

EAST AFRICA

AND

RHODESIA

VOL. 29

29

START

REDUCTION

21

DATE

16/73

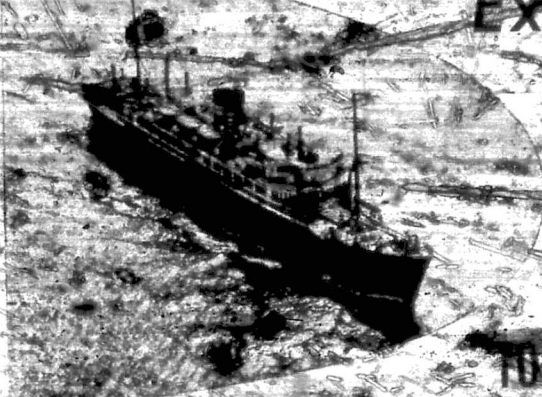
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Number 11

60 weeks

Published at 11, COCKSPUR STREET, N.W.1

Express Service



S.S. UGANDA

and S.S. KENYA

TO MOMBASA IN 17 DAYS

B.I.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. 11, COCKSPUR STREET, N.W.1

African Marine & General Engineering Company, Limited
MOMBASA

We specialise in the repair and manufacture of all kinds of machinery and spares for distil, sugar and mining plants.

Estimates given free of charge.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., Ltd., General Managers

Head Office: Q. Box 120, Mombasa

London Correspondent: 35, ST. DAVIES & CO., LTD., 37, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3 (Telephone: AVENUE 4091)

Seventy Million Pound Route for Kenya



The scene here, the join Zanzibar all Africa East with the Lewis & Clark

This and Arab sailing nearly summed up Zanzibar's position in East African affairs in the 1800's for Arab traders from Zanzibar had, over the years, pierced the "Dark Continent" in search of ivory, black and white—establishing a network of trading offices of subservience to the Zanzibari Sultanate. It was therefore perhaps appropriate that the group of the National Bank of India in East Africa should be formed by the opening of a branch in Zanzibar in 1903. In the following years the bank's present system of branches covering Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, in the last two of which the bank is proud to hold the position of Bankers to the Government and those interested in trade, travel or settlement in British East Africa are cordially invited to make use of the services provided by the bank.

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED**

Head Office: 1, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2

In addition to branches in India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Malaya and Somaliland, the bank has a network of branches throughout Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

**TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND
NYASALAND RAILWAYS**

Provide the link between
Beira and Nyasaland

(with connections to Harare and Fete)

Passenger trains with dining and sleeping cars run on Mondays and Fridays and coast-bound trains leave Beira on Saturdays and Sundays.

Trains from Beira to Harare on Thursdays and Beira to Fete on Mondays connect with rail trains to and from Cape Town.

First-class tourist tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for three months for the price of the single fare for passengers arriving by ship from Rhodesia and the Union.

For further information apply to the Sales Office at Limbop, Nyasaland, or to the Sales Office at Beira, Nyasaland, or to the Sales Office at Harare, Rhodesia (for Mbasa) or to the Sales Office at Fete, Nyasaland.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbop
London Office: City Wall House
129/139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2

W. J. GROOMS & CO.
22, FENCHURCH STREET,
LONDON, E.C.3

**BUYERS
CONFIRMERS
HIPPER**

SEND US YOUR LETTERS

ESTABLISHED 1866

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA
66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

PLEASE SEND ME

For One Year (send with Cheque/Post Office Order)
 AIR EDITION (70s per annum)
 ORDINARY EDITION (30s per annum)
 (Date:

Name and Rank
 (Print Name and Surname)

Full Postal Address
 (Print Name and Surname)

Signature

LESLIE & ANDERSON

LONDON LIMITED

Established 1883

PRODUCE IMPORTS: Cotton, Oil
Seeds, Coffee, Spices, etc.

EXPORTS: Textiles and Hardware

Leslie & Anderson (East Africa) Limited

Mombasa

Nairobi, Kampala, Zanzibar,
Dar es Salaam

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS
GENERAL AGENTS

Leslie & Anderson (Nairobi), Ltd.

London and Nairobi
COFFEE SPECIALISTS

London Agents

EDM. SCHLUTER & Co. Ltd.
4, Cullum Street, E.C.3

BOVILL, MATHESON

& CO., LIMITED

Head Office

QUEENSWAY HOUSE, YORK STREET
(P.O. Box 3051) NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches

KENYA

UGANDA

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

KERICHO

NOMBASA

KAMPALA

ARUSHA

TANGA

MANAGING AGENTS

The Company offers Managing and Visiting Agency,
Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services to the
proprietors of Agriculture, Industrial and Mining Enterprises

Associated Companies

MILLER & CO. LIMITED

Merchants and Estate Agents

NAIROBI

ARUSHA

KERICHO

KAMPALA

TANGA

J. SUTHERLAND & CO. LIMITED

Cleaners, Shipping and Forwarding Agents

Nairobi

Associated Companies

CREATE, BOVILL & CO. LTD.

Plantation House, Church Street, London, E.C.3

Tel.: Mansion House 7471

DALGETY & COMPANY LIMITED

Handled on commission with financial
advances pending sale.

MERCHANDISE Every requirement supplied from
stock or on indent.

SHIPPING All classes undertaken and passages
arranged by Sea or Air.

INSURANCE Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance transactions.

LIVESTOCK Importers and Salesmen.

LAND AND ESTATE Agency Business.

BRANCHES

KENYA

NAIROBI P.O. Box 86

Mombasa

P.O. Box 20

Nakuru

P.O. Box 13

TANGANYIKA

Tanga

P.O. Box 89

Dar es Salaam

P.O. Box 372

UGANDA

Kampala

Mombasa Road

HEAD OFFICE

5-68, LEADENHALL STREET
LONDON, E.C.3

Telegrams

Dalgery Fen London

Telephones

TRIST 400 (114 lines)

also branches throughout
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SHERWOODS
FAST AFRICA LTD

PAINTS

The SHERWOOD paint factory at DAR-ES-SALAAM is
working at full capacity to meet the demand for first
class finishes, including:

INDUSTRIAL, DECORATIVE and DOMESTIC PAINTS,
VARNISHES and DISTEMPERS.

Sole distribution through the selling and managing Agents

WIGGLESWORTH & CO.

(AFRICA) LIMITED

DAR-ES-SALAAM, TANGA, NAIROBI

London

WIGGLESWORTH

TRINITY SQUARE



EAST REGULAR SAILINGS

Between U.S.A. and
EAST AFRICA

also between U.S.A. and SOUTH AFRICA

and between U.S.A. and WEST AFRICA

General Agents
in East Africa

STEAMSHIP & GENERAL
AGENCIES LTD.

P.O. Box 373, Mombasa (Tel. 889)

FARRELL LINES

CORPORATED

BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

General European Agents: JOHN T. FINNIE & CO., 1 BURY COURT, ST. MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3

LYKES LINES

REGULAR EAST DIRECT SERVICE
FROM SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN
PORTS TO GULF PORTS AND
VICE VERSA

Ship	Route	Frequency
Elizabeth Lykes	South Africa	early/mid Sept
Pharos Lykes	East Africa	early Oct
Leslie Lykes	South Africa	mid/late Oct
Boise Lykes	East Africa	late Oct/early Nov
Earle Lykes	South Africa	mid/late Nov
Mayo Lykes	East Africa	late Nov

For further particulars apply
LYKES LINES AGENCY INC., DUNBAR
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

LESLE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LTD.
MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM,
NAIROBI, KAMPALA, KISUMU

THE BEIRA SHIPING CO. LTD. BEIRA

SCANDINAVIAN
AFRICA LINE
OF OSLO

Regular sailings
between NORWAY,
SWEDEN, DENMARK,
FRANCE & EAST AFRICAN PORTS
MADAGASCAR,
REUNION and
MAURITIUS

KELLER, BRYANT & CO.
22, Abchurch Lane,
London, E.C.4

Agents in East Africa
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

Highest Quality Products

CABLES
V.I.R. Taped and
Braided - Lead,
Alloy and Tough
Rubber
Sheathed.



LEXIBLES
Silk and Cotton
Braided - Tough
Rubber
Sheathed.

WANDLER CABLE WORKS LTD

12, GARRATT LANE, WARDLOW, LONDON, S.W.17

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.)

Bankers in South Africa to the United Kingdom Government. Bankers to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Basutoland and Tanganyika.

10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and
77 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 63, London Wall, E.C.3. WEST END BRANCH: 9 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2.
NEW YORK AGENCY: 67, Wall Street. HAMBURG AGENCY: Spangenbergstrasse, 1.

Branches in

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND

throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, SOUTH AFRICA,
WEST AFRICA and PORTUGAL, EAST AFRICA

Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

The Bank facilitates TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc., and is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

To South and East Africa

MAIL SERVICE to CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON and DURBAN

Via Madeira, From Southampton

Del. Castle	Sept. 18
Castle	Sept. 25
Castle	Oct. 2
Castle	Oct. 9
Winchester Castle	Oct. 16
Deception Castle	Oct. 23
Stirling Castle	Oct. 30
Baria Castle	Nov. 6

INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES FROM LONDON

Bloomfontein Castle	Sept. 25
Kolbe Castle	Oct. 2
Clarendon Castle	Oct. 9
Castle	Oct. 16
Liaison Castle	Oct. 23
Durban Castle	Nov. 6
Out and home East Coast	
Out East Coast, home West Coast	
Out West Coast, home East Coast	



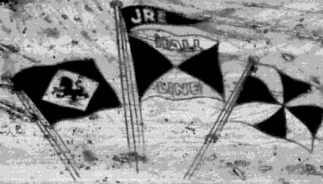
UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office
1 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. Tel. No. 5560
Passenger Dept. MAIN 5104
West End Passenger Agency
125, Pall Mall, London, W.1. WH. 5000
Branch Offices in Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester

CLAN HALL - HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE

**EAST AFRICA**

from South Wales, Glasgow, and Birkenhead to
 PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN & ADEN, *MASSAWA, *MAGADISHU, *BERBERA, *JIBUTI
 MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI & MTWARA

*Direct or by transhipment.

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to
 THE OWNERS.

THE AFRICAN MERCHANTILE CO. LTD.
 MOMBASA

STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.
 LIVERPOOL, 2

London Agents:
 TEMPERLEY, HASELHUST & CO. LTD.
 LONDON, E.C.



Over little over 50 years since the first rails were laid of the railway which is today the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, operating 2,930 route miles of metre gauge railway, some 6,000 miles of lake and river steamer services, 1,716 miles of road motor services, and the four ocean ports of Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Lindi.

A new pier is at present under construction at Mtwara in Southern Tanganyika for the groundnut scheme in connexion with which many miles of new railway have been built.

In these 50 odd years the Railway has been a chief agent in the amazingly rapid development of the territories it serves. Its progress continues. In 1949 the freight tonnage was 177 per cent heavier than it was 10 years previously, and passenger journeys had increased in the same time by 300 per cent.

The Railway, proud of its past record and alive to its present responsibilities, is sparing no effort to maintain and speed the development of East Africa.

RAILWAYS OF EAST

Communication and Control

Standard Communication & Control Systems

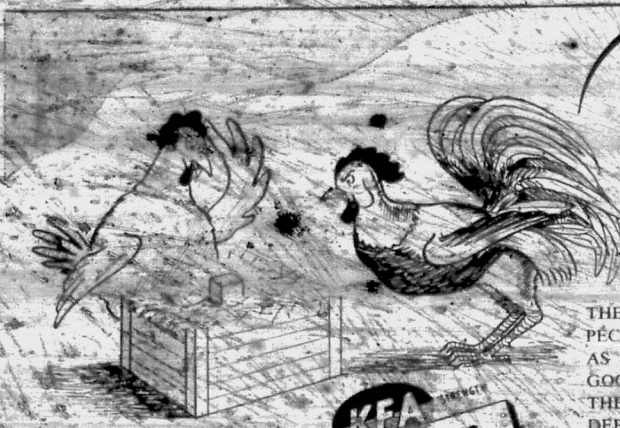
Telephone
Telegraph
Teletype
Radio Broadcasting
Radio Communication
Radio Navigation
Sound Reproduction
Remote Control
Remote Indication
Telemetering
Railway Signalling
Railway Control
Power Cables
Communication Cables
Automated Control
Street Lighting Control
Fire Alarms
Toll Collectors
Public Indicators
Signalling (Office and Factory)

telegonum

Standard Telephones and Cables Limited

TELECOMMUNICATION ENGINEERS

P.O. BOX 2120, KINGSWAY HOUSE, KINGSWAY, SALISBURY, S. RHODESIA



No Miracles
promised!

THE K.F.A. MAKES NO RASH CLAIMS — ESPECIALLY WHERE SUCH A TICKLISH BUSINESS AS THE CLEARING AND FORWARDING OF GOODS IS CONCERNED. NONE THE LESS, THE K.F.A.'S LONG EXPERIENCE IN THIS DEPARTMENT IS YOUR SURETY OF THE MINIMUM OF DELAY AND FRUSTRATION.

UNITED IS **K.F.A.** STRENGTH
Clearing & Forwarding

Another K.F.A. Service

The Kenya Farmers' Association
(Go-op) Ltd.

NAKURU

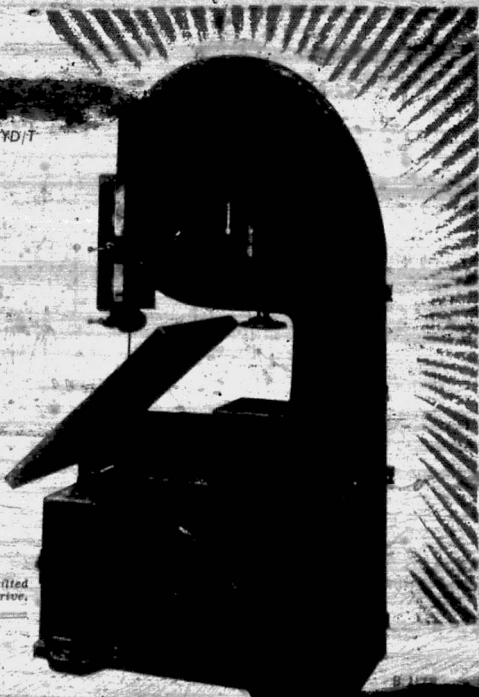
Branches at: Eldoret, Kitale, Naivasha, Nairobi, Mombasa, Thomson's Falls, Mto. Kenia, Hoey's Bridge, Lugazi, Moshi T.T., Arusha T.T., Iringa T.T.

Robinson

30" MOTOR DRIVEN BAND SAW TYPE YD/T

A SUPER CLASS BAND SAW of exceptionally robust construction and pleasing streamlined appearance. Embodies several outstanding features, including maximum protection for the operator, and is capable of excellent service.

- Main Features:**
- Powered by standard motor housed within machine frame. Endless short-centre belt drive to bottom spindle.
 - Top and bottom pulley spindles mounted on identical ball bearings.
 - Aluminium disc-type pulleys easily detachable from spindle hubs for re-rubbing or replacement.
 - Super sensitive top pulley unit—fulcrum-mounted, floating type. Responds instantly to any variation of strain on saw.
 - Cushioned weighting arrangement of completely original design for saw straining device. (Patent).
 - Trip switch automatically cuts off current when tension is taken off or if saw breaks.
 - Ball bearing saw guides above and below table.
 - Saw completely guarded except portion actually cutting.
 - Table tilts up to 45° to right.
 - Tilting fence. Reversible for use on either side of saw.



Side view of machine with table tilted and cover removed to show drive.



Represented by
GAILEY & ROBERTS LTD.
HARDING STREET, NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches at NAKURU, ELDORET, KIBURU, MOMBASA, JILOA, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAAM, MOSHI, ARUSHA, TANZANIA

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

66, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	7	Labour Party on Under-Developed Countries	12
Notes By The Way	9	Subversive Movements in Kenya	14
United Central Africa Association Pamphlet	10	Letters to the Editor	20
Commander S. King Hall on Federation	11	Latest Mining News	30

Founder and Editor
F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1952

Vol. 29 (New Series) No. 1457

6d. weekly, 30s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

ESTABLISHMENT OF A GREAT OIL REFINERY on the East African mainland to the south of Mombasa is a development of the highest importance not only to Kenya and the adjacent territories, but to Imperial defence in general. Indeed, an official spokesman said in Nairobi a few days ago that the refinery—which will cost about seventy million pounds, including ancillary schemes—is essential to the security and well-being of the country. There was no need for him to add reference to the defence of the Indian Ocean area and the Middle East, for such applications would be prominently in the mind of his audience; but it should be made clear to public opinion in this country that the step now to be taken by the oil companies is a matter of significance to the whole Commonwealth. Most people in Great Britain are still idealists, with a strong streak of idealism—and an administrative opportunity is now presented to the authorities to bring home to them the basic facts of the situation. Properly done, it would make large numbers of people realize for the first time the vital part which East Africa plays, and must continue to play, in resistance to the global pressure of the Communists, who certainly do not underestimate the immense damage which the cause of freedom would suffer if the pact of the Kremlin could be imposed upon enough Africans to weaken the position of the present administering Powers.

The fact that Central African federation would enormously fortify the ability of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland to contribute to the defence of Africa is beginning to be more widely understood, and despite Mackinnon Road bases, there are many men in positions of influence in this country and throughout British East Africa who are more convinced

to-day than ever before that nothing like enough has been done to utilize the potentialities of East Africa from the military, naval, and air standpoint. It might have been thought that happenings in Egypt and Persia in the recent past, to mention only two outstanding examples, would have concentrated the attention of the defence departments upon the East and Central African territories under British rule. But it can scarcely be said that robust action has been taken in times in which the quality of decision is in itself of real value, apart from the intrinsic virtue of the measures taken.

The prime requirement in organizing any important base is that it should be safe and sound from internal threat. In East Africa terms that means that the inter-racial outlook must be satisfactory. For as far ahead as anyone can calculate, those who have drawn exaggerated conclusions from the activities in Kenya in the past year or so of the Mau Mau secret society, the object of which is to drive the white man out of that part of Africa, should be reassured by the decision of the oil companies. They have excellent sources of information, and they would not contemplate great new capital commitments in Kenya if they considered that there was any likelihood of the British position being seriously jeopardized. Their confidence will not be lost upon the agitators on the spot, in this country, in the United States, at the United Nations, and in Russia who lose no chance of traducing British administration and settlement and of preaching fantastic statements about the alleged incompetence of Africans in spheres of which they have in fact little or no knowledge.

This issue begins the 29th Annual Volume
of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Such people will denounce the "Imperialism" which can encourage the use of East African territory for defence purposes, ignoring the fact that Africa is an indispensable bastion of the Mau Mau Must free nations, and that not **Be Crushed.** to accept the strategic advantages at their disposal would be to weaken the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and of course the British Empire. Prompt re-establishment of law and order in Kenya is manifestly necessary for every reason, and in the first place for the sake of the mass of Africans, upon whom Mau Mau would batter if that evil movement were not crushed now. It has openly challenged the Government, which must deal drastically with all against whom guilt can be proved. It is to be hoped that those who have organized this subversive action, and those who have lent it material aid, will be brought to justice, and that the sentences will not err on the side of leniency.

** ** **

THE LONG DELAY in filling the vacancies in the Information Department in Kenya calls renewed attention to the strangely unsatisfactory and apathetic way in which the Colony has **Continuing Indifference.** for years suffered its public relations to be mishandled. Since no Colonial territory under the British Crown is more frequently and unfairly misrepresented—with the possible exception lately of Southern Rhodesia—it might have been expected that responsible opinion in the country would have wanted adequate provision to be made in the direction of unjustifiable misstatement, the dissemination of factual information, and the gradual substitution of knowledge for current prejudices and misconceptions—in brief, for the projection of truth in order to dislodge false notions, whether created by ignorance or malice. Yet, as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA pointed out again and again, Kenya has continued to tolerate lack of policy and lack of staff competent to prosecute this work, and the non-official communities have shared the Administration's apparent indifference to the harm which was being done.

Yet the late Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell, had a keen sense of the importance of publicity (and was in his own person an admirable publicist for Kenya, though he could, of course, not do the day-to-day work which falls upon an Information Department). Moreover, some of the non-official leaders

among them, Sir Alfred Vincent, Mr. Michael Blundell, and the men chiefly concerned with the work of the Electors' Union and the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, have recognized the needs of the situation. Nevertheless, for some inexplicable reason, one year after another has passed unutilized—except by the enemies of Kenya, who have gladly seized their extended opportunity to traduce the country without inviting that correction which would be promptly made if Southern or Northern Rhodesia were maligned. Not surprisingly, considering all the circumstances, the press officer resigned some months ago to accept a commercial appointment. His post (created as the result of an unconvincing and generally unsatisfactory report) is still unfilled, Kenya's leisureliness in this regard being in tune with the previous dilatoriness and lack of vision.

The whole question of the country's public relations ought to be examined anew, and we trust that the new Governor and the Legislative Council will lose no time in applying themselves to the matter. Every other British Dependency between the Sudan and Southern Rhodesia inclusive has an Information Department in being, and has proved the need for such an organization. It is fantastic that Kenya should not have even a press officer, let alone a director of information. To get good men for the Colony will be any event because of its poor reputation in this respect, but the attempt should be made; and if someone otherwise acceptable but lacking departmental experience be found, we suggest, as we did some years ago in another connexion, that it would be prudent to send him to Northern Rhodesia to study what is being done in that territory before he sets foot in Kenya. He ought not to do that until he has seen something of the inside work of a good Information Department. Then he will be better equipped to do battle in Nairobi—for his first duty must be to fight for recognition of the importance of his work.

Kenya Tension Eases

AN EASING OF TENSION IN KENYA and general approval of the measures taken by Government to deal with crime and subversive activities are reported from Nairobi. Mr. Peter Smithers, M.P., Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, has had talks with officials and members of the Legislative Council. It is reported that Mr. Smithers's visit is a preliminary to the suggestion of a new Information Office.

Notes By The Way

Self-Confident Undergraduate

LAST WEEK, when commenting on the resolution of the Uganda National Congress that it is high time African deputy directors got appointed to the various Government departments, I suggested that very few, if any, could discharge efficiently the normal duties of the deputy directors of a small department. The *Uganda Herald* has now learned from the assistant secretary of the Congress, a Mr. A. K. Mavanya, a letter which includes the statement that "I am not I could be deputy to the Director of Education, the Labour Commissioner or the Commissioner of Prisons. Mr. Mavanya's abilities and confidence considerably exceed his qualifications, for he is still only an undergraduate at Makerere College.

Ironical

IT IS IRONICAL that the African students at Makerere College, Uganda, should have gone on strike in support of their demand for a wholly European diet just when Africans in the neighbouring territory of Kenya are being ordered by Mau Mau and other subversive organizations not to drink the white man's beer (or even wear a hat because it is European in origin and manufacture). It should perhaps be added that this boycott of beer synchronizes with a campaign of terrorism which involves compelling many Africans to drink human blood.

Barbarism Near the Surface

SUCH PROOF THAT BARBARISM is still near the surface—even in some Africans who have had far more education and contact with Europeans than many of their fellows—ought to be pondered by the publicists who from their ignorance delight to suggest that the African intelligentsia have reached, or almost reached, a level of equality with the European public near their territories. The Minister of State for the Colonies Affairs put the matter in perspective when he affirmed that during his visit to Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland he had not met more than half a dozen Africans who could contribute usefully in a legislature.

New Atlas and New Definitions

FIVE YEARS were spent in preparing "The Oxford Atlas," now published by the Oxford University Press (at 42s.). Of the 96 pages devoted to cartographical plates, six deal with Africa. After a page showing the whole continent in relation to Europe and the Middle East comes one of Southern Africa. To most readers of this newspaper this would cover the territory from the Cape of Good Hope to, say, the border between Tanganyika Territory and Northern Rhodesia, and thence to a point on the West Coast in the region of Luanda. The atlas, instead of ending at about 8° south of the Equator, or at the Equator itself, carries its definition to about 12° north of the line—to the level of Lake Tana, Kordofan and Darfur. I do not recall any previous occasion on which Southern Africa has been so generously interpreted. The interpretation of East Africa, which gets a double-page spread, is similarly wide, the northern border reaching almost to the level of Addis Ababa and the southern limit to Lourenço Marques and Pretoria. Has any other authoritative publication ever embraced in the term "East Africa" parts of the Union of South Africa, almost all Bechuanaland and Mozambique, the whole

of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and much of Angola?

New Technique

THE NEW N.A.M.S. are generally rendered in the form used by the administering Power, but Dar es Salaam appears in its hyphenated form, which is now less common than that which this newspaper accepts. Wasipa, Drumbo, Nachingwea and Noli probably make their first joint appearance on any small-scale map thanks to the prominence bestowed upon them by O.F.C. complexes. Shinyanga is shown, but not the adjacent diamond mine of Dr. J. T. Williamson at Mwashiri. It is necessary with the railway to Mpanda. The Kariba dam is marked. So is the southernly section of a proposed north-easterly railway in Northern Rhodesia from Kapiti Mposhi to Mpuka; but the compilers have cautiously refrained from indicating the south-westerly trace from the Central Line in Tanganyika which may be started at about the same time with the object of effecting a junction at the border of the two territories. A new technique in layering tints for altitude was specially developed in order to dispense with contour lines, and marking all rivers in blue avoids confusion with railways. Altogether an admirable work.

British Motor Vehicles

BEFORE THE LAST WAR few East Africans living far outside the towns or off the better main roads were complimentary to British motor vehicles, except that many exempted from their general condemnation the output of two great manufacturers in the United Kingdom of cars and trucks of United States ancestry. So great a change has occurred that when the annual Production Conference in Kenya was recently invited by some of its members to press the Government to release the country from the use of American vehicles for the purpose of saving foreign exchange, the voting was exactly equal. Some delegates declared that British vehicles could now do every agricultural job as efficiently as the American. That is a reputation which must be of great importance, and which nobody should thoughtlessly weaken, though it is reasonable and right that British manufacturers should be told of weaknesses in design or service.

Old-Timer

THE SENIOR MEMBER of the staff of the Roan Antelope mine in Northern Rhodesia, Mr. R. J. G. ("Jimmy") Moore, the chief underground surveyor, has now been with the company for more than 25 years. His life presidency of the Rhodesia-Congo Border Rugby Union, his life vice-presidency of the Northern Rhodesia Rugby Union, and life membership of the Roan Antelope Rugby Club testify to his services to one branch of sport, but his sporting interests have been catholic. He was one of the little group which made the first tennis courts, the first soccer field, and the first golf course at the mine; he captained the first Rugby XI in 1928, playing regularly for the next five seasons.

Ichabod!

"SOLD OUT AFTER ALL, ICHABOD!" Those words, written across a newspaper report that the British Government had agreed to accept letters of credence from the new Egyptian Ambassador in London as the representative of the "King of Egypt and the Sudan," have reached me from a subscriber. A better comment I have

of federation. In doing so, they made a great mistake. On the other hand, the two African delegates from Southern Rhodesia not only took their full part in the conference but made valuable suggestions. [Methodist Recorder, August 7.]

African Interests and British Responsibilities

It is clear, therefore, that African opposition to federation is not the informed, intelligent, and reasonable body of opinion which some in the United Kingdom have been misled into thinking. The bulk of African opinion is ignorant or indifferent to the federation issue. The African nationalist is still immature and irresponsible concerning the multi-racial problem.

Mr. Ibbotson says:

And if this federation scheme is going to contribute to their progress, and I believe it will, our duty to them is plain. My conviction, which is the product of years of work in the difficult and often ungrateful areas that the present suggested scheme is a great advance. I believe that the African

safeguards embodied in it are entirely satisfactory, and that federation will be of benefit to all races in the three territories because it will ensure the economic development of Central Africa; and this development will, in turn, raise the African's standard of living. [The Methodist Recorder.]

The decision as to what is best for African long-term interests must still be taken by the British Governments at home and in Central Africa. African opinion is as yet too immature to advise those Governments or to distinguish the true African interests clearly.

Since Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom is convinced that these interests can be realized only by partnership through federation, it must not deviate from the policy of federation or shirk its responsibility for the African majority because of the factious agitation by a minority. The progress of the African population is too important to be obstructed by the illusions of grandeur in the minds of the irresponsible few.

Why Commander King-Hall Supports the Federation Plan

Comments on the African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia

COMMANDER STEPHEN KING-HALL, editor of *National News-Letter*, writes in the current issue under the heading "Like-Minded Men" his reasons for supporting the plan for federation of the three British Central African territories.

By his permission EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to quote the comment in full.

Dr. Malan is a white skin and is the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, whilst Mr. Harry Nkumbula is a black skin and is the president of the African National Congress in Northern Rhodesia. They both live in Africa, and the curious thing about them is that they both base their politics on the theory that the pigmentation of a man's skin automatically governs his intellectual and moral status.

"Dr. Malan of course would be as shocked to be told that he is mentally on the same wave-length as Mr. Nkumbula as the latter would be enraged at my suggestion; but it is true.

Nkumbula's Statements

"We all know what Dr. Malan stands for, and this is summed up in the one word *apartheid*. What does Mr. Nkumbula stand for? According to my report of a speech he made in Sasaka, he said:

"I cannot help thinking and convincing myself that after my experience in politics I have come to the conclusion that the best government for our people is a government fully owned and run by the black people of Africa. I shall die a very unhappy man if I shall not see a truly African government in Central Africa. . . . I do not accept Welensky's or Huggins's governments. They are to me foreign, and foreign they shall remain. The safeguard of an African is self-government in which the African will play a predominant part in determining the destinies of his fellow men."

If I am correct in supposing that Mr. Nkumbula who attended the London School of Economics regards the white settlers in Central Africa as his fellow men, then it is clear that he and Dr. Malan have in principle much in common. The difference in detail is that one wants white and the other wants black domination. I have never had any doubt that either of these subjects pushed to a logical conclusion will lead to a blood bath of considerable volume, and both the Union and in Central Africa events are moving rapidly towards a crisis. Indeed, in the Union the worst may be said to be in full swing.

The position in Central Africa revolves around the federation proposal, and after studying as carefully as I could the evidence which has come my way, I repeat that in my opinion this plan should be supported.

For these reasons it should be supported because subject to a few things to be made in a moment, it will be good for the Africans. The great majority of the Africans in Central Africa have as much idea about what federation means as I have about atomic energy, which is virtually nil. But I believe atomic energy may be a good thing for me if it is used one way and quite deplorable if used in another way.

It is perfectly true that the manifold economic advantages of federation need not be used to advance the moral and material status of the African, but it is also true that without these advantages the development of the African, if properly used, will be retarded for Africans as well as white settlers.

The purpose therefore of that federation is a good one, the white men intend sincerely to press on with carrying their responsibilities towards their politically immature and economically depressed fellow citizens whose skins are of various shades. There are undoubtedly educated black men who do not believe that the white men in Central Africa mean to oppress the black man, and there are white men (I know some) who wish to prevent the closing of the door.

Partnership the Only Long-Term Policy

But there are many others who, partly because they are decent human beings, and partly because they are not fools, are convinced that a partnership is the only long-term policy, socially acceptable and politically expedient. I do not quarrel on the moral or ethical aspects of the matter.

The common-sense argument which is unanswerable, is that in view of (a) the experiment in West Africa, (b) the growing resistance to *apartheid* in the Union, (c) the need for racial unity in Africa as it develops, (d) the immense numerical superiority of the black man, (e) the general way of the world on the question of the colour bar, any policy other than one which allows towards partnership on the basis of equal rights for civilized men is a policy of suicide for the white man.

At this stage in the evolution of the Central African man (black skinned) it is the duty of white men to do four things: (a) decide what is best for all the people of Central Africa and do it, not omitting to give the best possible explanation as to why it is being done; (b) set to work at a much faster pace than has hitherto been observed to raise the whole standard of the African so that the latter will have visible and irrefutable evidence that what has been done under U.P.F. is indisputably beneficial.

Some idea of what needs to be done in the Union can be obtained from some remarks made by Mr. J. H. Blundell in the Kenya Times in 1949. He said that the increase of crime, I have said, is a serious problem, but if the views he expressed are adopted in the

outlook on the racial problem, he has the truth of the matter in him. He said that he spoke not as a European, but as a citizen of Kenya, and that he was not alone. He reported the debate as follows:

Then follows a page report of the debate which will thus be brought to the attention of a large and influential public.

Nyasaland Congress Resolutions

The Nyasaland African Congress, meeting in Blantyre on August 16 and 17, reaffirmed "the total opposition of the African people of Nyasaland against federation of the two Rhodesias with Nyasaland," and declared that "any move to try and bring about federation in the face of the African solid opposition should be regarded as a form of breach of trust and friendly relationship which have existed for 60 years."

It appointed Sunday, September 21, as a national day of prayer for Christians, and Friday, September 19, for Muhammadans, who are invited to pray to "Almighty God, who may help Africans in this struggle as he did listen to the free nations in the last world war, in which the African people of Nyasaland took part both in fighting and prayers."

It was resolved to establish a newspaper called *Kwaca* as the official mouthpiece of Congress, to be

published twice monthly at £100,000 in English and Chirwa.

The last paragraph of the *Commonwealth* report refers to inform you that it is not true that Clegg owned and was in command of the 1954-55 Conference.

Mr. G. Ward P.O., the special correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, who has been visiting Rhodesia, tabled last week that he had been impressed with their "healthy" and "vigorous" political and economic atmosphere. He considers that the African Affairs Board will be the main stumbling block in the forthcoming referendum (of which, surprisingly, he reports erroneously that the electors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will participate, whereas the results will be taken in Southern Rhodesia only).

Ill-Informed Socialist Views

He commented that the visit of "well-meaning but ill-informed Socialist functionaries like Mrs. Creech Jones, Mr. James Griffiths, and Mr. John Dugdale did great harm in Africa. Their effect was to create in the minds of the Natives a vaguely uneasy impression that something affecting themselves was being planned which they did not understand."

Planning for Plenty in the Under-Developed Territories

Statement Prepared for the Labour Party's Annual Conference

THE EXTREME POVERTY of the peoples of Africa and Asia and the other under-developed areas is a challenge to the whole world.

Food production is not increasing as rapidly as world population. Unless world food supplies are rapidly expanded we shall see famine and pestilence on an unprecedented scale.

An increase in the production of the under-developed countries could in course of time rationalize the lives of the depressed millions. It would expand their output and their purchasing power. The sacrifices of the under-developed areas, whatever sacrifices by richer nations may be necessary in the early stages, would in the long run contribute equally to their prosperity by widening the world market both for primary and manufactured goods.

Poverty Brings Unrest

Poverty creates political unrest. The people in the under-developed areas are becoming more aware of their poverty and of the possibilities of human advancement. Left unable to fulfil their legitimate aspirations, their misery can be a fertile soil for any ideology which holds that the promise, however false, of the means of a better life.

It is sometimes argued that poverty cannot be eliminated from the under-developed countries so long as populations continue to grow at present rates. The way to bring down the birth rate is to raise the standard of living, to increase production faster than population is growing. The western world has disproved the Malthusian proposition that it is impossible to increase production faster than population.

Contrary to popular belief, the white and coloured populations of the world are increasing at about the same rate, which is not as rapid as that at which the white population was increasing 40 years ago. The problem for the next 20 or 30 years is whether production can be increased by more than 50 per

These figures are taken from a Labour Party pamphlet headed "Towards World Plenty," which is to be considered by the annual conference of the party in Marseilles opening on September 29.

annum. If production increases by 2% p.a. the standard of living will not fall. Any increase beyond 2% can mean a higher standard of living, and, sooner or later, a fall in the birth rate.

Industrial production can be increased by more than 2% p.a. The highest rates of increase are found in countries that are newly industrializing, although it is not as soon as industry has absorbed about 10% of the population. Thereafter increases will depend mainly upon improved productivity. But in newly industrializing countries rates of increase of 5% to 10% p.a. have been sustained for long periods.

An annual increase of 2% in soil productivity is difficult to achieve. Even in advanced countries like England, the USA, and Japan, the normal increase is not so great. The only reason why a bigger increase may be possible in the under-developed world is that the agricultural standards of these countries are so far below what is possible. Enormous increases in productivity could be attained if only we could succeed in teaching millions of small farmers and inducing them to improve their techniques.

Improving Food-Producing Techniques

That is the task of the next half-century. All the farmers of the world must be helped to improve their techniques. Food production can be increased rapidly, in fact, more rapidly than population grows. And it is at the same time industrialization takes place and education spreads. The rising standard of living will presumably have the effect of bringing down the birth rates and Malthus will be wrong again.

In most under-developed countries 70% to 80% of the people are directly engaged on the land, and the main cause of their poverty is the low productivity of their agriculture. Overcrowding of the land reduces output per man and the fertility of the soil. Pressure on the land drives people to exhaust the land. Periods of fallow are too short. There are insufficient rotations. Land which should be left in forest or kept idle in the interest of soil conservation is cultivated to the detriment of adjacent lands. There is not enough surplus to invest in improving or maintaining soil fertility. Consequently, beyond a certain point the heavier population the lower the yield per acre.

Overcrowding also shows itself in the fragmentation of holdings. Small farms, widely scattered bits of land, and a surplus of labour, are anxious to improve their average size of farms and by so doing to improve their standard of living.

Little progress can be made along this line in over-populated countries. It is not feasible to increase the average size of

farms by first reducing the number of people dependent upon agriculture or bringing new lands under cultivation. There is no point in importing machinery at great cost to do the work of peasants who then become unemployed. Machinery is very necessary in countries where land is plentiful relative to labour—as in parts of Africa.

The agency of industrialization is overcrowded and is undermined by the problem of rural unemployment. In India there are only three acres for each person engaged in agriculture. Since each person could cultivate four or even five acres in East Africa, this is equivalent to saying that if one-third of the population were to disappear from the villages, there would still be enough labour to cultivate all the land with present techniques. Similar conditions exist in other underdeveloped areas, including parts of Africa.

To increase food production offers the quickest means of increasing production. Better techniques could increase the agricultural output of underdeveloped countries by 50% to 75% without requiring vast social changes in the villages.

Four Essentials

There are four things to be done:

First, there must be superior seed control so that only the best strains are used. Much more research and breeding of new strains of animals and plants life is necessary, but even if only wheat and maize were applied, yields would increase tremendously.

Second, there must be better control of pests and diseases. This is partly a matter of educating the farmer, partly a matter of making pesticides available, and partly a matter of organization (as in insect control and the destruction of diseased trees).

Thirdly, more fertilizers must be applied. So there is room for more education of farmers and for an enormous expansion of fertilizer production.

Fourthly, there must be more water available to the farmers, back of water at the right time in the year.

One of the biggest handicaps to agriculture in the underdeveloped countries.

If these four relatively simple measures could be achieved, they would double agricultural output in some places in a few years.

The real obstacle is the difficulty of reaching the remotest of small villages to bring new technique, new seeds, and new methods of farmers. There is a vast amount of work to be done of enormous magnitude, and this can be done only by enrolling hundreds of thousands of youths into vast campaigns of mass education.

Mass education also needs to improve the farmer's life to give him better implements or more live stock, and to improve his working capital.

In Africa traditional systems of land holding, production, and the introduction of new techniques, New co-operatives, and village co-operatives, are necessary.

Development of economic development, education at all levels, administrators, scientists, teachers, doctors, mechanics, craftsmen, farm assistants, typists—every category of work has to be taught. Economic development must build slowly and gather momentum, but a little capital might do a long way now if strategically applied.

The under-developed territories need investment to raise the level of health and education and to improve administrative techniques of their Governments. They require investment in basic equipment, transport, and similar public works. They need investment in the productive sector of their economies, in agriculture and fisheries, in mineral resources, and in the primary and planning industries.

Need for International Action

While Commonwealth countries must be the first concern of the British Government, the Labour Party recognizes the need for international action in this field. The Government can make out for itself, up to the present, the Development Agency that administers grants-in-aid to underdeveloped countries for investment in public services. The proposal to this effect from the United Nations merits earnest consideration by all the technically advanced countries.

It has been suggested that such an authority would have at its disposal an international fund from which grants would be made for the following purposes:

- (a) *Research and education*, including grants for agricultural extension services, technical schools, farm schools, local universities, and for training technicians abroad, field departments, and for fellowships, research institutes, or universities, wherever located, working on problems of underdeveloped countries.
- (b) *Public health programmes*, emphasizing preventive medicine and nutrition rather than curative medicine.
- (c) *Stipendium of its kind and short-term farm credits.*
- (d) *Improvement of public works*, including grants for rural water supplies, land reclamation, drainage, and conservation, afforestation.

The functions suggested for the agency are:

(1) To decide upon and administer the distribution of grants-in-aid for the specific purposes listed above, and to verify their utilization.

(2) To cooperate with underdeveloped countries in preparation and execution of plans of economic development, including general assistance, and where necessary, providing the services of technical experts and other specialists-in-aid for the preparation of plans of economic development.

(3) To help in implementing development plans, especially in the procurement of scarce resources, i.e. capital goods, and technical personnel.

(4) To make periodic reports regarding the preparation and progress of plans of development to provide for continuous study of the problems of economic development of underdeveloped countries, and to make recommendations to the Economic and Social Council in regard to any action that may be required concerning these problems.

United Nations experts have estimated that a fund increasing up to 3,000 million dollars a year should be put at the disposal of the Development Agency. This would be equivalent to rather less than 1% of the national incomes of Western Europe, Australasia, the United States, and Canada. A starting point of 500 million dollars has been suggested, but a useful head start could be made with less.

Support Needed

The Labour Party believes that the support of most of the developed countries, and in particular of the United States of America, would be necessary.

The Labour Party believes that some such international effort to prepare the way for large investment programmes is necessary, and asks for the British support for the sympathetic consideration of the proposal in the councils of the nations.

Much of the initiative, a great part of the work, and a share of the financial burden must come from the underdeveloped countries themselves. Their Governments face tremendous tasks. They must provide honest, efficient, and energetic administrations which will win the confidence of their peoples and overcome the apathy which everywhere hinders development. There must be willingness to accept new ideas, to adopt new techniques, and to enter into partnership with the more advanced countries in an unqualified and open manner, while, in doing so, cooperation between the more backward countries, a new prosperity can be won for millions. The task is not one which can be quickly accomplished, but none the less urgent. Its fulfilment will be a boon for peace and a triumph for humanity.

Equal Rights for All Civilized Men

Miss Pankhurst Prefers Apartheid in Reverse

MISS ANNE PANKHURST has claimed in a letter to *The Nation* that the theory of equal rights for all civilized men, and of equal opportunities for all to achieve civilization, is utterly fallacious.

In the first place, the African will naturally refuse to accept the European's view of what constitutes civilization. In the second place, if a British administration elementary school education were to be accepted by the African, it would mean a considerable retardation in the present rate of progress being made by an African child, could find actual places to enable them to qualify for a certificate, and then subsequently work till they reach the young age, presumably 21 years.

The more backward and reactionary the State administration, the longer the present European supremacy would continue, as an educational qualification for the vote were accepted.

The African justly claims the right to manage his own country, whatever part of Africa it may be. A recognition of this fact must be the basis of all progressive thought on African affairs.

Increased charges for overseas telegrams from Vias Imperial have been introduced. In Great Britain this justifies the new rates in the following table: (Continued from page 65.)
 COMMUNIST CHARGES. 11. Letter 10 words or less, 1d. Letter 11 to 22 words, 1d. Letter 23 to 34 words, 1d. Letter 35 to 46 words, 1d. Letter 47 to 58 words, 1d. Letter 59 to 70 words, 1d. Letter 71 to 82 words, 1d. Letter 83 to 94 words, 1d. Letter 95 to 106 words, 1d. Letter 107 to 118 words, 1d. Letter 119 to 130 words, 1d. Letter 131 to 142 words, 1d. Letter 143 to 154 words, 1d. Letter 155 to 166 words, 1d. Letter 167 to 178 words, 1d. Letter 179 to 190 words, 1d. Letter 191 to 202 words, 1d. Letter 203 to 214 words, 1d. Letter 215 to 226 words, 1d. Letter 227 to 238 words, 1d. Letter 239 to 250 words, 1d. Letter 251 to 262 words, 1d. Letter 263 to 274 words, 1d. Letter 275 to 286 words, 1d. Letter 287 to 298 words, 1d. Letter 299 to 310 words, 1d. Letter 311 to 322 words, 1d. Letter 323 to 334 words, 1d. Letter 335 to 346 words, 1d. Letter 347 to 358 words, 1d. Letter 359 to 370 words, 1d. Letter 371 to 382 words, 1d. Letter 383 to 394 words, 1d. Letter 395 to 406 words, 1d. Letter 407 to 418 words, 1d. Letter 419 to 430 words, 1d. Letter 431 to 442 words, 1d. Letter 443 to 454 words, 1d. Letter 455 to 466 words, 1d. Letter 467 to 478 words, 1d. Letter 479 to 490 words, 1d. Letter 491 to 502 words, 1d. Letter 503 to 514 words, 1d. Letter 515 to 526 words, 1d. Letter 527 to 538 words, 1d. Letter 539 to 550 words, 1d. Letter 551 to 562 words, 1d. Letter 563 to 574 words, 1d. Letter 575 to 586 words, 1d. Letter 587 to 598 words, 1d. Letter 599 to 610 words, 1d. Letter 611 to 622 words, 1d. Letter 623 to 634 words, 1d. Letter 635 to 646 words, 1d. Letter 647 to 658 words, 1d. Letter 659 to 670 words, 1d. Letter 671 to 682 words, 1d. Letter 683 to 694 words, 1d. Letter 695 to 706 words, 1d. Letter 707 to 718 words, 1d. Letter 719 to 730 words, 1d. Letter 731 to 742 words, 1d. Letter 743 to 754 words, 1d. Letter 755 to 766 words, 1d. Letter 767 to 778 words, 1d. Letter 779 to 790 words, 1d. Letter 791 to 802 words, 1d. Letter 803 to 814 words, 1d. Letter 815 to 826 words, 1d. Letter 827 to 838 words, 1d. Letter 839 to 850 words, 1d. Letter 851 to 862 words, 1d. Letter 863 to 874 words, 1d. Letter 875 to 886 words, 1d. Letter 887 to 898 words, 1d. Letter 899 to 910 words, 1d. Letter 911 to 922 words, 1d. Letter 923 to 934 words, 1d. Letter 935 to 946 words, 1d. Letter 947 to 958 words, 1d. Letter 959 to 970 words, 1d. Letter 971 to 982 words, 1d. Letter 983 to 994 words, 1d. Letter 995 to 1006 words, 1d. Letter 1007 to 1018 words, 1d. Letter 1019 to 1030 words, 1d. Letter 1031 to 1042 words, 1d. Letter 1043 to 1054 words, 1d. Letter 1055 to 1066 words, 1d. Letter 1067 to 1078 words, 1d. Letter 1079 to 1090 words, 1d. Letter 1091 to 1102 words, 1d. Letter 1103 to 1114 words, 1d. Letter 1115 to 1126 words, 1d. Letter 1127 to 1138 words, 1d. Letter 1139 to 1150 words, 1d. Letter 1151 to 1162 words, 1d. Letter 1163 to 1174 words, 1d. Letter 1175 to 1186 words, 1d. Letter 1187 to 1198 words, 1d. Letter 1199 to 1210 words, 1d. Letter 1211 to 1222 words, 1d. Letter 1223 to 1234 words, 1d. Letter 1235 to 1246 words, 1d. Letter 1247 to 1258 words, 1d. Letter 1259 to 1270 words, 1d. Letter 1271 to 1282 words, 1d. Letter 1283 to 1294 words, 1d. Letter 1295 to 1306 words, 1d. Letter 1307 to 1318 words, 1d. Letter 1319 to 1330 words, 1d. Letter 1331 to 1342 words, 1d. Letter 1343 to 1354 words, 1d. Letter 1355 to 1366 words, 1d. Letter 1367 to 1378 words, 1d. Letter 1379 to 1390 words, 1d. Letter 1391 to 1402 words, 1d. Letter 1403 to 1414 words, 1d. Letter 1415 to 1426 words, 1d. Letter 1427 to 1438 words, 1d. Letter 1439 to 1450 words, 1d. Letter 1451 to 1462 words, 1d. Letter 1463 to 1474 words, 1d. Letter 1475 to 1486 words, 1d. Letter 1487 to 1498 words, 1d. Letter 1499 to 1510 words, 1d. Letter 1511 to 1522 words, 1d. Letter 1523 to 1534 words, 1d. Letter 1535 to 1546 words, 1d. Letter 1547 to 1558 words, 1d. Letter 1559 to 1570 words, 1d. Letter 1571 to 1582 words, 1d. Letter 1583 to 1594 words, 1d. Letter 1595 to 1606 words, 1d. Letter 1607 to 1618 words, 1d. Letter 1619 to 1630 words, 1d. Letter 1631 to 1642 words, 1d. Letter 1643 to 1654 words, 1d. Letter 1655 to 1666 words, 1d. Letter 1667 to 1678 words, 1d. Letter 1679 to 1690 words, 1d. Letter 1691 to 1702 words, 1d. Letter 1703 to 1714 words, 1d. Letter 1715 to 1726 words, 1d. Letter 1727 to 1738 words, 1d. Letter 1739 to 1750 words, 1d. Letter 1751 to 1762 words, 1d. Letter 1763 to 1774 words, 1d. Letter 1775 to 1786 words, 1d. Letter 1787 to 1798 words, 1d. Letter 1799 to 1810 words, 1d. Letter 1811 to 1822 words, 1d. Letter 1823 to 1834 words, 1d. Letter 1835 to 1846 words, 1d. Letter 1847 to 1858 words, 1d. Letter 1859 to 1870 words, 1d. Letter 1871 to 1882 words, 1d. Letter 1883 to 1894 words, 1d. Letter 1895 to 1906 words, 1d. Letter 1907 to 1918 words, 1d. Letter 1919 to 1930 words, 1d. Letter 1931 to 1942 words, 1d. Letter 1943 to 1954 words, 1d. Letter 1955 to 1966 words, 1d. Letter 1967 to 1978 words, 1d. Letter 1979 to 1990 words, 1d. Letter 1991 to 2002 words, 1d. Letter 2003 to 2014 words, 1d. Letter 2015 to 2026 words, 1d. Letter 2027 to 2038 words, 1d. Letter 2039 to 2050 words, 1d. Letter 2051 to 2062 words, 1d. Letter 2063 to 2074 words, 1d. Letter 2075 to 2086 words, 1d. Letter 2087 to 2098 words, 1d. Letter 2099 to 2110 words, 1d. Letter 2111 to 2122 words, 1d. Letter 2123 to 2134 words, 1d. Letter 2135 to 2146 words, 1d. Letter 2147 to 2158 words, 1d. Letter 2159 to 2170 words, 1d. Letter 2171 to 2182 words, 1d. Letter 2183 to 2194 words, 1d. Letter 2195 to 2206 words, 1d. Letter 2207 to 2218 words, 1d. Letter 2219 to 2230 words, 1d. Letter 2231 to 2242 words, 1d. Letter 2243 to 2254 words, 1d. Letter 2255 to 2266 words, 1d. Letter 2267 to 2278 words, 1d. Letter 2279 to 2290 words, 1d. Letter 2291 to 2302 words, 1d. Letter 2303 to 2314 words, 1d. Letter 2315 to 2326 words, 1d. Letter 2327 to 2338 words, 1d. Letter 2339 to 2350 words, 1d. Letter 2351 to 2362 words, 1d. Letter 2363 to 2374 words, 1d. Letter 2375 to 2386 words, 1d. Letter 2387 to 2398 words, 1d. Letter 2399 to 2410 words, 1d. Letter 2411 to 2422 words, 1d. Letter 2423 to 2434 words, 1d. Letter 2435 to 2446 words, 1d. Letter 2447 to 2458 words, 1d. Letter 2459 to 2470 words, 1d. Letter 2471 to 2482 words, 1d. Letter 2483 to 2494 words, 1d. Letter 2495 to 2506 words, 1d. Letter 2507 to 2518 words, 1d. Letter 2519 to 2530 words, 1d. Letter 2531 to 2542 words, 1d. Letter 2543 to 2554 words, 1d. Letter 2555 to 2566 words, 1d. Letter 2567 to 2578 words, 1d. Letter 2579 to 2590 words, 1d. Letter 2591 to 2602 words, 1d. Letter 2603 to 2614 words, 1d. Letter 2615 to 2626 words, 1d. Letter 2627 to 2638 words, 1d. Letter 2639 to 2650 words, 1d. Letter 2651 to 2662 words, 1d. Letter 2663 to 2674 words, 1d. Letter 2675 to 2686 words, 1d. Letter 2687 to 2698 words, 1d. Letter 2699 to 2710 words, 1d. Letter 2711 to 2722 words, 1d. Letter 2723 to 2734 words, 1d. Letter 2735 to 2746 words, 1d. Letter 2747 to 2758 words, 1d. Letter 2759 to 2770 words, 1d. Letter 2771 to 2782 words, 1d. Letter 2783 to 2794 words, 1d. Letter 2795 to 2806 words, 1d. Letter 2807 to 2818 words, 1d. Letter 2819 to 2830 words, 1d. Letter 2831 to 2842 words, 1d. Letter 2843 to 2854 words, 1d. Letter 2855 to 2866 words, 1d. Letter 2867 to 2878 words, 1d. Letter 2879 to 2890 words, 1d. Letter 2891 to 2902 words, 1d. Letter 2903 to 2914 words, 1d. Letter 2915 to 2926 words, 1d. Letter 2927 to 2938 words, 1d. Letter 2939 to 2950 words, 1d. Letter 2951 to 2962 words, 1d. Letter 2963 to 2974 words, 1d. Letter 2975 to 2986 words, 1d. Letter 2987 to 2998 words, 1d. Letter 2999 to 3010 words, 1d. Letter 3011 to 3022 words, 1d. Letter 3023 to 3034 words, 1d. Letter 3035 to 3046 words, 1d. Letter 3047 to 3058 words, 1d. Letter 3059 to 3070 words, 1d. Letter 3071 to 3082 words, 1d. Letter 3083 to 3094 words, 1d. Letter 3095 to 3106 words, 1d. Letter 3107 to 3118 words, 1d. Letter 3119 to 3130 words, 1d. Letter 3131 to 3142 words, 1d. Letter 3143 to 3154 words, 1d. Letter 3155 to 3166 words, 1d. Letter 3167 to 3178 words, 1d. Letter 3179 to 3190 words, 1d. Letter 3191 to 3202 words, 1d. Letter 3203 to 3214 words, 1d. Letter 3215 to 3226 words, 1d. Letter 3227 to 3238 words, 1d. Letter 3239 to 3250 words, 1d. Letter 3251 to 3262 words, 1d. Letter 3263 to 3274 words, 1d. Letter 3275 to 3286 words, 1d. Letter 3287 to 3298 words, 1d. Letter 3299 to 3310 words, 1d. Letter 3311 to 3322 words, 1d. Letter 3323 to 3334 words, 1d. Letter 3335 to 3346 words, 1d. Letter 3347 to 3358 words, 1d. Letter 3359 to 3370 words, 1d. Letter 3371 to 3382 words, 1d. Letter 3383 to 3394 words, 1d. Letter 3395 to 3406 words, 1d. Letter 3407 to 3418 words, 1d. Letter 3419 to 3430 words, 1d. Letter 3431 to 3442 words, 1d. Letter 3443 to 3454 words, 1d. Letter 3455 to 3466 words, 1d. Letter 3467 to 3478 words, 1d. Letter 3479 to 3490 words, 1d. Letter 3491 to 3502 words, 1d. Letter 3503 to 3514 words, 1d. Letter 3515 to 3526 words, 1d. Letter 3527 to 3538 words, 1d. Letter 3539 to 3550 words, 1d. Letter 3551 to 3562 words, 1d. Letter 3563 to 3574 words, 1d. Letter 3575 to 3586 words, 1d. Letter 3587 to 3598 words, 1d. Letter 3599 to 3610 words, 1d. Letter 3611 to 3622 words, 1d. Letter 3623 to 3634 words, 1d. Letter 3635 to 3646 words, 1d. Letter 3647 to 3658 words, 1d. Letter 3659 to 3670 words, 1d. Letter 3671 to 3682 words, 1d. Letter 3683 to 3694 words, 1d. Letter 3695 to 3706 words, 1d. Letter 3707 to 3718 words, 1d. Letter 3719 to 3730 words, 1d. Letter 3731 to 3742 words, 1d. Letter 3743 to 3754 words, 1d. Letter 3755 to 3766 words, 1d. Letter 3767 to 3778 words, 1d. Letter 3779 to 3790 words, 1d. Letter 3791 to 3802 words, 1d. Letter 3803 to 3814 words, 1d. Letter 3815 to 3826 words, 1d. Letter 3827 to 3838 words, 1d. Letter 3839 to 3850 words, 1d. Letter 3851 to 3862 words, 1d. Letter 3863 to 3874 words, 1d. Letter 3875 to 3886 words, 1d. Letter 3887 to 3898 words, 1d. Letter 3899 to 3910 words, 1d. Letter 3911 to 3922 words, 1d. Letter 3923 to 3934 words, 1d. Letter 3935 to 3946 words, 1d. Letter 3947 to 3958 words, 1d. Letter 3959 to 3970 words, 1d. Letter 3971 to 3982 words, 1d. Letter 3983 to 3994 words, 1d. Letter 3995 to 4006 words, 1d. Letter 4007 to 4018 words, 1d. Letter 4019 to 4030 words, 1d. Letter 4031 to 4042 words, 1d. Letter 4043 to 4054 words, 1d. Letter 4055 to 4066 words, 1d. Letter 4067 to 4078 words, 1d. Letter 4079 to 4090 words, 1d. Letter 4091 to 4102 words, 1d. Letter 4103 to 4114 words, 1d. Letter 4115 to 4126 words, 1d. Letter 4127 to 4138 words, 1d. Letter 4139 to 4150 words, 1d. Letter 4151 to 4162 words, 1d. Letter 4163 to 4174 words, 1d. Letter 4175 to 4186 words, 1d. Letter 4187 to 4198 words, 1d. Letter 4199 to 4210 words, 1d. Letter 4211 to 4222 words, 1d. Letter 4223 to 4234 words, 1d. Letter 4235 to 4246 words, 1d. Letter 4247 to 4258 words, 1d. Letter 4259 to 4270 words, 1d. Letter 4271 to 4282 words, 1d. Letter 4283 to 4294 words, 1d. Letter 4295 to 4306 words, 1d. Letter 4307 to 4318 words, 1d. Letter 4319 to 4330 words, 1d. Letter 4331 to 4342 words, 1d. Letter 4343 to 4354 words, 1d. Letter 4355 to 4366 words, 1d. Letter 4367 to 4378 words, 1d. Letter 4379 to 4390 words, 1d. Letter 4391 to 4402 words, 1d. Letter 4403 to 4414 words, 1d. Letter 4415 to 4426 words, 1d. Letter 4427 to 4438 words, 1d. Letter 4439 to 4450 words, 1d. Letter 4451 to 4462 words, 1d. Letter 4463 to 4474 words, 1d. Letter 4475 to 4486 words, 1d. Letter 4487 to 4498 words, 1d. Letter 4499 to 4510 words, 1d. Letter 4511 to 4522 words, 1d. Letter 4523 to 4534 words, 1d. Letter 4535 to 4546 words, 1d. Letter 4547 to 4558 words, 1d. Letter 4559 to 4570 words, 1d. Letter 4571 to 4582 words, 1d. Letter 4583 to 4594 words, 1d. Letter 4595 to 4606 words, 1d. Letter 4607 to 4618 words, 1d. Letter 4619 to 4630 words, 1d. Letter 4631 to 4642 words, 1d. Letter 4643 to 4654 words, 1d. Letter 4655 to 4666 words, 1d. Letter 4667 to 4678 words, 1d. Letter 4679 to 4690 words, 1d. Letter 4691 to 4702 words, 1d. Letter 4703 to 4714 words, 1d. Letter 4715 to 4726 words, 1d. Letter 4727 to 4738 words, 1d. Letter 4739 to 4750 words, 1d. Letter 4751 to 4762 words, 1d. Letter 4763 to 4774 words, 1d. Letter 4775 to 4786 words, 1d. Letter 4787 to 4798 words, 1d. Letter 4799 to 4810 words, 1d. Letter 4811 to 4822 words, 1d. Letter 4823 to 4834 words, 1d. Letter 4835 to 4846 words, 1d. Letter 4847 to 4858 words, 1d. Letter 4859 to 4870 words, 1d. Letter 4871 to 4882 words, 1d. Letter 4883 to 4894 words, 1d. Letter 4895 to 4906 words, 1d. Letter 4907 to 4918 words, 1d. Letter 4919 to 4930 words, 1d. Letter 4931 to 4942 words, 1d. Letter 4943 to 4954 words, 1d. Letter 4955 to 4966 words, 1d. Letter 4967 to 4978 words, 1d. Letter 4979 to 4990 words, 1d. Letter 4991 to 5002 words, 1d. Letter 5003 to 5014 words, 1d. Letter 5015 to 5026 words, 1d. Letter 5027 to 5038 words, 1d. Letter 5039 to 5050 words, 1d. Letter 5051 to 5062 words, 1d. Letter 5063 to 5074 words, 1d. Letter 5075 to 5086 words, 1d. Letter 5087 to 5098 words, 1d. Letter 5099 to 5110 words, 1d. Letter 5111 to 5122 words, 1d. Letter 5123 to 5134 words, 1d. Letter 5135 to 5146 words, 1d. Letter 5147 to 5158 words, 1d. Letter 5159 to 5170 words, 1d. Letter 5171 to 5182 words, 1d. Letter 5183 to 5194 words, 1d. Letter 5195 to 5206 words, 1d. Letter 5207 to 5218 words, 1d. Letter 5219 to 5230 words, 1d. Letter 5231 to 5242 words, 1d. Letter 5243 to 5254 words, 1d. Letter 5255 to 5266 words, 1d. Letter 5267 to 5278 words, 1d. Letter 5279 to 5290 words, 1d. Letter 5291 to 5302 words, 1d. Letter 5303 to 5314 words, 1d. Letter 5315 to 5326 words, 1d. Letter 5327 to 5338 words, 1d. Letter 5339 to 5350 words, 1d. Letter 5351 to 5362 words, 1d. Letter 5363 to 5374 words, 1d. Letter 5375 to 5386 words, 1d. Letter 5387 to 5398 words, 1d. Letter 5399 to 5410 words, 1d. Letter 5411 to 5422 words, 1d. Letter 5423 to 5434 words, 1d. Letter 5435 to 5446 words, 1d. Letter 5447 to 5458 words, 1d. Letter 5459 to 5470 words, 1d. Letter 5471 to 5482 words, 1d. Letter 5483 to 5494 words, 1d. Letter 5495 to 5506 words, 1d. Letter 5507 to 5518 words, 1d. Letter 5519 to 5530 words, 1d. Letter 5531 to 5542 words, 1d. Letter 5543 to 5554 words, 1d. Letter 5555 to 5566 words, 1d. Letter 5567 to 5578 words, 1d. Letter 5579 to 5590 words, 1d. Letter 5591 to 5602 words, 1d. Letter 5603 to 5614 words, 1d. Letter 5615 to 5626 words, 1d. Letter 5627 to 5638 words, 1d. Letter 5639 to 5650 words, 1d. Letter 5651 to 5662 words, 1d. Letter 5663 to 5674 words, 1d. Letter 5675 to 5686 words, 1d. Letter 5687 to 5698 words, 1d. Letter 5699 to 5710 words, 1d. Letter 5711 to 5722 words, 1d. Letter 5723 to 5734 words, 1d. Letter 5735 to 5746 words, 1d. Letter 5747 to 5758 words, 1d. Letter 5759 to 5770 words, 1d. Letter 5771 to 5782 words, 1d. Letter 5783 to 5794 words, 1d. Letter 5795 to 5806 words, 1d. Letter 5807 to 5818 words, 1d. Letter 5819 to 5830 words, 1d. Letter 5831 to 5842 words, 1d. Letter 5843 to 5854 words, 1d. Letter 5855 to 5866 words, 1d. Letter 5867 to 5878 words, 1d. Letter 5879 to 5890 words, 1d. Letter 5891 to 5902 words, 1d. Letter 5903 to 5914 words, 1d. Letter 5915 to 5926 words, 1d. Letter 5927 to 5938 words, 1d. Letter 5939 to 5950 words, 1d. Letter 5951 to 5962 words, 1d. Letter 5963 to 5974 words, 1d. Letter 5975 to 5986 words, 1d. Letter 5987 to 5998 words, 1d. Letter 5999 to 6010 words, 1d. Letter 6011 to 6022 words, 1d. Letter 6023 to 6034 words, 1d. Letter 6035 to 6046 words, 1d. Letter 6047 to 6058 words, 1d. Letter 6059 to 6070 words, 1d. Letter 6071 to 6082 words, 1d. Letter 6083 to 6094 words, 1d. Letter 6095 to 6106 words, 1d. Letter 6107 to 6118 words, 1d. Letter 6119 to 6130 words, 1d. Letter 6131 to 6142 words, 1d. Letter 6143 to 6154 words, 1d. Letter 6155 to 6166 words, 1d. Letter 6167 to 6178 words, 1d. Letter 6179 to 6190 words, 1d. Letter 6191 to 6202 words, 1d. Letter 6203 to 6214 words, 1d. Letter 6215 to 6226 words, 1d. Letter 6227 to 6238 words, 1d. Letter 6239 to 6250 words, 1d. Letter 6251 to 6262 words, 1d. Letter 6263 to 6274 words, 1d. Letter 6275 to 6286 words, 1d. Letter 6287 to 6298 words, 1d. Letter 6299 to 6310 words, 1d. Letter 6311 to 6322 words, 1

a year which has brought prosperity to the pastoral tribes.

Activities of the *Dini-ya Msambwa*, which resulted in the tragedy at Kolloa in 1950, have been of a very diminished scale, and the influence of the sect has ceased to be a factor in the lives of the East Suk, whose punishment for permitting themselves to become the dupes of hysterical fanatics was formally terminated in April by a baraza at Ng'nyang, where a message from the Governor stressed the necessity for the immediate notification of any recrudescence of the *Dini-ya Msambwa* or any other subversive body.

In Trans Nzoia the movement still smoulders but confines itself to a few meetings held in secret. If the expulsion of unaccepted foreign elements from this district can be effected in 1952 there would appear to be little danger of a revival of this body.

All available means have been used to limit the effect of the Mau Mau movement upon the more law-abiding members of the Kikuyu community. Much more could be achieved if the majority of European farmers were to awaken to the responsibilities which necessarily devolve upon them as large employers of labour. Fortunately many of the leaders of European farmers are fully alive to the dangers of African dissatisfaction, and have exercised all their efforts to open the eyes of the less progressive of their followers.

Of the recognized societies the Kenya African Union, predominantly Kikuyu in membership and outlook, has functioned in an unobtrusive manner through its branches in Eldoret, Ravine, and Nakuru, but appears to have made little headway even though stimulated by visits from Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, president of the union.

It is refreshing to record that in Nandi, the most progressive of the purely African districts of the province, where the degree of advancement achieved might so easily lead to political agitation, racial harmony persists undisturbed.

Rhodesia's Hydro-Electric Projects Kariba and Kafue Schemes

TO DETERMINE THE BEST SITE for the dam, boring is being continued at the Kariba Gorge, said Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, in a recent speech in which he referred to hydro-electric projects in the two Rhodesias.

The copper industry in the north cannot wait for completion of Kariba, so a scheme on the Kafue is being studied. If we federate that should not delay Kariba, but the Kafue scheme will be too small for Northern and Southern Rhodesia. Both schemes would be required unless an unexpected setback in Rhodesian development should come to pass. There is a possible demand for Kariba power in Nyasaland.

The experimental station on the Sabi River was in operation, and Dr. Converse hoped to present a report in about three years. Some members of the International Monetary Fund visited the Sabi station and were favourably impressed by our desire to provide food on a large scale; they stated that Europeans in the United States farmed in areas far less suitable than the Sabi Valley.

The Prime Minister commented: "It would be highly advantageous to Rhodesia if American capital became interested in us on a large scale."

A call for action by Christians in support of liberal forces in South Africa was made by Canon L. J. Collins, preaching in St. Paul's Cathedral last Sunday. "Racial discrimination was a evil fabric," he said, "a great challenge to the Christian way of life. It was the duty of Christians to oppose every act in the world against the dignity of coloured people, whether committed by Dr. Malan and his associates, by southerners in the United States, or by Britain in any Colony."

Criticism of "Partnership" Broadcasts

"Series of Muddled and Muddling Talks"

THE B.B.C. PROGRAMMES are editorially criticized in this month's *National and English Review*, of which Lord Altrincham is editor. As Sir Edward Grigg he was Governor of Kenya.

A third programme series on partnership in Africa has surprised and annoyed us," he writes. "The opening talk by Lord Hailey was unquestionable, if inspiring. The next was by a West Indian professor and contained some serious misstatements on the British record in Africa. There followed a number of muddled and muddling contributions by people whose qualifications to instruct the 'thinking' British public on Africa we have been unable to discover."

On August 11, one Peter Abrahams delivered a talk in which he described a "pilgrimage" undertaken by him to the Ngong Hills (which overlook the Masai Reserve as well as Nairobi and a large area of white settlement). His companions on this pilgrimage were Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, who has served his apprenticeship in Moscow, and Mr. Koinange, who is another prominent leader of anti-Government and anti-settler agitation in Kenya.

Towards the end of the broadcast Mr. Koinange was described as turning his face towards Mount Kenya and uttering a prayer to the God of Abraham and the God of Isaac, which was in essence nothing but a demand for the complete expropriation of the white man from the Kenya Highlands.

Mr. Abrahams concluded with the following comment: "There was nothing more to say then, there is nothing more to say now, except that I left Kenya feeling there was desperately little time left for God to grant the old chief's prayer."

"The public must judge and the new Governors of the B.B.C. must act."

Indians Barred from Indian-Owned Hotel

THE CHIEF of the Indian community in Kenya, who is now in this country, has written to the *Listener* in regard to the broadcast talk by Mr. Peter Abrahams which was reported in our last issue and mentioned above.

Mr. Abrahams gives an instance of colour bar in an Indian-owned hotel in Nairobi, where one of ex-Chief Koinange's sons and some other Africans were asked to leave by the European mahager.

From the information published last week by ex-Chief Koinange's son in Nairobi soon after this unfortunate incident occurred, I wish to point out that the hotel in question (although Indian-owned) is leased to a European manager and under the terms of the contract the Indian owner has no say in the hotel's management.

It may interest your readers to know that in many Indian-owned hotels in Nairobi Indians are not admitted. This is because these hotels, popularly known as "European hotels," primarily depend for their profits on European patronage, and are therefore forced to exclude non-Europeans because their white customers do not like to associate with coloured races.

African Townships

FIRST STEPS towards building two separate towns solely for Africans will probably be taken this year by the Southern Rhodesian Government. Both are expected eventually to house some 25,000 Natives. One is in the Seki reserve, 16 miles from Salisbury, and the other at Thabazinduna, 19 miles from Bulawayo. Unlike such village settlements as Luvuvu outside Bulawayo, the township schemes are planned to provide security of tenure. Although some of the inhabitants may earn a living from trade with the surrounding reserves, they will be town workers. Plans for the townships include several schools, a hospital, and other services are included. Africans will be allowed to acquire land and obtain outright ownership of it. If these townships will at first be administered by the Government, there may later be an approach to town councils. Apart from the first six houses, all building except public structures will be done by Africans.

£70m. Oil Refinery for Kenya Negotiations with Shell Group

KENYA IS TO HAVE a large oil refinery. With a total estimated cost of £70,000,000, it will be erected on the mainland south of Mombasa Island, and plans for the project are now being discussed between the Kenya Government and representatives of the Shell Group.

A Government spokesman in Nairobi announced last Saturday that over 2,200 acres of land would be taken over for the refinery, which was regarded as "essential to the security and well-being of the country."

The Kenya refinery would thus become a vital factor in the Commonwealth defence system, safeguarding petroleum production in the event of wartime severance of supplies from Middle East oil-fields. Naval forces guarding the Indian Ocean could refuel at Mombasa as well as at Trincomalee, Ceylon, and reports from Nairobi speak of Mombasa's possibilities as an actual major naval base. Substantial savings of hard currency are also envisaged. Construction of the refinery would provide work for hundreds of Europeans and thousands of Africans.

Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.

Sounder Business Outlook

BUSINESS IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA is "inherently sounder" than it was a month ago, said Mr. A. P. Graftley Smith, Financial Adviser to the Government, in a recent address to the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce. "Many of you have looked anxiously into questions of costs, stock, staff, and management," he said, "and if you have had to shorten your skirts for a rough sea... On the banking situation, Mr. Graftley Smith said that figures to the end of March, compared with September, 1951, showed that, despite a seasonal fall in deposits of £2m., loans, advances, and discounts rose from £21m. to £27m., while balances due by the head offices and branches fell from £17m. to £5m. The ratio of the loans and bills figure to deposits is now 125 per cent. Banks could hardly have gone further in making funds available in the Colony."

Farm Labour Problems

"FARMERS IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA are much to blame as are other sections of the community for the Colony's apparent shortage of Native labour," said recently Mr. R. D. Palmer, chairman of the Rhodesian Native Labour Committee. He urged them to agree upon standardized conditions of service for their areas. At the moment there were 40 employers for every registered farm, which should be enough. Unfortunately, there were extremes of employment, represented by the farmer who worked his boys from sunrise to sunset and the one who gave his Natives absurdly low wages, occupying as little as three hours a day. "An eight-hour day was possible, and higher wages would have to be offered, since there had been startling increases in other industries."

The banishment order on Tsheketi Khama, former Regent of the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland, has been revoked. Tsheketi, who has been banished since early 1950, is now free to live in Bamangwato territory as a private citizen. He has been allowed a day's short leave to examine his estate, possibly having promised to take no part in politics. No incidents were reported in the beginning of August, he entered the territory for a month.

Problems of African Education Conference at King's College, Cambridge

PROBLEMS OF AFRICAN EDUCATION are being discussed this week and next at a conference at King's College, Cambridge, which is being attended by about 160 representatives of the Colonial Office, Colonial Service, Christian missions, universities, technical colleges, and individuals interested in Colonial Affairs.

The Secretary of State is expected to attend the opening meeting on Monday evening. It was convened by indisposition of the Secretary of State, Philip Morris is chairman of the conference.

Among those present are the following:

Kenya.—Messrs. M. Jamir, Mr. W. J. D. Wakeley, Mr. N. B. L. ... R. A. Lockhart and W. Scott-Dickson; Father D. ... Messrs. P. Ngutia, Z. Mwangi, and H. A. W. ...

Uganda.—Messrs. M. J. ... R. Cullen, C. R. V. Bell, R. W. Gill, B. J. ... Y. K. Lule, H. L. Hudson, ...

Tanganyika.—Miss M. E. F. ... M. Johnson, Father ... M. Walsh, Messrs. J. P. ... H. W. E. ... R. ... D. Williams, S. H. ... S. Zahoro and Chari Adam ...

Zanzibar.—Messrs. B. A. Babb and S. F. Hahn, and Sheikh Ali Barwani.

Somaland.—Mr. C. Sykes Thompson and Mahamoud Ahmed.

Sudan.—Sir El Khalim Eff. El Khalifa.

Northern Rhodesia.—Miss D. E. Cartwright, the Revs. J. L. Matthews and F. Flynn, and Messrs. J. A. Cottrell, P. S. ... and J. ...

Nyasaland.—The Revs. J. C. ... and J. Guerin, and Messrs. D. S. ... W. Turner, and T. D. ...

Southern Rhodesia.—Miss F. E. Peck.

Among others present with the Central Office are Messrs. W. Adams, W. E. ... Cox, ... K. Bradley, Sir Christopher Cox, ... Fletcher, Miss F. H. ... Mr. & Mrs. ...

... Mrs. ... Greaves, Sir Charles ... Mr. ... Mr. P. J. ... Mr. E. ... John ...

... Rev. J. P. ... Archbishop David ... Miss ... Morris, Miss M. Orde-Brownie, Professor ...

... C. G. Richards, Canon R. W. Stopford, Messrs. ... Ward, J. F. ... C. ... Max Yergan.

... the Colonial Office, ... of the conference.

Importance of Voluntary Effort

Sir Andrew Cohen's Challenge

SIR ANDREW COHEN, GOVERNOR OF UGANDA, when addressing the annual message of the local branch of the St. John Ambulance Association.

St. John is associated with the Crusades, and in this country we are greatly in need of the crusading spirit to deal with some of the problems which seem to us excessively formidable. Secondly, this society works through voluntary effort on behalf of the community.

Voluntary effort is undoubtedly one of the great things in this world which are being made for progress. If Uganda is to move forward, if the gaps in our equipment and deficiencies in our institutions are to be made good, we shall need them not only from the efforts of Government officers or the organized efforts of different communities here, but from the efforts of individuals, if the individuals who make up the community are prepared to make those efforts.

The work of the ... of all races, ... traditionally ... and ... make the harmony ... shaking hands, or having tea with each other. We ... through the ... of individual ... members of these communities and through serving together for the common good of the whole ... St. John's Association is a signal example of this kind of work.

Prime Minister on European Leadership Duty to Help Emergent Africans

EMPHASIS ON THE NEED TO EDUCATE the European children of Southern Rhodesia so that they may maintain and improve their ability was laid by the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, when he spoke recently to Unifair High School.

Leadership will have to be of a very high standard in view of the fact that the indigenous population must also be educated and their capabilities are as yet unknown. Every young officer is taught that his rights as an officer are as nothing compared with his duties and responsibilities. Our children leaving school are very much in that position.

They are the leaders and they have very strong duties and responsibilities, not only to their own people, but to those of other races who are just beginning to struggle upwards on the ladder which leads to civilization.

What the Bantu are likely to be in the future will depend on how the officer class lead and behave. In fact, we should have only ourselves to blame if the bulk of them are not only a friendly people but also a very much improved people.

Training children in citizenship is particularly important in Southern Rhodesia, where the vast bulk of the population is incapable of taking part in the science and art of government. The whole weight of responsibility falls, therefore, on the comparatively few who are educated to the standard which should enable them to vote intelligently.

I believe that the Colony should not depart from the principle that a vote is a right because you were born and have reached a certain age, but it is a right only when you have reached a certain age and are qualified in other respects to obtain the privilege of a vote.

Incidents of vandalism at the Zimbabwe Ruins, one of Southern Rhodesia's best known tourist attractions, and new regulations have been introduced for fines up to £100.

Colonial Aviation Conference

Under Secretary's Forecasts

SEVEN STATES with their lands and airways available Ministers and permanent officials to undertake more frequent visits overseas was forecast by the Earl of Munster, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies at the opening of the second Colonial Civil Aviation Conference in London on Monday.

Mr. A. L. Linnex-Boyd, Minister for Transport and Civil Aviation, stressed the importance of flying boats to the British Empire. Though wedded to a belief in competition and free enterprise, the Government had no wish to undermine the stability and security of the two great corporations which had had tremendous successes in recent years, but he was anxious to see more openings for private operators all over the world.

The conference went into private session.

The East and Central African delegates to the conference are: Commander F. W. D. Colls, Director of Civil Aviation, East Africa, Mr. J. P. R. Hill, Member for Development and Works, and Mr. J. H. Tanner, Chief Aviation Officer, from Tanganyika, Mr. L. W. Burnett Reid, Director of Civil Aviation, Northern Rhodesia, Mr. H. M. Johnston, Director of Civil Aviation, New Zealand, and Lieut.-Colonel M. C. H. Barber, Director of Civil Aviation, and Major G. D. Cox, his deputy, from Southern Rhodesia.

Seven Bamangwato tribesmen have been sentenced to seven years' hard labour on a charge of assault with intent because grievous bodily harm. They were charged with murdering three African labourers during the Serowe disturbances last June.

PRESENTING THE

Big

NEW VAUXHALLS

Entirely New Velox and Wyvern



4 CYL. VELOX

21 litres, 75 m.p.h.
For really high performance
with surprising economy
(75 m.p.h. with economy
driving)

4 CYL. WYVERN

21 litres, same modern
engine as Velox, 14 litres
outstanding economy
(all over 10 m.p.h. with
economy driving)

Longer, wider, sleeker

full 5-seater roominess

Superb riding comfort

the Vauxhall economy

Here, we believe, is the best balanced combination of desirable qualities ever brought together in modern car design. Here is high performance with low revs, real economy with Vauxhall quality, spreading comfort for the end roof for a sixth space for a full load of holiday luggage, good road holding, and the Vauxhall safety.

Sold and serviced throughout East Africa by Motor Mart branches in Mombasa, Nairobi, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Ilmaga.

BRUCE LIMITED

P.O. Box 951 NAIROBI

PERSONALIA

AIR-MARSHAL SIR FRANCIS FOX is visiting Rhodesia.

A son has been born in Nairobi to Mr. and Mrs. JACK SPOFFORD.

MR. R. T. ALLORD has been appointed Chief Secretary in Zanzibar.

DR. A. J. K. BROWN, Uganda, first leprosy specialist has started work in the territory.

MR. S. B. HULL has retired from the Board of Hatfield Associated Interests, Ltd.

MR. and MRS. A. A. LEGATI will leave again for Kenya towards the end of next month.

MR. L. FARRER-BROWN, secretary of the Nutfield Foundation is visiting Rhodesia with his wife.

MR. B. A. CARLISLE of the Sudan Political Service, and MISS E. H. M. BINNIE have announced their engagement.

MR. J. R. MORRIS and MISS JUNE PRIESTLY, both of whom were born in Kampala, were recently married in Worthing.

LADY SIDNEY FARRAR has just arrived in London from Kenya for a short stay. It is only her second visit in 20 years.

ATO TEDLA BAIRU, chairman of the Eritrean Representative Assembly, has been appointed Chief Executive of the new autonomous Government.

MR. PETER M. AMCOTTS, who has been practising in Nairobi as a consulting civil engineer, has taken MR. P. A. CAMPBELL into partnership.

Messrs. P. E. H. PIKE and G. B. SLAHERTY have appointed Acting Attorney-General and Solicitor-General respectively in Uganda.

MR. W. H. DOUGLASS, principal of Buloba College, Uganda, has been appointed by the Church Missionary Society to be their secretary for overseas education.

MR. A. F. KIRBY, Assistant Commissioner for Transport in East Africa, has been appointed Acting Commissioner during the illness of SIR REGINALD ROBINS.

MR. B. L. CALDERWOOD has been elected director of Premier Woodworking (Rhodesia) following the resignation of the vice-chairman, MR. C. G. WHAMOND.

MR. ROBERT MCCOY, general manager of Central African Airways, MR. REGINALD BOURLAS, operations manager, and MR. ROBERT WIELAND, an executive, are visiting London.

DR. J. H. BARTLETT has been elected president of the Mombasa division of the British Medical Association, of which DR. KARVE is vice-president and DR. SETHI honorary secretary and treasurer.

LORD REITH, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, arrived in Kampala on Saturday, where he is a guest at Government House. He will be visiting the corporation's undertakings in East Africa.

MISS B. J. LOCKET, who has spent 36 years in Zanzibar on the nursing staff of the U.M.C.A. for more than a quarter of a century, in charge of the Mwendu Maternity Hospital, is about to retire.

MR. MERVYN F. PHIL, editor of the *Kenya Daily News*, Nakuru, will leave Nairobi at the beginning of next week to spend a week in Northern Rhodesia and about a fortnight in the Union of South Africa.

An air trip from Salisbury to the Victoria Falls was the birthday gift to 90-year-old Mr. WILLIAM HALL from Methodist Church friends in Southern Rhodesia. Both in San Francisco he served in the Colony at the

MR. R. W. R. MILLER has been elected a temporary member of the East Africa Central Assembly by the majority of the members of the Tanganyika Territory Council to serve during the absence of MR. E. H. STEPHAN.

DR. I. V. ACHESON is the new Medical Officer for Health for Ndola township in place of Dr. W. W. GILBERT. DR. HELENA M. STEPHAN has been appointed to the corresponding position in Luakwa township, replacing Dr. W. SHEPHERD.

FRANCIS PATRICK JAMES O'BRIEN, a Roman Catholic priest in Northern Rhodesia, has been found not guilty on a charge of retaining a body of a woman in a murder case. His explanation was that there was a conflict between his legal duties to the community.

THE VEN. WILLIAM D. COLL, Archbishop of Busoga, left Mombasa last week in the RHODESIA CASTLE, England on retirement after 33 years in the service of the Church Missionary Society. He was stationed in Tanganyika for 10 years from 1920, and has since then been in Uganda.

MR. FRED SMITHYON, who has retired at the age of 70 after 14 years' service with the Nyasaland Public Works Department, became proprietor of the George Hotel, Zomba, after World War I, subsequently taking over the Zomba Hotel. He now owns a mineral water factory in Nyasaland.

MR. D. W. CONROY, Legal Draftsman in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Attorney-General in Gibraltar, and will take up the post in November. Aged 39, he was born in Derbyshire and was called to the bar in 1925, entering the Northern Rhodesian Legal Department six years ago.

DR. J. T. WILLIAMSON has placed his private aircraft at the disposal of MR. and MRS. HORE-BEETHA during their visit to Tanganyika. They flew from Entebbe last week to the diamond mines at Mwadui, and intend to visit the Kongwa groundnut area, Dar es Salaam, and the Tanga district before going to Zanzibar and Kenya.

PROFESSOR J. V. PHILLIPS has arrived from the Gold Coast, and will be in this country until about the end of the month. He is recruiting staff and buying equipment for the Department of Agriculture of Achimota College, to which he went from Tanganyika Territory after his resignation, from the general management (agriculture) of the groundnut scheme.

The members of the Advisory Council on Technical Education and Training in Uganda are MR. S. S. TINDALL (chairman), the Directors of Education and Public Works, the Labour Commissioner, MR. H. P. CALDER, MR. E. G. COUPERUS, MR. F. R. DEANS, MR. R. W. DEANS, FATHER J. F. FAUPEL, MR. D. GODDARD, DR. J. B. HUTCHINSON, MR. KAWALYA KAGWA, MR. M. KIVANUKA, MR. L. H. NICKIN, MR. D. O'CONNOR, C. I. SENGENDO, MR. GIAN SINGH, MR. J. M. STANLEY, COLONEL R. SWAINN, and COLONEL L. H. THOMPSON. The secretary is MR. W. E. BELL.

BUNGALOW TO LET

BUNGALOW TO LET, Situated near Brighton. Well furnished, three bedrooms; high ground overlooking coast road; wide views sea and downs. 12 minutes walk or two minutes by car to telephone exchange. Rent £100 per annum, six months deposit. Apply to THE BUNGALOWS AND BUNGALOWS, Brighton.

FOR SALE

Excellent 1000 sq. ft. built in 1935. Situated in a quiet residential area. Call David, c/o Floods Bank, Lidzka, 100, Hong Kong.

Kenya Half-Measures

By RHODESIA

Kenya has a great and correct sense of justice. The white settlers who have been as screens. They will avoid identification, may continue to

Even if we have correctly assessed the position of the Government, the white settler leaders, it would be a mistake to regard the half-measures as a sign of native trouble-makers.

It seems to become a scaremonger, and to look out contempt for those few writers who are in the Colony who will lend themselves to exaggeration when the need is for everyone to be calm. But it would be a poor service to Kenya to pretend that there is little cause for alarm. On the contrary, there is abundant justification for it, and it is to be hoped that the police and the special police (who have done splendidly in extremely difficult circumstances) will now receive the fullest support of the Government.

It has been declared that it "cannot and will not" maintain a system of law and order for law-abiding citizens, and means at its disposal to enforce the law, so that all responsible citizens may go about their business without fear. The Government of Kenya should give a strong lead. It is suggested, the root of the trouble has been determined. African extremists have come and will give the British can be frightened out of Africa by agitation.

Yours faithfully,

KENYA COLONIAL BUREAU

London, S.W.

Fabians and Mr. Coldrick, M.P.

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR—In your issue of August 21 (page 1564) you stated: "Mr. Coldrick went to Africa as a Fabian, with the misconceptions about Africa which are general among the members of that society. . . . But discovering from the evidence that he had been wrong, he freely acknowledged his earlier misunderstanding and faithfully discharged his task of reporting the facts as he found them."

I do not wish to comment on Mr. Coldrick's opinions on Central Africa federation. The Fabian Society has always maintained that the views expressed in its publications are those of the individual authors and not of the society as a whole. It is therefore quite in order for any member of the society to express any views, wishes, and many different views are commonly expressed.

But your paragraph implies that Mr. Coldrick, as a member of the society, was not correct until he went to Africa. Perhaps this is all that is meant out that although Mr. Coldrick has for long been a valued member of the Fabian Society, we do not regard the publications of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, as being not a member of it. Mr. I add that we have never heard of any attack made by Mr. Coldrick on the

Fabian Society or on the Colonial Bureau, nor have we ever attacked him.

Yours faithfully,
MARRIOTT NICHOLSON,
Secretary.

FABIAN COLONIAL BUREAU.

(The article in the issue of August 21 on which the above letter is based was quoted in the *Tribune* pamphlet issued by the Fabian Society in London to Africa. It read: "Mr. Coldrick, M.P., went to Africa as a Fabian, with the misconceptions about Africa which are general among the members of that society. . . . But discovering from the evidence that he had been wrong, he freely acknowledged his earlier misunderstanding and faithfully discharged his task of reporting the facts as he found them."

There is no hint of a readiness to believe that Mr. Coldrick and Mrs. Evans were convinced by what they saw and honest enough to accept and proclaim the new-found truth. Yet that is precisely what happened. Mr. Coldrick went to Africa as a Fabian, with the misconceptions about Africa which are general among the members of that society. On the testimony of his own colleagues in the Parliamentary party and of people whom he met in Africa, it is known that he probed searching for facts and declined to take anything on hearsay. But discovering from the evidence that he had been wrong, he freely acknowledged his earlier misunderstanding and faithfully discharged his task of reporting the facts as he found them.

The result has been the result, but Mr. Evans and he have the satisfaction of knowing that scores of their fellow members on the Labour benches in the House of Commons now share their view of the urgent need for federation and their conviction of the inestimable services which white settlers and their enterprise have brought to the Africans of Central and East Africa.

We prefer to quote the full passage, not merely the unsatisfactory abbreviation in the above letter, and we see no reason to amend a word in what we wrote a fortnight ago. Ed. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Nutritional Needs

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S FOOD NEEDS can be met almost entirely from local production, provided those needs are translated into essential products selected with regard to traditional racial food habits. Affirming this in their latest annual report, the Southern Rhodesian Nutrition Council point out that present ratios of locally produced foods bear little relation to the requirements of the majority. This, which is one-third of the Native population, requires a diet of groundnuts, produced locally, and a small amount of margarine, soap, and kerosene. The shortage is aggravated by the ancient methods of conversion into butter. The report says the trends show the need for conversion of Native diet to be a superficial, characteristic depending among circumstances, than innate desire. The Council say that the Colony could produce a diet of maize, *torrillo* (the unleavened bread made from a more nutritious than whole meal) and *soya* (the local *soya* bean cake of the East Indies).

GELLATLY, HANCOCK & CO. Ltd.

Shipping Agents for the following ports:
 Khartoum, Port Sudan, Addis Ababa, Djibouti, Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Ceylon, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Medan, Batavia, Surabaya, Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Vladivostok, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Medan, Batavia, Surabaya, Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Vladivostok, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga.

Agents in Saudi Arabia
GELLATLY, HANCOCK & CO. Ltd.
 JEDDAH

Agents in the United Kingdom
GELLATLY, HANCOCK & CO. Ltd.
 LONDON, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, GLASGOW

President of the British Association To Advise on Central African Higher Education

THIS YEAR'S MEETING of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which ended in Belfast yesterday, has been held under the presidency of Professor A. V. Hill, who has accepted the invitation of the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland to be a member of the small but highly influential commission which is to visit Central Africa two months hence to advise on measures for the improvement of facilities for the higher education of Africans, including the establishment of a university college.

In his presidential address Professor Hill does with the moral obligations of science, which, he said, recognized no barriers of race, class, religion, or honest opinion. It was a perilous illusion to believe that man's estate could be improved by scientific methods alone, without a moral basis to society. To abandon faith in the sanctity of the individual and of moral law would be to head straight for disaster.

Professor A. V. Hill on Moral Responsibility

Professor Hill continued (in part):—

All the impulses of decent humanity, all the dictates of all the traditions of medicine insist that suffering prevented, all the diseases cured, preventable disease prevented, and all the parts of the world advances in public health, and the avoidance of epidemics, the avoidance of epidemics, and a prolongation of the span of life, and a consequent increase of population. For many years, to avert a shortage of natural resources, especially of food, to be able to produce and distribution and disturbance. There is more the danger that the urgency will result in an abuse of natural resources leading to a great and irretrievable loss.

By vast improvements in communications applied science had been one of the chief agents in the ferment of social, political and economic thought. Could one urge after the event that it was a mistake and that the majority

of mankind could better have remained isolated and ignorant?

Were those in scientific research to say that some subjects might be investigated, but others not for fear of the consequences? Who then was to decide? And was it practical to insist that all scientific knowledge should be disclosed without secrecy or reservation of any kind, military or industrial?

I have led you to the ethical dilemma which perplexes many of us by taking an example which few would question either the motives of the scientist or the original discoveries or the humanity of the scientist. It is indeed a dilemma which we could wish that the fruit of the tree of knowledge had been left unopened.

If ethical principles denied our right to do evil in order that good might come, were we justified in doing good when the foreseeable consequence was evil?

Was there any special ethical dilemma which set aside men distinct from other peoples had to meet? I think not. Professor Hill's conclusion, "unless I be to convince of my own humbleness, we are just like others in having moral issues to face."

It is true that integrity of thought is the absolute condition of our work, and that judgments of value must never be allowed to deflect our judgments of fact. It is true that scientific research has opened up the possibility of unprecedented good or unlimited harm for mankind, but the use that is made of it depends in the end on the moral judgments of the whole community of men. It is totally impossible now to reverse the process of discovery; it will certainly go on. To help to guide its use aright is not a scientific dilemma, but the honourable and compelling duty of a good citizen.

Sir Edward Appleton, F.R.S., who has been elected president of the British Association for next year, has been chairman since 1948 of the Committee on Overseas Scientific Relations, is a member of the Colonial Research Committee and principal of Edinburgh University.

Gwanda Town Management Board, Southern Rhodesia, recently resigned *en bloc*, alleging that European residents had no legal or other protection against harassment and discrimination by Indians. Earlier this year the board had decided to grant a general dealer's licence to an Indian applicant.

COMMER



pick-ups

4-CYLINDER MEDIUM DUTY
 * MAXIMUM GROSS WEIGHT RATING
 5,400 lb - 2450 kg.

COMMER



Distributors for Kenya:

DEVONSHIRE MOTOR

GLOUCESTER HOUSE, VICTORIA STREET
 P.O. BOX 3020, NAIROBI, PHONE 3349

PRODUCT OF THE ROOTES GROUP

£10,000 Wanted for School Chapel Appeal for Duke of York School, Nairobi

BRINGING THE MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS OF the Duke of York School, Nairobi, has to rest upon whom to call for the £10,000 needed to build a school chapel for the 100 pupils of the 40 schools in the district. It cannot be expected and had the sum of an appeal committee has therefore been constituted, with Sir Arnigel Wade as chairman.

An interesting brochure issued by the committee states:

It is the high purpose of the Duke of York School to educate the youth of East Africa to grow into God-fearing Christian citizens, enabled to be of real service to God, the Crown, and their country. Never again was the proper presentation of the Christian faith and the Christian code of ethics more vitally essential to the well-being of the world than in this age, when so many things material are held of so great account and things spiritual of so little. No one was more aware of this than His Late Majesty King George VI, whose life was an inspiration to those who believed in Christian service and devotion to duty.

In lasting witness to his profound religious convictions, His Majesty presented for use in the school chapel a very beautiful Bible, signed by himself, on the day on which the school was opened. But at present the school has no chapel.

It is therefore thought that the time has come to inaugurate a fund for the provision of a building in which divine services may be held with fitting dignity, grace and beauty, and which will take the chief place in the religious life of the school.

When a sufficient sum has been collected to meet the cost, Her Majesty the Queen may consent to the chapel being dedicated to the illustrious memory of her father, in which case the chapel will be known as the King George VI Memorial Chapel.

Memorial Chapel. We must ask for a list of names of the donors. The building of the chapel is a matter of great importance and the list of donors should be of a high standard. It is a school of the highest type and the chapel should be of a high standard. The list of donors should be of a high standard. It is a school of the highest type and the chapel should be of a high standard. The list of donors should be of a high standard.

The list of donors should be of a high standard. It is a school of the highest type and the chapel should be of a high standard. The list of donors should be of a high standard.

The list of donors should be of a high standard. It is a school of the highest type and the chapel should be of a high standard. The list of donors should be of a high standard.

The list of donors should be of a high standard. It is a school of the highest type and the chapel should be of a high standard. The list of donors should be of a high standard.

The list of donors should be of a high standard. It is a school of the highest type and the chapel should be of a high standard. The list of donors should be of a high standard.

The list of donors should be of a high standard. It is a school of the highest type and the chapel should be of a high standard. The list of donors should be of a high standard.

The list of donors should be of a high standard. It is a school of the highest type and the chapel should be of a high standard. The list of donors should be of a high standard.

The list of donors should be of a high standard. It is a school of the highest type and the chapel should be of a high standard. The list of donors should be of a high standard.

The list of donors should be of a high standard. It is a school of the highest type and the chapel should be of a high standard. The list of donors should be of a high standard.

The list of donors should be of a high standard. It is a school of the highest type and the chapel should be of a high standard. The list of donors should be of a high standard.

The list of donors should be of a high standard. It is a school of the highest type and the chapel should be of a high standard. The list of donors should be of a high standard.

The list of donors should be of a high standard. It is a school of the highest type and the chapel should be of a high standard. The list of donors should be of a high standard.

MEIKLES

Associated Hotels, Southern Rhodesia

Offer you unrivalled service with reasonable charges

- BELINGWE-BELINGWE HOTEL
- GWELO-MIDLANDS HOTEL
- HARTLEY-HARTLEY HOTEL
- SALISBURY-MEIKLES HOTEL
- SELUKWE GRAND HOTEL
- UMTALI CLUB HOTEL
- UMTALI-ROYAL HOTEL
- VICTORIA-HOTEL VICTORIA

Renowned for comfort and good service

RECOMMENDED BY THE ROYAL AUTO MOBILE CLUB OF SOUTH AFRICA, AUTO MOBILE ASSOCIATION OF RHODESIA

Accommodation can be arranged at any of the above by application to the office of an associate hotel.

CONTROLLED BY

The Thomas Meikle Trust and Investment Co., Ltd.

SALES AND SERVICE

are available to you throughout

TANGANYIKA & ZANZIBAR



Please address enquiries to

RIDDOCH MOTORS

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

BRANCHES IN ALL MAIN CENTRES

University College of Rhodesia Candid Comments in Annual Report

OF THE 230 GORON'S COLLEGE candidates formally examined last year only 19 failed outright according to the annual report of the University College of Rhodesia, but not all the others are as satisfactory as that fact might suggest.

It is interesting, though, that the report continues that in the first year of the special relationship with London only 13 Members of the college were qualified to sit the B.A. and B.Sc. general examinations, and it is encouraging to recall that of the 193 candidates who took the preliminary examination in English only 32 (26 in English and seven in Arts) passed with credit and so gained the right to sit the honours examinations.

Uneven Emphasis on Quality

The plain truth is that, despite the general reputation of the place in secondary education in these regions all too few candidates are coming from the schools with the high standards necessary to do good work, and this is largely the outcome of undue emphasis on quantity rather than quality in the current educational policy.

The present haphazard and indiscriminate which has marked the secondary schools in recent years also has a good deal to do with the problem, but even when this is allowed for there can be no substantial improvement until the students of secondary schools are freed from the over-long day of students who have no hope of reaching school certificate standard and prevent their teachers from dealing adequately with those who have.

Disconcerting Implications

The outcome of the 1951 Cambridge school certificate examination—174 passes out of some 550 candidates—is disappointing, and its implications for the future are most disconcerting.

Among good individual performances were four by students in the second division of the B.A. general examination, two received recommendations for diplomas in arts, with merit in English and history respectively, two received second-class honours in the B.Sc. general examination, and two passed the diploma examination in law with distinction.

Turning to student affairs the report comments: "The tendency of students to dabble in politics in the Middle East manner has been an alarming threat to the effective development of university education in this country, which we in the college have consistently sought to contain."

"To this end we have followed two broad lines of policy. On the one hand we have recognized the Students' Union as an appropriate channel for the ventilation of internal complaints and grievances, which, if allowed to accumulate underground, would quickly be explored for political purposes."

"On the other hand it has been our steadfast aim, while allowing free discussion in the union and its societies,

to prevent the disruption of college life by strikes and demonstrations which, once tolerated, would almost certainly become habitual."

The accounts show expenditure of £2247.833. Fees payable by students appear at £33258. The excess of expenditure over income charged to the Sudan Government grant of aid was £1162.169 after allowing for endowments and other receipts.

Two Brochures for Tourists

TWO USEFUL BOOKS have been published by the East African Tourist Trade Association. The first contains a complete list of hotels, rest houses and dining rooms throughout the three territories, with details of charges and amenities provided. This is perhaps the most valuable item in a page advertisement campaign to reveal where it is situated. This publication will be invaluable to tourists who prefer to travel independently rather than with prearranged programmes. The other brochure, entitled "Kenya: Your Questions Answered," contains comprehensive information about the Colony in concise form. Both publications are obtainable either from the Association in Nairobi or from the East African Office in London.

Reunion Luncheon

MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF ATHLONE will preside at a reunion luncheon to commemorate the 62nd anniversary of the occupation of Mashonaland to be held at the Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2, on Tuesday, November 4, at 1 p.m. The committee has decided that in future "ages, relations, and dependants of all officers and other ranks of the 1812 pioneer column, the 1893 Pioneer Column, and all campaigns in Matabeleland, whether by anyone else who was or is in any way connected with them, shall be eligible to attend." Applications for tickets should be made to Major T. J. May, Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, London, W.C.2.

India and the Sudan

MR. K. M. PANIKKAR, formerly Indian Ambassador to Peking, and recently appointed Ambassador to Egypt, has been accredited to "Fuad Ahmed II, King of Egypt and the Sudan" at the request of the Egyptian Government. The Government of India has, however, stated that it has consistently held the view that "the future of the Sudan should be decided in accordance with the wishes of the Sudanese people, and that their relations with Egypt should be determined by agreement between the countries concerned," and that this opinion had been communicated to the Egyptian Government.



P.O. Box 681
NAIROBI
P.O. Box 880
MOMBASA

J. G. ARONSON, LTD.

EAST AFRICAN COFFEE AND PRODUCE

SHIPPERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE

KENYA COLONY

Medical Research in East Africa
Polio Extremely Common Among Africans

A CONSIDERABLE proportion of the population of East Africa suffers from a variety of diseases of relatively low standards of health, and this has a markedly adverse effect on agriculture and industry, and interferes with general welfare and progress, says the digest for 1951 of the activities of the Medical Research Organizations of the East Africa High Commission.

Among the diseases studied, poliomyelitis has probably caused the most common anxiety of recent years. Of this the report states:

"While a good deal is now known of the conditions of its transmission very little is known of the conditions under which epidemics occur. In particular, it has long been a puzzle why fewer Africans, as compared with Europeans, develop symptoms or become paralysed."

Evidence is now accumulating that in many African communities there is a very high rate of immunity, and it has been proved in South Africa that a considerable proportion of infants become infected with the virus during their first year, although none showed symptoms of the disease. But most African communities to-day have more or less contact with Europeans or Asians, and it is therefore all the more important to ascertain the state of small isolated communities.

The South African findings suggest that, far from being rare in the African, poliomyelitis infection is extremely common. The reason why so few persons develop any symptoms or become paralysed is as yet unknown."

Results of Leprosy Survey

On success in the treatment of leprosy the report comments:

"Expansion of therapy of the new drug has reached a point where some 6,000 patients are under sulphone therapy, and the arrest of the disease varies between 50% and 80% case rate. These drugs have been taken with the minimum of toxic reactions, which are undoubtedly much less frequent in East Africa compared with other lands.

"In all places where the sulphones have been used in East Africa, a very perceptible change in the atmosphere takes place. A spirit of co-operation and helpfulness is shown by the patients, and there is a steady flow of new patients coming voluntarily for admission and treatment."

The 1947-51 leprosy survey, involving the examination of 12,234 persons in East and Central Africa, showed the incidence of the disease per 1,000 examinees to be 18.1 in Tanganyika, 17.8 in Uganda, 14 in Nyasaland, 12.6 in Northern Rhodesia, 10.2 in Kenya, 5.5 in Pamba, and 3.9 in Zanzibar.

Course in Tropical Rural Welfare

A COURSE IN TROPICAL RURAL WELFARE, arranged by the Young Women's Christian Association in conjunction with the Colonial Office, the Colonial Department of the London University Institute of Education, missionary societies, and the National Federation of Women's Institutes, will open at the Y.W.C.A. College at Selly Oak, Birmingham, on January 15. Concentrating on the principles and practice of community education adapted to tropical needs, it will include classes on the use of the campaign project method, visual aids, drama and literature. The fee for the course, which will last for 11 weeks, will be £26 and for board residence in the college £44.

National Income Doubled

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S national income has more than doubled since the war, increasing from £47.5m. in 1946 to an estimated £99.2m. last year. From a total personal income of £90.2m. the population last year spent £80m. on current needs of goods and services, paid £6.5m. to the Government in direct taxes, fines, and gifts, sent or took £3.1m. out of the country, and saved £7.9m.

The Band of the 6th Battalion The King's African Rifles has returned to Durban from Mozambique.

Southern Rhodesia's New P.M.G.

MR. S. R. TAIT, of Bulawayo, who has been appointed Postmaster-General in Southern Rhodesia, succeeding the late Mr. Cypwell, has combined a postal career of over 40 years with distinguished military service in two wars. Joining the G.P.O. in the United Kingdom in 1912, he served in the 1914-18 war in the Royal Engineers (Signals), and in 1921 went to Rhodesia as a postal assistant. In the 1st war he went with the Rhodesia Regiment to the Middle East; they supported the 7th Armoured Division in General Wavell's first push in 1940. Mr. Tait was then promoted acting major and given command of two divisional squadrons. In 1941 he was transferred to C.H.Q. Signals, Cairo, was for nine months head of the Middle East Signals School, Maadim, and then became second-in-command of the 10th Armoured Division Signals. In 1944 he was posted to Nairobi in command of the southern lines of communications signals headquarters, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Connecting East Africa and Canada

THE MOTORSHIP THORSGAARD, a 16-knot liner of 7,850 deadweight tons, built in Bergen, Norway, has just entered the service of the Christensen Canadian South African Line, which maintains a regular monthly service between Canada and East Africa, leaving Mombasa and other East African ports about the middle of each month. The line was established in 1948 with a fleet of three freight and passenger motor ships, which make the trip between Montreal and the Cape in 21 days. The ships hitherto engaged in the service have been the THORSHALE, THORSTRAND, and THORSISLE, each of which has accommodation for 12 passengers.

Mr. Tait's wife, Mrs. Tait, is in Northern Rhodesia in the company of her husband, and will return to the end of this year.

Specialists for Design & Construction of Small Ships

ALDOUS Successors Ltd.

THE SHIPYARD, BRIDGE ESSEX, ENGLAND

Tel.: Brightonsea 63 Grams: Slipway Brightonsea



TRACTION EQUIPMENT
— always ready for service

On the Bombay, Madras and Central India Railway suburban traffic is heavy and the heat sometimes extreme, but the BTH-equipped electric trains maintain their frequent and punctual service without a hitch.

Whether for multiple-unit trains or for locomotives (electric or diesel-electric), BTH electric equipment provides the finest guarantee of instant readiness for service under all conditions.

THE
BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON
COMPANY LIMITED RUGBY ENGLAND

Member of the AEE group of companies

Representatives

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Messrs. BAUMANN & CO. LTD.

KENYA COLONY, Nairobi, P.O. Box 538. Mombasa, P.O. Box 122. TANZANIA, Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 100. UGANDA, Kampala, P.O. Box 538. ZANZIBAR, Mombasi, P.O. Box 538.

RHODESIA : JOHNSON & REICHERT LTD.

Bulawayo, P.O. Box 224. Gwelo, P.O. Box 406. Salisbury, P.O. Box 588. FORT BEAR, P.O. Box 116. VICTORIA, P.O. Box 100.

And others throughout the world.

Africans and Trade Unionism Apathy in Tanganyika

THAT GOVERNMENT WAGE RATES in unskilled African workers kept ahead, if not ahead, of the rise in living costs, revealed in the annual report of the Tanganyika Labour Department for 1951. Taking the 1939 levels as 100, the retail price index in Dar es Salaam was 351 in 1951, whereas the wage rates in the same period rose to 150.

Increasing employment of paid labour by African peasant cultivators is retarded owing to the high prices ruling for produce.

The labour census taken in July of last year disclosed that there were 455,398 Africans of both sexes in paid employment, representing a considerable increase over the number of about 28,000 estimated in the previous December. There was a reduction of 50,000 adult male Africans in regular work compared with 1949, offset by a large increase in the number of casual labourers.

Europeans in employment decreased by 1,200 to a total of 5,940, while other non-Africans remained at about the same level at 16,752. The pattern of employment by industries did not vary greatly.

The infiltration of a considerable number of Kenyans, the report continues, with their families from Kenya provided an addition to the local labour supply. More than 600 were known to be in the Northern Province at the end of the year, and it is likely that the numbers will increase. For both political and sociological reasons this infiltration requires careful watching.

Still Only A 25-Hour Week

Unemployment, in the accepted sense of the term, did not exist in the Territory, but semi-skilled persons, such as poorly educated clerks and indifferent motor drivers, preferred to sit around for something to turn up rather than doff their coats and indulge in manual work, in which they were probably more fitted, and in which their demand exceeds the supply.

The best usage of labour is of advantage to the worker, and the comments, "the obligation to perform a fair day's work for a fair day's pay will remain untaught." No change is expected in the hours of work for Africans. In agriculture the tasks remain as small as before, and the weekly employment still averages no more than about 25 hours.

At the end of the year there was only one trade union in the Territory, the Dar es Salaam Asian Commercial Employees' Association. The registration certificate of the Lake Province African Tailors' Union, which at the beginning of the year was the only African union in existence, was cancelled mainly because its executive persistently failed to keep proper accounts, and consequently there was no means of safeguarding funds contributed by the rank and file of members.

Lack of Administrative Ability

In the evolution of a system of industrial relations based on joint consultation between employer and employee it has become apparent that little more can be done unless reliance is placed on the initiative of the trade unions for the representation of workers. The majority of workers, however, consider themselves members of a wage-slave class and show little interest in trade unionism, a fact which indicates that any trade union, which as long as it exists inevitably collapses because of lack of administrative ability and integrity.

The experience of the post-war years shows that the evolution of a responsible trade union movement must inevitably be a slow process, and that the structure of industrial relations based on the principle of joint consultation will require to be built up in well defined stages. The policy is directed to the encouragement of the formation in individual concerns of a simple form of joint consultative machinery with a view to making good the gap in the present industrial relations system created by the absence of representative and viable trade unions.

It is estimated that the number of independent workers

absent from the Territory at any one time in employment in Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and South Africa, exceeds 40,000 and may well reach 15,000. During the year 5,821 men are known to have crossed the boundary and 5,062 to have returned. Dependents were 1,725 and 850 respectively.

Some 2,000 men from the Territory who had crossed the border independently were returned by the Whitehead and Native Labour Association for employment in South African mines, and 2,943 were repatriated to the previous year's level, or respectively 5,669 and 3,001.

There were 4,671 African workers from other territories employed in Tanganyika. One contributory factor was a large increase in the Masai tribesmen from Portuguese East Africa, who crossed the border in search of work, the total number in employment being 1,021.

Special mention should be made of the fact that probably the most sociological factor connected with the employment of labour concerns the number of men drifting to urban areas in search of the attractions of town life and any form of casual employment, which will enable them to maintain themselves. Problems inherent in urban areas to-day are the regular employment of African unskilled labourers and the evolution of a social order in which some form of moral discipline will be imposed on demoralized urban Africans.

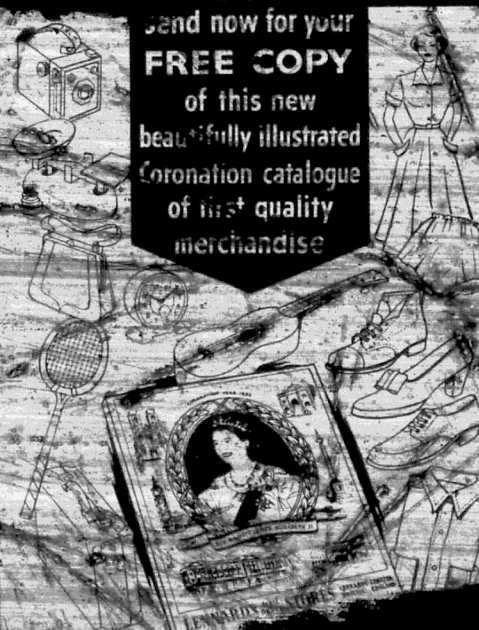
B.O.A.C. Profits

SIR MILES THOMAS, Chairman of B.O.A.C. and directors of civil aviation from all parts of the world in London last week that the corporation's gross profit for the past year would be more than £1m. and after providing for dividends on publicly held stocks, the surplus would be more than £500,000. Talks have taken place under Sir Miles's chairmanship between B.O.A.C., South African Airways, and Central African Airways with a view to introducing improved and cheaper air services on the African routes.

An emergency session of the Kenya Legislative Council will be called shortly to discuss new measures for law and order.

and SHOPKEEPERS!

Send now for your
FREE COPY
of this new
beautifully illustrated
Coronation catalogue
of first quality
merchandise



LENNARDS LIMITED
STOL ENGLAND

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A direct air-mail service between South Africa and Australia was inaugurated by Quantas Airways last Saturday.

A new dam to hold 137m. gallons of water is to be built at Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia, at an estimated cost of £14,000.

Booking charges on Rhodesia Railways have been increased by 1s. to 3s. 6d., with a further 1s. added if tickets are bought on the trains.

Losses of public money by Native treasuries in Northern Rhodesia last year totalled £68, compared with £206 in 1950, £522 in 1949, and £107 in 1948.

The first booklet issued by the Central Careers Committee in Northern Rhodesia is "Junior Posts in the Civil Service" (6d., Government Printer, Lusaka).

Indian Journal Banned

An Indian monthly magazine, *Pitundia*, which was banned in Tanganyika and Zanzibar, after protests had been made by Muslims, has now been banned in Kenya.

Despite rising costs and falling revenue, a Bill to provide free medical treatment for all children under 14 is to be introduced to the Legislature of the Seychelles.

Over 10,000 photographs were taken at the Victoria Falls during the main tourist season, according to Livingstone chemists and photographic equipment suppliers.

An African child was fatally gored recently following a stampede of cattle near Mefsetter, Southern Rhodesia, caused by children who tied a small monkey to a cow's tail.

A Reserve Flight of the Northern Rhodesia Police Reserve has been formed, 14 of its 24 members holding pilots' licences. A mounted section is to be established in the Lusaka district.

Road safety organizations in Southern Rhodesia are to post signs and operate on a national basis. A highway code printed in English, Afrikaans, and Portuguese is planned.

A donation of £10,000 has been made by the R.C.D. Cross by the Southern Rhodesia State Lottery trustees towards a scheme for establishing polio treatment centres throughout the Colony.

The Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, examining Belgian administration of the Congo and Urundi, has acknowledged "the great advancement of this territory under the trusteeship."

African schoolchildren in Northern Rhodesia total 147,000, compared with 25,000 25 years ago. The comparative figures for total expenditure on Native education are £576,278 and £7,000.

The South African Government has decided to take part in the Central African Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Bulawayo next year. Private undertakings in the Union will also be represented.

Uganda Cycling Race

The first road race arranged by the newly formed Uganda Cyclists' Association was one of 32 miles from Kampala to Kisubi and back. The winner covered the course in one hour and 25 minutes. There were four other winners.

The Rhodes Memorial Museum in Bishopstoke, Storrard is to be reconstructed for the centenary Rhodes centenary celebrations, at a cost of about £10,000. To help the Rhodesian Government an appeal to the Rhodesian Government is expected to be launched.

Statistics and analyses of information furnished to the Secretary General of the United Nations by non-self-governing territories during 1951 have been published by the United Nations Organization in New York at \$2.50.

It is proposed to raise the Kalae railway bridge in Northern Rhodesia by a further two feet as a precaution against damage by floods. The operation can be completed in six months without interrupting traffic.

Membership of the Nakuru Municipal Board in Kenya has been increased by the addition of one more elected Asian and one nominated African. Apart from official members, the European majority on the council is one.

When recruiting for the Seychelles Pioneers was recently opened, 500 applicants were interviewed for 150 vacancies. The aim was to bring to full strength two of the four companies now in Middle East Command, where 1,400 Seychellois are on service.

Legislation has been introduced in the Seychelles to make it obligatory on persons infected with venereal disease to attend for medical treatment until they are no longer a danger to themselves or the community. All legal proceedings under this measure are to be held in camera.

"The traditional 'fourth-form schoolboy'" is the description applied to the average African labourer by the Southern Rhodesian Chief Native Commissioner in his 1951 annual report. "He will not work unless he is being continuously watched, and even then he will do as little as possible."

Many of the 16 African health demonstrators in Southern Rhodesia have done good work, says the Medical Director in his report for 1951, but left to their own devices and initiative, some either do as little as possible or use their official position unduly to exploit their fellow men.

S.R.A.F. Short Service Pilots

The passing-out parade of the first short service pilots of the Southern Rhodesia Air Force was held at the Salisbury airport. The Governor, who presented the wings, recalled that in 1946 the S.R.A.F. had only one aircraft; to-day it has 70, including many of the latest types.

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, which opened in Ottawa on Monday, is being attended by representatives of more than 50 branches of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. The following delegates from East and Central African territories are present: *Southern Rhodesia*, Mr. Donald MacIntyre, M.P.; *Northern Rhodesia*, Mr. Roy Welensky, M.C.; *Kenya*, Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources; Lord Llewellyn leads the British delegation, which includes Mr. W. Glenvil Hall, M.P., a former Labour Financial Secretary, who visited the Rhodesias with one of the Association's delegations in 1944. Major J. G. Lockhart, secretary of the United Kingdom branch of the Association, has accompanied them.

Mabira Company, Limited

The Mabira Co., Ltd., after providing £3,707 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £16,938 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £16,758 in the previous year. To this year's total must be added £700 for provisions for taxation no longer required. A sum of £1,000 is transferred to assets replacement reserve, £315 is provided for repayment of funding income stock, and a dividend of 3% less tax, requires £1,204, leaving £41,198 to be carried forward, against £26,136 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is 100,000 shares of 5s. each, profit and loss reserve £112,500, and a reserve for future taxation £112,500. Investments in subsidiaries are £1,125,000 and current assets are £7,721, including £2,400,000.

The coffee crop at 2,993 cwt. showed a reduction of 100 cwt. compared with last year. No new coffee areas were planted. Tea sales realized £5,144, against £1,388 in the previous year. The rubber output was 92,075 (97,317) lb.

The directors are Messrs. George A. Todd (who is also secretary), L. J. Jaiyis and E. A. Palmer, and the 44th annual general meeting will be held in London on September 30.



FACTS OF ENTERPRISE

Number XXXI



Middle East

WOOL WASHING AT LATAKIA, SYRIA



Wool being baled for shipment

Operating from Syria, branches of the more picturesque activities of The United Africa Company in the Middle East. It imports cotton textiles, converts raw wool into yarn, exports tobacco and nuts, manufactures cooking oil. It trades extensively in Iraq and operates the most modern day oil refining station in the territory. It acts as shipping agent in and around the Persian Gulf.

Operating from the Bosphorus to the Gulf of Oman, sometimes as agent of trader, sometimes as manufacturer, the Company or its local subsidiary deals in a range of produce, merchandise and capital goods which, for their diversity, would confound the imagination of the author of the Arabian Nights.

THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LIMITED

UNILEVER 445-1, BROOKLYN PLACE, LONDON, ENGLAND

* TIMBER * PLANTATIONS *
 * MERCHANDISE * * PRODUCE *
 RIVER TRANSPORT

Africans and Trade Unionism Apathy in Tanganyika

THAT GOVERNMENT WAGE RATES for unskilled African workers kept abreast, if not ahead, of the rise in living costs is revealed in the annual report of the Tanganyika Labour Department for 1951. Taking the 1939 level as 100, the retail price index in Dar es Salaam was 351 in 1951, whereas the wage rates for the same period rose to 400.

Increasing employment of paid labour by African peasant cultivators is feared owing to the high prices ruling for produce.

The labour census taken in July of last year disclosed that there were 455,398 Africans of both sexes in paid employment, representing a considerable increase over the number of about 38,000 estimated in the previous December. There was a reduction of 50,000 adult male Africans in regular work compared with 1949, offset by a large increase in the number of casual labourers.

Europeans in employment decreased by 1,200 to a total of 5,900, while other non-Africans remained at about the same level at 16,752. The pattern of employment by industries did not vary greatly.

The migration of a considerable number of Kenyans, the report conveys, with their families from Kenya provided an addition to the local labour supply. More than 6,000 were known to be in the Northern Province at the end of the year, and it is likely that the numbers will increase. For both political and sociological reasons this infiltration requires careful watching.

Still Only A 25-Hour Week

Unemployment in the accepted sense of the term, did not exist in the Territory, but semi-skilled persons, such as poorly educated clerks and indifferent motor drivers, preferred to sit around for something to turn up rather than don their coats and indulge in manual work, in which they were probably more fitted, and in which the demand exceeds the supply.

Though the shortage of labour is of advantage to the workers, the report comments, "the obligation to perform a fair day's work for a fair day's pay will remain untaught." No change is reported in the hours of work for Africans. In agriculture the tasks remain as small as before, and the weekly employment still averages no more than about 25 hours.

At the end of the year there was only one trade union in the Territory, the Dar es Salaam Asian Commerce Employees' Association. The registration certificate of the Lake Province African Tailors' Union, which at the beginning of the year was the only African union in existence, was cancelled mainly because the union executive persistently failed to keep proper accounts, and consequently there was no means of safeguarding funds contributed by the rank and file of members.

Lack of Administrative Ability

"In the evolution of a system of industrial relations based on joint consultation between employer and employee, it has become apparent that little reliance can be placed on trade unions if reliance is placed on the principle of joint consultation for the representation of workers' interests. The majority of workers cannot be considered as independent members of a wage-earning class, and show little spontaneous interest in trade unionism. The foregoing indicates that any trade union, which is formed, tends inevitably to collapse because of lack of administrative ability and integrity.

The experience of the post-war years shows that the evolution of a responsible trade union movement must inevitably be a slow process, and that the structure of industrial relations based on the principle of joint consultation will require to be built up in well defined stages. Present policy is directed to the encouragement of such formation in individual concerns on a simple form of joint consultation basis, with a view to making possible the development of present industrial relations systems created by the absence of representative and viable trade unions.

It is estimated that the number of independent workers

absent from the Territory at any one time in employment in Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and South Africa exceeds 10,000 and may well reach 15,000. During the year 5,321 men were known to have crossed the boundary and 5,062 to have returned. Dependents were 1,172 and 850 respectively.

Some 2,000 men from the Territory who had crossed the border independently were reported by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association for employment in South Africa in 1951, and 2,943 were reported in 1950. The previous year's figures were respectively 5,609 and 5,309.

There were 4,021 African workers from the Territory employed in Tanganyika. One contributory factor was a large increase in the Masai tribesmen from the Tanganyika who crossed the border in search of work, the total number in employment being 1,000.

One special mention should be made of the fact that probably the greatest sociological factor connected with the employment of labour concerns the number of men drifting to urban areas in search of the attractions of town life and any form of casual employment, which will enable them to maintain themselves. Problems inherent in urban areas to-day are the regular employment of African unskilled labourers and the evolution of a social order in which some form of moral discipline will be imposed on demoralized urban means.

B.O.A.C. Profits

SIR MILES THOMAS, chairman of B.O.A.C., told directors of civil aviation from all parts of the world in London last week that the Corporation's gross profit for the past year would be more than £1m., and after providing for dividends on publicly held stocks, the surplus would be more than £500,000. Talks have taken place under Sir Miles's chairmanship between B.O.A.C., South African Airways, and Central African Airways with a view to introducing improved and cheaper air services on the African routes.

An emergency session of the Kenya Legislative Council will be called shortly to discuss new measures for law and order.

READERS and SHOPKEEPERS!

and now for your
FREE COPY
of this new
beautifully illustrated
Coronation catalogue
of first quality
merchandise

LENNARDS LIMITED
STOL. ENGLAND

Of Commercial Concern

At last week's auctions in London 2,379 packages of tea from Nyasaland were sold at an average price of 1s. 6.4d. per lb., 214 from Kenya for 2s. 1.08d. per lb., 87 from Uganda at 1s. 8.40d. per lb., 125 from Tanganyika at 3s. 0.43d. per lb., and 716 from Portuguese East Africa at 1s. 11.14d. per lb. The total sales of East African teas were 3,625 packages averaging 1s. 8.30d. per lb., compared with 2,511 packages at 1s. 7.76d. per lb. in the previous week.

Burton Tea Co., Ltd., announce a revenue of £160,263 (£141,884 for the year ended March 31). Profit after deducting all charges except tax, £93,993 (£88,854). Of the available surplus of £112,057, including £16,200 brought in, taxation required £23,750; dividends already announced £37,494; investment reserve £2500; and general reserve £22,556 leaving £19,257 to be carried forward.

The Southern Rhodesian Government is quite prepared to sell the Que Que steel works to private enterprise, said Mr. W. A. E. Winterston, Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, recently, and the Iron and Steel Commission would also consider allowing private enterprise to take over the work at the Bulawayo plant.

The Lint Marketing Board of Uganda has sold by sealed tender a total of 9,100 bales of 1952-53 A.R. B.P.52 cotton for delivery in January-February next at an average price of 286½ cents of a shilling per lb. l.o.r., equal to about 35½d. per lb. at Mombasa. This compares with 30.32 cents realized for first season's crop in the last auction sales held in May.

Messrs. Bolman Brothers, Ltd., manufacturers of compressed air plants for mining and other industries, have established a branch in Nairobi. It is managed by Mr. J. B. Passmore, assisted by Messrs. E. S. Warwick and P. H. V. Wells.

Sisal Prices

The recent rise in the price of No. 1 East African sisal from £90 to £94 per ton has been accompanied by a narrowing of discounts for lower grades. Quotations for No. 2 have risen from £92-£94 to £95-£96, and for No. 3 from £70 to £75 per ton.

Owing to scarcity, Zanzibar cloves are quoted at 10s. a lb. in London, an increase of 1s. during the past month. For forward shipments the current price is 9s. 5d.

A pamphlet on *montanaceae* by Messrs. W. B. Furrill and E. Milne-Redhead has been published at 1s. 3d. by the Crown Agents for the Colonies in the series on floral and faunal East Africa.

The Rhodesian Stock Exchange transacted business to the value of £4,778,500 in the year ended March 31.

Labour employed by the Owen Falls hydro electric scheme included 30 British, 34 Danish, 37 Dutch, 14 Italian, 50 Indian, and 1,613 African workers.

That the farmer's licence fee should be raised from £3 to £5 has been recommended by the congress of the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union.

Mr. Harold Lewis is planning the development of an export trade in turtle from Lamu to America and of sheep and goats to Mombasa.

China ivory has realized 23s. per lb. in a Government auction at Dar es Salaam, the highest price ever bid in the town for that grade.

Fertilizer costs are to rise in Southern Rhodesia by between 1s. and 17s. a ton.

One of the leading German manufacturers of motor cars has opened a branch in Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia.

Sisal Output For August

Bird and Co. (East Africa) Ltd. — 1,236 tons of line fibre and tow, compared with 1,340 tons for August, 1951.

Central E.A. Sisal Estates Ltd. — 11½ tons of fibre from the Pangawe and Kingolwira estates, making 271 tons to date.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa Ltd. — 610 tons of fibre, making 2,977 tons for five months.

East African Lands and Development

EAST AFRICAN LANDS AND DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. (1951-52) in the year ended December 31, last, had a provision for taxation of £1,045 is brought into account, being no longer required. A dividend of 10 per cent, less tax, requires £1,054; leaving £527 to be carried forward, against £817 brought in. The issued capital is only £6,025 in shares of 3d. each. Revenue reserves stand at £15,158, capital reserve at £25, and current liabilities at £4,129. Assets are valued at £23,727, including £4,004 in cash, £13,900 in British Government securities, and £6,723 in unquoted investments. The chairman, Mr. J. J. Payne, is now 66½ years of age. The annual general meeting will be held in London on September 25.

South African Breweries

SOUTH AFRICAN BREWERIES, LTD. (Final 31.3.52) making 6% (5% on the preference shares) £131 on the ordinary shares (compared with a final of 10% of which 8½% was free of U.K. income tax), making 18½% for the year to March 31, last. Net profit amounted to £834,300 (£793,964). The amount charged for the year 1950-51 in respect of U.K. tax and Union and Rhodesian taxation amounted to £1,000. Included are the results of the company's breweries in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, and Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, for the year to March 31, 1951, whereas the results of the breweries for the half-year to September 30, 1951, are included in the accounts for the year to March 31, 1952. The breweries are sold with effect from September 1st to Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd., 80% of the issued capital of which was acquired by the company.

The Maitica Trading Company Limited

LONDON OFFICE: 25, Bechtel Chambers, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3

BEIRA	SALISBURY	BULAWAYO
P.O. Box 14	P.O. Box 7	P.O. Box 310

The Leading Steamship, Airways, Shipping, Forwarding and Insurance Agents.

Of Commercial Concern

At last week's auctions in London, 2,379 packages of tea from Nyasaland were sold at an average price of 1s. 6.3d. per lb., 1.8 from Kenya for 2s. 1.08d. per lb., 87 from Uganda at 1s. 8.40d. per lb., 125 from Tanganyika at 3s. 0.43d. per lb., and 716 from Portuguese East Africa at 1s. 1.14d. per lb. The total sales of East African teas were 3,625 packages averaging 1s. 8.30s. per lb., compared with 1,578 packages at 1s. 7.71d. per lb. in the previous week.

Buget Tea Co., Ltd. announce a revenue of £160,263 (£141,184) for the year ended March 31. Profit after deducting all charges except tax, £93,993 (£88,855). Of the available surplus of £112,057, including £16,100 brought in, taxation required £23,750, dividends already announced £37,494, investment reserve £2500, and general reserve £22,856, leaving £17,257 to be carried forward.

The Southern Rhodesian Government is quite prepared to sell the Que Que steel works to private enterprise, said Mr. W. A. E. Winteron, Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, recently and the Iron and Steel Commission would also be allowing private enterprise to take over the work at the Bulawayo plant.

The Lin Marketing Board of Uganda has sold by sealed tender a total of 9,100 bales of 1952-53 A.R. B.P.52 cotton for delivery in January-February next at an average price of 286½ cents of a shilling per lb. L.o.F. equal to about 35½d. per lb. f.o.b. Mombasa. This compares with 280.32 cents realized for last season's crop in the last auction sales held in May.

Messrs. Bolman Brothers, Ltd., manufacturers of compressed air plants for mining and other industries, have established a branch in Nairobi. It is managed by Mr. J. B. Passmore, assisted by Messrs. H. S. Warwick and D. H. Walls.

Sisal Prices

The recent rise in the price of No. 1 East African sisal from £90 to £100 per ton has been accompanied by a narrowing of discounts for lower grades. Quotations for No. 2 have risen from £92-£94 to £85-£90, and for No. 3 from £70 to £75 per ton. Owing to scarcity, Zanzibar cloves are quoted at 10s. a lb. in London, an increase of 1s. during the last month. For forward shipments the current price is 9s. 5d.

A pamphlet on *mammiferae* by Messrs. W. B. Peck and F. Milne-Redhead has been published (at 1s. 3d.) by the Crown Agents for the Colonies in the series on flora and tropical East Africa.

The Rhodesian Stock Exchange transacted business to the value of £4,778,500 in the year ended March 31.

Labour employed on the Owen Falls hydro electric scheme included 20 British, 34 Danish, 30 Dutch, 11 Italian, 50 Indian, and 1,613 African workers.

That the farmer's licence fee should be raised from £3 to £5 has been recommended by the congress of the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union.

Mr. Harold Lewis is planning the development of an export trade in turtles from Lamu to America and of sheep and goats to Mombasa.

China ivory has realized 23s. per lb. in a Government auction in Dar es Salaam, the highest price ever bid in the town for that grade.

Fertilizer costs are to rise in Southern Rhodesia by between 1s. and 17s. a ton.

One of the leading German manufacturers of motor cars has opened a branch in Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia.

Sisal Output For August

Bud and Co. (East Africa), Ltd. - 1,236 tons of line fibre and tow, compared with 1,940 tons for August, 1951.

Central Limpopo Sisal Estates, Ltd. - 112 tons of fibre from the Pangawe and Kingofwira estates, making 271 tons to date.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd. - 610 tons of fibre, making 2,275 tons for five months.

East African Lands and Development

EAST AFRICAN LANDS AND DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. (JSE 281) in the year ended December 31 last, but for provision for taxation of £1,045 is brought into account, being no longer required. A dividend of 1d. per share, less tax, requires £1,054, leaving £527 to be carried forward against £817 brought in. The issued capital is only £6,225 in shares of 3d. each, the reserve fund stands at £15,158, capital reserve £1,054, and general reserve £14,129. Assets are £20,700, and liabilities £13,537, £13,969. British Government securities, £1,000, in unquoted investments, the company's holding of land in Kenya is now 662 acres. The directors are Messrs. P. G. W. Wainwright, chairman, alternate, J. F. Corp, who is also secretary, and H. J. Gore. The annual general meeting will be held in London on September 25.

South African Breweries

SOUTH AFRICAN BREWERIES, LTD. (Final 31/3/52) making 69% (50%) on the preference shares, and 131% on the ordinary shares (reduced with a final of 10%) of which 81% was free of U.K. income tax, making 181% for the year to March 31 last. Net profit amounted to £834,300 (£793,967). The amount charged for the year 1950-51 in respect of U.K. profits tax and Union and Rhodesian taxation amounted to £100,000. Included are the results of the company's breweries in Adola, Northern Rhodesia, and Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, for the year to March 31, 1951, whereas the results of those breweries for the year to September 30, 1951, only are included in the accounts for the year to March 31, 1952. The breweries were sold with effect from October 1st to Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd., 81% of the issued capital of which was acquired by the company.

The Maitica Trading Company Limited

LONDON OFFICE: 51, Abchurch Chambers, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3

BEIRA

P.O. Box 14

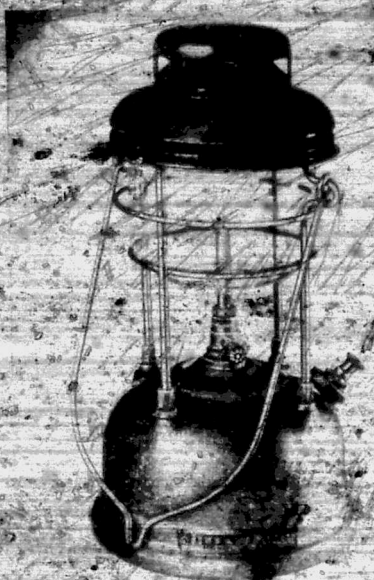
SALISBURY

P.O. Box 7

BULAWAYO


P.O. Box 310

The Leading Steamship, Airways, Shipping, Forwarding and Insurance Agent



TILLEY

"The finest Storm
Lantern in the
world—TILLEY!"



Naturally you will demand TILLEY if you require reliable light coupled with quality and economy. The Guardsman Storm-Lantern gives you all this and more. Burns 12 hours on only 1 1/2 pints of paraffin, and gives a powerful, trouble-free 300 C.P. light. Lasts a lifetime.

DISTRIBUTORS

<p>KENYA & UGANDA: Anglo-Baltic Timber Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 200, NAIROBI.</p> <p>TANGANYIKA: Lehmann's (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. Box 163, DAR-ES-SALAAM.</p> <p>SOUTHERN RHODESIA: Haddon & Sly Ltd., BULAWAYO and SALISBURY.</p>	<p>NORTHERN RHODESIA: Campbell Bros. (Wholesale) Ltd., NDOLA & Branches.</p> <p>NYASALAND: The London and Blantyre Supply Co., Ltd., BLANTYRE & Branches.</p>
---	---

Made only by
The Tilley Lamp Co., Ltd.
Hendon—England



NORTHERN RHODESIA

For Information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia,
57, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1H

Telegrams: NORHODCOM LEISURE LONDON
Telephone: Whitehall 2040. Cables: NORHODCOM LONDON

LOBITO

THE WEST COAST PORT FOR NORTHERN RHODESIA

The direct route for traffic
to the Copperbelt


Saves 2,000 miles in transit
from U.K.

**THROUGH RAIL RATES NOW IN
FORCE LOBITO — RHODESIAN
BORDER**

Through Bills of Lading
Issued

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY:

<p>Benguela Railway Company, Princes House, 95 Gresham St., LONDON, E.C.2.</p>	<p>General Traffic Leopold Shipping, Ltd. 48-50 St. Mary Axe, LONDON, E.C.3.</p>
--	--



W. H. JONES & Co. (London) Ltd.

BARNET, HERTS, ENGLAND
Telephone: BARNET 7316-7-8

**BUYERS, CONFIRMERS & SHIPPERS
TO OVERSEAS IMPORTERS**

May we act as your London Office?

Free convertibility of currencies and no tariffs would cut costs
and help international understanding. Trading freely aids Peace.
See Clause IV of the Atlantic Charter.

Powell Duffryn's Great Strength Exploration Company Limited

THE POWELL DUFFRYN, LTD., after providing £1,253,045 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £731,686 in the calendar year 1952 compared with £614,934 in the previous year. Dividends totalling £1,000,000, of which ordinary stock requires £65,779 and the carry forward is £2,174,673, against £295,234 brought in from the previous year. The issued capital of the parent company consists of 1,000,000 shares of 1s. each, and the reserves stand at £1,045,767, and current liabilities at £1,045,767. Assets are valued at £353,873, assets now registered in the National Coal Board at £10,233,827, subsidiary companies at £8,200,925, trade investments at £5,283,341, and other investments at £6,207,426, including quoted investments at £3,884,000, and unquoted investments at £2,323,426, and cash at £1,000,000, and £741,000 in cash.

During the year Powell Duffryn (Rhodesia) Ltd. was formed, and to this subsidiary was transferred the concern with the Wankie Colliery, the management of which was previously held by the parent company. The output from Wankie Colliery is expected to reach 2,860,000 tons of coal this year, 63% more than in 1948. The 1953 production is estimated at 3,800,000 tons. The directors are Sir John Barrett (chairman), J. P. S. Clarke, W. M. Coddington, W. G. Gairton, Hann, J. H. Jolly, G. Llewellyn, S. Overy, A. Read, H. V. Vale, and Sir Henry Wilson Smith. The 1953 annual general meeting will be held in London on October 24.

THE EXPLORATION CO., LTD., a concern with holdings in Rhodesian mines, after providing £4,200,000 less a recovery of £3,562 in respect of recent years for taxation, earned a profit of £22,313 in the calendar year 1952 compared with £11,560 in the previous year. The debit balance carried forward has been reduced to £38,000.

The issued capital is £157,700 in stock units of 1s. each, and the current liabilities stand at £1,039. Current assets are valued at £1,039, including £100 in cash. The directors are Messrs. M. Woodbine Parish (chairman and managing director), H. G. Hall and C. A. Ison, and the 48th annual general meeting will be held in London on September 30.

El Oro Mining and Exploration

THE EL ORO MINING AND EXPLORATION CO., LTD., which has interests in Rhodesian mines, reports a profit of £24,678 in the calendar year 1951, compared with a loss of £183 in the previous year. The debit balance has been reduced to £118,824.

The issued capital is £292,202 in shares of 3s. 6d. each, and the premium account stands at £11,347 and current liabilities at £11,255. Current assets are valued at £195,980, including £119 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. M. Woodbine Parish (chairman and managing director) and H. G. Hall. The 55th annual general meeting will be held in London on September 30.

Company Progress Reports

Coronation—2,000 tons of ore were treated at the Tebek mine in August for a working profit of £2,637, at the Murrumbidgee mine 983 tons for £6,677, and at the Arcturus mine 3,147 tons for £3,128.

Reindeer—A ton working profit of £3,778 (including premium output for June) was earned in August from milling 7,200 tons of ore.

Cam & Motor—24,000 tons of ore were treated in August for a working profit of £38,640 (including revenue from June premium sales).

Kenton—2,809 oz. gold were produced at the Geita mine in August from 19,000 tons of ore milled.

New Power Station

LEON MINIERE DU FLEUVE KATANGA has decided to build a new 68,000 kW hydro-electric power station at Nzilo. Water will be conducted through a three-mile tunnel from the Lualaba to the bed of the Senke River. As the power generated will exceed the needs of the area, which lies near the Northern Rhodesian border, an offer has been made to link the plant with the Northern Rhodesian mining centres.

Bechuanaland Exploration

BECHUANALAND EXPLORATION CO., LTD., report current assets at £109,918 (£140,924) and liabilities at £47,483 (£37,198).



THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

ASSOCIATED WITH
TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
DAB ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

1922	1938	1951
Undertakings operated	2	11
Number of Consumers	1,000	40,715
Annual consumption	11 million units	215 million units
Capital	£1,000,000	£2,500,000

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD., Electricity House, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Telegrams: Electric, Besscher. Messengers: Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Nanyuki. System: A.C. 415/230 V. 50 cycles.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., TANGA, P.O. Box 48. Telegrams: T.E.S. Hydro Electric Station at Pangani Falls. System: A.C.

DAB ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., P.O. Box 736. Telegrams: Dar-es-Salaam. Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Mwanbari, Dodoma, Kigoma, Eindi, Mbari, Iringa. System: A.C. 40/230 V. 50 cycles.

LONDON OFFICE
Tel.: City 204. Tel. add.: 107/118B, LONDON

Exporters

of Wattlebark, Native-Grown Coffee, Groundnuts, Chillies, Cloves, Hides, Goatskins, etc.

Importers

of Hardware and Building Materials, Gunnies, Wines and Spirits, etc.

Specialists in Cotton Piece Goods for Native Trade

THE African Mercantile Co., Ltd.

ST. SWITHIN'S HOUSE,
11 & 12, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE,
LONDON, E.C.4.

Branches at:

MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM,
NAIROBI, KAMPALA, KISUMU, MBALI, BUKOBA,
MIKINDANI, LINDI

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- TANGANYIKA
- UGANDA
- ZANZIBAR

For Information regarding
Trade, Commerce, Settlement,
Travel and General Conditions

Apply to

The Commissioner,
East African Office,

Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2

Telephone: WYH 11 (4 lines) 6301, 7273

Telegrams: "Eastatters" Rand, London; "E.A. Affairs", East Africa, London

HEAD OFFICE: "AFRIKHUIS"
SPAN 40A, AMSTERDAM

BRANCH OFFICES IN AFRICA AT:
MOMBASA, BEIRA, DAR ES SALAAM,
JOHANNESBURG, PORT LOUIS, ZIMBABWE



REGULAR
PASSENGER
AND CARGO
SERVICE



COASTAL
SERVICES
IN
BRITISH AND
PORTUGUESE
EAST AFRICA

HOLLAND AFRIKA LIJN



UNDEATH, the eastern shoulder of this great continent lies one of the brightest gems in Africa's treasure chest.

East Africa is equatorial country but, as access is gained, by road, rail, or air, to the lovely highlands, popular conceptions of the tropics is quickly dispelled.

Game abundance is to be found on the open plains and on the wooded slopes of mountains. Mountain trout streams abound amidst delightful surroundings and facilities exist for every popular sport.

The quiet charm of Zanzibar, the magnificent ruins of ancient Gedi, the awe-inspiring Neorongony Crater, and the Mountains of the Moon—each is but a sample of what can be seen in the four East African territories.

For descriptive literature please apply to the Information Department—

EAST AFRICA TOURIST TRAVEL
Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar
201, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, East Africa

AFRICA

THE UGANDA CO. (AFRICA) LTD



The Company maintains a skilled and experienced staff in Uganda, and operates an advisory and sales service in all industrial spheres. It is prepared to promote any form of trade between East Africa and other parts of the world.

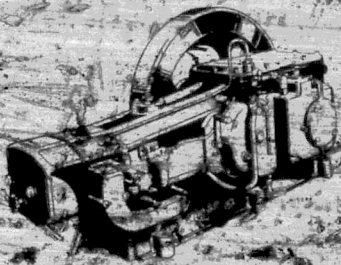
PRODUCT MERCHANTS · COTTON GINNERS ·
TEA, RUBBER & COFFEE PRODUCERS · ESTATE
AGENTS & MANAGERS · MOTOR SALES &
SERVICE · ELECTRICAL & INDUSTRIAL
ENGINEERS

UGANDA: KAMPALA, P.O. BOX NO. 1 (Telephone 2298/9) · JINJA, P.O. BOX NO. 79 (Telephone 353)
MBALE: P.O. NO. 79 (Telephone 15)
THE UGANDA COMPANY (London) LTD, 13 Rood Lane, London, E.C.3 (Telephone Mansion House 0745)



BRITISH OIL ENGINES (EXPORT) LTD.

Sole concessionaires for the Export Sales of



PETTER-FIELDING HORIZONTAL DIESEL ENGINES

These Units, incorporating the most up-to-date design, are well known for their Reliability.

POWERS from 20 B.H.P. to 80 B.H.P.

Tanganyika Representatives

LEHMANN'S (EAST AFRICA) LTD.

P.O. BOX 163

DAR ES SALAAM

MOSHI

MBANZA

TANZA