation overprovided previously; £200,000 is allocated to reserve for the replacement of fixed assets, £321,133 to replacement of fixed assets of subsidiary companies, £22,317 to redemption of preference shares of an overseas company, and £411,815 to revenue reserve. Interest on the preference shares requires £32,250, and dividends on the ordinary shares totalling 5s. 6d. per share, less tax, £93,843, leaving £1,598,823 to be carried forward against £1,662,648 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £150,000 in A ordinary shares, £500,000 in B ordinary shares, and £1,500,000 in 4% cumulative preference shares, all of which Capital reserve stands at £791,536, revenue reserves at £1,180,578, reserve for future taxation at £158,000, sundry provisions at £139,369, and schemes at £261,879, sundry dividends at £248,776, and current liabilities at £1,364,861. Fixed assets are valued at £2,531,049, subsidiary companies at £2,763,333, investments at £2,567, and current assets at £8,277,543, including £598,680 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. Gerald Brooke (chairman), John Brooke (deputy chairman), S. H. East, L. E. Gray, Neville Brooke, T. D. Rutter, A. D. Dorrington, V. Blackwell, G. D. Warner, and J. G. Green. The last two mentioned are joint secretaries.

The 59th annual general meeting will be held in London on November 30. This will be followed by an extraordinary general meeting to discuss the resolutions reported last week.

## Ellerman Lines

ELDERMAN Lines announced a profit for the year ended December 31 last of £2,051,599, 25% of £517,647. The deferred ordinary dividend is maintained at 10% less free. After providing investment income of £280,344 (£280,184), amounts transferred from provisions to fund required of £16,328 (£15,779), and tax reserves of £200,000, the total of £444,395 (£430,031), the total of £2,051,599 was equal with £2,641,841 last. The general dividend is made up £111,521 (£115,428). Group ordinary dividend £2,130,134 (£2,943,420), and current liabilities (£2,300,250 (£2,100,254)). The first dividend of 20% equated with gross income of £81,520 (£86,788). Dividend of £1,998,612, amount set under contribution or postponed for the year ended approximately £7,000,000.





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Mining

Gold Fields Rhodesian Report

THE GOLD FIELDS RHODESIAN DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., report a profit of £81,454 for the year ended March 31 last, compared with £19,431 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £31,039, depreciation reserve receives £20,000, and a dividend of 6d. per share, less tax, requires £32,994, leaving £31,165 to be carried forward. Net assets, £34,149, brought in. The issued capital is £1,250,000 in 100,000 shares of 10s. each. Revenue reserves stand at £93,135, and current liabilities at £52,795. Fixed assets are valued at £2,346, investments at £27,254, properties and ventures at £426,207, and current assets at £249,233, including £45,600 in tax certificates and £62,779 in cash.

The directors are: Mr. Robert Anson (chairman), alternate; Mr. E. C. Leatham, Sir Joseph Bell, and Sir G. S. Harvie Watt, M.P. The secretary is Mr. G. W. J. Collis.

The 39th annual meeting will be held in London on December 4.

Mufulira and Roan Antelope Results

IN SIX MONTHS of estimated revenue and expenditure for the September quarter, Mufulira Copper Mines Ltd. report production of 17,658 long tons of blister copper and a surplus of £3,434,000 from the sale of 46,918 long tons. Operating expenditure was £1,432,000, the difference in the value of stocks showed a surplus of £223,000, and London expenditure and interest amounted to £199,000, leaving an estimated profit of £2,006,000. Roan Antelope Copper Mines Ltd. produced 19,902 long tons of blister copper, sold for £1,000,000. Operating expenditure was £1,652,000, and estimated profit £2,163,000.

Copper Companies' Accounts Delayed

NOTICES ISSUED by Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., state that the directors' reports and statements of accounts cannot be issued for the annual general meetings, which take place on December 19, 19, and 18 respectively. Motions will be submitted in each case to adjourn the proceedings until early in 1952, when the accounts can be presented and the usual business transacted.

Company Progress Reports

London & Pakistan.—At the Vatschukwe mine 2,840 tons of ore were treated in October for a working profit of £1,201 against £78 in September. At the Gonaught mine a working profit of 2980 was earned from the crushing of 750 tons of ore.

Coronation.—At the Tloane mine a working profit of £2,250 was earned in October from the milling of 2,500 tons of ore, at the Muzai mine £2,761 from 812 tons, and at the Arcturus mine £1,357 from 1,118 tons.

Globe.—Production of 22,600 tons of gold were recovered in October from 6,600 tons of ore milled. The working profit was £1,049, against £19,254 in September. At the mine 21,700 tons of ore were treated in October for a working profit of £3,064, compared with £3,287 in September.

Rhodesia Broken Hill.—1,700 long tons of lead, 1,925 tons of zinc, and 20 tons of fused vanadium were produced in October.

Consolidated Gold Fields

THE CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., announce a dividend of 3s. per share, less tax, for the year ended June 30, compared with 2s. 6d. in the previous year. The profit before wholly owned subsidiary New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., amounted to £1,347,919 (£1,283,797). After deducting taxation of £740,160 (£597,224), reserve for depreciation £100,000 (the same), provision for staff pensions £80,000 (general reserve £206,000), preference dividends (net) £97,135 (£90,000), and providing £330,750 (£280,750) for proposed dividend, the balance of £302,344 to be carried forward, against a 1950 dividend of £1,000,000. The annual meeting will be held in London on December 10.

Rhodesian Katanga

RHODESIA KATANGA CO., LTD., announce that a deep drilling programme at the Kansanshi mine is to be financed in partnership with, and under the technical supervision of, the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. The directors of Rhodesia Katanga Co., Ltd., have advised shareholders that the company is pending receipt of a letter from the board and a notice convening an extraordinary meeting of the company.



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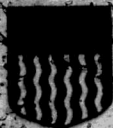
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