

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 7, 1954

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*...and there is absolutely no prospect of Commerce. A little animal might be obtained for the same price as a large one, and the possibility of a very large one is the destruction of the elephant. — Mr. Labouchere, M.P., in the House of Commons, July 27th, 1936, during a debate on the Uganda Railway Bill.*

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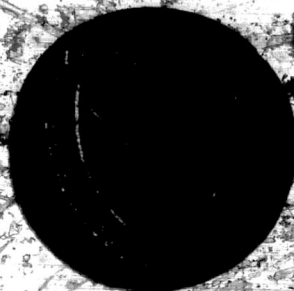
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Founder and Editor

Joel

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1954 . . . Vol. 31 . . . No. 1545

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**A BOUT A MILLION POUNDS A YEAR** will be the cost to Uganda of the decision of the Government of that Protectorate, subject to the consent of the Secretary of State, to implement another *£1m.* for Civil Servants.

nearly all the recommendations of the Lidbury Commission on the Civil Service in East Africa. In some of the superscale posts, indeed, even higher salaries are to be paid than the extremely generous rates suggested in the Lidbury Report. The intention is to backdate the recommendations in regard to salaries, cost-of-living allowances, duty and acting allowances, and house rents to the beginning of this year, and to introduce the other changes, which are of much less importance, next January. The memorandum published by the Government of Uganda to announce its decision is a document which gives the impression of having been written, with the Civil Service standpoint always more clearly in view than that of the public. When *East Africa and Rhodesia* commented adversely on the Lidbury Report at the time of its publication, one of our criticisms was that no non-official had been a member of the commission; three civil servants, we held, were almost bound to give undue weight to the expectations of other civil servants and too little attention to safeguards for the public interest and purse. We attributed the heavy bias of the report in favour of members of the Civil Service to the unfortunate failure to include in the commission at least one man with wide experience on the staff side of large-scale industry. The decisions by the Government of Uganda are, of course, those of civil servants, and, having been made with the same lack of publicity, they suffer from the same shortcoming. In any event, it would surely have been more seemly to defer any pronouncement until the Legis-

lative Council had been given the opportunity of expressing itself on the matter later this month. Freedom of comment is now being deliberately prejudiced. What was it because the hierarchy were the representatives of the public, that demand drastic departure from the report, if the issue was still left open?

As an experiment it was decided some years ago that members of the Colonial Service should be allowed to retire on proportionate pension at any time they chose after reaching the age of forty-five. That idea was promptly attacked by this newspaper and we believe, by this paper alone on the ground that it must act against the public interest by encouraging many good officials to go on pension at an abnormally early age and start new careers. That prophesy appears to have been justified in East and Central Africa, where there have even been cases of senior officials taking their pensions and then securing re-engagement on contract by a Colonial Government. It is, we consider, wholly wrong to make it easy for a member of the public service to make private profit in this way. Whether for that reason or some other, the Lidbury Commission recommended that the age at which such an option might be exercised should at least be raised to fifty. The Government of Uganda, however, is not disposed to accept even that modest measure of restraint, and, not satisfied with wishing to make permanent the "forty-five-year rule," it commits itself to the assertion that that would be "in the public interest and the interest of the service alike." We hold that it would be to the advantage of neither. It is, of course, very much to the benefit of many individuals in the Colonial Service, but that does not necessarily mean

that it is good for that service. The facts suggest that the Uganda Government would be very difficult to substantiate.

The professions, commerce and industry in East and Central Africa have in recent years all received able recruits from officialdom in direct consequence of this forty-five rule.

The head of a legal firm or a commercial or industrial enterprise in the Colonial Empire who

wishes to recruit a senior colleague from the Colonial Service will naturally not select one of mediocre ability; he will choose the ablest man (or men) who can be induced to go on pension while still only in the mid-forties and make a new start in life. Governments thus tend to lose exceptionally capable men—precisely those of whom the Colonial Service cannot afford to be deprived.

Anybody who has been reading about the Colonial Empire is aware of the disquieting shortage of first-class officials. Let any reader in or connected with Eastern Africa who considers that a harsh judgement, think of the second- and third-rate men who hold, or have in the recent past held, first-class appointments in the territories. A startling list could easily be made of senior officials so obviously inefficient that they were recognized to be inept by their colleagues and by non-officials engaged in public affairs, and such a list would include Governors, chief secretaries, heads of departments, and provincial commissioners.

Incompetence in high places in Kenya has been tragically exposed since the outbreak of the Mau Mau rebellion (showing, incidentally, how a Colonial Government had failed to use the forty-five rule to retire inefficient men in the public interest).

#### Incompetence in High Places.

The failure of senior officials to know what was happening and act promptly and effectively when the Kikuyu conspirators began their campaign of murder, maiming, arson, blackmail, torture, and intimidation has cost thousands of lives and many millions of pounds and done incalculable psychological and economic damage. That is the price paid for the incompetence of some occupants of superscale posts. Yet the Lidbury Commission would do a stroke raise the emoluments of all such appointments by fifty per cent, and the Government of Uganda, not satisfied even with that indiscriminate generosity, would go beyond it. Let first things be put first. The pressing need is to improve the quality of the Colonial Service, not to

give men of unimpressive attainments far higher salaries than they now deserve or could conceivably earn from any other source. Hundreds of able and devoted men in the Colonial Service admit quite openly in private conversation that it is very far from being that almost perfect instrument of which Secretaries of State tend to speak at the annual dinners of the Corona Club and occasionally in Parliament, from the platform of in-broadcast talks. Men who have known the Sudan Civil Service (of which Mr. Eden has boasted) or the Indian Civil Service (of which Mr. Eden has boasted) are emphatic that both exacted higher standards than the Colonial Service. Our purpose is, of course, not to decry it, but merely to plead for a sense of proportion and a recognition of facts.

To pay much higher salaries for service which is frequently mediocre will be unkind to the taxpayers and will not improve the quality of the administration. Indeed it will do exactly the opposite.

#### Trusteeship of The Public Interest.

The best plan is the adoption of (a) the offer of higher pensions to quit the public service, and (b) by offering the average and under-average officials the inducement of higher emoluments to cling to their jobs for as long as possible. There ought to be an outcry against this plan by the political and business leaders of the territories. Nobody will grudge high salaries for exceptional men; but there is no case for every occupant of a superscale post, whether good or indifferent, to receive as from last January an increment of fifty per cent or more—and a correspondingly increased pension. The absurdity of the position can be judged by the case of a man who had been so unsatisfactory an occupant of his appointment that his Governor had been anxious to get rid of him. Assume that his salary was £1,600. If he had been retired a year ago (or transferred to a Colony not subject to a Lidbury) his pension (or present salary) would be on the basis of that £1,600—which the Lidbury proposals raise to £2,400 or more. Simply because the Governor had not been able to move the man before January last, his pay would become £2,400, which would be the basis on which his pension would be assessed. That is absurdity, not trusteeship of the public interest. As to the intention to create Public Service Commissions, it seems to us highly important that the chairmanship should be held by an independent-minded man of strong character from outside any Civil Service.

## Notes By The Way

### Not "Nye"

OLD NYASALANDERS greatly dislike to hear the first syllable of the name of their country pronounced "Nye". They insist quite rightly that it should be "Nee", and on several occasions when I have made reference to the country or the fact from which it takes its name in the course of a broadcast talk I have received letters from Central Africa expressing gratification that the proper pronunciation was used. Criticism of the B.B.C. having recently been made in this connexion, I asked the Broadcasting House what instructions had been given to the announcers.

### M.P.'s Request

THE ANSWER is that for some years the first syllable has been pronounced "Nee", and that departures from that practice should be regarded as slips on the part of an individual member of the staff. There can, of course, be no control of guest speakers, some of whom use one pronunciation and some the other. Nyasalanders feel irritated at times at somebody's aberration, perhaps they will reflect that not all of them would render in the same way such a common place name as Marseilles, and that their rendering of Beira might not satisfy a Portuguese poet. A step in the right direction has been taken by Mr. Paul Brereton, a Nyasaland member of the Federal Parliament. He has asked his colleagues in the House to remember to pronounce "Nyasaland" properly.

### Who Can Explain?

"WE WERE PARTICULARLY STRUCK by the very large number of quite light-coloured crocodiles—a yellow amber, as compared with the more normal dark greyish brown. The explanation that they grow darker with age does not seem entirely satisfactory, for although the very largest of these monsters were dark, there were obviously fully-grown adults of yellowish hue and youngsters of immature age as dark as the darkest. But Pittman gives this explanation in 'A Game Warden among his Charges', and also says that due to the scouring action of the water, crocodiles living in swiftly moving rivers are lighter in colour than those that inhabit the lakes. Is it possible that at certain times and seasons, and perhaps only under certain conditions, these creatures, like snakes, lose an outer layer of skin?" Mr. R. M. Bere, writing in *Corona* of wild life near the Murchison Falls, Uganda.

### Names, Please

THERE IS NEED for some of the legislatures in East and Central Africa to be more specific in their Hansard records. It is unsatisfactory, for instance, to read in the proceedings of the Central Legislative Assembly that the Acting Legal Secretary said this or that. Even on the day of publication some readers would be unaware of the identity of that official, and months or years later a high proportion of readers would not know him. Research would of course disclose the name, because the person in question will be recorded as having taken the oath of allegiance. But the convenience of the public should be studied, and it could so easily be served by giving both the office and the name. Will the High Commission—and the Governments of territories which commit the same irritating error—give instructions that it is not to be repeated?

### Colonial "Experts"

NO READER of this newspaper is asked to select three people to give expert advice on Kenya, Uganda, and Zanzibar, would be likely to name even one of the trio who have been chosen by Mr. Ernest Brockway, and his associates, to address a meeting at which the Movement for the Liberation of Somalia is to set up a council for the London area. Mr. Brockway is asked to speak for Kenya, Mr. Abu Mwanja for Uganda, and Mr. Abdul R. Mohamed for Zanzibar. Whereas Mr. Murumbi has considerable experience in Kenya, Somalia, India, and this country, Mr. Mwanja is still only a student at Cambridge University, and Mr. Mohamed I have never heard. But these are the Brockway "experts". Those who attend the conference will doubtless need enlightenment. Whether they will get it is another matter.

### West of Zanzibar

ANNOUNCING KENYA'S BAN on the film *White Cargo*, the Information Department described it as "insulting the class of slave trading in the Colony. My recollection is of a modern story concerning the smuggling of ivory and the demoralization of a tribe in consequence of moving to the proximity of a town. Mr. Steel and Miss Sill were seated about in a motor car—which means of transport was unknown to the slave traders and for long after they had been put out of business. Kenya's Board of Censors regards the picture as prejudicial to race relations, presumably because the villain is an Asiatic. But a villain must be of some nationality. The villain of 'White No Vultures Fly' was a European. Are Europeans to have a monopoly of the job of film villain? That would seem to be race prejudice in reverse.

### Percentage Trouble

THIS newspaper recently took to task a new East African economic review for a confusing reference to percentage increases. Now an official announcement of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has erred similarly by stating that in 17 of Southern Rhodesia's Native areas "the infant mortality rate among Africans is 9.5% higher than the average European rate", when, as the last sentence of the note states, the comparative figures are 120 (Africans) and 25 (Europeans) per thousand births. So the Native mortality rate is 480% of the European, not 9.5% higher. That figure has apparently been reached by deducting the European rate of 2.5 deaths per hundred from the African rate of 12 per hundred, and giving the difference as the percentage increase!

### Definition

A FRIEND IN TANGANYIKA scribbled on the bottom of a letter the suggestion that I might be interested in a cutting which he enclosed. The publication from which it was clipped was not mentioned (and acknowledgement can therefore not be made), but it was evidently a paper published in the Territory for it read thus: "You know, sir, what a road in Tanganyika is—a nice broad tarmac avenue leading out of Dar es Salaam, as far as the eye can see (that is not so very far, anyhow). When suddenly degenerates into a dusty cart road full of potholes, which in turn descends into a rocky goat-track, only to twist and twirl into a squirrel-run, and then, begorra, before you know where you are it has run up a tree."

# American Grant of £100,000 to Tanganyika Territory

## Sir Edward Twining on Development Prospects of the Territory

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, said when opening the annual session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, held this year in Dar es Salaam:—

Three important projects in our capital which are nearing completion should profoundly affect the future of Dar es Salaam and prove of great assistance to commerce. They are the splendid road from Dar es Salaam to Morogoro, which I hope will be opened in the middle of the end of the year and will connect our capital with the all-weather road system of Africa, the new airport, which must be among the finest in Africa, and the three deep-water berths, one of which is being built for the Belgian Government and will, we hope, be ready next year.

Last time I addressed you I stated my view that we must look at the economic problems of East Africa as a whole. Our political systems and our principal industries may be widely different, but the problems are the same, and as the new territories develop they will become more and more so, and will prosper thereby. These differences sometimes make the problems of co-ordination delicate, but we should be frank with each other where we disagree and try to find ways and means of removing the causes of these difficulties. Healthy rivalry is a good thing; but we must see that it does not degenerate into jealousy.

### Straight Words about Nairobi

"I hope you will not think me impudic if I say a few straight things about the position of Nairobi in regard to commerce. Nairobi has developed into the principal commercial and financial centre in East Africa, and its position is unchallenged. It provides a number of valuable services, and it is, of course, desirable that there should be one such centre and not three. There is prevalent a strong feeling that Nairobi dominates, and this causes a great deal of irritation. There is, of course, some truth in it, as there is bound to be in the case of any such centre, but I think the trouble is exacerbated by a lot of thoughtlessness.

Never a week passes without my attention being drawn to some incident in which some person from Nairobi has caused offence in Tanganyika by treating the Territory as though it were a mere province in East Africa. This invariably causes strong reactions, which do no good and could with a little thought easily be avoided.

There is a feeling too that we pay heavily for the services which Nairobi is said to render, and that that is reflected in the respective territorial balances of trade. I go shopping occasionally on Saturday mornings, and there is nothing more annoying when I ask for my favourite brand of toothpaste to be told that they will get it for me from Nairobi, or when the Director of Public Works informs me that some of his vehicles and machinery are out of action because the spare parts have not yet arrived from Nairobi.

Even since I started drafting this address two new examples have come to my attention. One was the case of a typewriter ribbon for my own office, and the other a spare part for an expensive washing machine a friend of mine bought in town. Both had to be brought from Nairobi. Tanganyika is surely big enough to warrant the carrying of stocks of toothpaste, typewriter ribbons, and spare parts for vehicles and machinery which are in general use.

Some of these may seem to be small things, but they are important, and I hope that nobody will take offence at my having drawn attention to them, and that the com-

mercial community in Nairobi will adopt a realistic attitude towards its dealings with Tanganyika. Nobody here likes to be patronized, or to be inconvenienced by the delay in obtaining what they want from Nairobi at extra expense, nor do they like to feel that they are paying through the nose for services of which they are not availed.

That there are the business visitors who fly down to Nairobi for a day or two during the one season before for a night, and then fly back to their respective territories, although I am glad to say they have not done this, our executives making a real effort to get their own affairs done themselves, and several of them have told me that they have found this very profitable.

### Foreign Firms Take More Trouble

But the position reveals an extraordinary lack of knowledge of East African markets and trade conditions on the part of many British manufacturers and exporters whose knowledge of geography is weak, to say the least of it. I have never experienced the same attitude by foreign firms. One can only conclude that if they do not look out, British firms will find themselves being out-traded in the Tanganyika market by foreign competitors who take more trouble with their potential customers, and who are better informed.

Tanganyika is a large island, a large territory, and last year it had a total of 100 East African territories in the value of exports, amounting to £100 million, and £100 million and £200 million. I am quite confident that we shall continue to increase and prosper for the commercial community ever-increasing markets. We may have occasional setbacks, as one must expect in all agricultural countries, but we are fortunate in our economy being very much more broadly based than a great many countries in Africa. The export values of no less than six commodities were in seven figures in 1952, and of 16 commodities in six figures.

Land is one of the most sensitive subjects in Tanganyika, and a large part of the African population seem to be obsessed by a fear which is quite unwarranted—that it is Government's intention to take their land away from them and give it to someone else. The area of land alienated to non-Natives in Tanganyika at present stands at just over 300,000 acres.

It is unlikely that much more land will be alienated, except for special purposes, such as ranching schemes to provide meat for the use in the vital industry, and dairy produce for the towns, or a sugar plantation—and there is an important company at the moment investigating an area of some 70,000 acres of food farms in the Western Corridor. For the moment which are developing these tobacco farms which we hope will be comparable in size and scope of important African tobacco estates in the Western and Southern Provinces, and a few small farms in three or four districts where the Africans have asked for some European farms to be established.

### Use of Land

Although developments such as these, which will be in areas which will not interfere with any African interests, should increase the production of the wealth of the Territory to an appreciable extent, it is African agriculture to which we must turn for the real basic development in our agricultural economy. Great efforts are being made to ensure that land is properly utilized and its fertility preserved and to improve the standards of agriculture. These efforts have already shown some good results. If we persevere and can get full co-operation from the African farmers during the next decade or two we shall witness an agricultural revolution in Tanganyika.

A problem which has occupied my attention for some time has been how to improve the Africans' standards of living and associate him more closely with his own enterprises. If a slogan is required, the one I use is "to give the African a share in the equity." The answer to this problem has until recently eluded me, but the possibilities of solutions are now becoming clearer.

What it really means is that somehow or other we have got to provide the Africans with some capital resources. The only ones they have available at present are their cattle, which usually are the same mysterious value which makes them reluctant to transfer it into money, and what they can save from the wealth resulting from their own work; but as so many of them are on such a poor standard of living already, there is not much margin of accumulation for them.

The most obvious way to help them is by development of the co-operative movement. Great strides have been made in this in Tanganyika, and the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative

Union that outstanding achievement. There also have been other special schemes. The co-operative movement is not spreading very far, nor is it suitable to be applied to all farmers. Many Africans are individually just, but like the excitement of marketing their produce freely and do not like to be regimented. However, we have over 150,000 members in the existing co-operatives, and the membership and number of societies are increasing year by year. It is Government's duty to watch the growth of these societies and see that they are kept on proper lines. Co-operatives are not always popular with Indian traders, who are traditionally dependent on two-way trade—dealing in produce and the sale of consumer goods. If you take away the produce from them, they are like a bird without any one wing.

The second way to have a fund which can be used for loans to Africans is to have a revolving fund which can be used in trade or industry. We have been given a grant of £100,000 by the American Government for this purpose. It is to be a revolving fund and be used for instance to enable a man who wants to set up, say as a tailor to buy a sewing machine, and when he repays the loan, the money will go back into the fund; it might then be loaned to a carpenter to buy a set of tools and so on.

A third way is urban housing. Our approach is perhaps a little unorthodox. Having sent the senior officer responsible for various territories in East and Central Africa and the Union of South Africa, we have come to the conclusion that most of the housing schemes suffer from being directly under Government control, and that bureaucratic methods are not the best for obtaining housing benefits on a commercial basis and the result of that most of the schemes are heavily subsidised in one way or another and are thus vulnerable to cuts in the annual budgets.

#### Building Board

"We therefore propose to set up a company, a corporation or board, which will be a semi-independent body, to operate African housing schemes on a commercial basis, any subsidy required being granted and paid for by Government. The role of the company will be to build houses for Africans to rent or for employers to lease for their African employees, to build houses for sale or free purchase, and to provide the functions of a building society. The capital available is likely to be £2m, and this, or at least part of it, will be in the form of a revolving fund. I hope that this enterprise will build up a property-owning middle class in the towns which should become a stabilising factor.

The fourth way will be to develop from the tenant farming experiments which are being carried out on two of the old groundnut areas. Here an African peasant without a cent in his name can cultivate 15 acres or more with the aid of all modern agricultural methods. Mechanical equipment is at his disposal. The best technical advice is available. Selected seed is provided. Rests and diseases are controlled. Selected land is supplied where necessary, and his crops marketed and processed for him in the most economic way. During the period in which he has to wait for his crops to be harvested he is housed and given a subsistence allowance.

An economic rate is charged for all these services, and I have seen a case at Urumbo in which a man, after having paid all his charges, picked up £100 profit. Mixed farming is practised and provides good crops. Tobacco is likely to become the main cash crop in the Western Province. Only 40 such farms have so far been established in each area, but it is hoped to treble the number this year and expand steadily year by year. It will in some cases be possible to increase the acreage from 15 to 30, 50, or even 100 acres. If this scheme can be made a success, there is no end to its application, and it should give us a material increase in the production of wealth.

#### Classic Experiment

The next scheme is really the classic of what I mean by giving the African a share in the country: this is the water supply on the Makindu Plateau in the Newala district of the Southern Province. There you have 180,000 Africans living on a plateau some 1,200 feet above the surrounding country without any water being available for eight months in the year.

Two or three years ago we put in a pilot scheme to provide water for some 16,000 of the population, and the people offered to pay for a supply to be put in for the whole plateau, although it will cost over £300,000. Originally it was intended that it be paid for in the form of an annual water levy of 10s. per taxpayer, which would go into the Government kitty, but on reflection we thought that there would be an advantage in having all of the money disappearing to some common place with a definite promise of providing water. We set up a local water board as a company and that for each 10s. the payee would receive a share certificate bearing 10 per cent interest. The scheme has been taken up with enthusiasm.

The board or company will be permitted to employ its own consultants and contractors, subject to Government super-

vision, and offered to provide the finance required (we have received from several sources). It will be most interesting to watch the progress of the scheme, as any other like schemes the principle involved will be applied to many other like schemes.

"We have a number under consideration, including an additional 20,000 acres adjoining the C.D.C. water-lift scheme at Njombe, where the local Africans will own vast plantations which will, however, be under the general supervision of the expert staff of the C.D.C. and will have the usual corporate maintenance equipment.

#### Schemes of Great Potential Importance

"Another scheme of great interest is the investigation into the potentialities of the 'mani' basin. This huge area covers all the water-filled pans of our Southern Highlands and is a good deal of the top soil. A preliminary reconnaissance shows that the area is probably about 100,000 acres and that there are probably 100,000 people living in the area. We are investigating the whole question—investigating very thoroughly.

"We are receiving assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and after the end of next year there will be a party of over 30 technicians in the field. It will probably be some few years before we are in possession of sufficient data to enable us to face the very heavy expenditure of building a dam, digging irrigation canals, settling a large number of people and harnessing the hydro-electric potential. It is possible, however, that we shall be able to embark upon some pilot schemes first. The long-term prospects of this scheme are now very bright. It may become one of the major important schemes of development of the whole of East Africa.

There is a general belief that there is great mineral wealth in Tanganyika, and this is probably true. We are at first what reputation at the present time of projects made by the mining industry. The truth is that in any country it takes a long time between the finding of a mineral and the development of a mine to full production. During the last few years great schemes of capital expenditure have been carried out on several of our most important minerals, and we should begin to benefit from the results next year, particularly in respect of diamonds and lead.

"Although a lot of people looking at the map will think that we ought to build a railway to get the coal out of the northern end of Lake Nyasa, anybody who travels in that country can immediately see the futility. It would be necessary to build many miles of railway at great expense through a null country which is unlikely to produce much in the way of a payload, and I doubt very much whether it would be economically possible unless we could guarantee a minimum annual export of 2m. tons of coal. Therefore for the time being coal is outside the ordinary run of practical possibilities.

"On the other hand the D'Arcy Shell Exploration Company are making a thorough and various investigation into the possibility of finding oil in various quantities on Mafia Island and along our coast line. It is too early to give any indication as to what the results are likely to be. It would certainly be a great day for Tanganyika in East Africa if an oil field capable of development was found in the Territory.

"While we welcome the establishment of new industries and give them every possible assistance, we realize that they are not the panacea for all our economic ills. Negotiations are going on for several important industries to be established here, and there are enquiries about others, but it would be premature to give any publicity to these as they have an awkward habit of slipping away.

"I hope that the results of your labours will bring real benefit to the East African territories, and that the commercial community which you represent will continue to show boldness in tackling what is likely to be a continually changing situation. You deserve well of the people of these territories.

#### African Praises British

Mr. I. R. Njoroge, addressing the Nyeri African district council, of which he is secretary, on his recent visit to this country said that he had been greatly struck by the sense of service and good manners of the British people and their common use of the words "please," "thank you" and "sorry." He was surprised at the absence of servants in the homes he had visited and at the help which husbands gave in the home and greatly impressed by the happy family life. He praised the police as being friends of the people. Emphasizing that the British people were "gluttons for work," and without supervision, he said: "No wonder their weekly wages are higher than they are here in Kenya."

# Important Mau Mau Documents Captured in Kenya

## Problems of Children Affected by the Emergency

THE CAPTURE OF DOCUMENTS enclosing the names of leading areas under the command of General Maita whose gangs have lately been active in the Fort Hall area of Kenya, is described by Government as the most important find for months in the campaign against Mau Mau. They were taken when a party of The Buffs ambushed a gang in the Embu district.

Olulua ole Ngapien, a Masai, believed to have been the Mau Mau leader in the Masai Reserve since the death of his brother-in-law, Kerito ole Kisto, has been captured by eight unarmed tribesmen in the Narok district. After capture he addressed 2,000 Masai from the back of a police truck, saying that the terrorists were finding it hard to obtain food and that he had been captured because he had been without food for three days. He advised any Mau Mau contacts in the crowd to tell the gangsters to surrender. Later the District Commissioner, Mr. D. Galton-Benzie, told a *baraza* that active co-operation by the Masai would help to bring to an end the emergency.

Sergeant Neil Purves has died of wounds caused by a hand grenade which he threw into a hut in which terrorists had been trapped by a three-man party of which he was a member. The bodies of eight terrorists killed in the action were displayed outside a Kikuyu guard post and tribal chiefs nearby addressed large crowds, urging them to denounce Mau Mau. Among the dead was the self-styled "General" Kap Chumia.

### Week's Casualties

In the week ended September 25 security forces killed 16 terrorists, captured wounded 14, and detained 200. In the security forces one European and five Africans were killed, and an African and a European wounded.

The body of Mr. Barry Stephens, who disappeared during operations of the Kenya Police Air Wing, has been discovered beside his crashed plane in bamboo jungle on the northern Aberdares.

The appeal of Jaswant Singh, the first Asian to be sentenced to death under the emergency regulations in Kenya for unlawful possession of ammunition, has been rejected by the Court of Appeal of Eastern Africa. It was stated at the trial that the accused handed two rounds of ammunition at a forest rendezvous to African Home Guards disguised as terrorists.

Major J. P. Lucas, a company commander in the Buffs, has been appointed adviser to the Minister of Defence in Kenya on the defence of prisons and detention camps, especially against attacks from outside. He will also be consulted on the siting of camps and the training of prison staff in defence measures.

An inquiry into the incident at Lukonia camp is to be conducted by Sir Vincent Glenday, Speaker of the East Africa Central Assembly.

It is estimated that there are now only 24,500 Kikuyu in Nairobi out of a total of 87,000 Africans employed in the city. Formerly the Kikuyu were the largest tribal group in the city, now they are outnumbered by the Kamba (29,000) and Africans from the Nyanza Province (37,000).

At the end of next month the 1st battalions of The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry and The King's Brigade will arrive in Kenya to relieve the 1st battalions of The Buffs and The Devonshire Regiment. Advance parties of the relieving units will arrive by air this month.

Olulua Forest near Ndong and several forest belts in the Meru district have been declared prohibited areas.

Mr. B. A. Mwangi, Minister for Community Development, told a *baraza* in the Teita Hills that the principal aim of Africa in the Colony should be peace. The emergency had been very costly, and money intended for development was now being spent in efforts to remove Mau Mau.

Mr. Michael Blundell, Minister without Portfolio, after a weekend visit to the security forces in the Rift Valley, paid

tribute to the officers and men of the Home Guards. He was impressed with the work of the executive officer of the provincial emergency committee, Major T. R. Glancy, son of Sir Bernard Glancy, during the past 18 months.

That the Masai tribe had never accepted Mau Mau has been asserted by the veteran Chief ole Sangale. The few who had taken the oath had done so under compulsion, he said. Chief African district council, which he is addressing, was ready to co-operate fully with the Government in the anti-terrorist campaign, suffering no compromise and hardship, if necessary.

The Provincial Commissioner, Mr. A. Swannan, said a council that the Masai were to form, this year, since they had to demonstrate their loyalty speedily and fearlessly in all measures against Mau Mau. Government had considered increasing the number of district officers and security forces in the Narok area in order to help the Masai to root out Mau Mau infiltration. He was convinced that the tribe as a whole had no wish to become contaminated, and if they co-operated the present troubles in Masailand could be finished before the end of the year.

### Quakers' Mission

A party of four Quakers will go to Kenya at the end of the year to help relieve the problems of detention camps and the resettlement of Africans affected by the emergency.

They are Miss Margaret Reid, who has been released from the education administration of the C.C. and Messrs. Leonard Stafke, who has long experience of probation work, Norman D. Boyce, a handicraft teacher who worked with the Friends Ambulance Unit in Ethiopia during the war, and J. Derek Lawrence, a civil engineer. They will study the Kikuyu language this month at the School of Oriental and African Studies.

In preparation, two Quakers recently spent two months in the Colony visiting the camps and discussing problems with officials, missionaries, prison officials, and African and American Quakers to discover in which small group could help. The Friends Africa Mission of American Quakers has long been engaged in educational and medical work with a base in Nairobi.

Quakers will be responsible for one of the community centres to be established in Nairobi to serve the needs of Africans who come as strangers to work in the city. Mr. Dean Moriarty has been released by the National Council of Social Service for six months to help in the early stages of this work in Nairobi. African Quakers have already offered to contribute towards the post of this centre, and it is expected that they will assist in running it.

### Save the Children Fund

Brigadier R. W. Boyce, general secretary of the Save the Children Fund, who recently returned from Kenya where he investigated the needs of children in the Colony, especially those suffering from the effects of the emergency in both rural and urban areas, has reported that the task would cost £1m. A Kenya branch of the S.C.F. is being established, and one year's salary for an organizing secretary, who will be appointed in Kenya, has been provided from the fund.

Owing to lack of accurate information and rapidly changing circumstances, he continued, it is difficult to estimate the number of children who need aid. In the reserves there are children whose fathers have been killed, others whose families have left their homes, and many who know only that their fathers had gone away. The problem of the rural areas will be eased if the urban districts are tackled.

At present many orphans and other homeless boys are acting as couriers to Mau Mau gangs and will eventually become recruits. They are a definite liability and their plight is due to the emergency. Some of them have been arrested three or four times and returned to their reserves, but are back within 36 hours.

The main urban danger is in Nairobi, where it is estimated that there are 1,000 potential child delinquents. Many are similar to what are known in this country as "cosh boys". Shortly after his arrival Brigadier Boyce learnt that a gang of boys, the eldest of whom was 14, had murdered two African women, one of whom was found to have 80 stab wounds on her body.

It will be necessary to clear these boys from the city and screen them. As it is expected that only 50 could be successfully removed to their tribe, some permanent arrangements would have to be made for the others. Many of the gangsters forming the hard core of Mau Mau in the forests are the delinquent boys of 10 or 12 years ago. A quick solution of the problem of the children would contribute to the solution of the main problems of the emergency and more peaceful conditions in the future.

Notes taken from two rural districts show that, of about 100 persons who have appeared before the courts during the past 12 months, 500 were juveniles. Some 400 were schoolboys playing without passes or staying in places where passes were required. They may not be bad boys but should be controlled.

Probably 95% have Mau Mau sympathies; about 50% have been moving about the province without passes, who have no homes and were destitute, wholly owing to the emergency; 30% have no education from the forests, and ready to join any gang; 20 lunatics or those with no sense; 200 boys convicted of larceny or otherwise dishonest; 10 real thugs; and 190 vagrants, scavengers, local pests, potential in a class criminals, who prefer the excitement of stealing to remaining in the reserves where living is hard and food scanty.

The report adds that this last class are a menace to society, their number could grow extremely rapidly unless vigorously kept down by fear of being caught. It is estimated that 80 to 100 of them are homeless and could be included in the destitute class (the second mentioned above). They are determined youths, though not so well equipped. They actually live on the refuse of military or police camps and from stealing. They are ready to possess to ramble, where they are and live wherever they can get shelter.

### Awards for Gallantry Three George Medals

THE QUEEN has approved the following immediate awards to four officers and three inspectors of the Special Branch of the Kenya Police Force for conspicuous gallantry and outstanding service in the negotiations with the Mau Mau terrorists in the Mount Kenya area between February and April this year:

#### Order of the British Empire

Mr. George Ricardie Gribble, Assistant Commissioner of Police, aged 46.

#### The George Medal

Superintendent Ian Stewart MacWalter Henderson, aged 27.

Acting Asst. Superintendent Lionel Martin Brans, M.B.E., aged 42.

Asst. Superintendent Bernard Edward Ruck, aged 32.

#### Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry

Inspector Peter John Latham, aged 28.

Inspector Richard Brian Crow, aged 26.

Inspector George Walker Stables, aged 20.

#### Citation

The official announcement reads:—  
"This operation in the Mount Kenya area was arranged after representations by the surrendered terrorist leader Wainuri Itote, alias 'General China', that the terrorists under his command were weary of fighting and would welcome the opportunity to surrender. It was later known that at one stage a large body of Mau Mau assembled with the intention of surrendering, but at the eleventh hour became alarmed and dispersed."

Mr. Gribble, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Special Branch, organized the surrender negotiations and himself took an active part in operational areas where his life was in constant danger.

Mr. Henderson was assigned the duty of attempting to bring about a meeting with the terrorists. He travelled frequently into the forests occupied by the terrorists under conditions of extreme vulnerability and was accompanied by Mr. Ruck and Mr. Brans on almost every dangerous occasion.

Inspectors Latham, Crow, and Stables also accompanied Mr. Henderson on most of the journeys into the forest, and displayed great courage. These Special Branch officers had to carry out their duties in conditions which invited ambush on many occasions. Had they been ambushed, the party would have had small chance of survival, a fact which was willingly accepted from the outset.

On one occasion Mr. Henderson with four officers drove into the forest to bring on the element of surprise and dropped a letter from 'General China' vital to the decision of the terrorist Mount Kenya Committee then in session nearby under the very nose of 700 gangsters encircling the formation.

Mr. Henderson with four officers and seven Government representatives, and brought them to Nyeri to meet Government representatives. The same evening, when it was essential to return the terrorists to the forest before dark, Mr. Henderson, in whose car they were, continued the operation alone when his escort, which became bogged, was unable to do this, in order to establish it was essential to the success of the operation, he allowed the terrorists to carry his only weapon which was loaded.

On April 7 there was an armed clash between terrorist and security forces. But a party of six officers, including Mr. Henderson and Inspector Latham, Crow and Brans, on April 10, captured a large number of arms and ammunition. The terrorist leaders were taken to the area where they were considered likely to be reformed.

"Because the final approach to the meeting-place was in thick bush and because visibility was reduced to a few yards by mist, Mr. Henderson reconnoitred it alone on foot, remaining at the actual meeting place for half an hour before sitting up and returning to base. He satisfied himself that no one was present and the area was apparently unoccupied."

The other party displayed great devotion to duty and contempt of obvious danger, risking their lives in a last attempt to make the operation a success.

### Mr. Lennox Boyd in Kenya Minister's Visit to East Africa

Mr. R. T. Lennox Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who arrived in Nairobi on Saturday, will spend a five day visit to Kenya, which he will do in the same aircraft as Mr. E. R. M. Walwood, one of the three European elected members who recently accepted portfolios.

Accompanied by the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, and the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir George Erskine, the Secretary of State toured the main areas of disturbance on Sunday, and talked with military, police, administrative, and technical officers, loyal chiefs, home guards, other tribesmen and British and East African troops, thus informing himself of the situation as it appears to varying types of people, from peasants to senior officials.

A works camp at Mwaa was visited. It holds about 900 detainees engaged on rehabilitation projects, including a 6,000-acre irrigation scheme. When Mr. Lennox-Boyd arrived a religious service was being held in the camp by an African padre, and outside a football match and tribal dances were taking place under armed guards. At this camp, of which the commandant is a settler of South African descent, new methods are under trial. The workers receive £2 monthly, plus rations.

The Minister has also visited some of the new villages in Kenyaland.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd is having private conversations with representatives of all races. He will then pay short visits to Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

#### SUBSCRIPTION FORM

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## \*Case to Test Legality of Governor's Action Withdrawal of Recognition from Kabaka of Buganda

THE CIVIL ACTION brought by three members of the Buganda Lukiko to test the legality of the withdrawal by the Uganda Government of recognition from the Kabaka was resumed in the High Court in Kampala before the Chief Justice of Uganda, Mr. J. B. Griffin, Q.C. Mr. W. J. K. Diplock, Q.C., Mr. Dingle Foot, and Mr. A. K. Kironde appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. P. S. Anand for the four defendant members of the Lukiko. Mr. R. L. E. Dreschfield, Q.C., the Attorney General, is the fifth defendant, and with him appeared Messrs. M. J. Skarff, S. Charwan, and S. G. G. G. G.

Mr. Diplock contended that the Crown would have had the right to withdraw from the Agreement of 1900 by Act of State, but by retaining it they were still bound by it, and their actions had not conformed to the agreement. There might have been grounds for withdrawing recognition if the Kabaka, the chiefs and the people had failed to co-operate loyally, but the charge had been brought against the Kabaka alone.

### Kabaka Wanted Time-table for Independence

After reviewing the series of interviews between the Governor and the Kabaka, he said that up to November 3 the questions discussed concerned the future of the province. The Kabaka had wanted a time-table for the independence of Buganda, which the Governor had said was not desirable. But the question had then arisen as to whether the Kabaka and his ministers had the right to consult with the Lukiko and express their honest opinions to it. Upon that issue recognition had been withdrawn.

On November 27 the Kabaka had been asked by the Governor to sign a document containing three undertakings, pledging acceptance of the decisions of H.M. Government, which the Kabaka considered unsatisfactory. In Mr. Diplock's view, acceptance was not a requirement of the Uganda Agreement. The undertakings were needed, according to the Governor, because the Kabaka had shown himself unprepared to accept H.M. Government's decision on future policy, refused to submit nominations for the Legislative Council, and said that he would advise the Lukiko to oppose the decisions of H.M. Government. Recognition had been withdrawn when the Kabaka had said that he felt that he must oppose publicly in the Lukiko. He had, in fact, refused to sign undertakings concerning the future of Buganda without consulting the Lukiko, the body established under the agreement for the discussion of all affairs concerning the Native administration, and providing a means by which the representatives of the people could make their views known to him. When the Kabaka had agreed in London, with the approval of the Lukiko, to sign the undertakings, there had been no longer any reason for withholding recognition.

The Governor had no right, he submitted, to declare a state of emergency when the country was entirely peaceful, nor was the Secretary of State entitled to be the sole judge of loyal co-operation according to the agreement. Even under customary law the Kabaka's powers could not be transferred to regents.

In written evidence taken in London on September 3 the Kabaka said that he always consulted his three ministers on all questions of administration and policy, of which, since 1945, ministers had become increasingly responsible to the Lukiko. Although he had the right to elect himself adviser, he had never done so.

He had approved the letter written to the Governor by his ministers revealing their anxiety with regard to

the federation after the speech of the Secretary of State at the East African Dinner in London, and he regarded the Government's assurances given later as "unsatisfactory." The Kabaka had stressed that the Lukiko had been forbidden to discuss the proposal for the establishment of the East Africa High Commission.

### Towards Constitutional Monarchy

Referring to the letter signed jointly with the other rulers in the Protectorate in which progress to independence was discussed, he said that the request for the British Government should be based on the fact that no conditions could be imposed over their heads. The Lukiko, he said, had requested him not to be involved in the delegation to members to the Uganda Legislative Council.

In a letter handed to the Governor on November 30 he had explained that in view of recent reforms his position was approaching that of a constitutional monarch, and he was being asked to reverse that trend. Five minutes after he had received the letter from the Governor withdrawing recognition he had been arrested; he had been flown to England without being allowed even to collect his papers.

Under cross-examination the Kabaka said that the Chief Minister had advised him to accept the proposals advanced, it was on the advice of his ministers that he had refused the Governor's request, and that he had agreed to a memorandum on constitutional reform in March 1953, without consulting the Lukiko, but that was because the document provided for consultation with the Lukiko by all matters which concerned it. He had not nominated the regents to exist following the reforms in March because he had been deported before the system had started. He had discussed with his ministers the March reforms which had been introduced to increase the powers of the Lukiko.

Opening for the defence, Mr. Dreschfield submitted that the court had no jurisdiction in regard to the withdrawal of recognition from the Kabaka, and that the Uganda Agreement was no part of the law of the land. Though both British and Protectorate Governments would continue to be morally bound by the agreement, it was not legally binding.

### Acts of State

The court was not entitled to inquire into the withdrawal of recognition and the appointment of regents, as they were Acts of State under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890. The court could submit the matter only to the Secretary of State, whose decision would be final. It was a political act, and a matter in which a court could give no opinion. If the court held that it was not a political act, it could be considered only under municipal law. Order in council was the only way in which the Crown could legislate for Uganda. In any case the court had no jurisdiction over H.M. Government or the Governor acting on their behalf. These matters were of great importance in law, but Mr. Dreschfield was prepared to discuss the case on its merits.

He emphasized that, in view of the respect with which he was held by the people, it was a most serious matter for the Kabaka to tell Government that he would oppose their decisions publicly in the Lukiko. By so doing he would contravene his obligations under the Uganda Agreement. Although he had not been distinctly disloyal, the Kabaka had not co-operated loyally with Government, and that was why the three undertakings had been demanded.

Charging the Kabaka with being completely unregenerate, Mr. Dreschfield cited an instance in March 1953, when he had agreed to reforms without consulting the Lukiko, but in November he had insisted on consulting the Lukiko before confirming them. If it were claimed that under those reforms the Kabaka had become a constitutional monarch, who had ever heard of a constitutional monarch instructing his assembly to oppose the decisions of the protecting Power?

Mr. Colin Thurnley, Chief Secretary, said that he believed that fears of federation had been the reason for the three original requests for further assurances on federation, for transfer to the Foreign Office, and for a time-table for independence. Even though this issue of federation was settled, the Kabaka never relaxed his demand for the separation of Buganda from the rest of the Protectorate. Though it was not disloyal to submit a request, it was disloyal to oppose the



decision of H.M. Government once the decision was made. The Governor and Mrs. Probyn had displayed great patience in discussions and continued hour after hour.

The Chief Secretary had been surprised that the Kabaka had come to the meeting on November 3 without his ministers. Without the loyal co-operation of the Kabaka, he continued, it would have been impossible to continue the administration. It was necessary for the Governor to know where he stood and that was why the three undertakings were requested. Unfortunately, the Governor had no option but to withdraw recognition, though up to the last moment it was hoped to avert crisis.

Extracts from the vernacular Press were produced to show that from October to the end of November there had been a marked deterioration in the situation. In the same order of statement about all government aid and threats of withdrawal of recognition from the Kabaka inevitably created a state of emergency. There was no truth in the suggestion that Government had declared the state of emergency in order to gain the powers necessary to remove the Kabaka.

#### Unwise, But Not Improper

In cross-examination, Mr. Thornley said that discussion of the federation issue in the Lukiko was not improper, though it was unwise, since in September it was being discussed between the two Governments. He confirmed that recognition had been withdrawn under article 6 of the agreement and under no other powers.

Mr. Thornley held the view that the Kabaka and his three ministers wrongly and unwisely broke the 1900 agreement and that the Kabaka had been in a slow-motion slowdown. Even if he had known that the Kabaka was in danger of being deposed by the Lukiko his advice would have been the same. He contended whatever had been said to the ministers, whose term of office terminated on November 30, to take the oath of office as regents, or upon the saza chiefs to sign as witnesses. No undertakings had been required of the regents, as they had co-operated loyally in the organization and administration of the province. The nearest thing to a disturbance had been the public burning of an electroneering pamphlet.

Re-examined, Mr. Thornley said he believed that the situation on November 30 was dangerous and that once recognition had been withdrawn from him, the Kabaka could not have been allowed to remain in the country without serious risk of disturbances.

Evidence was brought by counsel for the plaintiffs to show that the three present regents were not proper holders according to customary law and that prior to the deposal of the Kabaka the country had been tranquil.

Mr. Mwangi, Chief Justice of Buganda, said in evidence that had the Kabaka signed the undertakings sought by the Governor he would have betrayed his country. The Kabaka, he contended, had never refused to co-operate with the Protectorate Government; he had merely refused to order his advisers to accept the decisions of the British Government without saying that he disagreed with them.

At one point the judge threatened to clear the courtroom of murmurs from the public gallery during Mr. Mwangi's evidence.

Mr. J. P. Birch, Resident in Buganda, considered that there was no alternative to withdrawal of recognition from the Kabaka. After Mr. Lyttelton's speech in July, 1953, excitement had increased, and the atmosphere was tense when the Lukiko met in September. Mr. Birch had advised the Kabaka to instruct the Lukiko not to discuss federation while the subject was under review by the Secretary of State, and thought that his advice had been accepted. It was probably believed, that the Kabaka had been deposed before the announcement of the withdrawal of recognition had been made. There had been no physical disturbances because the people were too stunned.

#### Mr. Kawalya Kagwa's Evidence

Mr. Michael Kawalya Kagwa, Chief Minister of Buganda from 1942 to 1950, and regent from 1945 to 1948, said that there had been no regencies in Buganda until the arrival of the Europeans. The Chief Minister had always taken over when a Kabaka left the country. The Kabaka could overrule and did not consult his Lukiko, and the Lukiko never discussed matters with the Kabaka.

Mr. Kagwa told Mr. Dingle Foot, Q.C., in cross-examination that the Lukiko could discuss anything and did discuss all matters of importance. Although it was the duty of the Kabaka to consult his ministers, he did

not think that during his term as Chief Minister that had always been done. The Government's decisions had to be accepted, though the Kabaka could comment on resolutions of the Lukiko when forwarding them to the Government of the Protectorate.

#### Kenya Revenue Buoyant

MR. E. A. VASEY, Minister of Finance in Kenya, has told the Legislative Council that revenue exceeded the estimate by nearly £34m. in the first six months of the financial year and that there had been a saving of £700,000 in the estimated expenditure. The revenue figure included £2m. provided by H.M. Government. Mr. Vasey said that the revenue of the Government had increased by £200,000 in the first six months of the year. Mr. Mathu, leader of the Kenya African Members, in a debate on the rehabilitation of detainees, said that after Operation A and many people in the Kikuyu country did not know whether their menfolk were alive or dead, he asked what advice the next of kin were given of the whereabouts of their relations and what facilities existed for detainees to communicate with their families. Mr. Ohanga, Minister for Community Development, said that detainees were free to write and receive letters at regular intervals.

#### Candidate's African Connections

MR. B. C. BEECHER, who is to move to the West, Conservative Party, on Thursday a resolution supporting the Government's policy of conferring moving measures of self-government on members of the Commonweath when they are ripe for it, while emphasizing the need to maintain traditional trade and culture, if need be by revisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, has paid a number of visits to East and Central Africa, as a director of Messrs. A. Young & Company and its associated enterprises in Kenya and Rhodesia. He is Conservative candidate in the Leyton division.

#### European Farming in Kenya

"THE KENYA FARMER must develop his land," said the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, when he opened the agricultural show in Nakuru last week, "but I also believe that in doing so he should remember that the Government of Kenya has no intention of relinquishing its responsibilities to any single group of any race in the Colony." The Governor stressed the definite and unqualified assurances given recently in Parliament on the continued immigration of Europeans into Kenya. Years have lately been expressed by Europeans about the reservation of the Kenya Highlands for European settlement.

#### African Secretary's Tour

MR. WANYUJI WAWERU, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education, Labour, and Lands in Kenya, said after a tour of the Coast Province that unless the women were educated the people would lag behind the rest of the Colony. He advocated school committees of parents and teachers, and that parents' associations should be formed and visit schools on ceremonial occasions. The rural trade school at Kwale would be a great step forward, he believed. The labour exchange organization was impressive, and the trade unions were doing good work, especially at the port.

"In Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Kenya, I was asked by Africans about the colour bar recently put up by transport workers in Birmingham," Miss Ethene White, Socialist M.P. for East Flint, addressing the Labour Party's annual conference.

## Labour Party on Colonial Problems

### Discussions at Scarborough Conference

THE BANISHMENTS of Sereise, Khama and Tshekedi Khama are being reviewed by the Labour Party executive, with a view to considering action by a future Labour Government.

That was stated by MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, M.P., the former Colonial Secretary, at the Labour Party annual conference in Scarborough last week. He was replying to the national executive's call for a full-scale debate on Colonial affairs—the first to be held at a Labour conference.

MR. FENNER BRICKWAY, M.P., suggested that the Government might now be ashamed of the Labour Government's original decision to exile Sereise, and urged the executive should undertake that in Labour's next term of office that gross denial of human rights would be rectified. Sereise had become the symbol of the colour bar throughout Africa. His crime had been, not that he had married an Englishwoman, but that he had affronted Dr. Malan.

MR. GRIFFITHS said that the original five-year period of exclusion from his homeland would soon expire, and that the party had promised that they would then review all the circumstances.

### Self-Determination

The right to self-determination of the Colonies was discussed after MR. ALFRED WATKINSON, M.P., speaking for the executive, had said: "We are pledged as a party to the principle and practice of developing democratic self-governing nations out of our present colonial States."

MR. WALTER PADLEY, M.P., moved a composite resolution by the Union of Shop, Distributive, and Allied Workers, of which he is president, containing a proposal that the next Labour Government should "convene round-table conferences in the various parts of the Colonial Empire in order to prepare concrete plans to realize these objectives, and to set target dates for the achievement of full self-government."

MR. PADLEY said that the entire Labour movement must devote increasing attention to ways and means of bringing liberty to Colonial peoples. The resolution would not be in the hands of a future Labour Government, the target dates for independence could be set at the conference.

MR. R. GORDON WALKER, M.P., former Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said that it would be unwise to demand the fixing of target dates for self-government far ahead, regardless of individual circumstances. An immense amount of detailed work was necessary before such a decision could be reached.

### Target Dates Unwise

MR. GRIFFITHS recalled that the party's official declaration on Colonial affairs affirmed that as soon as the development of each territory made it practicable, discussions should be held between the Government and the responsible leaders of each territory to fix a date for the transfer of power. But the proposal to fix all the dates in advance was unwise and impracticable.

Nor would the withdrawal of our forces from Kenya, as proposed by Harrow East constituency, bring peace to that land; that was merely the easy way out of our responsibilities. It would be possible for the next Labour Government to end Colonialism in 50 Commonwealth territories simply by declaring that on a fixed date the British Government would abandon all its commitments to them. But delegates must ask themselves: "What for that?" Democracy was not the easiest kind of Government to establish or to sustain. "If we are to establish democracy we have to be sure that we are now stimulating the growth of democratic institutions on every level in these territories so that when the time comes we can hand over power to an established system of democratic government."

The Harrow East resolution was defeated by a large majority, and the U.S.D.A.W. resolution was remitted to the executive after Mr. Griffiths' recommendation that the official attitude towards target dates for independence was preferable to a specific date.

In presenting the executive's general statement, Mr. Skelington had contended that between Labour and Conservative Colonial policy there was a major difference. Labour did not want to see any more South African or Central African federations. Its responsibility was to all the peoples of the Colonial

territories; who must possess the machinery and ability to express their own will before self-government was granted.

Moreover, Labour must assist Colonial peoples to build sound economic foundations for their political structures. Mr. Skelington said that the executive's statement was identifiably general. A basic principle was unreserved opposition to any form of racial discrimination or colour prejudice, and to those caste systems which arise out of the disease of the mind and the emotions.

Mrs. EIRENE WHITE, M.P., said that the next Labour Government would have learned from its mistakes of the past. Power when transferred must go to established systems of democratic government. Not only more money but more help in political education must be given to Colonial peoples.

MR. GORDON WALKER, appealing for realism when pressing action to raise living standards overseas, said that sacrifices would have to be made in Britain. Labour might oppose such things as trade treaties with Japan, but the fact remained that Colonial peoples must buy cheap goods from Japan.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON, M.P., asked why the Africans could frame a national constitution for themselves. Before Labour returned to power the party must make a serious reappraisal. He believed that the Kenya White House should be opened to all races, and that a complete public ownership of the developing coalfields of Tanganyika.

The executive's general statement on Colonial policy was approved with insignificant opposition.

## African Women at Makerere

MISS MARGARET DE GRAHAM, Dean of Women at Makerere University College, Kampala, has written to *The Times*:

The fibre of Makerere women students is tougher than your readers might have led to expect. The Uganda women were shocked and deeply distressed at the news of the deputation to the Kabaka, but to do this was they in a state approaching collapse, as stated by Dr. Roland Oliver in his recent article. Their responses were more vigorous than Victorian. They were vocal in their protests; their activities took the form of joining with the men students in studying the Uganda Agreement and in inquiring into the constitutional problem, while they showed their sorrow in refraining from attending at dances.

They continued their customary earnest preparation for entrance examinations and scored their first success in London in the immediate and in the first year of the Medical School at Makerere.

The first six women students were admitted to this college in 1952. Since then, there have been 52 in all, of whom 23 were from Uganda, 15 from Kenya, four from Zanzibar, three from Tanganyika, and one was a European from England. Several have proceeded overseas for further study, one achieving a diploma in education at Oxford University, another set for her honours degree in history at Oxford in June.

The first detachment of Ugandan girls qualified to read for a degree have passed the year; they come with distinctions in mathematics, English literature, and play chess and hockey with the boys.

The women students contribute considerable talent to the musical and dramatic enterprises of the college and performed, without the men students, the *Antigone* of Sophocles (in English)—probably the first attempt at Greek drama in these territories.

In the Art School, one became a sculptor whose work has been noticed by artists in England as having the qualities of the best European medieval sculpture; others are producing designs which are being brought and printed by Manchester cotton firms.

## Tanganyika Chiefs

FIVE TANGANYIKA CHIEFS, who have been in the United Kingdom for six weeks, have flown back to East Africa. They are Chief Sylvanus Kaya, of the Meru; Chief Lepid, Saniie Sumley Molele, of Arusha; Chief Sabu, sultan of Mbuguru; Liwali Paul Norbert, of Mtwara; and Chief Amu Dodo, of Gorowa. They went to Tamton, Dudley, and Morpeth to be shown the social and local government services and agriculture, and the programme for their last week included visits to Westminster Abbey, the House of Parliament, the Tower, the Royal Mint, the Zoo, workshops for the blind, an E.C.C. secondary school, Fleet Street daily, and trips to Windsor and Cambridge.

## Major Salem's Visit to Khartoum Protest by Umma Party

Protests have been made by the Umma Party in the Sudan to the British and Egyptian Governments against the sudden visit to Khartoum last week of Major Salah Salem, Egyptian Minister for Sudan Affairs. He conferred with the Prime Minister, Ismail El Azhari, and three other Sudanese Ministers for two hours; it is believed in regard to the future of the Sudan. There is said to be considerable dissension in the National Unionist Party at present in regard to union with Egypt. Ismail El Azhari has accepted an invitation to visit Britain next month as the guest of the British Government. He will be accompanied by two other Ministers.

### Co-Operation with All Parties

"Egypt is keen on the Sudan agreement being carried out in the letter and spirit," said Major Salah Salem in Khartoum. "She would like nothing better than to see the Sudanese people of their own free will choose independence or unity with Egypt. Egypt is prepared to give the various Sudanese political parties equal consideration and to co-operate with them all to serve Sudan, Egyptian, and Arab interests."

He added that the protest of the Umma Party against his visit would not stop him from attending to his responsibilities in the Sudan.

Permission has been given to an Egyptian Islamic charity society which is concerned with educational and social activities, to function in the Sudan. It will receive the same treatment as other missionary organizations.

The Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, and Minister of Local Government in the Sudan have attended a meeting of Khartoum Rotary Club.

## Digesting Constitutional Changes Confidence in the Federation

"WE SHOULD NOW DIGEST the constitutional changes we have swallowed," Sir Roy Welensky told a Broken Hill audience.

"There has been an overdose of politics in the last few months," he suggested, "and I believe it would be to our advantage if it could be accepted now that what we should aim at is the economic and social development of the federal area."

Claiming that the outside world was showing confidence in the Federation, he gave the two recent federal loans as examples: the first for £10m. had been subscribed in London; the second for the local currency, in two instalments, was being raised in London.

Federation would bring an "orderly" and "considerable degree of uniformity" to the Customs Office complex. Within its financial means, the sovereign Federal Government could carry out the policy backed by the elections.

"At the end of a five-year period you don't like what we have done, you can turn us out. So the decision lies in your hands. That is not so in your relations with the Northern Rhodesian Government. The only power you have there is to change the elected members but not the official members."

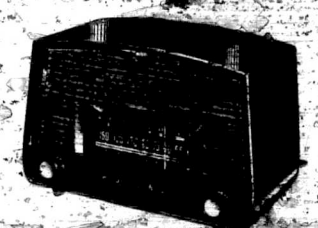
### Breach of Faith

"AFRICAN CLERKS can never keep confidential matters to themselves," Mr. W. G. Scrivenor told the members of the African Club in Johannesburg. "I know of Africans in Northern Rhodesia who if I want to get something done we place quickly in their hands. I compose a beautiful letter and give it to an African clerk to type. I do not know of a single case in which I would put implicit faith in an African in that respect." Mr. Scrivenor, who has spent some 40 years in Central Africa, is manager of the African staff at the great Nkana copper mine.

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# PERSONALIA

SIR EVELYN BIRING, Governor of Kenya, was 51 last week.

MR. JOHN HATCH is now Commonwealth officer of the Labour Party.

MR. A. P. COLEMAN has been elected deputy chairman of Messrs. Richard Costain, Ltd.

DR. and MRS. J. B. CHUMBE of the C.M.S. have returned to Ruanda from home leave.

HERR WELSKI, a German expert on the development of water resources, is visiting the Sudan.

SIR GEORGE ABU has joined the board of Anglo-South African Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

A RECEPTION in London of SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER has provided the occasion for a profile in the *Sunday Times*.

SIR ROY WELENSKY has paid a brief visit to Nyasaland as the guest of the Acting Governor, MR. C. W. B. FOOTMAN.

MR. N. R. BERTRAM, Secretary to the Federal Department of Commerce and Industry, has arrived in London from Rhodesia.

MR. HARRY OPPENHEIMER, M.P., and MRS. OPPENHEIMER are visiting Spain and Portugal with MR. and MRS. MARSHALL CLARKE.

MR. VICTOR KASS, a well-known British football referee, is spending about three months in the Sudan to instruct local referees.

COLONEL D. H. NORTH, who has commanded the 14th (Uganda) Battalion of the King's African Rifles, is about to hand over to COLONEL P. W. P. GREEN.

MR. H. C. DRAYTON, President of Mitchell Colts & Co., Ltd., and a director of many other companies, has joined the board of Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Ltd.

VISCOUNT SWINTON, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, left London by air last Thursday for a three weeks' visit to Canada. He was accompanied by LADY SWINTON.

SIR HOWARD D'EGVILLE, who has been visiting East Central and South Africa with the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegates, arrived back last week in the WINDHUSTER CASTLE.

MR. E. J. PAKES has been appointed a managing director of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. He has spent 30 years in India, last five as chairman of Messrs. MacLennan Mackenzie Co., Ltd.

MR. JOHN TILNEY, M.P., will not be able to attend the Africa Day conference in Liverpool on October 15 arranged by the Royal African Society, as he will then be in Malaya with the Secretary of State for War.

MR. J. W. WRIGHT, chief surveying officer in the Northern Province of the Sudan, is to speak on "Survey Operations Overseas" to the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors at a meeting in London on October 14.

Among the guests of the Knights of the Round Table at a dinner in London last week were LORD CHANDOS, GENERAL SIR KENNETH ANDERSON, SIR HAROLD GILBERT, SIR RONALD STORES, and MR. V. G. MATTHEWS.

MR. HAROLD SOREFF, Conservative candidate for Rugby, and convenor of the East African sub-group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council, has returned from a trip to Cyprus, where he was invited to broadcast on Mau Mau.

MR. HAROLD LAYCOCK left London last week for a short holiday in Italy before taking up an appointment in the Information Department of Kenya. He has been engaged in similar work in Malaya, where one of his colleagues was MR. DON LYONS, now chief press officer in Kenya. Before that Mr. Laycock was assistant editor in *Moscow of British Ally*. MRS. LAYCOCK will leave for Kenya early next year.

MR. H. H. ROBINSON, chairman of Messrs. Smith Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., and MRS. ROBINSON will leave London today by air for Cyprus on their way to Port Said to join the British India liner UGANDA for Mombasa.

MR. GORDON HECTOR, Secretary to the Government of the Seychelles, and DR. MARY GRAY have been married in Victoria. MR. WILLIAM ADDIE, the Governor gave the bride away and MR. SAHIZIER, the Attorney-General, was best man.

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, made his *debut* as a engine driver when he recently drove a new locomotive of East African Railways bearing his own name out of Kampala. He said that he had not previously travelled by East African Railway.

COMMISSIONER J. H. AYLAN, of the Salvation Army is to be the next Inspector of Prisons in East Africa, and will be in charge of the General and District of East Africa, including the Kitching, the movement leader, a Commissioner, an American, was for seven years Salvation Army chief of staff.

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA, who is now on his way to Great Britain for his State visit, is accompanied by his son, the Duke of Harar, the Ministers of the Pen and Foreign Affairs, his Lord Chamberlain, the Chief of Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, his I.C. and private secretary, and H.B.M. Ambassador to Ethiopia.

MRS. H. E. GRACE, general manager of the Nchanu mine, who has retired since the outbreak of war, has moved to Northern Rhodesia in 1933 to the Nkana mine. Five years later he transferred to Mankwago where he was made assistant manager, in 1936, manager, in 1939, and general manager, five years ago. He was one of Northern Rhodesia's best golfers at one time, and he is a first-class pianist.

CAPTAIN C. C. BEATY-POWELL, since 1930 Commissioner of Police in the Sudan, who has left Khartoum on final leave, joined the Sudan Defence Force in 1933, left after five years' service, but returned in 1940. Joining the Political Service two years later, he transferred to the police, and steered the force through the difficult period preceding the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement and during the elections.

VISCOUNT CHANDOS has been elected president of the Institute of Directors, as Mr. Oliver Lyttelton he was a vice-president until he became Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1951. Lord Chandos, who recently resumed the chairmanship of Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd., has also become chairman of the two principal subsidiaries, British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., and Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd.

In order to reduce his business responsibilities, SIR BERNHARD BINDER has resigned the chairmanship of the boards of the Inveresk group of companies. He remains chairman of British Shareholders Trust Co., Ltd., and Central Wagon Co., Ltd., a director of Guardian Investment Trust, Ltd., Provincial Insurance Co., Ltd., and other enterprises. SIR HARRY BRITAIN, a director of the Inveresk group for 30 years, has also resigned. MR. DOUGLAS HAMILTON, a close business associate of Sir Bernhard Binder, has become deputy chairman.

## SITUATION WANTED

HOTEL OR CLUB MANAGEMENT required in Africa by married couple. Husband, experienced book-keeper, accounts, supervision of staff; wife, experienced caterer, hotel receptionist, housekeeper. MRS. C. R. NEWELL. The situation, Echtenz, Nyasaland.

## APPOINTMENT VACANT

U.M.C.A. needs experienced man for office appointment on home staff. Would suit one retired early with pension from Colonial Service or the Forces. Must be keen churchman. Work mainly financial and administrative. Write General Secretary, Universities' Mission to Central Africa, 35, Great Peter Street, London, S.W.1.

MR. W. MARSHALL, CLARK and MR. D. O. BECKINGHAM have been appointed to the board of African and European Investment Co., Ltd. MR. A. WILSON, formerly chairman to Sir Ernest Oppenheimer on the board, is now a director.

MR. ANTHONY E. BOURNE, architect, of Gwelo; MR. I. B. NICHOLSON, proprietor of a motor firm in Bulawayo; MR. CHARLES BARNARD, a company director of Salisbury; MR. H. J. B. TYRRELL, manager of Sanders Bldg. Co. of the same city; and MR. R. W. ROWLAND, of Southern Farm, Gutoma, are recent arrivals from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. and MRS. STANWAY are to speak on the work of the diocese of Central Tanganyika at a meeting at Mary Sumner House, Trafton Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, at 3 p.m. on Friday, October 22.

MR. T. C. F. BEWES will preside, and MR. P. T. HARLEY will speak on the Wilson Centre school for blind boys in Tanganyika.

SAYED MOHAMMED NEIR EL DIN, Minister of Works in the Sudan Government, arrived in London last week for a seven-day visit before leaving for the Continent. He is due to return to the Sudan at the end of the month. His object is to recruit expatriate staff. The Minister studied economics by correspondence while employed by the National Bank of Egypt, became manager of the El Obeid branch in 1928, and was transferred to Khartoum as general manager. In 1941, he resigned to devote himself to education. He helped in the formation of the Graduate Union and Congress in 1932, being a member of its first committee, and when the National Unionist Party was formed he was elected vice-president.

## Obituary

### Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes

MAJOR-GENERAL THE Rt. HON. SIR FREDERICK SYKES, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.M.G., who died in a London hospital last Thursday at the age of 77, was for three years, from 1913, chairman of the Royal Empire Society, thereafter vice-chairman and deputy president, and always an ardent advocate of Empire unity.

His mother being widowed and left with slender resources when he was only two years old, he had to make his own way. When 14 he went to Paris to learn French, working as a shop assistant and a *claqueur* at the Opera. Three years later he was an assistant on a tea plantation in Ceylon, and later he was a stevedore and a journalist.

Wounded early in the South African War, he was a prisoner for a time; then he was commissioned in the 15th Hussars. Soon after the war he joined the West Africa Regiment, and then, after a spell of duty in India, was posted to the War Office. He was among the first 100 men to gain the pilot's certificate of the Royal Aero Club, and he recruited, trained, and commanded the Military Wing of the Royal Flying Corps when it was established in 1912. He accompanied the first four squadrons to France in 1914, and in the following year commanded the R.N.A.S. at the Dardanelles.

Made Controller-General of Civil Aviation in 1919, he resigned three years later because he considered that civil aviation was being insufficiently supported by the Government. Then he entered Parliament as a Conservative. He was the first chairman of the Broadcasting Board, and in 1928 became Governor of Bombay.

That was the background of experience and achievement which made him a most successful and popular Chairman of the Royal Empire Society, on the council of which Lady Sykes now serves.

### Lieut-Colonel E. H. Carson

LIEUT. COLONEL E. HOPE CARSON, who has died in Cape Town, was for many years one of the best-known members of the Southern Rhodesian Defence Force. He first went there in 1895, joining the Rhodesia Horse Volunteers in Salisbury and serving through the rebellion. In the South African War, with Thornycroft's Mounted Infantry, he fought at Spion Kop, commissioned in 1901. He became adjutant of the 1st Rhodesia Regiment on the outbreak of war in 1914 and served with it throughout the South-West Africa campaign. In the next few years Colonel Carson was with the Royal Irish Rifles in Egypt, Turkey, and France, took part in the 1918 attacks by the newly-formed Tank Corps, and went to North-West Russia with a detachment of tanks. During his varied military career he was decorated with a number of honours, including the Distinguished Service Cross, the Queen's Medal for Bravery, the South African War Medal, D.S.O., and the M.C. In 1920 he was appointed Secretary of the Southern Rhodesian Department of Defence. He retired in 1922. Soon after he commanded the Rhodesian team which competed with distinction at Bisley in 1930.

### Sir Edward Harding

SIR EDWARD HARDING, C.M.G., K.C.B., who died in Guildford on Monday at the age of 74, joined the Board of Trade on leaving Oxford University in 1905, but in the next year was transferred to the Colonial Office, where he became assistant private secretary to the Secretary of State in 1912. For the next five years he was secretary of the Dominions Royal Commission, and in 1921 he became an Assistant Secretary in the Colonial Office. Four years later he went to the Dominions Office as Assistant Under-Secretary of State, and in 1930 was promoted Permanent Under-Secretary of State, holding that office until 1939. Then he was appointed High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, and High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa. The tenure of those offices was short, for he had to retire owing to ill-health.

LIEUT. COLONEL SYDNEY HERBERT CHARRINGTON, C.M.G., D.S.O., whose death at the age of 75 is announced, was educated at Eton and joined the 15th Hussars in 1899. For 20 years after his retirement in 1912 he lived in Kenya, except for service in the Gallipoli campaign of the 1914-18 war. He sat in the Legislative Council in 1920-21.

MRS. MARIA MAGDELENA VAN DER POST, mother of Colonel Laurens van der Post, has died in the Orange Free State. Her late husband was chairman of the Executive of the fast Volksraad.

MR. ARTHUR KENTISH BARNES, whose death is announced, his home in Cheshire at the age of 82, was at one time treasurer and director of the Liverpool Cotton Association.

### Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA on the BRAEMEN CASTLE, which left London last Thursday for Mombasa by the Cape, include:

*Below*: Mr. A. G. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. N. Carwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Denis, Mr. H. C. E. With, Mr. and Mrs. G. Garton, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Meadows, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mercer, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Blair, Mr. F. G. Rogers, the Rev. and Mrs. W. V. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tyas, and Mr. P. J. Wells.

*Dar es Salaam*.—Mr. and Mrs. T. O. N. Fryrie, Mr. and Mrs. R. Boyd, and Mr. and Mrs. I. Mosley-Hewitt.

*Mombasa*.—Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Grogan, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. May, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Rothschild, 11, Col. and Mrs. P. Sherwood, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Thompson.

# Truce Conference in Nairobi Committee to Seek Solutions

A resolution moved by Lord Portsmouth, president of the Kenya Electors' Union, for a political truce of four months during which representatives of all shades of European opinion in the Colony would try to discover political solutions generally acceptable for Kenya, was passed without any dissent at a meeting held in Nairobi by the Union attended by nearly 300 delegates from European associations.

It was agreed that during the four months a public exchange of views on constitutional matters should be called, and that public controversy should be avoided by all political groups. A standing committee has been established (on the basis of the United Country Party, the Federal Independence Party, and other organizations which cooperate) which will also consider any breach of the truce agreement. Various subjects, including the forthcoming report of the Royal Commission, the implementation of the Lyttelton plan, the position of Ministers, the representation of constituencies, and Asian immigration will be investigated by working parties appointed by the committee.

Resolutions in favour of an early general election, and another, supported by the European elected members, for a political truce of six months, were also passed. The "very deep cleavage" in European opinion, said Lord Portsmouth, was a result of the "policy" which British influence should be permitted.

### Mr. Blandell's Blunder

Mr. Blandell said that he had been united and most political parties had come to stay. The two basic problems were the European attitude to "the growing emotion and demands of the East" and to the beginning of African nationalism. Could the menace of Asia be met by isolation? Or could it be met

by trying to bring along with the Europeans those elements of the Asian people who were co-operating with them in Kenya?

"On a narrow racial front Europeans might stand firm for a considerable time, but what were relations between Europeans and Africans going to be in 25 years? The real need was to capture the Africans' imagination so that they would be with us and not against us."

He was not prepared to put the United Country Party into a "strange" but would rather raise the issue and if necessary, go into political action.

The preparatory work for the conference had been done by a working committee consisting of Lord Portsmouth (chairman), Major-General N. M. S. Irwin, Mr. A. J. Don Small, Mr. F. H. Spragg, Mr. S. Salter (neutrals, unattached to any group or party), Mr. N. F. Harris (U.C.P.); Major P. J. Roberts (F.I.P.); Mr. H. B. Blandell (Independent elected member), Mr. S. A. Odo (Independent elected member), and Mr. C. G. Givier (F.I.P.). Mr. Blandell and Mr. H. B. Blandell were also invited to attend the preparatory work of the conference at Nairobi on the 10th and 11th over Monday's meeting.

### Press Comment

The *Manchester Guardian* commented editorially: "Such a meeting can produce either good fruit or sour. There is everything to be said for a united front against Mau Mau, without the bickering and animosity which have been too common in the last two years, and which the foundation of Mr. Blandell's United Country Party seemed to bring to a head."

It is true to think that such a meeting would always be welcome, and an agreement to postpone campaigning for the next general election would lessen the temptation to that nature. At the same time, a truce, most consisting Europeans only will not restore the situation. The whole point of the Lyttelton agreement, and of the U.C.P. formed to sustain it, is that Kenya needs the co-operation of all races, not only to overcome the Mau Mau rising but to build up the country in the future.

The U.C.P. is committed to inter-racial government. Many (though not all) of Mr. Blandell's critics, especially in the Federal Independence Party, detest inter-racial government. If the proposed truce had the effect of bringing about a compromise between those two views it might do more harm than good, for it would draw the U.C.P. leaders nearer to their critics on the right, it would draw them away from the moderates of other forces who are their proper allies in the present situation.

As the election approaches, the question will have to be fought out in the constituencies, and that there are two sides to it should never be obscured. Plenty of Europeans in Kenya are members neither of the U.C.P. nor of the F.I.P. But even they escape no choice sooner or later, if not between the two parties, at least between the main lines of policy which the parties embody.

### Social Consequences of Kikuyu Villages

While these manoeuvres proceed on the European side, another movement is going on quietly which may have momentous consequences. This is the growing trend towards settlement in villages, by the Kikuyu. By tradition the Kikuyu live in isolated family homesteads, and the lack of villages has at once held back social development and allowed Mau Mau to terrorize men and women who might have resisted the movement if they could have got support from near neighbours.

Some of the new villages are defensive and spontaneous Kikuyu who resist Mau Mau banding themselves together for mutual protection. Some are imposed on the tribesmen by the authorities anxious to keep an eye on them and see that they do not supply the gangs with food. Wherever the origin of the movement, the possible social consequences are important: churches, schools, shopping centres, village halls, playing fields, become accessible as never before, the division of labour becomes practicable, and the base of civilization is laid.

There is no certainty, of course, that it will be built on. When the emergency is over the Kikuyu may disperse into their old isolation. But if they stay, the task of community development will make a long stride forward.

The movement has been taken in incidence. In the Kiambu sector there are hardly any villages. In the Nyeri sector they are quite common. In Fort Hall they have a long start but are growing rapidly now. The same is true of the neighbouring Embu tribe.

As women show much more reluctance to accept village life than the men, but as Dr. Carothers points out, women are the stronghold of reaction, and will be a useful women's education begins to catch up with men's.



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## Threat to Copperbelt Output Rhodesian Transport Crisis

**WAGE CRISIS MEASURES** to deal with the transport situation in Central Africa were being discussed in Salisbury, under Sir Roy Welensky's chairmanship, the warning that some Copperbelt mines might have to curtail operations towards the end of this month was given by an official of Rhodesian Selection Trust Ltd.

"It is most gravely realised," he said, "that the mines have been reduced to only one-third of their normal requirements since the end of the war. We have been making up the deficit by imports of coal through Lobito Bay and by burning cordwood."

"Coal stocks will be so short by the end of October that we shall be unable to carry on, and the production depends solely upon the arrival of coal. The position will be due entirely to rail transport difficulties. Traffic is so scarce that it is not a fault they are on top of their coal production problem."

Rhodesia's railways carrying capacity for October is estimated at 234,000 tons of coal and 10,000 tons of other goods, about 11,000 tons below the minimum demand. The bottleneck of traffic from rail to road is, as reported last week, the important step to be taken to ease the situation. The Southern Rhodesian Government has introduced emergency legislation to permit free use of road transport, and the Federal Government has appointed a committee to transfer as much goods traffic as possible.

A strong appeal to clear highway wagons without delay has been made, and the Federal Government may, it is reported, introduce special road permits and other regulations to those who do not cooperate. Temporary surcharges on rail rates may be necessary to meet the higher costs of road transport.

Railway experts are working closely with the Federal Government to advise on the operational planning and development of Rhodesia Railways. Sir Andrew Swales, chairman-designate of Rhodesia Railways who is now in the United States, will on returning to Britain approach Sir Brian Robertson, chairman of the British Transport Commission, on this matter.

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament during its special sitting, headed by Ellman-Brown, Minister of Mines, later to the possibility of higher railway rates for coal traffic in order to subsidize unprofitable road haulage. The country's roads could not take heavy trucks and trailers conveying coal, as some suggested; more orthodox road transport was envisaged.

### Position of Copper Mines

Earlier an official of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa had stated that the copper mines were prepared to buy coal from any source at a reasonable price in order to keep producing. American coal via Lobito Bay cost £14.10 a ton, whereas the world market was only £15.50 a ton, including transport charges. It is likely, however, Mr. Ellman-Brown said, that negotiations for the mines for American coal had failed. It is the warning that reduced copper output would seriously affect Federal revenue and disturb overseas confidence. After many delays the new rail locomotives ordered by Rhodesia Railways may begin to arrive next month, with subsequent deliveries of three a month. The railways have had to order another 638 wagons for delivery beginning next spring.

It is reported that 300 Great Britain-made diesel engines said last week that the installation of 100 Southern Rhodesian Government had been ordered, it was said, to be intensive.

Sir Roy Welensky has said that wood, equivalent to 20,000 tons of coal a month, had to be imported by the mines and it cost £8 a ton more. He promised that the Federal Government would do everything possible to see that Rhodesia Railways were developed to the fullest extent.

In 1957, when they were nationalized, they carried just under 7m. tons of traffic in the year ended March 1958; the figure had been 8.5m. tons. Train miles run had increased in the same time from 5.9m. to 14.4m. Whilst seven years ago there were 124 locomotives with an aggregate tractive effort of 6,800 tons, now there were 270 capable of nearly 100,000 tons. The fleet had increased from 5,000 Europeans and 1,738 Africans in 1957 to 12,000 respectively.

The report that railways had still not moved far beyond their original plans allowed 1.7m. in the next three years for the railways. "That expenditure will greatly ease our problems," said Sir Roy, "but let me say bluntly that from day should ever dawn when Rhodesia Railways are capable of handling all traffic offered, with a bit to spare, I for one shall begin to wonder whether all is well with the state of the nation."

Road maintenance in the Federation cost about £13m. annually. Apart from this the Federal Government proposed to spend more than £6.5m. on new roads and bridges.

## Tea-Growing in Nyasaland

**MALCOLM BARROW**, Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said when he opened an extension to the Mimosa Tea Research Station in the Mlanje district of Nyasaland that it was not until 1929 that tea research was begun, co-operatively between the industry and the Government, by the appointment of Mr. K. Leach as mycologist. Within two years he had solved the two greatest disease problems, of "yellows" and armillaria.

It was in 1878 that the first attempt was made to grow tea in Nyasaland, by Mr. Jonathan Duncan, a gardener of Blantyre Mission. Ten years later Dr. Emble tried again at Livingstonia Mission. By 1894 only two of the bushes survived in Blantyre, and seed from them was used by the late Henry Brown to establish his Thornwood and Lauderdale estates. Now tea was one of the two mainstays of the country, employing nearly 32,000 Africans.

The industry, Sir Malcolm Barrow suggested, should set itself to create a market within the Federation for at least one-third of its output. That market was still under 3m. lb. annually, but with a population of more than 6m. it should be possible to double the consumption within a few years.

A chemical which reduces evaporation losses by as much as 40% is being tested in Australia. It does not affect the quality of the water or of fish life, and one application may last for years. Scientists of the East Africa High Commission are keeping themselves informed of the experiments.

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## Young Kenyans

MR. R. S. ALEXANDER, Mayor of Nairobi, and annual dinner of the East African Pioneer Society that the European youth of East Africa had a great record to its credit. One of the earliest V.C.'s of the war had gone to a man with a name very familiar in Kenya: a young Kenyan had flown an obsolete aircraft against the SCHARNHORST and been posthumously awarded the D.F.C. Another had received the A.I.C. for services in an air-raid over Malta and the B.F.C. for dropping dummy paratroopers from an unarmed aircraft during the invasion of Sicily; the winner of a brilliant M.C. in the last war had for many months led I Force of the Kenya Regiment against the Mau Mau terrorists; and a leading scientist with the British Atomic Energy Commission was the son of a well-known East African. The matron of a leading hospital, a prominent Sadlers Wells ballerina, and a leading London actress all hailed from Kenya, which had also produced rugby and hockey internationals.

## Leslie & Anderson

LESLIE & ANDERSON, LTD. announce that a controlling interest in the company has been acquired by Wallace Brothers & Co. (Holdings), Ltd., of 4 Crosby Square, London, E.C.4. To whom address the company's offices were moved at the beginning of this week. Mr. E. H. Goodhead and Mr. W. J. Carter have joined the board, the other members of which are Messrs. G. J. Goodhead, G. F. Newcombe, and E. J. Harte. An associated company incorporated in Kenya, Leslie & Anderson (East Africa) Ltd., has branches in Nairobi, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Zanzibar. Its directors are Messrs. H. Goodhind, E. J. Harte, W. J. Carter, L. A. Dedford, F. Hills, and A. L. Hutson.

## Uganda Cotton Industry

MR. C. K. PATEL, president of the Uganda Cotton Association, reminded the recent annual general meeting that Uganda's cotton production had exceeded 400,000 bales in 1948 but had never since equalled that total; he emphasized that the average over the past seven years had been only 360,000 bales, that this yield remained constant at about 140 lb. to the acre despite all the research work done, and that it was clearly essential to increase the area under the crop. It had been stabilized at about 1400 acres because the Government was obsessed with the idea that intensive cultivation alone could increase the yield. Because cotton prices were bound to fall, Uganda ought to make sure of an annual production of 500,000 bales, and that Mr. Patel regarded as requiring an increase in the area. Because of this, while the Government had an average of at least £20,000 on the improvement of each acre, he hoped the Government would renew leases for 49 years without imposing onerous new burdens.

## Sisal Prices

MESSRS. WIGLESWORTH & CO. LTD., report a general improvement in the demand for sisal, which, however, has not sufficed to maintain the prices ruling a month or so ago. Sisals were weaker than had been estimated, and spinners have bought less than usual this time of year on account of uncertainty about the consumption of harvest times in so poor a farming season. No. 1 British East African sisal is down to £72 per ton, net F.O.B., the lowest level for some years, and No. 3 to £69; the differentials between grades being much narrower than for some time past. There has been a steady demand for tow No. 1 and No. 2 being quoted at £36 and £34 per ton at London for current shipment. In the first eight months of this year British East African production totalled 1,277,739 tons, compared with 1,314,485 tons in the corresponding period of last year. Whereas Tanganyika's output increased by 27%, there was a fall of 9% for Kenya and Uganda combined.

## Research Report

THE ANNUAL REPORTS for 1953 of the East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization and the East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organization of the East African High Commission contain full reports of the work done. The Director of the E.A.A.F.R.O., Sir Bernard Keen, writes: "The necessity for long-term or basic research even in subjects of such vital importance to East Africa as agriculture, forestry, and animal industry, is by no means generally understood, even by the educated public. Indeed, there is often a desire to apply the apparently simple but specious principle that if public funds are to be spent on research there should be from each research project an identifiable immediate financial return exceeding the expenditure incurred on it. But in agriculture, cause and effect are seldom so simply connected as that. The path between a saving of costs or an increased return, due to an altered or new agricultural practice, and the research that ultimately produced it is usually so involved that it is impossible to follow it back with certainty; all that can be said is that, just for various earlier researches, some of them bearing no apparent relation to the new practice, the practical improvement would not have arisen."

The Imperial Tobacco Co. Ltd. has begun building a new village for its African staff in Limbo, Nyabingi. On the 20-acre plot there will be houses for more than 1,000, a church, mosque, hospital, a school, community hall, sports ground, and market.



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## History of S. Rhodesia

### Mrs. Nora Kane's New Book

THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY of Southern Rhodesia, written by Mrs. Nora Kane of that Colony, is to be published on October 21 by Cassell & Co. The idea of writing "The World's View: The Story of Southern Rhodesia" occurred to the author three years ago when her younger daughter had gone to school. Mrs. Kane, a former student at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, where she took a B.A. degree with honours in English, decided to use anecdotes, stories, and quotations from old diaries as a basis, rather than rely upon the more academic technique of the historian.

Since she lives 21 miles from the nearest village and 60 miles from a town, much research was difficult, but Mrs. Kane was given considerable assistance by the librarians of Umfali, Salisbury, and Bulawayo, and she also studied at the Central African Archives. The book took two years to write.

Sir Robert Tredgold, the Acting Governor, who has read the manuscript, commented: "To me it seems vivid and arresting, and the choice of material shows great respectivity and judgment."

### Secrecy of Unanned Beer

EDDIE LUCAN, a Swaziland beer, said before leaving Nyasaland after his recent short visit that he had been impressed by the good relations between the races, and had been led to believe that Europeans, Africans, and Asians understood that they must live as fellow citizens. The political advancement of Africans must be governed by the supply of qualified personnel, and so far very few had the educational equipment for higher posts.

## Communal Planting by Africans

### Colonel W. H. L. Gordon's Proposal

COLONEL W. H. L. GORDON, M.L.C., president of the Uganda Planters' Association, said at the recent annual meeting in Kampala that the quickest and most permanent method of increasing the agricultural productivity of Uganda would be for Africans to join together in partnerships, limited liability companies, and co-operative groups to farm communally-operated plantations, owned and worked by Africans under the guidance of the Agricultural Department, or if they desired, under that of competent managing agencies of any race.

The broken terrain and the customs of the people of Uganda, Uganda, Kenya, and the Congo basin would rule out group farming as presently run in these areas, in which the re-plantation of a tree was contemplated; they might be induced to start communal plantations of tea, coffee, sugar, sisal, and other fibres, each family also having a vegetable garden.

Properly conducted communal planting operations, with due regard for the well-being of the workers and their families and modern profit-sharing, would promote good husbandry and maximum productivity. By such pooling of resources, it could be concentrated on better planting, fertilising, pruning, weeding, pest and disease control, harvesting, and marketing, and research, much of which work could not be done where there were multitudes of small plots.

Kilaka producers and exporters were now prevented by the fact that most of Uganda's produce was not a good one in marketing. It was therefore felt, news that a system of standard grading and marketing for Uganda merchandise was being worked out.

Uganda's potentialities were great and, if the necessary capital could be obtained, Colonel Gordon believed that efficiently managed plantations if companies were formed in which shares could be held by people of any race. Africans need not fear that such a system would involve political influence. It would stand and could do more to increase the confidence of the foreign world in Uganda, to raise its internal wealth, or to improve educational and living standards.

If there was to be a substantial increase in export crops, however, there must be urgent attention to improved communications. Trunk roads would have to be properly surfaced and there would have to be more and better subsidiary roads to tap agricultural areas. Why not adopt the Gold Coast plan of a transport park in or near the commercial centres, for the marshalling, loading, and unloading of passengers and goods?

Transportation in essential building materials and items employed in the manufacture of furniture might be abolished, for it was important to improve the homes of the people. The speaker wondered also why wireless sets escaped duty on import, the C.I.F. value was under £7. Surely Africans should be encouraged to buy better sets if possible. He hoped that the Director of Information, who had achieved so much at such small cost, would install broadcast receivers and loudspeakers in every town and large village, not only to give instruction but to increase the spread of truth in replacement of rumour.

Those views, Colonel Gordon emphasised, were his own, not those of the association, which was to consider a resolution to admit to full membership Africans who owned or managed a plantation of adequate acreage.

THE GOVERNOR, Sir Andrew Cohen, said that the proposal for group farming by Africans as companies, partnerships, or co-operative groups fell on his ears like honey.

Group farming would be one of the most important means of increasing productive efficiency, given competent technical advice and guidance, and he believed that such arrangements would be welcomed by peasant farmers in many areas of Uganda. Partnership between them and experienced companies might be of great value.

Communal planting, however, would not always be the best method, even when open and uncrowded areas for among the advantages of peasant farming were lower overheads, greater knowledge of local conditions, and a more easy fitting into the local soil. For many years at any rate the present type of peasant farming would continue predominant.

Growers of coffee and tea were enjoying boom conditions and they ought to spend money on better housing and better labour management.

## Service for Visitors

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

### DAR ES SALAAM

Main Street (Opposite the harbour)

### KAMPALA

Simons Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)

### MOHABA

Kilindini Rd. (Entrance to Dock Gates)

### NAIROBI

Harding St. (opposite bus terminus)

Written enquiries should be addressed to THE INFORMATION OFFICER, E.A.T.T.A., P.O. Box 2012, NAIROBI, KENYA.

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

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be sent to our representative, East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 96-97 Smith Street, Durban.

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

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## Empire Cotton Growing Corporation Report from Experimental Stations

PROGRESS REPORTS from experimental stations for the season 1952-53 have been published by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation at 9d. each or for the 12, including the survey, 7s. 6d. Among the reports are those from Namulonge, Uganda, the Sudan, the Nyangira Province of Kenya, Lake and Eastern Provinces of Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Southern Rhodesia.

Namulonge is the only corporation station at which members of the corporation's staff are working; it is staffed by the corporation, which finances it with the aid of grants from the Colonial Office and the Government of Uganda, Tanganyika, Nigeria, Kenya, Nyasaland, and the Sudan. Elsewhere the corporation's staff work on Government experiment stations.

### Total Production

The survey says that the total production in territories covered by the reports reached more than 5 million bales (of 400lb.) of cotton in the season under review, the second highest figure on record. This increase was almost entirely due to the larger crop from the Sudan. In the rain-grown areas of Africa the season was not so good as 1951-52, but there was further evidence of real progress in yielding in the cotton.

The importance of research in determining crop yield was again emphasized in the case of Namulonge, Tanganyika (Tanganyika), and Nyasaland.

Results of experiments followed the pattern of previous years, the most striking responses being those to phosphate and nitrogen in the Lake Province of Tanganyika. The application of phosphate and nitrogen to peasant farms has now been placed by the Lake Province Cotton Committee.

Production in bales of the various countries for the season, with the corresponding yields in brackets for 1952-53, when the corporation was established, are as follows: Sudan, 483,815 (24,074); Uganda, 328,147 (19,290); Kenya, 2,411 (412); Tanganyika, 482,547 (1,775); Nyasaland, 15,874 (5,222); Northern Rhodesia, 266 (90); Southern Rhodesia, 3,111 (nil).

## "Uganda To-day and Tomorrow"

MESSAGES OF WARM APPRECIATION of "Uganda To-day and Tomorrow," the 308-page volume published at 3s. by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, continued to reach us. From recent letters the following passages are extracted:

"This is really a most excellent production in every way. The pictures are excellent, every article is of interest and authoritative, and the whole is a pleasure to read from cover to cover."

"I wish there was available for Kenya something comparable with your Uganda To-day and Tomorrow. It is first class in every way. I cannot recall being anything so good about any of the East or Central African territories."

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## Fertilizer Research in Kenya Importance of Phosphates

THE FINAL REPORT of the Highlands Fertilizer Scheme, started in 1948 by the co-operation of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., with the Kenya Government to evaluate phosphate fertilizers in the European Highlands of the Colony, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office at 10s. being No. 12 in the Colonial Research Studies series.

In their summary the authors, Messrs. R. V. Holme and E. G. P. Sherwood, write that in the three years of the life of the scheme two mobile teams laid down 261 tons and harvested 172 tons of experiments with 47 to 50 different treatments each on commercial farms, with plots of 1 and 2 acres. The best was 613a, the experiment.

The fertilizers of most importance are phosphate and nitrogen. Wheat and barley responded to phosphate and not to nitrogen, maize to phosphate and slightly to nitrogen; sunflower to both; and grass to phosphate for establishment and strongly to nitrogen. Ground limestone was ineffective except on a very few sites, and muriate of potash unimportant except in some cases where it improved yield and bushel weight of wheat. Uganda rock phosphate and 50/50 chelated and proved of little importance.

In their conclusions the authors write:—  
 "The demand for nitrogen in the Highlands is not so great as might be assumed to exist. The problem of a water supply basin was possible under this scheme."

"A sharp rising demand for nitrogen for grassland is to be expected. This depends on the better management of the land by sub-division into paddocks and their correct grazing, etc., and on the intensification of pasture research work, particularly to include experiments with animals on which alone the farmer's profit from grass depends. Work on this subject should be pressed ahead, so that when the N.I.C. is introduced a case can be made for the provision of nitrogen fertilizers to the farms of East Africa."

"Phosphates are required now in substantial quantities. The materials are believed to be available in East Africa for the manufacture of either superphosphate or sodaphosphate."

Based on 1950 increases, it is estimated that with the use of 59,000 tons of sodaphosphate or 39,800 tons of superphosphate an increase of 1,350,000 bags of wheat might have been expected, a rise in value of £2.7m. and with 14,000 tons of sodaphosphate or 15,000 tons of superphosphate maize yields would have increased by 237,000 bags, valued at £340,000.

"The correct fertilizing of wheat and maize should add about £3m. to the income of the farmer in excess of his income from unfertilized grain."

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament will assemble on October 12.

The title of the Colonial Audit Department has been changed to that of Overseas Audit Department, the head of which is now styled Director General of Overseas Audit.

The Government of Egypt has given £E.20,000 towards the relief of the distress caused by the heaviest rainfall known in Khartoum this century. More than 300 houses were destroyed.

The cinema of the Imperial Institute is this week showing a film of Rhodesia, titled "Highlands of Rhodesia." An East African picture, called "Partners," will be shown during the week beginning November 1 and another Rhodesian film, "Pioneer Trails," in the following week.

£5,000 has been voted by the Kenya Legislative Council towards the cost of insuring into the possibilities of introducing a savings certificate scheme into East Africa. It is suggested that Tanganyika, Uganda should participate. An experienced officer has been engaged from the U.K.

**91,000,000,000**  
not out...

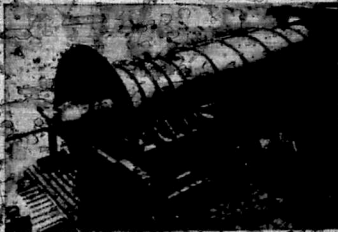


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# East Africa's Railways and Harbours *Of Commercial Concern* Plan for Further Development

THE ALWAYS INTERESTING *East African Railways and Harbours Magazine* has a new cover design and from the beginning of next year it will appear in alternate months instead quarterly.

Mr. A. E. Kirby, general manager of the Railways and Harbours, contributes an interesting introductory article in which he mentions that the purchase of 1000 motives, wagons, new deep-water berths, etc. Present high prices means that the annual capital and maintenance costs will have to rise from about £1.6m. in 1949 to £2.5m. in 1958.

It and above the £59m. already authorized it is expected that a further £26m. to £30m. of new capital will be required for transport needs and works to 1961. About £9m. of new money will be required this year.

Possibly the largest single problem facing the Railways and Harbours is the housing needs of about 62,000. For the continuation of this work about 4,000,000 annually will be required. During the last five years 2,466 houses have been built for Europeans, 553 for Asians, and 2,466 for Africans. 119 are now being built for Europeans, 264 for Asians, and 3,029 for Africans. Before this position can be considered reasonably satisfactory, another 12,000 houses of housing units will be needed for the population.

### Accelerating Traffic

TRAFFIC on the main line from Mombasa is and totalled 1,236,897 tons, an increase of 40% on the total three years earlier and all possible steps are being taken to expand the capacity. Thirty-four locomotives of a heavier and more powerful type than has ever been operated on a metre-gauge railway are due for delivery next year. To enable these engines to haul longer trains loops are being lengthened at its crossing stations between Mombasa and Nairobi, so that the capacity of the main line may be increased from an average of 40 goods trains each way per 24 hours to 44 goods trains each way. Average tonnage from 1,000,000 months in the last 12 months to 1,200,000 tons. New 200-ton and new wagons are on order and some have been delivered.

That the Transport Advisory Council is expected to work hard is clear from the statement that since its inception in 1949 members have received 338 memoranda direct, in addition to 822 through its Railway Committee and 340 through the Harbours Committee.

### Self-Sufficiency in Cement

BY INSTALLING a new type of vertical kiln the Rhodesia Cement Company plans to increase its annual production capacity from 280,000 to 320,000 tons. Speaking on the fifth anniversary of the company's opening at Colleen Bawn, the chairman, Mr. B. A. Gardiner, said that the kiln would cost less than £100,000 and its installation would not interrupt output. The heavy cost of imported cement underlined the need to produce all requirements locally. This we hope to do for the future, and in the coming year we shall place on the local market 120,000 tons of cement more than last year. Other fields of expansion are also being investigated, and no stone will be left unturned—especially if it be limestone—to ensure that the Federal State has an abundance of cement at a reasonable price, and to ensure that there be no need, ever again to import any bag.

### £6m. More for Owen Falls

A BILL TO RAISE ANOTHER £6m. to complete the hydro-electric scheme at Owen Falls is to be introduced shortly in the Uganda Legislature increasing the total capital to £6m. The provision of four additional generators will bring the total to 10. It is officially stated that the demand for power has exceeded all expectations. A new company has been formed to construct a 23m. power line to Nairobi.

Although not prepared to make specific forecasts on the Central African attitude to tariffability, Sir Malcolm Barron, Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry, has said that his Government would be likely to march in line with the British Government over the elimination of dollar restrictions. Though the Federal infant industries must be protected, it was not the Government's aim to erect a high tariff wall, but to seek protection within G.A.T. preferences. Until next year tariffs would be operated by the individual Central African territories.

Representatives of the Shell group of companies throughout Africa are meeting this week in Kampala under the chairmanship of Sir Basil Payne, London office. There are delegates from East, Central, South, and West Africa including some from French and Belgian territories. Mr. E. J. Lee, general manager in East Africa, who was present, will leave London about the end of the month.

### Ellerman Lines

Ellerman Lines, Ltd. report group trading profits of £3,304,730 for 1955, compared with £6,249,760 in the previous year. After taking into account provisions for the depreciation of fixed assets and deferred repairs, the net profit from £5,548,690 to £2,975,237 and taxation at £169,858,228 (£2,537) and adding investment income and provisions not required, the net profit is £2,208 (£2,236,241).

Unqualified success is claimed for the live virus inoculation against foot-and-mouth disease on Overseas Inoculation Corporation land units in Kongwa, Tanganyika Territory. This is believed to be the first time the treatment has been used in East Africa, though it has been extensively applied in the Rhodesias.

At last week's auctions in London 2,639 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 5s. 3.1d. per lb., compared with 1,634 packages averaging 5s. 5.88d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 6s. per lb. for two consignments from Nyasaland.

A revised composite statement on the import licensing legislation and procedures in force throughout East Africa has been issued by the East African High Commission in response to frequent requests from traders and associations.

A gas turbine of the latest type, of which very few are yet in commercial use, has been installed at a cost of £150,000 in the Nairobi station of the East Africa Power and Lighting Co., Ltd. Power produced in Kenya by the company to-day is made in 10 units, but required in 1959.

### Sudan Railways

Sudan Railways in the year ended June 30 carried 2,391,819 (2,362,372) passengers and 1,479,014 (1,395,626) tons of revenue-earning goods. Port Sudan imports were 124,667 (761,563) tons, and exports 33,744 (10,115) tons.

Owing to the collapse of the roof of a gallery in the Montiz coalfield, Portuguese East Africa, coal consumers in Nyasaland, including the railways, have now to be temporarily supplied from the Wankie Colliery. Guy Motors, Ltd. are to build premises in Salisbury Southern Rhodesia, where large stocks of their vehicles and spares will be carried. A subsidiary Guy Motors Africa (Pty.) Ltd. has recently been registered.

A luxury cinema, seating 1,000 persons, which is expected to be opened in Nairobi by June, 1956, is planned by the South African entertainment organization of which Mr. John Schepinger is chairman.

Six hundred acres of coffee have been planted in the Kisumu highlands by Africans during the past 12 months.



**Mining**

**Geological Survey in Uganda  
Activity in Prospecting**

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Geological Department of Uganda for 1953 (Government Printer, Entebbe, Uganda) Mr. A. Cawley, the Director, writes, *inter alia*—

**Asbestos**—Asbestos, pyrochlore and vermiculite. Large deposits of vermiculite associated with iron ores occur in a ring of hills including Kabatoro, Surumbusa, Sekusi, Nalhupe and Namakara, surrounding Bukusu in the Mbale district. Seventy-one pits were dug in Namakara Hill and good quality vermiculite was shown to exist to a depth of at least 30 ft. underlying about 13 ft. of mixed vermiculite and magnetite rubble. The best vermiculite is dark brown in colour and possesses a good fibrous property.

Pitting on Sirimubusa and Kabatoro hills showed a thickness of about 30 ft. of magnetite-rich soil with variable quantities of kyanite. Bakka drilling in alluvium surrounding the Bukusu complex revealed the presence of pyrochlore.

**Bismuth**—The presence of Hamabari in Kinkizi, Kisezi district, continues to produce small quantities of bismuth. Archaic work was continued on the neighbouring Rwanzu and Mumbwa districts. It is doubtful if activity will increase in this area until it is rendered more accessible by the new road.

**Beryl**—Enhanced price and increased activity in prospecting for columbite-tantalite has resulted in the discovery of several new beryl-bearing localities. In addition, beryl has been recognized in a number of old workings where in the past it had been overlooked and there was a small production from reopening operations. Although in one case it was estimated that one ore contained between 2 lbs and 10 lbs. of beryl per ton, it remains unlikely that the pegmatites can be worked on their own account alone.

**Copper**—Apart from operations at Kilembe mine, activity has been limited. In northern Ankole several blocks of massive chalcoprite with subsidiary sphalerite were picked up. They were unweathered and must have been close to the source, but prospecting is hindered by detritus.

**Gold**—Production of gold in south-west Uganda was negligible and little prospecting was carried out. In Mbale district the activities of a single operator substantially increased production over that for the previous year.

**No New Lead-Zinc Finds**

**Lead-zinc**—No new finds of lead-zinc orebodies have been made and earlier discoveries had little work carried out on them. Small-scale working was resumed at Kitaka in Ankole and a few tons of galena were produced.

**Limestone**—Search for workable high-grade limestone has been carried on in both the Western and Eastern Provinces. On the south-west slopes of Mount Elgon pitting has shown calcareous beds of poor quality. Secondary limestones occur in many local deposits of limited size and their exploitation would be difficult. A new occurrence of carbonatic containing pyrochlore was revealed during drilling operations.

In the Toro district detailed survey, including pitting and sampling followed by assay, has been conducted on known limestone deposits at Muhokya and near the Numa and Dura rivers. It appears that these limestones are a mixture of lake deposits, tuffs and calc-sinters, and were originally derived from calcareous-rich waters of volcanic origin.

**Columbite-tantalite**—In view of the sustained high price for these minerals, they received considerable attention from

prospectors, and almost every previously known occurrence was opened up. These deposits had frequently been worked for tin, but the presence of columbite-tantalite, then low-priced, diluted the concentrates and made the workings unattractive. At Kakakana and Kabira in Ankole, and Kibindi and Ruhuma in Kigezi, considerable progress has been made in assessing reserves and grade.

Several new localities with columbite-tantalite were found in Ankole, and the general area is now known to occur at scattered intervals in a belt 20 to 30 miles wide, extending for 100 miles from southern Toro through western Ankole and into Kigezi. A few good examples of the rare tetragonal form, topiolite, were found at Kyeanyi Hill, Ankole.

**Small Tin Workings Closed**

Due to the uncertainty of the market, little search has been made for cassiterite and a number of small workings have closed. Some of these were the result of the year work continued steadily at the main tin mining lines, although they were closed by shortage of labour. Cassiterite was obtained in ore extracted and cassiterite won from two mines in Ankole has indicated a rather higher grade than was previously suspected.

**Tungsten**—The production of tungsten ore continues to rise and mechanization programmes proceeded at the major properties. Preliminary sampling at one mine showed that it is not the total tungsten content which is of importance, but its physical state and consequently its recoverability. Feralite was shown to be present in the shales and phyllites of the wall rocks as regular segregates from several points. In such so microscopic zirconolite, the latter being the main ore, the normal gravity concentration method. Samples of the phyllites taken from several workings in Kigezi were all found to contain traces of tungsten. At a number of small tungsten minerals, Kigezi was a primary constituent of the siliceous rocks and have been considered as locally important conditions to form economic deposits.

Two new discoveries were made in Kigezi, the best of ferberite or wolfram, occasionally in characteristic bladed form but more generally as earthy, amorphous nodules enclosed in fibrous seams within fractured sandstone, and the second of ferberite enclosed in a matrix of quartz without quartz of the usual attendant gangue minerals.

**Geothermal steam**—Following a proposal to drill for geothermal steam at the Buranga hot springs, Toro, borehole sites were selected by geophysical methods. A 2 1/2 inch borehole struck the main Rift fault at a depth of between 500 and 570 ft. without having struck steam, and was abandoned. Drilling was begun at a second site in an attempt to strike fractures containing steam at a greater depth.

**Mining Dividends**

SILVER-GOLD MINING AND FINANCE CO. LTD.—(all amounts) for the year to March 31 last. Total revenue £4,961 (£4,868) less profit transfer from excess profits tax post-war refund 1915 (nil) to tax £4,636 (£4,612), amount written off investment in Silver Premier mines £5,000 (same). Fees and £1,271 (£3,583).

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES LTD. announce an interim dividend of 4s. per £s. deferred share (unchanged) for 1953. In the previous two years the final dividend has been 120% making 200% annually on £4,082,185 of deferred capital. Sir Ernest Oppenheimer is chairman.

PHOENIX MINING AND FINANCE CO. LTD.—10% for the year to June 30 last (the same). Net profit £33,124 (£24,222) after tax of £10,536 (£13,191).

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## Wankie Colliery Results

WANKIE COLLIERY CO. LTD. announce a profit of £402,507 after an allowance including odd interest of £14,063 (after tax) and taxation for the year ended August 31, 1953 compared with £380,016 in the previous year. Federal and Southern Rhodesian tax amounts to £110,000 (£12,000 and £98,000 respectively) (ml). An amount of £31,625 (ml) representing the income tax adjustments is brought in as credit against the Federal tax after taxation of £424,202 (£440,816). General reserves are £105,000 (£100,000).

The directors recommend a dividend of 9s. per share (td) amounting to £530,938 (£165,469), and have decided not to exercise the right to deduct Federal tax. If approved, the dividend warrants will be posted on or about December 1 to members registered at the close of business on September 1. The transfer registers in Bulawayo, Johannesburg and London will be closed from October 19 to October 26. A general meeting will be held on December 1.

This dividend recommendation is based on payments being made in Southern Rhodesian currency. Payments from London and Johannesburg will be made in the equivalent U.K. sterling or Union of South Africa currency, provided that in the opinion of the directors there is no material difference between the two currencies at the time of payment of the dividend such payments will be made at par of exchange. Dividends payable to members with addresses in the U.K. will be subject to the deduction of U.K. income tax.

## Man-power

Mr. J. F. Brown, general manager of the Koppa Antelope copper mine, tells the board of directors that the recruitment of labour in Northern Rhodesia has the great difficulty of the fact that as the mine manager would be to find enough Europeans and enough Africans to do all the work that had to be done on the Copperbelt.

## Kassala (Sudan) Gold Mines

KASSALA (SUDAN) GOLD MINES, LTD., report a loss to September 30, 1953 of £425 (£467).

## Bechuanaland Exploration

SHAREHOLDERS in Bechuanaland Exploration Co., LTD., have been advised by the directors not to sell their shares at the current market price of 14s. as the company has been approached by certain parties who are considering the acquisition of a controlling interest in the company. The total capital is £300,000, of which a 15% dividend was paid for 1952. Mr. F. J. Worrel is chairman.

## High Metal Prices

LEAD has reached the highest price since free dealings were resumed in London two years ago, the present quotation being £109 for delivery in the first half of the month. For three months the price is £105.10s. Zinc has risen to £83 for delivery in the first half of October and tin is likewise firmer, the price for cash and three months being £73.

## Copper Price

COPPER reached a new peak in the London Metal Exchange on Monday, when the price for prompt delivery jumped more than £12 to £302.10s. a ton. For delivery three months hence there was a rise of £12 to £272. The day's turnover was about 2,350 tons.

## Progress Report for September

RHODESIA BROKEN HILL produced 2,000 tons of lead and 2,150 (2,350) tons of zinc were produced.

## News of Our Advertisers

ASTORWORKS LTD. have ordered three 20-ton "Pioneer" haulers.

THE ROYAL NILE CO., LTD., announce that the net sales proceeds of the group for the year to April 30, 1953, showed an increase of £4,064. The dividend is maintained at 20%.

FORD MOTOR CO. (UK) LTD., Dagenham, are now making a 5-cwt. "Thames" van of attractive appearance and surprising carrying capacity which is very economic in operation. The basic price ex works is £323, not including purchase tax of just under £40 to U.K. buyers.



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1932

1953

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Number of Companies  
Annual consumption  
Capital

190  
11 million units  
£70,000

Undertakings operated  
Number of Companies  
Annual consumption  
Capital

11  
71,093  
78 million units  
£148,900

Undertakings operated  
Number of Companies  
Annual consumption  
Capital

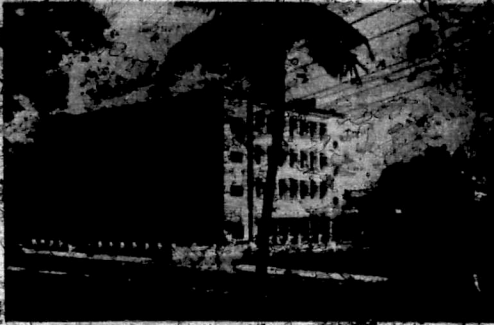
19  
43,500  
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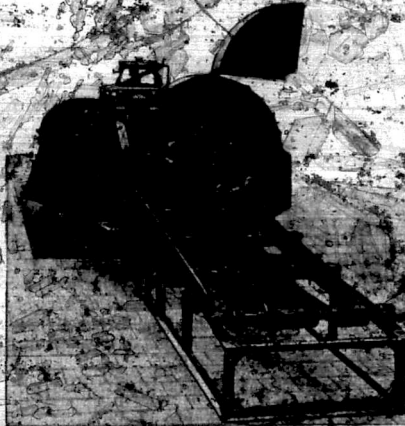
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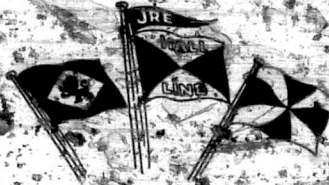
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Founder and Editor:  
F. S. JOELSON

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**T**HE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES have probably been more prominently in the mind of the public in and connected with East and Central Africa in the recent past than at any previous period. In Kenya, in the Public Eye and Mind, the missions (which had been regarded as the authority in the immense damage done by the Kikuyu (independent schools) suffered grievous shock in the outbreak of the Mau Mau rebellion, for tens of thousands of their Kikuyu adherents were kept away from the churches and schools by intimidation, and terrorists soon began to kill Kikuyu clergy, teachers, and other devoted disciples, hundreds of whom have now been martyred. The past two years have produced impressive proof that the real Christians in the tribe, men and women, were determined to go about their ordinary duty whatever the risk, and face death rather than deny their faith. In Uganda the Church could not expect to escape calumny at a time of constitutional crisis in the most advanced province. Buganda, for it was an obvious target for Congress extremists. In Tanganyika scandals of the groundnut scheme brought unprecedented problems to many mission stations. In Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland some missionaries, imprudently associated themselves with groups of vociferous but inexperienced African politicians who were anxious to frustrate the plan for Central African federation, and in consequence of this impetuosity the Church of Scotland became deeply involved in the controversy on the subject in the United Kingdom. Those causes in particular have combined to make the views and actions of members of Christian Churches, European and African, a constant topic of general discussion. If some one were to examine carefully the official reports of proceedings in the Legislative Council of Kenya, for instance, he might well find that there have been more references to Christianity, its work, and its opportunities in the past thirty months than in the whole of the previous fifty years.

A large majority of the Europeans in Kenya, including many who had previously been critical of some aspects of mission work, are today convinced of its indispensable influence among the Churches to Train African Leaders. Many officials, politicians, farmers, and business men make it a secret of their conviction that the avowal of the Kikuyu tribe would have succumbed to the diabolical machinations of the Mau Mau leaders if there had not been a nucleus of Christians so staunch that nothing would persuade them to deny by their actions the faith which they professed. It is common knowledge that the Kikuyu Guard was in its early months largely recruited from such men; they would not stand idle while the good they knew was victimized by evil so foul that it outraged even the conceptions of savagery. But if these stalwarts, few at first, were ready to defend with their lives the good they knew, hardly any of them could bring much influence to bear (except those courageous chiefs and other leaders whom Mau Mau gangsters quickly killed). Scarcely any of them had had experience of public affairs, even in their own limited locality. It is therefore excellent news that, under the auspices of the Christian Council of Kenya, the non-Roman missions in the Colony plan to open a centre for the training of African Christian leaders, an initiative which the public will assuredly welcome and which the Government might well aid. Hitherto, unstable and untrustworthy Africans have too often misled their fellows because their words and deeds were not examined, and necessary denounced, by men of higher principle. Drastic changes have now to be made—not only in Kenya—and they can be safely accomplished only if reliable Africans are selected to share in the work, wisely directed, and firmly supported, and training for this onerous, honourable task cannot start too soon. To find the ideal staff will not be easy, but the claim is so clear that the right

men ought to be released, now engaged on less important duties.

Most work has been concentrated in the country districts rather than the towns of East and Central Africa (and of West and South Africa also), and the Church, no less than the state, has been shocked by the experiences of the last two years in Kenya into a new appraisal of the special importance of ensuring a new outlet for African town-dwellers. Some of the Kenyans (though not all) consider that Mau Mau was caused primarily by the proximity of the Kikuyu reserves to Nairobi, and everybody knows that its African locations have sheltered many of the organizers, administrators, and gangsters of the movement. Religious organizations already provide some community centres for Nairobi's African population, and soon at least half a dozen of them will be at work on the dual tasks of helping to develop African family life and develop a community spirit in urban conditions. Such work must be many-sided. It has to deal with the problems of broken homes, delinquent children, the young who do not attend school, the care of babies and adolescents, homecraft, generally, and vocational training; indeed, with every form of activity which can promote the physical, intellectual, and moral fitness of men, women, and children. The European wardens will require to live in the locations, and they will need the assistance not only of Africans with a sense of vocation and adequate training, but of European, Asian, and African part-time volunteers.

There is equally urgent need for similar services to be organized in the detention

camps and the villages. More than fifty thousand Mau Mau adherents or suspects are

now detained in about fifty camps, in all of which the chief problem is psychological, and Dr. Carothers, who was asked by the Kenya Government to investigate Mau Mau from the psychological aspect, has replied emphatically that the answer is a religious one. It is evident therefore that there is great scope for work by devoted Christians, European and African. Some of the camp commandants have expressed the opinion that Kikuyu souls can be redeemed from the narrowness of the paths they have sworn on only by the personal example and persuasions of Christians whom they recognize to be transparently sincere. Many hard-core adherents of Mau Mau in the Athi River rehabilitation camp near Nairobi have, indeed, already responded to such influences, some so wholeheartedly that they have insisted on following public repatriation with return to their villages for the express purpose of demonstrating the way in which they had drawn and working for harmony in the community, well knowing that torture and a lingering and horrible death might be inflicted upon them by terrorist agents who are unmoved by such courage, moral and physical, and prepared to stamp out if they can anything that resists the obscenity of Mau Mau. That, of course, enhances the challenge to the Christian church, which ought to be able to count upon support not only from those of its faith, but of all who accept the tenets and benefits of civilization. The struggle in Kenya is of civilization *versus* barbarity, of hope *versus* despair, of Christianity *versus* depravity. There can be no neutrals in this conflict, and there ought to be no half-heartedness in support of the right.

## Notes By The Way

### Policy of Destruction

MR. L. E. VIGAR would probably think it a compliment to be called a reactionary. Whether that be so or not, the description is warranted by his statement in *Comment* that "we want in Legislative Council people who are pledged to destroy multi-racial government." Wrecking tactics of that kind would do Kenya great damage; but there is fortunately no likelihood that the European community would adopt so reckless a policy. Multi-racial government is one of the things which cannot be rescinded; the experiment must be made, if it is to succeed. That will inevitably improve rela-

tions between the races, and, equally inevitably, weaken the grip of Kenya in the House of Commons and elsewhere. If, however, the tiny minority of settlers who agree with Mr. Vigar had their way, race relations in Kenya would deteriorate rapidly and criticism overseas would reach new heights and depths. If the local European community were complacent—which it would not be—H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, of whatever political complexion, would not tolerate deterioration of the plan now under trial. Some strange counsel has been given publicly in Kenya in recent months, but none of it has been worse than this.

### Farcible Feeding

OTHER STRANGE IDEAS appear in the same article. The writer would pledge European members of the Legislature "to force the Colonial Office to put power into the hands of Europeans, who have proved by their actions that there is the right to govern." Such a sentence proves him to be decades out of date. Long ago when there was no Kenya competent to sit on the Legislative Council, the small community of European settlers, businessmen, and missionaries represented the only source from which non-official advice could be obtained. But even then there was no question of a "right to govern." The privilege, and duty, was that of co-operating with the Government. How would Mr. Vigar "force the Colonial Office to put power into the hands of Europeans?" Cannot usually be Mr. Lennox Boyd; Sir Thomas Lloyd; and Mr. Gorell Barnes engaged in this exercise, nor can I imagine that any responsible man in Kenya with experience of public life, would endorse the idea that the country should be run entirely by a handful of European non-officials. Some of their friends consider that the present elected members have too long evaded the power which they would have derived from clear thinking and decisive leadership. Is the penalty for such a hortatory to be farcible feeding by the Colonial Office?

### Harsh Judgment on Stanley

Harsh judgment was passed by Mr. Graham Greene when he wrote in the *New Statesman and Nation*: "Less than a hundred years have gone by since Livingstone's death, and we can see the measure of his failure in East Africa today." It was to Stanley and his Maxim guns and rawhide whips that the future of East Africa belonged, and it was Stanley's methods that left a legacy of hate and distrust throughout Africa. The truth is surely that by the time Africans began to resent the work which Europeans were doing in their midst in East and Central Africa, practically none of them had known the name of Stanley. Many Africans including some of the extremist politicians in Kenya, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, have talked quite freely to me at times about their resentments, and not once has the name of Stanley been mentioned.

### Conditions in His Day

THE TASKS which that intrepid adventurer undertook sometimes imposed upon him actions which were the only means of safeguarding his caravans. To judge him by today's conditions is unfair; in many parts of Africa in his day anyone who ventured far from his own village ran the risk of being speared. Indeed, even in the village that might happen by day or night. It is in that context of insecurity, daily bloodshed, and constant terror that Stanley should be considered, and certainly was considered by the Africans who sought to stop, rob, or kill him and his companions. It is very unlikely that the resistance forced upon him left feelings of "hate and distrust"; the attackers expected to have to fight, and they took the consequent losses with an equanimity which surprised the coolest of Europeans, to whom it seemed gross callousness.

### Livingstone and Stanley

MR. GREENE'S suggestion that the gentle Livingstone is to be contrasted with a brutal Stanley indicates imperfect knowledge. It was Stanley, for instance, who took the first practical measures which opened the way for Christian missionary work in Uganda. Nor is it fair to write that "the measure of Livingstone's failure" is to be seen in East Africa today, or to blame only the passage in which he proposed that teachers

should come among Africans, "unaccompanied by any power to cause either jealousy or fear." Livingstone was much more emphatic in advocating white settlement and the extension of trade, because he was convinced that Christianity and commerce could alone stamp out the slave trade which then ravaged East and Central Africa. As he foresaw, British administration, missionary work, settlement, and commerce have wrought wonders in the past three generations. They could admittedly have done much more, if human beings were less fallible, even when conscientiously engaged on some high enterprise. If Livingstone would be disappointed at much of the scene today, he would certainly not make Mr. Greene's mistake of assuming that all the faults are those of Europeans. Whatever the shortcomings of white men, the persistence of the great slavery and trade routes is a more striking civilisation.

### Emperor of Ethiopia

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA is due to reach Portsmouth today in H.M.S. GAMMA for his State visit, during the three days of which every mark of consideration will be paid to a monarch who is the embodiment of the forces of enlightenment and progress in his own country. No man in Ethiopia bears so heavy a burden of work and responsibility, and all decisions of importance will be made by him. He is in fact the inspirer and controller of Ethiopia's life. He will be greeted on arrival in London by the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, the Princess Royal, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duchess of Kent. At Buckingham Palace that evening a State banquet will be given for him. Next day the Emperor and his son, the Duke of Hara, will attend with the Corporation of London at the Mansion House, and in the evening they will entertain the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at the Ethiopian Embassy. On the following day they will lunch with the Queen and the Duke at Windsor Castle. Though the State visit will then end, the Emperor and his son will remain in England until October 27.

### Snakes

DR. J. A. PRINGLE, a former director of the snake park in Port Elizabeth, than whom few people can know more about Africa's reptiles, is, I gather from reviews of his new book, decidedly sceptical about snake stories. When I lived in East Africa I heard many about the tree snake, the *boomslang*, from prospectors, cattle traders, farmers and others who kept away from towns as much as possible. They had a healthy respect for that serpent, and would have been astonished, I am sure, to learn, as Dr. Pringle now states, that all the records of the Union of South Africa can show only seven fatal bites from that much feared snake. Moreover, he denies that it is aggressive. So far as I am aware, I was never in the presence of a *boomslang*; but I hold to my unregenerate opinion that the right way to treat a snake is to kill it, even though it may merit a certificate for devoted mothercraft or good fatherhood. I like to see a dead snake—a confession which will assuredly horrify Mr. Lowridge and a few other friends.

### Hiatus Caused by Mau Mau

THIS UNUSUAL ADVERTISEMENT has appeared in the *Times* " agony " column: "Eetlar to Formosa, but 48 hours notice, please. Vastly travelled, considerably educated retired soldier, just 35, desires employment requiring reliability, intellect, tact. Wide experience public relations, business direction, man-handling. Also best-seller writing. Inexp. investment plus Mau Mau cause of, present hiatus. Understood in five tongues."

# Secretary of State's Visit to East Africa

## Multi-Racial Government "Off to A Good Start"

MR. A. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who arrived in Nairobi on October 2 on a visit to East Africa, cancelled his tour of the Nyanza Province of Kenya owing to the large numbers of requests for interviews and his desire to confer with the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, on the points raised.

Before reading his prepared statement at the Press conference, which was delayed until Thursday, he said he would be returning to Kenya after his visit to Dar es Salaam to visit the Manyani detention camp.

Commenting on the emergency he declared "We are right on the top of the problem."

The following is the text of his statement:

"I have seen something of the work of the Council of Ministers and have reaffirmed the considered view of H.M. Government that the Lyttelton proposals were wise and farsighted.

"I have been assured of the growth of mutual confidence and respect between Ministers of different races not only in the discharge of their official duties, but in their personal relations as well. I am glad to have seen how those Africans who have made Kenya their home and have given their loyalty to the British Crown are anxious to play a constructive part in the country's affairs.

"The success of the great experiment in associating with the Government the people of all races in Kenya depends on confidence. I have found some signs of a lack of confidence among some people of all races. In particular there are two great issues which are disturbing the minds of Europeans and Africans.

### European Apprehension

A number of Europeans have expressed to me apprehension as to European immigration and land ownership. I agree with Lord Delamere's words many years ago that if we are to improve the position of the Africans our own people must be freed from fear for their own future as far as is humanly possible. Fear is the curse of so many policies and the father of so many narrow and selfish counsels—get rid of fear for our future and the whole outlook changes.

"I have met many settlers and I know of the magnificent work they and their families have done in making Kenya. I have seen also something of the fortitude and courage they and their wives have shown in the terrible anxieties of the last two years. I believe in British emigration to Kenya. I know of the difficulties which often stand in the way. I shall explore with vigour ways of overcoming them. I hope on future visits to meet new families from Britain who have come to Kenya. H.M. Government are not likely to lend themselves to encouraging people to come if they intend to betray their or their predecessors. They will be entitled to feel confidence in the possession of the homes they have built or will build up for themselves and their children.

"As is known from the published dispatch of April of this year when Ministers accepted their offices in Kenya they undertook to refrain, until the elections are held in 1960, from proposing or supporting legislation which in any way concerns the special rights of racial communities in those areas established for their respective use by Treaty, Order-in-Council or Ordinance. In their recent dispatch it was stated that this undertaking will not preclude consideration of the report of the Royal Commission on Land and Peppa-

tion in East Africa, either by the Council of Ministers or the Legislative Council.

"I have heard doubts expressed as to the meaning of the word 'consideration'. I have no such doubts. It means, in regard to matters concerning the special rights of races in their respective areas, there will, for the period stated, be consideration alone. The report should be in my hands by November and will be published simultaneously in the U.K. and in Kenya. Some factors in the report, such as the resettlement of those, of course, who give up their homes and so forth, I do not know what will be in the report or what the results of such consideration will be. But I hope there will be many things in it on which H.M. Government, with the full support of all concerned, take early action.

### Man Mau Leaders

"I have found fears among Africans that those who have promoted a reign of terror will be allowed to come amongst them once more. There are no winners at the end of the reign of terror. The great losers are those who were the managers and organizers of what may be called a reign of terror.

"Now I believe in something of the power of an imaginative way in which Europeans and loyal Africans are carrying out rehabilitation. That is helping in particular those who have been contaminated to cast out this evil disease. This work will go on continuously. On its success, in which the Christian Churches have a vital rôle to play, our large part depends the future of Kenya. But there may, I fear, be many who will not abandon sufficiently the ideas and practices of Man Mau. These should not be allowed to go back to the areas where Jomo Kikuyu lives. I say, on behalf of H.M. Government, that the irreconcilables will not be allowed to return.

Asked whether irreconcilables would be banished outside Kenya, he replied that they would certainly not be allowed to return. A few would, however, Kikuyu lived and the way in which the areas should be held would be under consideration.

The Minister gave a categorical assurance about the future of white settlement in the Colony, saying that the British settler was there to stay. He emphasized this, adding that the full force of H.M. Government was behind it. During his visit he had met no one of any race who wanted the European to go. After referring to Britain's £5m. loan for intensifying African agriculture, he said that aid in assisting European immigration might be considered as a balance.

On communal education he was not in favour of Government undertaking a pilot scheme at this stage. A multi-racial Government, as at present embittered race relations and do more harm than good. Let multi-racial Government prove itself first, he declared, but added that there was no objection to private ventures being started.

### Greater African Representation

Asked if there were any question of the Lyttelton proposals being amended, the Minister denied that there has been any formal approach, though greater African representation had been mentioned during his talks in Nairobi. Any change in the proposals would need the assent of all members of all groups.

Kenya's one African Minister, he had observed, was on relations of mutual good will and trust with other members of Government. They were good friends. All things considered, he thought that the multi-racial Government had got off to a good start with a favourable wind behind them.

He told a questioner that troops would remain in the Colony for some time after the emergency was over. Results of the investigation to determine the best method of bringing Africans to the Legislative Council would be made public at a fairly early date, giving the precise steps to be taken.



...elucidation of his statement on the pledge, made in connection with the Lyttelton plan, regarding raising land and other issues before 1950, he referred to a desire on certain European non-federal members to resign their seats, saying that if the result would be to disturb the balance it would be contrary to the plan. His chief line throughout the talks had been to give the system a fair chance to work to have a holiday from politics of all kinds, concentration on the extermination of Malaria and making the constitution work.

There was the said no sign of direct Communist interference, though Communists took advantage of early kind of assistance, and the Governor thought that a careful watch should be kept in future. The Iron Curtain countries had de-

voted hours of propaganda zoned on Greece during the raising of the Cyprus issue at the United Nations.

He assured his listeners that a sense of urgency existed at all levels of Government from the Governor to the lowest cadre.

During his visit the Secretary of State touched the operational areas between the Ashmores and Mount Kenya.

Since arriving at Entebbe Airport on Friday, which he was met by the Governor, Sir Andrew Cohen, the Minister has had discussions with the republics in Buganda, members of the Legislature, and senior officials, flown over the Masaka Falls, and visited Oulu and Soroti.

He left for Kampala on Saturday.

# The First Year of Central African Federation

## A Progress Report by Sir Gilbert Rennie

THE PRINCIPAL REASON for seeking and securing closer association between the three territories was economic, since their economies are complementary and development of the largely untapped resources of this potentially very wealthy area demands the combined efforts of the three territories working together.

The first year of work of the Federation shows useful achievement already in the economic field. A comprehensive development plan has been prepared for the three-year period July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1957, with an estimated expenditure of £270m. This contemplates the expenditure of more than £30m. on communications and transport, including the development of railways and roads, £7m. on electric power, over £15m. on hydro-electric scheme, over £8m. on the building of hospitals and schools, and so on.

I would emphasize that this three-year plan has been prepared by the Federal Government, largely on the basis of the earlier territorial plans so far as they related to subjects that have now become federal. Each of the three territorial Governments has its own development plan.

### Hydro-Electric Power

One important advantage brought by federation relates to the development of hydro-electric power. There has been for some time discussion about the relative importance and priority of the Kafue and Kafue schemes. Two Governments and two countries used to be involved. Now the decision lies with only one Government, the Federal Government—which has recently engaged consultants to examine and assess the relative merits of the two schemes.

It should soon be possible for the Federal Government to take a firm decision in this matter and the fact that only one Government is concerned should greatly facilitate acceptance of that decision in the Rhodesias, and most important should also facilitate the securing of the necessary loan funds.

I also see another distinct advantage. The Federal Government is very much alive to the present transport difficulties that deprive the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia (the Federation's chief revenue-earner) of some of the urgently-needed coal supplies, and is taking prompt steps to improve the situation. Despite the fact that in the 12 months to June 30, 1954, Rhodesia Railways carried 700,000 tons less of traffic than in any comparable previous period, and in July set up a record in the number of train-miles run, they are unable to carry more than 240,000 to 250,000 tons of coal and coke a month, whereas Wankie Colliery's potential dispatches of coal and coke now total about 329,000 tons and

current consumer demands exceed 265,000 tons a month. New locomotives and wagons and additional staff will shortly be available, but there is not much hope of any material improvement until the end of the first quarter of 1955. The situation is not one of all the more difficult by a roof collapse in one of the collieries at the Montize coal-fields in Portuguese East Africa, and the resulting need to divert from Wankie not more than 5,000 tons a month for the Beira railway but also the coal required for Nyasaland collieries, who normally draw requirements from Montize.

In these difficult circumstances it is a serious question whether the Federal Government handling the problem, it can take prompt and effective steps to resolve the situation that are possible in a Federation day, and the close relationship between the Copperbelt and Wankie Colliery, and between these two areas, industries and the Rhodesia Railways, is now very much the concern of the Federal Government. That Government can also secure more control over the allocation of coal to the collieries than is practicable before, and so ensure that the coal is put to the best economic federal use.

Good progress is being made with construction of the new railway from Banpockburn to the border of Portuguese East Africa, to link up with the line being built simultaneously by the Portuguese from Lourenço Marques. The new link should be completed early in 1956, and will greatly improve the Federation's transport facilities, relieving the strain on both the railway from Salisbury to Beira and that from Bulawayo to the south.

From the point of view of external borrowing, advantages that flow from the setting up of the Loan Council, with representatives of all four Governments, are already obvious. Loan applications and requirements of the individual territories and of the Federal Government are examined and assessed by the Council, and approaches made to the financial authorities in London and elsewhere in accordance with an agreed plan.

### Loan Successes

The success of the loans recently raised by the Federation demonstrates the confidence of the investing public, both here and in the Rhodesias, in the new Federation. The first Federal loan raised in London, at the end of July, for £10m. was largely fully subscribed. It stands at a premium of over 3%. The first local loan raised on September 2 by the Federal Government for £2m. was also oversubscribed. One interesting feature of this loan was that two finance houses with headquarters in the Federation were a part of the consortium that underwrote it.

The continuing confidence of the Government of the U.S.A. in the area covered by the Federation was demonstrated by the loan of the steel equivalent of £10m. by the Foreign Operations Administration of the U.S. Government to the Federal Government for railway development. This is not the first time that the U.S. Government has helped the Rhodesias in the development of their communications. In 1951 a loan of £5m. was made available to Rhodesia Railways by the Economic Co-operation Administration, and earlier assistance in the form of valuable consignments of road transport equipment were given to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, and also to the Nyasaland Government, under the Marshall Aid Plan. A grant of £500,000 was also made to the Northern Rhodesian Government by E.C.A. to cover half the cost of reconstructing the section of the Great North Road that runs from Broken Hill to the Tanganyika border. To return to the United Kingdom for the fourth loan, the

*Being a slightly abbreviated report of the speech made at a recent meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London last week by Sir Gilbert Rennie, High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.*

Colonial Development Corporation agreed earlier this year to lease to the African Airways £1,750,000 for purchase of a Viscount aircraft.

The Federal Government has shown in its first annual Budget, covering the period July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1955, its own confidence in the future. The majority of income-tax payers have received a tax reduction even when territorial surcharges are taken into account and an important item in the Budget is the inclusion of £10m. to be spent from revenue on development. The Federal Government realizes that with a large and costly developmental programme on its hands it has much a substantial part of the proceeds of its revenue and not rely unduly on procuring loan money, especially from external sources.

Even with the £3m. appropriation from revenue for development, the estimated surplus for the year 1954-55 is £653,000, which has changed to an estimated deficit of £47,000, however, when the excess expenditure up to June 30, 1954, is taken into account.

### Taking Over Departments

In the administrative side the first year has been taken up with taking over Federal Government and the enormous amount of preliminary work involved in taking over from the territorial Governments a large number of departments and services. The Interim Public Services Commission has had a difficult task in preparing terms and conditions for the new Federal Civil Service, and in trying to bring into alignment for the new Federal Service the terms and conditions that officers enjoy under the respective territorial Governments.

The task is not yet complete and the new Federal Public Services is not yet set up. In many territories, however, the process has been completed, for over the territorial Governments, and a very good standard has been made in the new Federal departments. Naturally, some troubles are being experienced, but it is well to remember that generally between the Governments concerned the transfer of work to the new Federal work have helped greatly.

Acts passed by the Federal Government have empowered it to levy taxes and customs duties, raise loans, and take over defence, transport, posts and telegraphs, and so on. The Immigration Act and the Immigration policy have attracted much attention, both inside and outside the Federation. During the debate it was made clear that the Federal Government's policy is to encourage the maximum number of immigrants that can be absorbed. Laws have to be set, however, because of the shortage of housing, transport facilities, and also of capital required for all that make it impossible to permit unlimited immigration.

The Federal Government fully realizes the vital necessity of a greatly increased European population, and that such an increase is the quickest way of raising the economic standards of the African population. In certain quarters there is a tendency to think that European immigrants compete with local Africans for land and jobs. It is found this misapprehension held in recent years by many Africans in Northern Rhodesia, who thought about immigration always in terms of land. It pointed out that the European population of Northern Rhodesia had more than doubled since 1940 with out detriment to African land rights, and that most of the Europeans were employed in towns in the ever-expanding industries, businesses, and professions.

### Europeans Create Work for Africans

The fact is that the presence and industry of Europeans create jobs for Africans. This is clearly seen in Southern Rhodesia at present, where the European population is denser than in the other countries in the Federation but where there are not enough Southern Rhodesian Africans to fill the jobs available. In fact, over half the African labour force in Southern Rhodesia comes from outside the Colony.

One of the very important measures passed by the Federal Parliament was the Defence Interim Bill, which transfers members of the Forces of the three territories to the Federal Defence Forces and places full financial and administrative control of the Defence Forces in the hands of the Federal Government alone. One of the main provisions is that in Northern Rhodesia and in Southern Rhodesia all Europeans entered for the compulsory peacetime training, which is an important feature of the Act, will do an initial period of 132 days training, and 40 hours of parades per annum, and an annual camp, in each of the three following years.

The Air Force is being re-equipped with jet and modern training aircraft, and provision of air crews is effected through the medium of a short-service commission scheme. The Forces of the Federation will be available as a contribution to imperial defence at the time of war.

The Prime Minister has stated that a Railways Bill, a National Parks Bill, and an Electricity Supply Bill, among others, will be placed before Parliament during the next 12 months, and that the very important matters of federal citizen-

ship and federal electoral laws should be the major subjects for the third year.

Before the new Federation was constituted, and even afterwards, fears were expressed that African opposition would create difficulties and embitter race relations. In Northern Rhodesia there was strong African opposition during 1951 and 1952 and the first half of 1953; but after the Africans realized that H.M. Government intended to proceed with Federation despite their opposition, and after the relevant Order-in-Council had been made, the attitude of the leading Africans in Northern Rhodesia changed. They were still opposed to Federation, it had been brought into being despite their opposition, but they considered that they should now see what changes it would bring. They had been assured that it would bring no harm to Africans, rather the reverse, and they thought they should now await and see whether the white men had kept their word.

In Northern Rhodesia, which has been dominated of late years with the Government and the State, and generally well organized and planned, the development of tension has resulted. In December 1953 the African Representative Council showed its willingness to co-operate by electing two of its leading members for the Federal Assembly. There had been no scarcity of candidates, so having come forward.

During the first year of the Federation's existence the prophets of gloom have been proved wrong in their foreboding of racial troubles. The year has passed peacefully, and those of us who hoped that the new Federation, with its great economic advantages for Africans as well as Europeans, and its liberal approach to race relations in a multi-racial society, would be able to establish conditions in which the Europeans and Africans could prosper so harmoniously, and to a yet higher standard of living, have been encouraged in our expectations.

### Race Relations

It would be wrong to say at present that race relations have improved as a result of Federation. Such a statement would be premature. Race improvement has depended upon the extent to which Africans can make educational and economic progress and be helped in their lack of civilization, and also upon an improvement in the attitude of the Europeans towards them. The nature of the changes required means that dramatic and sudden improvements are not very likely, yet progress can be achieved and will be achieved as more and more people, both Europeans and Africans, realize the need for it and adjust their outlook and ways accordingly.

The direct administration of the African is a territorial function, but the influence of the Federal Government, which is responsible for the transport facilities so largely used by Africans, for the health of the African population, as also for the employment of very many Africans in the Federal departments—to mention only a few items—is of great importance in the development and advancement of the African.

The Federal Prime Minister has emphasized in recent speeches that the advance of the African depends upon the extent to which those influences and factors which set him from birth and create most of the differences between the European and the African can be moulded into better shape.

[To be concluded]

### Test Case in Kampala

THE TEST CASE in which the legality of the British Government's action in withdrawing recognition from the Kabaka of Buganda, finished last Thursday. The date on which judgment will be delivered has not yet been announced. The Kabaka's tragic dilemma was stressed by Mr. Diplock, G.O., in his final address. He contended that the refusal of the Kabaka to sign the undertakings required by the Governor without consultation with the Lukiko was no proof of disloyalty, but had he signed them, he would have risked deposition by his own courtiers. His offer to show to the Governor the draft of his speech to the Lukiko appeared to have been forgotten when the undertakings were demanded. Moreover, the Governor had told the Kabaka that there was no appeal other than to the Secretary of State, and his right to petition the Queen's Government had been entirely overlooked. Mr. Diplock and Mr. Ashbridge, representing the first four defendants, both repudiated the accusations of insincerity made against the Kabaka by the Counsel for the Crown. The Attorney-General, Mr. R. L. E. Dreschfield, replied for the Crown.

# Lord Portsmouth's Address to Kenya's "Truce Conference"

## Major Problems To Be Faced by the European Community

AT THE TIME OF THE LYNTON... some members of the Electors' Union wished to call a conference to discuss the state of the country. We thought such a conference would be much more useful some six months after the Lynton proposals had been in force.

In the months that followed public opinion became more divided among Europeans, marked also by bitter examination on personalities involved in the political game. The sky was darkened by the memory of many of whom stuck where it fell and some to the hands of the thieves. This is a subject for rejoicing by our enemies in Kenya, many of whom have long gone beyond language mud and are eliminating their enemies with bullets and bush knives rather than words. Our enemies to East and North are heartened also.

The denigrators of the Empire, in spite of all the magnificent work done by devoted and tireless servants of the Colony are rubbing their hands in glee in England and abroad at our own divisions. These denigrators whose pedigree may be described as by bloodship and by preference certainly are a long-term force in the break-up of much that is sane and strong. If you ask their pedigree their argument is half-truth, manured by prejudice.

### Friends in Despair

What is perhaps worse is that our own influential, intelligent, fair-minded friends in the Press and public life in England—they are many and widespread—have begun to despair of our settling our differences and pursuing any reasonable and consistent policy with any unity or firmness of purpose. As decent and often outstanding individuals we are liked and generally admired by our many friends, but as politicians our total complement of wisdom stinks.

Many years ago I heard a candidate for election to the governorship of a Middle Western State say on a public platform: "I have visited all the great art galleries and churches of Europe in a three weeks' tour. In all I saw 372 great masters' paintings of Judas Iscariot. Every master painted a different face to this traitor in the Bible, but they all had one characteristic—that they had a distinct resemblance to my opponent Hiram P. Smith!" I need not labour the analogy of this sad little tale.

The form in which Africa's dark torment sets depends to a small degree on ourselves. We are being judged by our words and actions at a time which demands every ounce of wisdom, courage, and responsibility.

A conference has been increasingly wanted by many persons and groups—for now two European parties have arisen, several groups, and an infinite variety of one-man parties. These fight across the prostrate mass of European opinion.

When people are deeply and sincerely worked and frustrated, bitter words warfare is the last way of producing clear thinking or courageous leadership. So it seemed to us that the time was ripe to lay aside the superficial differences and find out the genuine grounds for agreement among all parties and individuals and study the deeper cleavages dispassionately.

It seemed to us that the best way would be to sound country-wide opinion in the hope of achieving an agree-

ment to cease from strife for a period while we really got down to the problems facing us. For Kenya has all the problems of three continents to be solved in one microcosm.

The word "truce" has been commonly used to describe the objects of this conference. A truce is a suspended state in battle in which the dead and collect the wounded. In its absolute sense it is also politically impracticable. Its desirability is also doubted when so many urgent things may have to be dealt with during this time. I think the alternative to the word "agreement" for the first aim sounded in the motion which was the outcome of the first conference and which in the steering committee formed to prepare for the conference.

### Careful Preparation

It was clear that a conference like this, unless it is ready to blow trumpets and sound drums and cheer its hasty resolutions for the dustbin, must be very carefully prepared. The preparation has been the responsibility of the alluded Steering Committee of which I had the rather onerous honour of being chairman. In addition three leaders of the United Country Party and the Federal Independence Party respectively have also met under my chairmanship. Nothing has been done without their advice, even as to the choice of chairman for the conference which I am happy to say has been chosen by the unanimous choice for and generous acceptance of the task by Dr. G. G. (Graham) Ikin, a leader of the Federal Independence Party.

It is a sign of no confidence with a valiantly dignified but a little intention of oversteering towards nearly everybody else. I am afraid was chosen not by a wholly natural selection from the community in the under great scale of firing salvoes from the sheltered seclusion of various groups whose personnel never met on common ground. Once we began to meet on common ground and in a well-ordered and no small community of purpose, began to show itself. There was on every side a realization of the genuine intentions of each, a fact recklessly overlooked in the recent public warfare.

I believe that both sides and certainly the Colony and our European community in particular will meet only to be the gainers. First of all the work of exploring common ground began by the Steering Committee can be continued, and many bunkers of future misunderstanding can be levelled in the period of cease-fire. At the same time the effort now dissipated in quarrelling and frustration may be used much more intensively in ending the emergency, at least as far as the shooting war goes, and if that is not of immediate first importance, I don't know what is.

I cannot too strongly stress that the Nation I shall move leaves us free to criticize maladministration in the emergency, provided it is supported by fact, not used merely to heat the particular dog of our disfavour. Only by sound and constructive criticism can Government be kept on its toes; mend its ways, and heighten its endeavour. Freedom for criticism of this sort must remain open towards any branch of Government which fails. Nor can we be expected not to answer attacks from outside quarters unless it were better to ignore them in contempt.

### One-Man Extremist Parties

The agreement can be kept if we maintain the spirit that now animates the Steering Committee. I hope party leaders will have something to say on the spirit in which they would propose to enter it. There will always be extremist one-man parties whose frenzy will be equalled only by their stupidity. We can afford to ignore them if the heart of the body politic is sound.

The European community is by its nature a mass of very individual persons. The struggle between individuals and the mass will be long, although this is not to say that parties may be desirable later on that need for them does not arise now. But if they are to appeal they need much thinking out before they can absorb the outstanding individual.

In the last 100 years of English history only one new great party, the Socialist, has arisen and endured, mainly at the expense of the old radical wing of the Liberal Party. Three or four others have grown up and withered quickly. Unless it meets a real continuing need and a new and widespread attitude of mind a young party here will fall, as Mosley's New Party and the Communist Party have fallen, and even the Independent Labour Party.

If we can achieve this agreement, it can be used fully by the two new parties in Kenya in testing the validity of their

*This is a slightly abbreviated record of the speech of the Earl of Portsmouth, president of the Electors' Union of Kenya, to the special conference held in Nairobi on October 4, largely as a result of his initiative and mediation.*

and understanding and preparing to expound its meaning and its aims as the time comes.

Not long ago Sir Michael Foster, writing out a questionnaire which every man who loves this Colony should try to answer for himself, for instance, what do we mean by the death of mass European immigration? We shall have to work that out in detail, and in detail deal with the problem of how to get the immigrants. There will be much that needs re-forming to the real continuity of administration on the Nile, the Congo, and the European areas. This will not happen merely by re-organizing it. A scheme needs to be worked out, as well as a plan. Again, we must do our share of thinking on the subject of African land tenure. Equally we must study very carefully such documents as the Londiani Plan.

### Fiscal Overhaul Needed

The initiative must be ended; and if new capital and enterprise are to come here, our whole fiscal structure must be overhauled. We have already passed the danger limit in respect of taxation for a new country where risks are great in every way there do not develop there is a living death for all in the land.

South of the Sahara and east of the Ituri Forest, all Africa is linked in destiny. We must work out our part to see that these links are strong enough for the splendid future which can await all of us in all races in these lands. No continent holds the same new promise as this. Shall we take the opportunity to leave it for others to fulfil from over the ocean? That alternative I believe with all my heart, not to prejudice, but to our past performance, to be infinitely less desirable.

The East African people will not be satisfied in the hearts of indigenous peoples faced with the technical civilization. Government must control and direct at expert hands what is done, but Government is collective human wisdom and vision found in Government 25. There again there is a deal of thought and a mighty responsibility thrust on us for seeking harmony that will endure because we want in deep humility and faith to build a bridge across 3,000 years of hard learned knowledge, failure and attainment.

Finally, the constitutional question requires much more thought before a general election in 1963. The position of constituencies which have ministerial members, the ultimate method of ministerial selection, whether or not to have a Senate, to name only three questions show the work to be done.

Inter-caste warfare works a bad disaster at this time. The poorer settler in town or country has borne more than his full share of the burden these last two years. His gallantry stands high by any standards. He must one day take the reins in this country. Meantime he asks to tend his business and make his farm with all the doubts and deep despondencies which are preached from the house-tops now. This only makes him pause to wonder about seeking new worlds elsewhere—the very worst thing for morale. He has had the sad effect that those in Britain who had their high hopes are doubting too.

In Kenya, as much as anywhere, is the key to Africa in Capricorn. We must not falter now in building for the future. That plays into the hands of all our enemies, not least the Communists. There is only one deep cleavage in our politics: that runs from the froth of personal mistrust and personality. That is, to what extent shall India's influence carry here? I do not seek to minimize. It can and will be answered by the way we meet our problems. These are the immediate tasks, and four months or more of public silence cannot weaken our position. It will give us time to work agreement on how to meet this issue and so end our fears. Perhaps it will make time to renew real leadership.

### Role of European Union

If we can achieve this agreement I shall be proud of the part the European Union has had in bringing it about. I offer the machinery to organize the work which can and should be done in that period. We do not want growth at the expense of parties or self-surrenderment. We shall not seek it; nor do we intend to become a mass party. It is our duty to serve the European community as a whole, and in doing so to serve all in Kenya as well.

So and a half years ago I fell in love with Kenya and so small number of its people. I came to settle because I am a pioneer's son and a farmer's son, and I thought I might find some corner in which to build a new life with the deep satisfaction of making new land blossom and tilled land better without the burdens of the pits and hindrances of England. Even then I thought the challenge was bigger than that, for in my heart there was another side, a deeper reason.

My world would have vanished from the earth if one of my overvaulting dreams was that he can cheat death himself. The artist hopes to do this with enduring work. This too,

is deep in the heart of the fumbling and far too much derided politician who seeks a noble niche in history. But for all the seekers outside these categories there is one way for only to cheat death. We, the noble people who have no part in these matters, can cheat death only in our children.

My vision, my hope, my unshakeable determination were and are to build a future where my children, if they choose, can also build a noble life with greater promise than remains in the overcrowded and regulated lands of Europe. Here is a world with a larger opportunity and with a responsibility for peace within a continent. The word "aristocracy" is a title of favour, but I accept John Ruskin's definition of an aristocrat as a man who gives more to life than he takes from it. This is our challenge and our chance for Africa. Let us take it.

Lord Portsmouth then moved: "That this conference agrees that discussions shall be held between representatives of the European Union in order to work out every political question generally acceptable to Kenya during the period of three months in which it shall be initially for four months, this conference agrees that no public meetings on constitutional matters should take place, nor should party officers or leaders of political groups and organizations initiate or embark on public controversy."

The motion was carried with one dissentient.

### Meetings and Working Parties

The second motion adopted reads as follows: "That the Steering Committee of the special conference or some such body shall be formed to study the subject formed with powers to organize into a steering committee with the following terms of reference:

- (a) To meet not less than once a month.
- (b) To act as the forum to which any case of dispute to the observance of the agreement shall be brought up in the first instance.
- (c) To consult ministers and/or officials and European elected members, and to pass on to them any matter of administration which may seem in need of consideration, and where necessary, to take action.
- (d) To appoint working parties to study selected subjects, including the Report of the Royal Commission on Land and Population in East Africa.
- (e) To publish reports from time to time.

## Sir Philip Mitchell on Kenya's Future Need for Spiritual Regeneration

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL has written a short article on Kenya's problems for *Africanews*, which is published from time to time in the United States by Ruth Sloan Associates, Inc. He concludes his short survey thus—

"Social, industrial, and agrarian reforms are necessary. Vastly increased opportunities for education—especially higher education—are needed. All of these things—and many more like them—are part of the processes of cure and reclamation which all Africa still needs in some measure and of which the Kikuyu have a desperate need."

### Price of Failure

"But they can take effect and fulfil their function only in the context of spiritual regeneration aided by the power and energy of our Western civilization. If we fail in that, then indeed the field is wide open for Mr. Molotov, Mr. Chou En-Lai, or Dr. Malenkov to see what they can do. That—and no less—is what confronts our free world today in the particular case of the Mau Mau in Kenya."

Mr. Harold Holt, Australian Minister of Immigration, who was recently in Kenya as chairman of the Parliamentary Association Conference, has offered the assistance of his Government's immigration machinery in London in selecting settlers for Kenya, making their travelling arrangements, and advising Kenya, which the best settlers should bring. This was announced by General N. M. S. Irwin at the closing session of the Kenya National Farmers' Union conference in Nairobi.

## Emperor of Ethiopia's Visit Warm Reception in Malta

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA and the Duke of Harlech left Aden, Ababa last week accompanied by Mr. Douglas Buckle, the British Ambassador, for Malta, en route for this country in the same Argonaut aircraft as that in which Queen Elizabeth II returned to London from East Africa after the death of her father. Despite her recent illness, the Empress was present at the airfield.

After spending the night at Wadi Hafa, the royal party continued their journey on the following day and were welcomed at Luqa airfield by the Governor of Malta, Sir Robert Laycock, who presented to the Emperor, Archbishop Gonzi, Admiral Lord Mountbatten, the Lieut. Governor, Mr. Praford Smith, and the Prime Minister, Dr. Bugeja, among others.

A guard of honour of the three services presented a salute of 21 guns was fired, and the brass bands of the Royal Marines and the R.A.F. played the Ethiopian national anthem.

The Emperor and his son drove to San Anton Palace, where they are staying as guests of the Governor and Lady Laycock, who entertained them to dinner in the evening.

The Emperor was met by the Chief of the Emperor and the Duke of Harlech with the Governor to Valletta Palace, where the heads of the Services, Cabinet Ministers, members of the Legislature and other public representatives were received.

After luncheon with the Prime Minister and sight-seeing in the afternoon, the royal party were the guests of Lord Mountbatten at a dinner at which the Emperor sat next to Admiral Marcus Callaghan, of the Italian Navy. It is believed that this was the first occasion when the Emperor had attended a dinner to which an Italian serviceman had been invited since his return to the throne.

### Fleet Displays

The Emperor and the Duke left Malta for the United Kingdom in the cruiser GAMBIA, and witnessed a demonstration by the Mediterranean Fleet.

Ships taking part were the cruisers GLASGOW (wearing the flag of the Commander in Chief, Admiral the Earl Mountbatten of Burma), and BERMUDA (wearing the flag of Flag Officer, Captain Command, Vice-Admiral J. F. L. Reid), the aircraft carrier CENTAUR, the Daring class ships, BLESSING, DIAMOND and DECOY, the destroyers CHEVRON (wearing the flag of the Flag Officer Flotillas, Rear-Admiral R. D. Watson), CHARITY, COMET and CONSTANCE, the fast frigates WAEPFEL, WHIRLWIND and ROBECK, the submarines TEREDO, SANGUINE and SENESCHAL, and the Pakistani destroyers TIT, U. SULTAN, TARIQ, TAMER and TUGHRAN.

The GAMBIA, being the Imperial Ethiopian Standard and escorted by the Commander in Chief's dispatch vessel SURPRISE, left harbour at 9 a.m., a royal salute being fired by naval establishments and army batteries. Vampire aircraft of No. 75 Wing, Royal Australian Air Force, and Sea Hawk aircraft of Nos. 805 and 803 Squadrons of the Fleet Air Arm flew past, followed by Whirlwind helicopters of 845 Squadron of the Fleet Air Arm.

At 9.45 a.m. the cruisers GLASGOW and BERMUDA carried out a six-inch shoot ahead of the GAMBIA from a range of six miles. After this all destroyers carried out a mass dummy torpedo attack on the GAMBIA. The CHEVRON fired four torpedoes to pass ahead of the cruiser. Later the four Darings fired live squid projectiles on the GAMBIA's starboard bow. The three submarines then gave a diving demonstration, and

H.M.S. CENTAUR demonstrated jet aircraft taking off and landing.

Finally, the Fleet carried out high speed manoeuvres and fired a 21 gun salute, before steaming past and cheering the Emperor. After this the Commander in Chief went aboard H.M.S. GAMBIA by jackstay from the GLASGOW to say goodbye, and the Fleet then returned to Malta.

The destroyers CONSTANCE and CHARITY remained with the GAMBIA to escort the Emperor to the United Kingdom.

Brigadier G. Lucas, Acting Governor of Gibraltar, sent a message of good wishes to the Emperor as he passed through the Straits.

The GAMBIA is due in Portsmouth today. Extensive arrangements have been made for the Emperor's work for the relations of the Empire and London. There will be news on Government radio from 8 a.m. till sunset on October 14, 15, and 16.

[References are made to the Emperor's visit under Notes By The Way.]

## Straight Words to Kenya Settlers

### Need for Fair and Signposts

MR. J. F. LIPSCOMB, chairman of the European Settlement Board, Kenya, in a just and balanced four-minute speech in favour of assisting the factors which influence agricultural advancement and migration from Europe to that Colony, writes in the *Kenya Weekly News* that great damage has recently been done to the reputation of the European population of Kenya by the reported differences of opinion among the European elected members of the Legislative Council and by a spate of foolish and defeatist statements made by Kenya residents in letters to friends in Britain and in conversation with people in Britain.

Writes the best advertisement for Kenya used to be a Kenya resident, almost any Kenya resident, many of them are now often our worst procrustians. The effect is widespread, and at least one seven-figure investment that would have come to Kenya has not done so, because the directors of the company concerned considered that it would be unsafe to make it when I quote their words—"so much instability seems to exist among the European population of the country."

"And when I sat at dinner one evening next to a senior official in the Dutch Foreign Office he told me that the Dutch Government would not encourage the investment of Dutch capital in Kenya because—I repeat his words—"the European settlers seem to have lost faith in their own destiny."

### Partnership Safeguards

Mr. Lipscomb is convinced, however, that as senior partners in a multi-racial country, the Europeans of Kenya can specify the safeguards essential to their place in the partnership and their ability to take a leading share in it for the good of the country as a whole, and his reasonable presentation of such a case would have a good chance of acceptance by the Imperial Government. He ends:

"I would go further and say that most of those who control our destiny have only a very general idea of the direction in which they would like us to go, and that they would be grateful to us if we would put up some more detailed signposts."

Moreover, if we fail to do this ourselves, other people will certainly do the job for us, and they may adopt a road that we do not like at all. Once the signposts are up it will be very difficult to take them down again. I repeat that the opportunity is ours, and that the time to use it is the present."

Mr. J. H. Megson, executive officer of the Settlement Board, has said that the body knows of only 40 European farmers in Kenya who are offering jobs to immigrants. The last annual report of the Kenya National Farmers Union refers to 1,676 members.

## African Newspapers in Tanganyika

Report of the Public Relations Department

**THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1953** of the Public Relations Department of Tanganyika Territory has recently been published by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam. It is by Mr. G. K. Whitlam, who writes in his comprehensive and interesting review—

The Swahili newspapers have been placed under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Public Relations Officer, who now does all this time to this work. His main function is to guide and assist the Asian and African editors and copy writers in their presentation of news to the African population in the Territory's three periodicals and the daily *Mwanza*. Constant advice from a European is necessary if this work is to be properly done, for it is difficult for African editors at this stage of their experience to judge from day to day the significance to be attached to items of news relating to diplomatic discussions between East and West, to conferences of Commonwealth Ministers, to the influence on world affairs of the late Senator Laff, and similar events. Equally difficult is it for them to appraise the relative priority to be given to the various news items each day. It has only recently become possible to give guidance in these matters to be given continuously, and was manifest that the editors appreciate it. It is believed that readers do so too.

### Periodicals Published by the Department

The department prepares three periodicals in Swahili, one monthly, one weekly, and one daily. The monthly magazine is *Mambo Leo*, the curve of the sales of which has now flattened out after its considerable rise in the last three years, and is now steady at round about 50,000 copies a month. The most popular item seems to be the poetry which is printed on the back page, and is the first item many of the subscribers read.

*Habari za Leo*, a weekly, continued to provide news of affairs in Africa generally, of Africans and their activities while outside Africa, and of important events affecting the African territories. A certain amount of general world news was also included from time to time. The paper, issued free, consists of a simple sheet with printing on both sides.

*Mwangaza* is the only daily Swahili news sheet in the Territory, and as far as is known the only daily vernacular paper produced by any Government in East or Central Africa. Started in May 1953, the circulation, after remaining stationary at 150 copies a day for a few months, is now 1,600. The lowness of this rise is due to the difficulty which the African finds in acquiring the habit of reading a daily paper.

At the beginning of 1953 an African was appointed sole selling agent, but he sometimes failed to collect copies for sale, so that on two or three occasions the whole day's issue for Dar es Salaam was unsold. It was finally decided after two years' of continual experimenting, to give up the apparently fruitless attempt to distribute this paper for Africans through Africans. An Indian was therefore appointed sole selling agent, since when the paper has been collected and distributed daily with the minimum of trouble.

Thirty or other periodicals in Swahili, nearly all monthly, are issued in the Territory. Twenty-five are devoted to the main to news items and feature articles relating to the district in which they are issued. For this reason they are collectively called district newspapers. They are edited and published under the auspices of Government and the Native Authorities. Some are collected. The others are printed, but in most cases under adverse conditions, arising mainly from the fact that the editor and printer are often separated by hundreds of miles, which makes proof-reading and the insertion of up-to-date material very difficult. The circulations vary from 500

to 3,000 copies per month; their combined circulation is about 27,000.

There are six mission papers, four published by Roman Catholic missions, one by the Lutheran Mission, and one by the Church Missionary Society. They are produced under direct European supervision and are well set up.

At the beginning of 1953 there were two weekly papers privately owned and edited by Africans, one in Dar es Salaam and the other in Bukoba. Issues of the Dar es Salaam paper, *Zuhra*, began to be irregular in the early months of the year, and publication then ceased. At the end of the year attempts were being made to get it started again. The Bukoba paper, *Mwanza*, is a very creditable effort; it is tri-lingual, being published in Haya, Swahili, and English, and is co-operative and friendly to the Government.

Although the population are fairly well supplied with books published by or under the auspices of Government, the Native Authorities, and the missions, and although a number of Africans have scope for their literary gifts in fiction and what are for them the more modern forms of poetry in existence, it still seems that general education is a great deal to do with it. If the inhabitants of the Territory were seized with the burning desire, which seems to take members to dip a pen in vitriol and write scathing things about the Government, the papers would spring up here, as they have done elsewhere.

A contributory cause of the lack of independent African newspapers is that the Africans of this Territory are at present deficient in the business acumen necessary to run a paper. Failures have occurred in the past owing to apparently quite unnecessary disputes and quarrels between the editor and his printers, whose only point of agreement, their common suspicion of the distributor. There is an absence of that overriding sense of "team spirit" and "esprit de corps" which makes periodical production impossible. The realization that copy must be delivered to the printer at the right time, even if the writer is so ill that he can hardly see the paper in the writer, that assignments must be kept even if one's mechanical transport breaks down and one is left in one foot; and that copies when printed must be collected and distributed, even if it is pouring with rain.

A newspaper's right to treat news items originating from Government sources as it thinks best cannot be disputed. There are therefore only two ways of ensuring that Government news announcements are inserted precisely as they are written. The first, and most certain, is to send them in a paid advertisement, but apart from being expensive, this is usually not a good way of doing announcements, as they are less likely to be read than if they appear in the news columns.

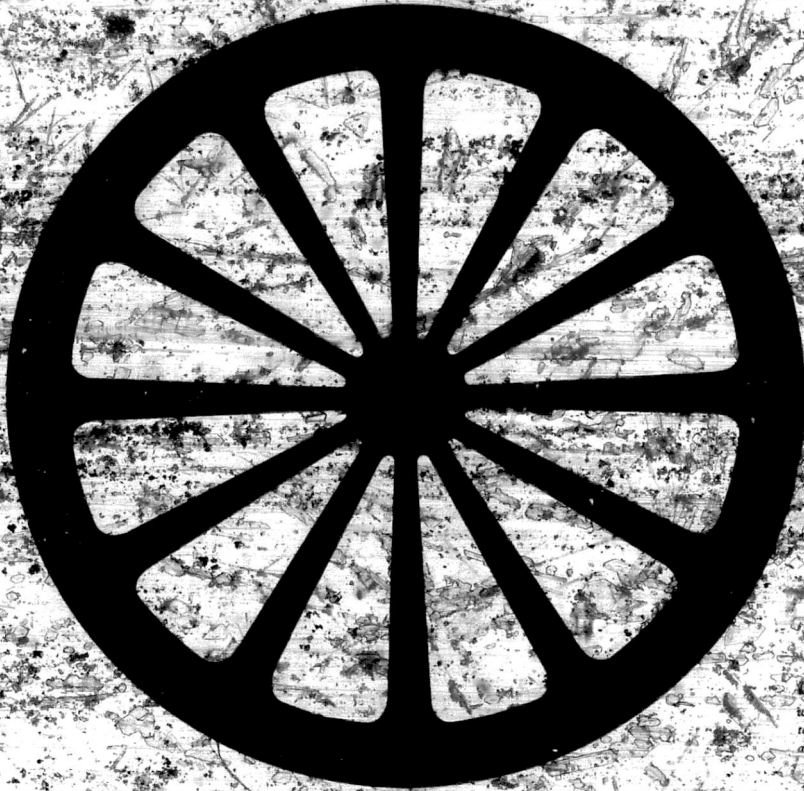
The second method is for the Public Relations Department to rewrite any *communiqué* it receives from other Government departments in such a way that it is not only read, but the Government's view fully and precisely but is also in such a form that it will be readily acceptable to a hard-pressed sub-editor, so that he will send it for printing exactly as he received it. This is best done naturally by a trained journalist at the department possessing one.

This well-merited service is sometimes not very highly appreciated by other departments, who often want their announcements to appear in print without the slightest alteration. It therefore happens that the P.R.O. is sometimes presented with a closely-written page or two of indigestible officialese accompanied with the request that it will appear in the Press exactly as it stands. Although he knows that the impossible has been asked for, and can foresee the treatment the announcement will receive on the sub-editor's desk, he can only do as he is asked and pass the material unaltered.

## European Secondary Education

THERE ARE NOW SUFFICIENT PLACES at the secondary school in Kongwa for all European children in Tanganyika, and the arrangement by which the Territory has paid the full cost (£270 a year) to Kenya Government secondary schools for pupils from Tanganyika will end at the close of the year. The Government recovered £125 a year from parents. No change will be made in respect of pupils already attending Kenya schools, but after January 1 parents of new pupils will have the option of sending their children to Kongwa at £125 a year with free travel to and from the school by approved routes, or making their own arrangements for the education of their children outside the Territory, receiving a secondary education grant from the Government of £100 a year, but no assistance for travelling expenses.

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## Invest in the Commonwealth

### G.A.T.T. and the Colonies

"WE MUST DRAW BACK A BIT, but more invest in the Commonwealth, home agriculture and industry," said MR. R. A. BUTLER, Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he addressed last week's annual conference of the Conservative Party in Blackpool.

Our policy should be first to look a little bit beyond ourselves and our own material needs, and not just to think we are going to get something out of the next Budget, but to think what we can do for our country and the Commonwealth.

The Chancellor said that in overseas as well as in home policy the Government's approach complicated by the new order Commonwealth unity was the main consideration and the fixing of trade and payments was the one line on which it could be done. Some delegates he consulted wanted to "de-gut G.A.T.T." They should not do that, but to get it and that was what the Commonwealth representatives were preparing to do.

### Reviewing Preference Values

"We propose, first, to examine the individual preferences, especially to meet the point of view of the Australians, who are worried, among other things, about the way the Downs Commission is working. Secondly, we propose to review the value of the preferences today compared with the value at the date when they were put on, and see whether they need looking at again.

Thirdly, we propose to fight for adjustments to meet the special needs of the Colonies. Fourthly, in the interests of Lancashire and England as a whole, we propose to secure that the unfair practices hitherto noticed in Japanese competition shall be dealt with in a fair and proper manner."

MR. PETER THORNECROFT, President of the Board of Trade, speaking at a debate on Commonwealth trade delegates, "We cannot in G.A.T.T. not for sentimental reasons but because we consider it to be our advantage to do so."

The original motion, moved by MR. R. C. BUXTON (Levon) offered wholehearted support to the Government "in its policy of conferring increasing measures of self-government on members of the Commonwealth when they are ripe for it, and congratulates them on action already taken, but emphasizes the need to maintain traditional ties of trade and culture, if need be, by revisions of G.A.T.T."

An amendment, moved by SIR VICTOR RAIKES, M.P., urged such revision of G.A.T.T. as will restore freedom of action in respect of Imperial preference. This was seconded by the RT. HON. L. S. AMERY, who stressed that in three years the Conservative Government had done nothing either to advance their declared policy or to ensure that it was kept alive. To fail to insist even on the modest revision suggested would mean the breaking of every pledge made by the Government.

MAJOR A. S. PLANE urged the Government, in the coming G.A.T.T. conference, to seek greater freedom so that they could impose tariffs to aid imports from under-developed Commonwealth territories.

### Delivery Delays

MR. WALTER ELLIOT, M.P., who last month led the Parliamentary delegation to the new Federal Parliament, said that expensive French locomotives were being ordered by Southern Rhodesia because they despaired of getting delivery from Britain. Such delays demanded the British Government's immediate attention.

The amendment moved by Sir Victor Raikes was defeated by a large majority when Mr. Thorneycroft had said that the policy it advocated would earn indifference, even hostility, from most of our Commonwealth partners.

"I did not negotiate G.A.T.T.," he said. "If I had I might have done it a little differently. You must deal with a situation as you find it. We are in G.A.T.T. because it pays us to be in it." The agreement assured the exporter of security, since it bound many tariffs which would otherwise oppose British exports. The industry in Britain had advised him to stay in G.A.T.T., similar advice had been tendered to Mr. Butler by our Commonwealth partners.

If Britain wanted the freedom which the amendments demanded she would have to persuade 25 countries to punish herself and the Commonwealth to raise discriminatory duties against them. At Washington not one Commonwealth Finance Minister had offered support for any attack upon Article 1 of G.A.T.T.

## Sudanization

SUDANIZATION is now virtually completed. Nine Sudanese have lately been appointed Governors, 10 to the rank of deputy governor, including the Commissioner in Khartoum and Deputy Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Health, 35 as district Commissioners, 15 as assistant district commissioners (including three who have been transferred from the police and four from the Southern Provinces), and the Sudan Agent in Cairo and the Assistant Agent in London are now both Sudanese. Some 2000 of the 25,000 Sudanese since mid-August. Twenty of the 108 posts hitherto held in the Sudan by Britons had been previously suppressed or suppressed previously. Sudanization of the Defence Force is also complete. The dates on which the Sudanese promoted to fill the administration posts will take over their new duties are not yet known, but the process is likely to be completed within a few months; it is possible that by the end of this year every Briton in the administration will have left the Sudan.

## S. Rhodesia's Multi-Racial Plans

MULTI-RACIAL HOTELS, clubs, sports fields, clubs and sports fields for Africans in European districts will be authorized by amendments to Southern Rhodesia's Land Apportionment Act. The Colonies Parliament will consider them next month. Mr. F. A. Fletcher, the Minister for Native Affairs, said last week that if they had no adequate facilities, Africans would be empowered to seek permission to use business premises in European areas. He would seek power to issue permits for the use of land by people of any race for educational, cultural, religious, or sporting activities. Provision of sports fields would enable African domestic servants to enjoy recreation without travelling unreasonably distances. Another measure would enable African students at the proposed university in Salisbury to live on university grounds, in some cases with their families.

## Nairobi's Expansion

MORE THAN £30M. has been spent in Nairobi since the end of the war by private individuals, firms, and companies on residential, commercial, and industrial construction. In 1947 the total value was £1.6m., in 1948 £2.8m., in 1949 £4.1m., in 1950 £4.4m., in 1951 £5.3m., in 1952 £4.6m., in 1953 £3.6m., and for the first six months of this year £2.2m. These official estimates exclude all building undertaken by the Government of Kenya, the East Africa High Commission, Nairobi City Council, and other public authorities. Approximately 35% of the expenditure has gone on houses and flats, 30% on shops, offices, and other commercial premises, 30% on industrial construction, including workshops and godowns, and 5% on public buildings including churches and cinemas.

Discussions on a Sioia-Karue rail link or of one with the West Coast were, from a financial point of view, "purely academic" at this time, said Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Minister of Transport, recently. On the new south-east railway link the earthworks and culverts over fairly simple terrain were costing about £22,000 a mile, involving £5m. or £6m. in all, and a rough forecast for building the Sioia-Karue link was £20m. The Federal Government was interested in all these projects, but could not ignore the financial implications.



### Christian Literature for Africa

#### Silver Jubilee Celebrated in London

A DINNER to celebrate the silver jubilee of the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa was held at the Royal Empire Society last Friday. Some 75 representatives, European and African, of religious societies, missions, Government departments, and publishing houses attended.

The great work of the late Miss Margaret Wrong, first secretary of the Committee, was recalled by the REV. I. D. HOOPER, formerly chairman, and MR. GERALD WILSON, Director of the Publications Bureau of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, stressed how remarkably that department's work was following the line envisaged many years ago by Margaret Wrong.

MR. PETER ABRAHAMS, the South African author, said that it was ultimately the African who was going to give his people the literature they wanted. His own experience might help the Committee to understand the development of an African writer; it had followed a familiar pattern of revolt against those who had taught him to read and write—the missionaries.

#### African Assertiveness

Mr. Abraham was emphatic that what he read very little. He had found fault from the beginning with the idea that the development of a literature was not to be left to chance. The inevitable result was the development of a literature of the demanding of one's rights. In that phase said Mr. Abraham, the African was a difficult, assertive person. Many would have dismissed him as a rebel.

Counter attractions in literature were needed, and this might provide a target for the Committee's next 25 years. In South Africa today the magazine *African Drum* had achieved success. It was in many ways a nasty, violent production—but it was produced by Africans for Africans. To counter it a new paper or magazine was needed, which, without moralizing heavily, could provide the right Christian foundations.

Africans were interested like all readers, in the life around them. The *African Drum* gave a sadistic emphasis to its boxing and sporting scenes, but there was nothing wrong in sport properly presented. Pin-ups and features with a glossy emphasis on sex prevailed—but the African young man was naturally interested in young women and there was no reason why he should not have good literature which met that interest and enabled him to say "That is my life; those are my people. Moreover, was there any reason why Christian young women should be less pretty than non-Christian young women?"

"Do not try to determine just where the African is going in every detail," said Mr. Abrahams. "Some of his determining is going to be unpleasant and distressing, but if he is given the right Christian foundations, his mistakes will not be disastrous." He appealed to the Committee to challenge *African Drum* and such journals by sponsoring competitions for short stories with awards. They might receive only a few good manuscripts out of scores, and they would find that many were excellent. African writers expressed themselves violently and assertively. They were not of the type of person which will patiently endure, word-pass.

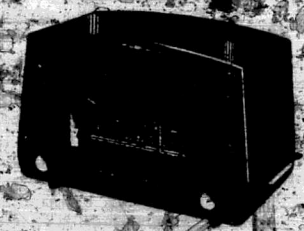
#### Challenge to Committee

The present secretary, the REV. CLAUDE DE MESTRAL, assuring the Committee that he would do his utmost to carry on the fine traditions of Margaret Wrong, thanked Mrs. U. SNOW, of the Memorial Fund, for her valuable aid. The chairman of the dinner, the REV. T. A. BEEHAM (Methodist Missionary Society) said that Mr. Abrahams had presented the Committee with a real challenge for which the knew they could give a good thought.

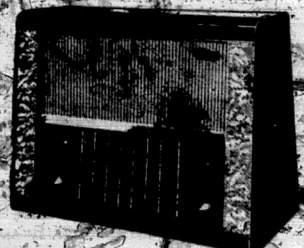
The following bodies were mentioned as the publishers of the Society: Africa Inland Mission, Baptist Missionary Society, Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society, British and Foreign Bible Society, Church Missionary Society, Church of Scotland Missionary Society, Friends' Race Relations Council, London Missionary Society, Methodist Missionary Society, Moravian Church Mission Board, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Sudan United Mission, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Universities' Mission to Central Africa, United Society for Christian Literature, International Missionary Council, Conference of British Missionary Societies.

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# PERSONALIA

MR. S. HARVEY WATT has been appointed a director of Lake View and Star, Ltd.

DR. B. COX has become group managing director of Associated Electrical Engineers Overseas Group.

MR. J. E. JACKENZI, night editor of the *Rhodesia Herald*, spent the week in the CAPETOWN CASTLE.

MAJOR PATRICK LANGFORD, who has commanded the East Africa Artillery, has left Kenya for the Middle East.

VISCOUNT and VISCOUNTESS LEVERHULME have left for Central Africa and will be away until the end of November.

MESSRS. WILLIAM W. B. DALZELL and WILLIAM A. SMITH have been appointed additional directors of the Royal Box Company Overseas.

MR. ALAN GRAY has been appointed editor of *African Affairs*, the journal of the Royal African Society, in succession to MR. H. V. E. SWANZY.

MR. GERRARD STANLEY left last week for the Cape in the *Southampton Castle*, in which LORD J. ST. V. B. DE SAUVAGE was a fellow-passenger.

MR. O. E. HESS, who recently retired from the editorship of the *Nyasaland Times* and *Moss Hess* leave today in the *WINDHOLM CASTLE* to settle in South Africa.

MR. and MRS. HARRY THURK, of Kenya, were the guests of the East African Branch of the East Africa Women's League at a tea party at the Victoria League in London last week.

MR. D. G. W. ACWORTH, export manager of the General Electric Co., Ltd., has been appointed a director of each of the 10 overseas companies, one of which is registered in Central Africa.

MR. HERBERT PHILLIPS has been appointed by the Ethiopian Embassy in London to handle public relations and press inquiries for the Emperor of Ethiopia during his visit to this country.

SIR SIDNEY MARSHALL, Conservative M.P. for Sutton and Cheam, has been appointed Steward and Bailiff of the Crown Hundred. He decided last December not to contest the next general election owing to ill health.

MR. JOHN OGLEBY JOHNSTONE, a district commissioner in Kenya, and MISS JANE AMBER YORKIE DAVIES, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ivor Yorkie Davies, of South Kintampo, Kenya, have been married in Nairobi.

MR. J. ARNHOLD BIRSON is to speak at the Imperial Institute at 5.45 p.m. on Monday, November 22, on "Zanzibar, Isle of Cloves." At the same time on the following Monday COLONEL L. HANDLEY will talk on "Magic of the Seychelles."

MR. GEOFFREY KENNEDY, a partner in Messrs. Kennedy and Donkin, consulting engineers, has been appointed by Electricité de France as a member of the Comité Consultatif des Usines Marmoyères, which has been established for the French tidal power schemes of the Rance and Chausey Mont Saint-Michel.

Four members of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, who had attended the conference in Nairobi and subsequent functions in Central and South Africa, returned by sea from the Cape last week. They were MR. A. HENDERSON, O.C. M.P., MR. E. R. G. HEATE, M.P., MR. BERNARD BRAINE, M.P., and MAJOR J. G. LOCKHART.

MR. J. A. D. HEWAN, who has been appointed general manager of the Shell Co., of East Africa, Ltd., and E.P. (East Africa), Ltd., on the retirement of Mr. E. T. Johns, was until recently director in charge of marketing of Shell-Mex and B.P. in the United Kingdom. A World Hockey international, Mr. Hewan served during the war in the R.A.F., and held a staff appointment with the War Cabinet.

MR. W. E. COMPTON, Overseas Territories Officer of the United States Operations Mission to the United Kingdom, has arrived in Nairobi for talks with officials of the Kenya Government and the East Africa High Commission on the American aid programme.

MR. JOHN BROOKE, chairman of Brooke Bond and Co., Ltd., will leave for a tour of the company's estates in Kenya on October 31, accompanied by MR. BROOKE, MR. J. D. RUTHER, deputy chairman, will leave a week earlier, and hopes to include the properties in Tanganyika in his itinerary.

GENERAL F. O. MEHAFFEY, and MESSRS. M. E. LEJEUNE, B. J. RICHARDS, and G. TRANCART, members of the World Bank, have completed their survey of the possibilities of financing a loan for various development schemes in East Africa. They will be in Kenya and Rhodesia until the end of the month.

MR. E. KIRBY, general manager of the East African Railways and Harbours, and MESSRS. C. L. HENNEY, chief engineer, J. H. BALDWIN, chief accountant, D. D. BARTLEY, chief operating superintendent, G. GIBSON, chief mechanical engineer, W. J. LARDNER, stores superintendent, and C. I. WOTHERSPOON, acting assistant chief commercial superintendent, are attending the Inter-Railway Conference in Johannesburg.

REAR ADMIRAL CHOUHURI, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Pakistan Navy, is aboard the *Mombasa* with three frigates on a good-will visit. Later he will fly to Nairobi where he will meet with the Governor of Kenya, SIR EVANSON HARVEY, at Government House, accompanied by four of his staff officers. On October 17th he will leave Nairobi by way of Mombasa and the frigates will leave Mombasa on the following day.

MR. J. E. NATHOO, Minister of Works in Kenya, detonated the last charge to complete the Merilla tunnel for the Low Tana hydro-electric scheme, which is estimated to cost £1,444,000 and will generate 8,000 k.w., about a quarter of Nairobi's peak-load requirements. Among those present at the ceremony were MR. C. M. TAYLOR, chairman of East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., MR. A. J. DON SMALL, deputy chairman and general manager of the company, and SIR RICHARD WOOLLEY, Mr. Nathoo was presented with a silver cigarette case by the contractors, Messrs. Balfour Beatty and Co., Ltd.

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## APPOINTMENT VACANT

U.M.C.A. needs experienced man for office appointment on home staff. Would suit one retired early, with pension, from Colonial Service or the Forces. Must be keen churchman. Write mainly financial and administrative. Write General Secretary, Universities Mission to Central Africa, 35 Great Peter Street, London, S.W.1.

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Obituary

## Sir William Gowers Great Services to Uganda

SIR WILLIAM FREDERICK GOWERS, K.C.M.G., who died in London last Thursday at the age of 79, was one of the best Governors of Uganda, of which he had charge from 1935 to 1937.

Of unusual ability, he was quick in thought and action, a good judge of men, firm but just, and determined to use his term of office for the advancement of the Protectorate as a whole. There had been a marked tendency to favour unduly the province of Buganda, in which slackness had developed to an extent which alarmed African leaders in the other provinces and the non-official community of Europeans and Asians. Gowers promptly made it clear that he would judge by performance, and that those who fell short of reasonable standards, whatever their race, would incur his displeasure.

A good but somewhat unorthodox district commissioner, well known to the writer of this memoir, was summoned to Entebbe soon after the new Governor's arrival. "X," he said, "I have been reading the report on you. They do not predispose me in your favour, but I shall not allow them to prejudice me against you. As soon as I can get away I shall send a West Nile safari with you in your district. If I am satisfied I shall never again take notice of your written record. If I am not satisfied I shall get you transferred to some other territory."

The tour took place, and the Governor was greatly impressed by the obvious competence of the D.C., who in due course attained much higher office and became a trusted friend of Gowers.

### Hatred of Injustice

Nor was that an exceptional incident. Gowers hated injustice as much as he appreciated genuine devotion to any task. The head of a technical department, a first-class man with a deep sense of mission, had been starved of funds and almost ignored because he insisted on telling the Government officials and repeatedly that he was being forced to waste his time, as a result of the continuing failure to make it possible for him to concentrate on the problems which called for urgent attention.

The new Governor sent for him, inquired about his work, received the reply that it consisted of the routine performance of trivialities which could be done by a junior technician, and that, much as he wanted to tackle the jobs demanding solution in Uganda, he had wasted too much of his time already and wanted to be transferred to a Colony in which he could really work.

"What's the root of the trouble?" Gowers asked. "Denial of a few thousand pounds a year." "Is that all?" "No, Sir." To be candid, complete lack of interest in the Secretary of the Treasury, and Government House, are the real trouble."

"I'm glad you have told me that," said H.E., "I shall spend this afternoon in your department—see whatever you want to show me, and hear anything you want to say." He went, saw, and was conquered; before leaving he promised that money should be found, that the Secretariat should be told that the work had to be encouraged, and that progress reports from the department were always to be sent to him without delay. From that day until the end of his life he remained interested in the investigations of a man of unusual ability, his character, and dedication to his task, who would have thrown up in disgust, and with full justification, if Gowers had not been so fair-minded.

The son of one of the best-known Harley Street specialists of his day, a medical practitioner who was also a Fellow of the Royal Society, Gowers had an inherited interest in scientific affairs, and he lost no opportunity of emphasizing the importance of research, of expanding the technical departments, and of giving medical, agricultural, veterinary, and educational and other officials the confidence that they should look to him for understanding and support.

### Interest in Fauna

He was, in short, a humanist, who hated pretence and delighted to encourage good men and good work. Sycophants soon found themselves posted to remote areas or to other territories, and to bright men of achievement were drawn into the inner circle of intimates. Two of these were in the small game department, one of Gowers' old school at Cambridge.

He was never happier than in a museum, and he was, if after elephant, though he was a preservationist by instinct and persuasion rather than a collector. Indeed, after retiring from the Colonial Service he became one of the pillars of the Fauna Society, and more than once represented H.M. Government at international conferences in connexion with the preservation of African fauna and flora.

After leaving Trinity College, Cambridge, he had gone with the Pioneers into what is now Southern Rhodesia and was one of the first assistant district commissioners in Matabeleland. He left the service after three years, joined the Colonial Service, and went to Uganda, of which he was made lieutenant-governor 10 years later. That background of experience in Central and West Africa was one of his excellent assets in Uganda, in which he is remembered as a leader who was relevant to all tiers but lost upon slackers.

His knowledge was many-sided. He was well-read in English and the classics, he had an excellent historical memory, he delighted in a tall talk if it was good, he welcomed a argument, and he found it amusing to meet specialists on their own grounds.

On one occasion he had three guests at Government House, one a high dignitary of the Church. "We shall not play bridge this evening," said H.E. after dinner. "Let us have some guessing games, and start with the Bible." The others assumed that the Governor was generously planning to give the game an easy victory. But it was Gowers who scored most points, answering correctly several obscure questions to which nobody could offer replies. Yet he was not even a conventional supporter of the Church.

### Service in the 1914-18 War

In the first World War he was political adviser to the General Officer Commanding the Cameroons Expeditionary Force, and was awarded the C.M.G.

On returning to this country he was appointed Senior Crown Agent for the Colonies, retiring in 1938. Later Sir William served as deputy chairman of the Cereals Control Board and later as Civil Defence Liaison Officer, South of Command.

He married in 1904 Maud, daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel F. E. B. Liraipp, who died in 1947. His second wife was Winifred, daughter of the late William Paul.

BRIGADIER GENERAL FREDERIC ALEXANDER MACFARLAN, C.B., whose death at the age of 88 at Edinburgh, South Devon, is reported, served with the Sudan Frontier Field Force in 1885-86 and with the Nile expedition of 1898. He took part in the battles of Atbara and Khartoum, was awarded the British medal, the Khedive's medals with two clasps, and being mentioned in despatches.

**Obituary****Mr. Malcolm Ross****Author of "Saa Sita" Series**

MR. H. MALCOLM ROSS, of whose death in Birchingford at the age of about 65 we learn belatedly, went to Nyasaland as a young man and to German East Africa came in 1914 as a manager of a rubber estate owned by a British company. Together with the rest of the British staff, he was made prisoner on the outbreak of war in August of that year, and until 1916 he was held in prison camps in Kilimatinde, Kiboriani (near Uvuwawa), and Tabora.

When released he joined the department of the Custodian of Enemy Property, in which he was employed for about 10 years, mainly in the Tanganyika and Northern Provinces. He was conscientious and competent (at a time when there were in Tanganyika so many men lacking both qualities), and he was well prepared to quarrel with his official superiors when he thought it necessary.

When he got up in business in Tanganyika as an estate agent and auctioneer, he maintained that readiness to say quite directly what he thought, irrespective of its effect upon his business, and during the years of world strife he was a man who had more admirers than clients. He was a man who well recognized the straightforwardness and generosity of a man who, if he had means, to pacifists, hated any kind of injustice, or high-handedness, and would go to any trouble or expense on behalf of a friend, or even a stranger, European, Asian, or African.

It may now be revealed that he was the writer of the "Saa Sita" series of contributions to this paper between the wars. They were so critical, and well-informed that exceptional efforts were made over a long period to discover the identity of the author. The African through whom he voiced many of his comments was an intriguing ruffian, who liked nothing better than to discuss the follies of the Government, with the consequence that Governors, other senior officials, and one Secretary of State asked (in vain, of course) to be let into the secret.

**AIR COMMODORE ROBERT GORDON, C.M., C.M.G., D.S.O.**, a pioneer of naval and military aviation, who has died in Newton Abbots, Devon, at the age of 72, took command of the naval air force sent to East Africa early in 1915, and assisted in the operations against the German cruiser KÖNIGSDRAG in the Rufiji River, for which he was awarded the D.S.O. As a group captain he afterwards commanded the R.A.F. in Egypt and Somaliland, and won his C.B. in operations against the Mad Mullah in 1920. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

**MR. HENRY YATES JONES**, who has died in Choma at the age of 94, emigrated from Britain to America in 1888, and was believed to be the only man to take cattle from Sackatchewan to Alaska during the Klondike gold rush. He returned to England after his father's death to take over the family estate in Gloucestershire, and then emigrated to Tanganyika in Africa. Three of his sons also have Choma farms.

**MR. ARTHUR PHILIP COOTE**, a former Deputy Governor of the Red Sea Province of the Sudan, died last week of his home at Barnard Castle, County Durham, at the age of 67. He was a member of Derbyshire County Council from 1944 to 1946.

**COMMANDER OLIVER LOCKER-LAMPSON, C.M.G., D.S.O.**, who has died in hospital in London at the age of 74, edited the *Empire Review* for some time between the wars. He was a Conservative M.P. from 1922 to 1945.

**Rhodesia & Nyasaland Luncheon Club****Inaugural Meeting in London**

NEARLY 200 PEOPLE attended the inaugural luncheon at the Savoy Hotel, London, on Tuesday of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Luncheon Club.

It was given in honour of the Governor-designate of Southern Rhodesia, Vice-Admiral Sir Percy William Powlett, K.C.B., C.M.B., D.S.O., who said that although he was not a complete stranger to Central Africa—he had visited the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition last year—he would wish to know far more of its problems before committing himself to any definite views.

All he would say was that it was the duty of all who fashioned policies for that and other territories in Africa to consider seriously the views of the people, and also to attempt to look at the whole continent as a whole. Africa was not a single geographical or historical entity, but composed of many diverse elements. He was glad to see such a good beginning for the Luncheon Club; it showed that there was a solid fund of good will in this country towards the countries of the Federation.

The chairman of the Club, Sir Dougal Malcolm, K.C.M.G., was absent through indisposition, his place being taken by Mr. C. Lloyd Hutchinson, Sir Gilbert Knox, High Commissioner in Victoria for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, assured members of the Club that Rhodesia House was already working to make them really at home.

Visitors included Mr. Donald Macintyre, Federal Minister of Finance, Sir Andrew Sturges, Secretary to the Federal Treasury, Mr. J. J. Paine, Speaker of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, Sir Henry Lows, and the Hon. Humphrey Gibbs.

Members present included the Earl of Selborne, Lord Edd, de la Warr, Viscount Hudson, Lord Hawke, Lord Pender, Sir Arthur Gillin, Sir Gordon Munnik, Sir John Thomas, Colonel C. Pousonby, Mr. C. T. M. Spottiswoode, Mr. John Crowley, Mr. C. R. Hill, and Mr. Edgar Mostert.

**Mau Mau Casualties**

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT in Kenya reveals that 305 terrorists were killed, 49 captured, wounded, and 1,600 suspects detained during emergency operations in September, during which month four Europeans and 18 Africans of the security forces were killed and three Europeans and eight Africans wounded. Twenty-nine loyal Africans were murdered during the month and 17 Africans and two Europeans injured. Thirty-nine precision weapons and many home-made guns were taken as well as large quantities of ammunition. The trend toward a reduction in terrorist activity continued, and most of the incidents reported were attempts to procure food.

Last week 77 terrorists were killed, 11 captured, wounded, and 915 suspects detained.

An African woman and two children were murdered by Mau Mau gangsters in the Kiambu district on Wednesday of last week and five huts were burnt. Six African women and two children were killed and 37 injured when a lorry in which they were being repatriated collided with an Army vehicle near Fort Hall. The lorry fell down an embankment.

"The United Kingdom is not making satisfactory progress towards improving her competitive position in the world's markets by increased productivity and reduced costs, and until we put out internal house in order and solve this fundamental problem, further steps towards making the pound sterling more freely convertible into other currencies would only add to our difficulties."—Lord Bruce of Melbourne.

# Colonial Harvester

In any way he is a man not without vision. He sees in the basic cotton harvest his fulfilment of wants beyond his own capacity to supply. He sees his maize, beans, and other fruits, his hides, skins, and products, his services, his labour, turned into the bicycles and radio sets, the enamelware and textiles he desires. This service, The United Africa Company does for him in East, West and East Africa, the Belgian Congo, and also in parts of the Middle East. At points easily accessible to his limited transport, the Company collects his crop, offers him a price (frequently controlled by Government) which reflects world demands, and arranges that the goods he wishes are available when and where he can buy them. It offers him assistance to handle the crop, processing undertaken by the Company in certain cases. By matching the inflow of goods to the magnitude of the harvests the Company also does much to stabilise the economy of the Colonial harvester.



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## Telecommunications in East Africa

### Costs Rising Faster than Revenue

PROBLEMS OF THE CENTRAL AND TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES IN East Africa are summarized in the annual report of the Postmaster General, Mr. D. E. Gehman, who writes:—

In many ways 1953 was a disappointing year. The cost of providing the services, which has been rising steadily in recent years, was further increased, principally because of the rise in the cost of living allowances payable to the staff. This factor was mainly responsible for an increased expenditure during the year of £409,747. Revenue, increased by £304,200, with the result that the operating profit of the services as a whole was reduced by £15,547 from £456,544 to £350,997.

Furthermore, loan and other charges increased from the 1952 figure of £178,741 to £289,405 in 1953, and when these had been met there was a net revenue surplus of only £61,792, as compared with £177,803 the previous year. This was insufficient to enable adequate provision to be made for renewals, etc.

The volume of postal business was only slightly above that of 1952. At the same time staff costs, as already mentioned, increased appreciably, while the increase in air mail rates introduced in April, 1953, was not sufficient to offset in full the increases in air conveyance charges. This, for the first time, the postal services suffered a reduction in operating profit to the extent of £5,535.

The effect of the financial results of the year's work is regarded as serious, because the administration has been looking to the postal services to support the telecommunications services until the latter could be made self-supporting. To attempt to place the telecom-

munication services on a paying basis at this stage in general development by increases in rates is considered likely to lead to a falling off in demand, which is not in the long-term interests of the services as a whole.

The volume of inland telegraph traffic was only slightly greater than in 1952. It has been said before that the inland telegraph service cannot be expected to compete with the ever-improving telephone service, and it is unlikely that the volume of telegraph business in the inland service will increase to any considerable extent in the future. International traffic is not affected to the same degree, and in fact showed an 8% increase in traffic. There was an operating deficit of £20,228, which was £21,432 greater than the deficit of 1952.

The demand for telephone service was as great as ever. Almost 6,000 new telephones were installed, bringing the total of telephones in service to over 35,000. This is double the number in service four years ago. For the first time in recent years substantial reductions were made in the waiting list, and there were only over 7,000 unmet applications at the end of the year, down from 10,000 at the end of 1952 and 25,000 respectively, while the number of the first time vacancies in the list was sufficient to meet the requirements of the projects incurred in the operation of the service, with the net result that there was a reduced operating profit of £62,238, as compared with £90,018 the previous year.

### Concern for Financial Situation

Looking in mind the effect of implementing the recently published report of the Salaries Commission, the present financial position of the administration is viewed with some concern. Improved organization and methods have played their part in helping to absorb increased costs in recent years, and further efforts are being made. The Commission, however, limits what can be done by this means. Continued vigilance must be exercised in matters of economy, and the administration must continue to concentrate on the development of services in areas where an economic result can be expected.

Notwithstanding all this, many important developments have taken place. The expansion of the telephone service was considerable, the amount spent on capital developments being over £1m. It had been hoped to require more, but the shortage of highly skilled technical staff set a limit to the work which could be undertaken. The programme of capital work was also affected by the diversion of material to special emergency work carried out for the security forces.

The recruitment of experienced staff from overseas remained difficult, and the position was undoubtedly influenced adversely by the emergency in Kenya. So far as local recruitment was concerned, there was no lack of applicants, but the general educational level of recruits was still far below the standard required, and is not likely to improve sufficiently for some time. Greater emphasis was placed during 1953 on giving more advanced training to locally recruited officers, once they had gained experience in the more elementary work.

The report estimates that 93,424,200 letters, postcards, and printed papers were handled during the year. Registered and insured items numbered 3,622,102, and parcels 1,163,102. Those received from abroad increased from 613,196 to 629,660, but the number posted in East Africa for overseas destinations fell from 164,275 to 102,277. The colonial letter offices dealt with 260,418 items of which 202,879 were to Kenya, 48,475 to Tanganyika, and 9,064 in Uganda.

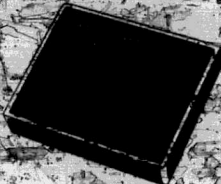
At the close of the year there were 425 post offices and postal agencies in East Africa, an increase of 18. Some 4,500 additional private boxes were installed.

### B. E. L. R. A.

THE EARL OF MUNSTER, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, opening the exhibition of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association at Charing Cross underground station in London on Saturday, emphasized the responsibility of the Colonial Office for 70 million people overseas, but, he said, progress towards the control and eradication of the disease could be achieved only by joint action by Governments, local authorities and voluntary bodies such as B. E. L. R. A., which had established leprosy settlements in some of the most highly infested areas, where many men and women, albeit too few, were devoting their lives to humanity. It was proposed to complete the leprosy research and control centre for the whole of East Africa, and the association had agreed in co-operation with the East Africa High Commission, to provide a large part of expenditure. Capital of £20,000 to £25,000 and a current outlay of more than £8,000 would be required, but work would be delayed unless the association could obtain additional staff.



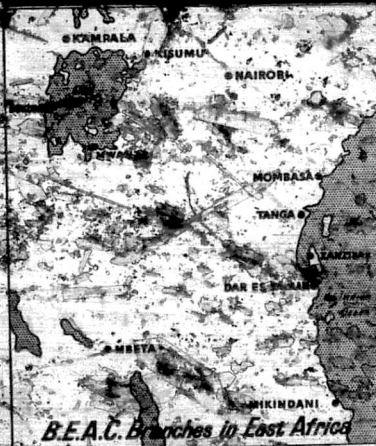
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LOOKING DOWN ON KILIMANJARO



*B.E.A.C. Branches to East Africa*

Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanganyika, some 19,560 feet, is the highest mountain in Africa and an extinct volcano. It was first seen by Reibman and Krapf in 1848. Although German by birth, Dr. Ludwig Krapf was a British missionary.

From 6,000 ft. to 10,000 ft. the mountain is covered with forest. With the exception of the north side, there are highly successful coffee and maize plantations at from 4,000 ft. to 6,000 ft. The forest belt varies from 5 to 7 miles wide. Kibo, the western summit, is called "Ngai Nga," the House of God, by the Masai.

Professor Hans Meyer and Ludwig Purtscheller reached the highest point of this summit in 1889. The ascent of Kilimanjaro does not call for mountaineering experience, although great physical endurance is required. It is symbolic of the times that East Africa is now looking to the aged Kilimanjaro to provide its sulphur heads from the crater of the extinct volcano.

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*Letter to the Editor***Africans in the Coffee Industry  
A Plea for Higher Wages**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir, Having been intimately connected with the coffee industry of Kenya for 35 years, I have, I think, the right to feel it my duty to advocate the payment of substantially higher wages to the Africans engaged in the industry, and I hope that you will allow me to state the case for such action through the influential columns of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

When the price of coffee was at a low ebb just before the outbreak of the last war, the African labourers, a proportion of them Kikuyu, were paid 9s. for a ticket of 30 working days, or 30 cents of a shilling a day. At that time the statutory ration of 2 lb. of maize meal daily and some salt cost no more than 10 cents. The total was, therefore, say 50 cents.

A ticket of 30 working days extends over 35 calendar days at the very least, so that an employee, even if he had not been absent at all through illness or any other cause, could earn in any year not more than the value of 103 tickets. It was customary to increase the wage by a shilling after the completion of each year, so that, taking that into account, the total earnings of an unskilled African engaged in the coffee growing industry was 102s. plus perhaps 20s. for overtime work during the picking season. His wife could also earn about 20s. a pickers' let as well as that, but the labourer and his wife earned about 150s. in the year—a time when coffee was worth about 440 avoins.

In 1948 I attended a meeting of coffee planters at which it was resolved to sign on men and youths at 15s. a ticket, with a rise of 1s. per four tickets worked up to 21s., and thereafter at the discretion of the employer. If any bonus was paid it was to be at the rate of one ticket for every 10. Female labour were to be paid 12s. per ticket (single). An alternative bonus plan was to pay 1s. 50 cents per bag of parchment coffee sold and divide it among the labour. An estate of say 150 acres under coffee would yield on the average a 50-ton crop and employ 110 or 120 regular labourers, so that the bonus of each would have been about 17s., equivalent approximately to one ticket. Coffee was then 230 a ton, or eight times the very low pre-war price.

At that time I was paying 17s. a ticket to women and girls, and a bonus which worked out at about 20s. per ticket, making total earnings during the year of between £30 and £35. When I visited the planters generally, I could not find any other estate where the risk could not be taken because coffee might fall again to 1s. per lb., or £12 a ton. Today's price for average quality Kenya coffee is far above £300.

Nobody could suggest that the African has had a realistic share of the high prices of recent years—with the consequence that many have grown discontented and abnormally susceptible to the propaganda of malcontents. Moreover, their purchasing power for British goods (and not only British) has been far less than it should have been.

It is not unusual to hear the careless statement that a substantial increase in wages would demoralise Africans. Only once in the past 34 years in Kenya has it been let down in money raised by an African, and I have found the average Kikuyu a willing worker grateful for a wage above the normal.

A recent directive to planters from the Coffee Board of Kenya recommended that the maximum signing-on rate should be 25s. for men and 20s. for women per ticket, and that in lieu of rations 11s. per ticket should be paid. And that was with coffee above the 500-ton mark, and with the purchasing power of the Kenya shilling from the standpoint of poorer sections of the community worth about one-quarter of the 1939 level.

Coffees from Costa Rica, Guatemala, and some other countries which can realize on the world market a better price than that paid for the Kenya product, and sometimes less, pay far higher wages and higher picking rates. In Guatemala the minimum wage is from 5s. to 7s. a day, depending on the district, and the picking rate 5s. per 100 lb. of cherry. In Salvador, where the rate of production was said last year to average £95, no less than £24 appeared as picking costs. In Costa Rica wages average 7s. daily, and in Cuba exactly double that amount. In Jamaica last year a Kenya coffee planter found that 44s. was being paid for picking 120 lb. of cherry. This compares with Kenya's figure of 2s. 60 cents.

Action certainly needs to be taken promptly and generally in Kenya.

23, Lupus Street,  
London, S.W.1.

Yours faithfully,  
A. J. SINCLAIR

**E. A. S.**  
**A Power in Africa**

SCARCELY a week passes without testimony from well-known men in East and Central Africa to the influence of *East Africa and Rhodesia*. One wrote recently—

"East Africa and Rhodesia" is better than any. We value its strict impartiality in presenting news, its constructive criticism, its good sense and good taste. Arrival of the *East Edition* within 4 or 5 days brings us such news which we cannot find in no other paper, and the best comment published anywhere on African affairs."

If that is broadly your opinion, make sure that you read the paper regularly. To do so in an office, club, or mess is better than not to see it, but it is far better to study it uninterrupted in your own home. They make it available to your family and friends also.

A line to 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1, will bring specimens or copies for a year for 70s.—by the air edition to East and Central Africa. The surface mail edition to any address costs 56s. annually.

**Overseas Discussion Group**

THE ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY is to revive what was known as the Colonial Group and call it the Overseas Discussion Group. Sir Harry Batterbee, deputy chairman of the council of the society, has accepted the chairmanship, and Mr. Philip Broadben, secretary of the Joint East and Central African Board, is to be the honorary secretary of the group. The inaugural meeting at 6.15 p.m. on Thursday, October 19, will be addressed by Colonel Charles Ponsoby, chairman of the society.

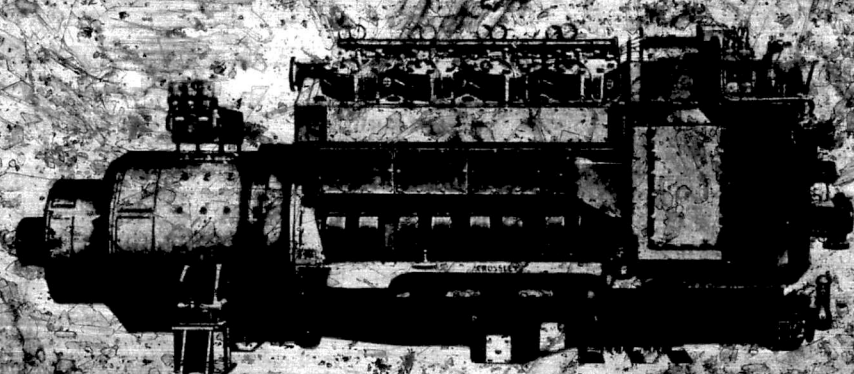


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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

An Air Derby was held recently at Arusha.

A contingent of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, 700 strong, has left for 16 months' service in Malaya. Rhodesia's first railway tunnel, near Wankie, has been started. About 825 feet long, it is on an "avoiding line", an eight-mile stretch which will bypass Wankie at Mbatwa and re-join the main line at Thomson Junction.

The Union-Castle liner KIEBECK CASTLE is to be repaired in Antwerp, where the dockers refused to start work until documents proving that the company had planned the repairs in the Belgian port three weeks ago.

Mr. Charles Jameson Matanga, chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Progressive Association, the only white body to support federation, is to resign from the Civil Service—of which he has been a member for 31 years—to tour Nyasaland, organizing more branches. "Our people must understand," he said recently, "that the small white population here cannot support the growing African population, and that only the Federation's resources can be the answer."

The African population of the Federation would increase by 12,000,000 in the next 25 years, and the European population must double at least in the same period, said Sir Edgar Whitehead, former Minister of Mines in Southern Rhodesia, when he opened the Rhodesia Agricultural Society's 40th anniversary, on the basis of these figures, farmers must treble food output. To do this they required security in marketing arrangements, and he hoped that nobody in the Colony, especially in Government circles, would ever dream of ending the scheme of orderly marketing and prices that permitted forward planning.

## Tanganyika Sisal Growers

AT THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association, which was held on board S.S. RHODESIA CASTLE in Tanga harbour last Friday, Mr. E. P. Hitchcock, the chairman, spoke of the fall in sisal prices and the factors in the decline. A report of his speech appears on another page. Later the Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Edward J. Wigney, said that Tanganyika's policy of developing the political, economic and social life of the Territory on a racialist basis had been accepted by the overwhelming majority of the people, elected by the Legislature, and endorsed by the trusteeship council of the United Nations. This was the only policy which offered promise of economic progress and the raising of agricultural and mining standards of eight million Africans in the Territory. "Economic and social grievances, real or imagined, would not divert the Government from pursuit of that policy."

## S. Rhodesia's Record Tobacco Crop

THE ENDING of the auctions in Salisbury has brought the announcement that Southern Rhodesia's 1954 flue-cured crop was a record 120,249,910 lbs. sold for £19,212,644, nearly £2m. higher than the 1953 figure. The average price per lb. was 38.35d., as against 39.7d. last year, when some 105m. lbs. were sold. United Kingdom buyers had by the end of September secured nearly 50m. lbs., and the total may be about 40% higher than in 1953. Australia is Rhodesia's second-best customer, taking some 10m. lbs. The highest yield per acre was reached this season in Central Africa, 29½ lbs., setting next year's target at 125m. lbs. The Rhodesia Tobacco Association has stressed the need to reduce the proportion of below-standard grades.

## Confidence in the Federation

LORD ABERCONWAY, chairman of John Brown & Co. Ltd., says in the course of his annual review of the interests of that company and its subsidiaries: "In Rhodesia, F. Issels & Sons Ltd. has had a successful year and is proceeding with a further works extension confident that the new Federation will lead to development of that country's resources and general economy. The ferro-chrome smeltery of Rhodesian Alloys Ltd. at Gwelo has now substantially overcome the various technical teething troubles to be expected during the early days of production in such a pioneering venture. These early difficulties, however, have been financially burdensome, and it may be some time before a return is received on the investment."

## Consolidated Air Freight

GROUPAIR (CARGO) LTD. announces that from October 20 their scheme for consolidated air freight will cover 81 destinations, including Dar es Salaam, Entebbe, Kisumu, Kitale, Mombasa, Nairobi, Tabora, Tanga, and Zanzibar in East Africa; Davao, Gwelo, Lusaka, Ndola, Que Que, Salisbury, Umtali in Central Africa; Tananarive in Madagascar; and Lourenco Marques in Portuguese East Africa. Rates range from 18s. 6d. per kilo for packages under 45 kilos with a minimum of 20s. 6d. to 22s. 5d. per kilo with a minimum of 28s. comparing respectively with 20s. 6d., 35s. 9d., 23s. 5d., and 35s. 9d. for normal airfreight rates.

Rates of pay for unskilled labourers for the Nairobi City Council have been raised to a minimum of £10.00 per month and £6.4s. per month on the same scale and between £6.0s. and £4.10s. a month on the others. Labourers receive free accommodation.

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Reynolds and Gibson,  
30, Exchange Street East,  
Liverpool, 2.



## Service for Visitors

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

#### DAR-ES-SALAAM

Main Street (opposite the Embassy)

#### MOMBASA

Kilindini Rd. (Entrance to Dock Gates)

Shimoni Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)

#### Nairobi

Holding St. (opposite bus terminus)

Written enquiries should be addressed to THE INFORMATION OFFICES, E.A.T.A., P.O. Box 1013, NAIROBI, KENYA.

In LONDON, the Association is represented by the East African Airways, Ltd., 37, Pall Mall, London, W.1.

In SOUTH AFRICA, enquiries can be made representative at East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 97, South Street, Durban.

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

# To South and East Africa

Every Thursday Afternoon at 4.0 a mailship sails from Southampton to South African Sunshine

During April, May and June, 1955, return fares reduced by

**33 1/3 %**  
1st Class

**20 %**  
Cabin Class

with option of return by any mailship in August, September or October, 1955.



Every fortnight a liner leaves London for a Round Africa voyage

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**Alex. Lawrie and Co., Ltd.**

ALEX. LAWRIE AND CO., LTD., concerned with substantial East and Central African interests, after providing £140,053 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £90,497 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £81,821 in the previous year. Preference share-receives £44,644, and property reserves £2,160. Interest on the preference shares requires £3,960 and dividends totalling 20% on the ordinary shares, less tax, require £40,840, leaving a carry-forward of £181,637, against £181,944 brought forward.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £120,000 in 6% preference shares and £364,000 in ordinary shares, both of £1 each. Capital reserves stand at £166,747, revenue reserves at £167,674, reserve for future taxation at £88,974, deferred liability at £3,906, and current liabilities at £173,099. Interests in subsidiary companies are valued at £10,936, investments at £6,253, and current assets at £14,910, including £10,222 in cash.

Messrs. Kettle, Roy & Tysons, Ltd., have had to face difficulties caused by severe drought in a sugar-yield and Masai activities in Kenya, but trade has definitely improved since the end of the financial year. Messrs. Horace Hickling & Co., Ltd., though they had a quiet year, their trading side in Nyasaland increasing considerably and their share interests there also growing, showed a profit after taxation of £3,053, against £5,214 in the previous year. In Nyasaland the weather was unsuitable for further development owing to periodic drought, but the tea companies have increased their production and the new factory at Kasembere, enabled them to take advantage of any extra crops forthcoming.

Messrs. A. O'Grady, Walter, East Africa and Nyasaland, either in the year.

The directors are Messrs. A. N. Stuart (chairman), N. Arth. Grant, F. A. Schumell, G. W. Strimling, and G. A. Talley. The secretary is Messrs. J. A. F. Jones, and the 30th ordinary general meeting will be held in London on October 29.

**Calico Printers Association Report**

THE CALICO PRINTERS ASSOCIATION, LTD., a company which is building a textile factory in Uganda, earned a consolidated profit of £587,596 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £774,131 in the previous year. A sum of £300,000 is transferred to reserve against overseas investments. Interest on the preference stock requires £82,943 and a dividend of 10% on the ordinary stock £165,848, leaving a carry-forward of £453,553, against £419,241 brought forward.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £3,016,104 in 5% cumulative preference stock and £2,010,736 in ordinary stock. Capital reserve stands at £34m, revenue reserves at £6,444,729, debenture stock at £3,200, employees benefit fund at £144,134, subsidiary companies at £292,516, deferred liability at £1,234,774, and current liabilities at £2,938,534. Fixed assets appear at £6,077,937, cash and securities held by trustees for debenture stockholders at £237,051, interests in association companies at £1,544,321, shares in and amounts owing from subsidiary companies at £2,706,450, and current assets at £10,185,968, including £846,000 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. R. M. Lee (chairman), C. R. Macgregor (managing director), W. Davenport, M. H. Ferguson, R. Thomas, R. Cowan, Sir John B. Gow, and Sir Stuart Baxter. The secretary is Mr. F. A. Jones.

The 55th annual general meeting will be held in Manchester on October 27.

**African Lakes Corporation Report**

THE AFRICAN LAKES CORPORATION, LTD., report a trading profit of £45,534 in the year ended January 31 last, compared with a trading loss of £32,978 in the previous year. After providing for depreciation and other charges there is a net loss of £8,023, which after taxation adjustment amounts to £11,368. A sum of £10,000 is transferred from general reserve, and the debit balance transferred to the balance sheet is £5,408, compared with £6,376 in the previous year.

The issued capital consists of £277,700 in A shares and £12,500 in B shares, both of £1 each. Revenue reserves stand at £106,900, unrepaid loan at £209,800, and current liabilities at £281,316. Fixed assets appear at £340,497, and current assets at £637,761, including £19,621 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. J. G. Stephen (chairman), I. H. Walk, W. A. Stand, and D. H. Ross. The secretary is Mr. P. G. Farley.

The 61st annual general meeting will be held in Glasgow on October 29.

**Of Commercial Concern**

The £715,000 Lobatsi abattoir erected by the Colonial Development Corporation in Bechuanaland was opened on Monday by Sir John Le Rougetel, the High Commissioner. Designed for an ultimate annual capacity of 70,000 head of cattle, with the possibility of expansion, and possessing cold storage plant, the abattoir will process and export the major part of the Protectorate's annual surplus. Arrangements have been negotiated for marketing meat and meat products in South Africa, the Rhodesias, and the Belgian Congo. European ranchers have been critical of some aspects of the scheme.

East African Airways Corporation has announced that agreement has been reached with the C.O.A. on a partnership which will enable the East African Airline to operate a service to Europe on lines similar to those of the Springbok service. Plans were discussed between the two airlines and the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation in London last week. Expansion of local services of East African Airways is also proposed. Sir Alfred Vincent is chairman of East African Airways and Captain Mairi Sorsbie general manager.

**E.A. Railway and Port Earnings**

Earnings of East African Railways for August were £291,200 compared with £260,400 in July, and an approximate total for the first eight months of this year was £9,922,000 against £8,257,535 for the corresponding period of 1953. Revenue from haulage for July was £244,021, against £233,191 in June, and £236,798 for July, 1953. For seven months the total was £1,643,917 (E.F. 63,957).

A cotton processing factory in Nyasaland, to handle the considerable Native grown crop, is to be erected, said Sir Malcolm Barrow, Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry, in Blantyre last week. The Protectorate needed other industrial development, and he hoped that such industries would be properly represented on Federal Councils.

Messrs. Borer Brothers, Macdonnell and Co., had abandoned a scheme for large scale sugar production in western Uganda owing to the decline in world prices and the high cost of irrigation for the project. A preliminary survey had been completed jointly with the Uganda Development Corporation and the Colonial Development Corporation.

At last week's auctions in London 2,387 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 5s. 9½d. per lb. compared with 2,639 packages averaging 3s. 4½d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 6s. 2½d. per lb. for a consignment from Tanganyika.

Messrs. Edwin Wigglesworth, Ltd., announce that from October 1 last, the name of the company has been changed to J. L. Garrard, Ltd. The change is in name only; there will be no alteration whatsoever in management.

At the first coffee auction of the new season in Nairobi 2,340 bags were sold at prices 20% below the average of previous sales. A, B, and C grades averaged £549, £524, and £496 respectively.

**Sisal Outputs for September**

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., 250 tons of fibre from Pangawe and Kingolwira estates, making 1680 tons for three months.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., 235 tons of fibre, making 115 tons for three months.

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., 1,066 tons of fibre, against 900 tons in September, 1953.

Dwight Plantations, Ltd., 13 tons of fibre, making 693 tons for nine months.

# International

# LAGOLINE

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**O. MUSTAD & SON**  
 Established 1832  
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### Rhodesian Selection Trust

**Copper Mining Results for 1953**—The Rhodesian Selection Trust, a company controlled by the Mutual Investment Corporation, Ltd., in respect of the year ended June 30 last, amounted to a total of £2,147,048 (£1,801,025) and other income to £3,915 (£4,345). Administration and audit expenses amounted to £33,251 (£15,232). Income from the Rhodesian Selection Trust, which with £21,103 for the year ended June 30 last, brought forward and £1,121,175 transferred from general reserve for the special interim dividend, makes a total of £3,595,294. After deduction of the special interim dividend and dividends totalling 5s. 11d. per share the carry forward is £1,551,145.

**BOAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES LTD.** report that production in the year ended June 30 last amounted to 86,078 (87,307) tons, and sales to 76,066 (87,307) tons. After providing £1,000 for replacements and obsolescence and £2,000 (£1,000) for taxation, the net profit was £729,505 (£718,241). To this is added a balance of £26,191 (£144,024) brought forward and £46,000 (£2,163,000) for adjustment of taxation, making a total credit of £7,827,182 (£7,066,598) in the appropriate account. Loan stock redemption reserve receives £51,640 and general reserve £750,000. Dividends totalling 3s. 11d. in result of stock requiring £3,932,114, leaving a carry forward of £3,142,8.

**MUTUAL COPPER MINES LTD.** produced 87,972 (86,089) long tons of copper in the year ended June 30 last, and sales amounted to 84,467 (72,981) tons. After providing £144,000 (£134,000) for replacements and obsolescence, and £3,543,000 (£3,842,041) for taxation, the net profit was £2,467,933 (£2,625,270). With £2,200,000 brought forward, £21m. transferred from general reserve, £1,000,000 transferred from special dividend, and £30,000 from adjustment of taxation, the total credit in the appropriation account was £6,775,986 (£5,714,857). Loan stock redemption reserve receives £35,043, and general reserve £18,000,000. After deduction of £1m. for the special interim dividend, and dividends totalling 13s. 6d. per share requiring £3,819,452, the carry forward is £121,511.

### Progress Reports for September

**Molapo**—2,492 oz. gold were recovered from the milling of 87,800 tons of ore. The working profit was £2,918 (£2,818). **Rezenet**—2,800 tons of ore were treated for 357 oz. gold and a working loss of £6,371, against a profit of £45 in August.

**Van der Colliery**—245,469 tons of coal and 15,317 tons of coke were sold, compared with 269,777 and 14,874 tons respectively in August.

**Clonilla**—7,416 oz. gold were recovered from the milling of 24,000 tons of ore for a working profit of £40,306, compared with £40,451 in August.

**Coronation Syndicate**—2,600 tons of ore were treated at the Tegelwe mine for 1,041 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,095 (£1,175 in August), the corresponding figures for the Asterus mine being 2,018 tons, 872 oz., and £3,275 (£3,210) and for the Mursid mine, 3,379 tons, 431 oz., and £10,162 (£10,029).

**De Beers**—3,300 oz. of diamonds were recovered from the mine for 2,145 oz. gold for a working profit of £1,000. The mine's accumulated concentrates in the mill for the year ended June 30 yielded a working profit of £4,986. At the Sunace mine, 543 oz. gold were recovered by the milling of 2,535 tons of ore, for a working profit of £562, and the corresponding figures at the Bay Horse mine were 246 oz., 1,049 tons, and £279.

### Diamond Sales

**SALES OF DIAMONDS** effected through the Central Selling Organization on behalf of South Africa and other producers in the September quarter totalled £3,403,778, of which £1,632,441 were for stones of 27 carats or more. For the month of September, 30, sales were £46,088,759.

### Rhokana

**RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD.** will hold an extraordinary general meeting in Harare, Northern Rhodesia, on October 17, to consider a resolution of annexation with the powers of the powers of directors.



## THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

ASSOCIATED WITH

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

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1953

Undertakings operated  
Number of Consumers  
Annual consumption  
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1,004  
11 million units  
£70,000

Undertakings operated  
Number of Consumers  
Annual consumption  
Capital

11,093  
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£245,000

Undertakings operated  
Number of Consumers  
Annual consumption  
Capital

52,218  
189 million units  
£6,981,110

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD., Electricity House, Harding Street, Nairobi, P.O. Box 491. Telegrams: "Electric", Branches: Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Nanyuki. System: A.C. 415/240 volts 3 ph.

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DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., Dar Es Salaam, P.O. Box 736. Telegrams: "Daroco", Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Morogoro, Dodoma, Iringa, Lindi, Mtwara, Tanga. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

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### **When they shopped with Rubber Money in Nyasaland!**

Until the coming of the Standard Bank to Nyasaland in 1901, there was much the same shortage of cash as had been experienced in the early days in Rhodesia. In 1891, however, one enterprising trader decided to meet his cash requirements by issuing his own currency. These coins — illustrated above — were minted in vulcanite and exchangeable for goods at his store. To-day, through its comprehensive branch system, the Standard Bank continues to meet the needs of Nyasaland's expanding economy.

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OVER 600 OFFICES THROUGHOUT SOUTH, EAST and CENTRAL AFRICA  
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## Association Report

# The Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association

## Problems Facing the Industry Reviewed

### Mr. E. F. Hitchcock's Speech at the Annual Dinner

THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE TANGANYIKA SISAL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION was held on October 11th at the Board Bar, RHODESIA CASTLE, in Tanga harbour. The chairman of the Association, Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, M.P., presided over a company of 260, and the guest of honour was His Excellency Sir Edward Young, G.C.M.G., M.B.E., Governor of Tanganyika.

The chairman, in the course of his speech, said:

#### Sisal Problems

When I addressed this annual dinner a year ago, I referred to the fall in the sisal price. As you know, there has since been a further decline, and I think we have now reached a point where a reaction can shortly be looked for. Meanwhile the industry is concerned to reduce its cost of production. I wish our administration were doing the same with as staunch a determination and resolve.

During the year the industry has had three major issues to face: (1) the American inventory recession; (2) the delayed and destroyed hay and grain harvests of the world; and (3), Government subsidizing of sisal production, especially in Brazil. The last factor is the more intractable.

The subsidy which causes us most trouble is concerned with exchange—the permitted use of unofficial exchange for export. As a result, the Brazilian sisal producer, who is getting £175 per ton in his own currency, can quote on the world market at £75.

That is very unfair competition, and has a depressing effect on world prices. It is the game of 'Beggar my Neighbour' on a world scale, and it seems to me that it merits consideration of Government to Government talks. Nevertheless, the overall world statistical position set out in the *Economist's* "Review of Hard Fibres", is in the long run reassuring. But our industry needs to be strong financially to withstand such situations.

#### Need for Financial Reserves

In spite of two to three good years, we have been unable to establish the necessary cash reserves which the risks of tropical agriculture require. The basis of assessment on which taxation is levied on productive industry drains our liquid cash resources unduly and is a most serious matter.

I understand that the territorial Governments, on the advice of the Revenue Advisory Board, recently vetoed the initial writing off against current revenue of a larger proportion of development costs. The motive behind this, apart from the desperate financial position of Kenya, was no doubt the fear of losing current revenue, but I think it is generally known that there are necessarily large taxation arrears due to deferred assessments, and the advice of the Revenue Board may well be good counsel, but further examination of this question is desirable.

In his Budget, the Chancellor of the Exchequer recognized the need and introduced a special investment allowance as a first contribution. I hope that this matter will be pursued.

#### Export Tax

Apart from the heavy incidence of direct taxation, four years ago, there appeared out of a blue sky a rock-like object which the various departments of the Government reported that it had a golden appearance, but that His Excellency regarded it as a waste of attention, but to us it looked pretty green.

We have never been reminded to this day of any operation which costated just under £2,500,000 as an export tax, additional to regular taxation, from the reserves essential to this industry, at the only time that they could be built up. I wonder whether anyone imagines that this large sum in the hands of Government is better spent than it has been left to support the economy of our country, on which the prosperity of Tanganyika so much depends? These chickens will in due course come home to roost!

Many people cast envious eyes to-day on the coffee industry. Let them project their minds back to the days when you couldn't give away coffee of the kind we grade at any price, let alone one which would cover the bare costs of the producer.

An export tax on a commodity which is already subject to a high level of taxation, offends the notions of sound taxation, and is unjust as between industry and taxpayers. By such devices you inflict more harm than the temporary advantages which such windfalls contribute to the public purse.

The sisal industry supports the protests made by the coffee industry, and hopes that Government will remove the tax at the earliest possible moment.

#### Official Salaries Commission

Another flying saucer, the Salaries Commission, has been oscillating over these territories, and most people who have examined it report it to be ominously red. Various calculations are given of the damage it may inflict by its impact. The Tanganyika Government have modestly stated £1,000,000 a year, but for East Africa, including the High Commission and the common services, the cost of which we have the doubtful privilege of sharing, a figure of almost £5,000,000 a year has been estimated. This is the direct cost—the indirect cost will also be heavy.

The cost of administering these territories is too high. Who is to meet this extra burden? We are consuming our seed corn at that, whilst prices of what we export decline, costs of Government remain on the level of the boom period.

We hear that new administrative headquarters for the High Commission are to be erected in Nairobi at a cost of £450,000 and that this is a more economical arrangement than the present expenditure on administrative buildings in that city. That indicates the measure and scale of that expensive fifth wheel which has been added to the East African coach. We underwrite this expenditure, but in Tanganyika we have no decent buildings in which our own constitutional deliberations may proceed with necessary form and dignity. Charity should start at home!



But to return to the Salaries Report. It is a complicated set of proposals and affects many people in various ways. In the long run it must have far reaching effects, many of them very desirable, and will undoubtedly result in a more integrated Civil Service, based to an increasing extent on East Africa itself. However, its immediate effect, not only on the public finance but on the economy of the country, could be disastrous.

Reason for all classes of taxpayers, especially those who have the risks of productive enterprise to sustain, is too heavy, and costs of living, which both officials and non-officials have to face, makes life very difficult for many people. To add a further burden of taxation to meet the costs of increased official salaries would be intolerable.

Earnings in private enterprise are often compared with the remuneration of civil servants and other officials. This is rarely remembered that, in the latter, security is a factor which is taken for granted, but is not present in private enterprise, where results finally determine employment and risks, often beyond the control of the individual, may affect his employment and his earnings. Moreover, the system and scale of official pensions provided at a relatively early age, are such as could not be afforded by most agricultural producing industries in East Africa. Official salaries have to be heavily weighted upwards both of salary and pension rights. The fact that present arrangements are not ideal and need further reforms.

**East African Royal Commission**

A rocket of a more regal aspect was reported some time ago, approaching through inter-stellar space, and according to calculations it is unlikely even to be seen for some months. Recent rumours report it as having broken up into five minor saucers, but so far these reports are unconfirmed.

I am told that the report of the Royal Commission may have fundamental significance with regard to the issue of the share of the African in the equity of African Land ownership and use under the present Land cannot be settled unless it has permanent domestic water for man and beast during the important drought as distinct from crop water during the growing season. By this test two-thirds of the land of Tanganyika is unusable by anyone.

It is often assumed that the great sisal industry of Tanganyika survives Africans and others of land essential to their needs. There is no greater error.

In the driest settled area—the Tanga Province—one of a total of over 3,500,000 hectares, land alienated to sisal is less than 175,000 hectares or 5%—mainly those semi-arid plains from the Usambaras to the sea to which Dr. Hindorf originally referred. This land would not have been usable without heavy expenditure by the sisal industry on the provision of water supplies. Sisal estates also sustain four times the population per hectare which the rest of the province is able to support. To exploit the forests and the hills of the Usambaras can have but a limited effect, and a proportion of the forests must be conserved.

The vast surplus areas in the plains, similar to those which the sisal industry with meagre financial resources has brought under use to establish the greatest agricultural industry in this Territory, call out for similar application. The problem of a more secure individual form of land tenure is also involved, for Africans as for other races.

**U.N.O. and the Administering Power**

I am not one of those who regard the Trusteeship Agreement as an equitable instrument for Tanganyika. It is a fundamental condition a fair deal

without discrimination to all inhabitants, of whatever race, nationality or creed, there is no domination either by black, brown or white. The policy of a multi-racial society which has been endorsed by all communities in Tanganyika, flows naturally from it and from one stage we shall advance with considered step to the next.

But let us have no illusions about the authority of the Administering Power. I have followed with some interest, both here and in New York, the reactions and apparent intentions of varied vested interests in U.N.O. Their comment and suggestions may often be useful, and there is much to be said for keeping any administration up to the mark by external and informed criticism. But in the end, it is the British Government and the people of Tanganyika of all races and not U.N.O. who will set the time, the limits of the terms, and setting the pace for the future of Tanganyika.

There are many less interested would-be participants knocking at the door, but it will be an ill day for the Africans and other races of Tanganyika when their futures are removed from the imperial and august administration of the British Crown.

**Crimes Down**

We are congratulating our Government on the fact that during the year there was no sedition trial. As our friend Downs, of which the Colonial type, as you know, is a truly noble society, with a few exceptions, have not found so well.

I was suggested to notice a report in the *London Times* the other day from a special correspondent who visited Zanzibar on the paper's behalf, to attend the recent sedition trial there. I understand he was the paper's legal representative and he reported that it was "inconceivable" that the situation complained of in the case could possibly form the subject of a sedition charge under the law of England.

I had always understood that our Colonial law was intended to codify the English case law on the subject, but apparently the draftsmen have failed in their intention, and it now goes much beyond this—or should I say goes backward. I am told by an eminent Queen's Counsel that almost any statement which might "embarrass the administration"—the most atrocious crime in the Colonial calendar—might be legally held as sedition. To add to the confusion we have the arbitrary procedure of the immigration law.

In my view an occasional dose of embarrassment is not at all a bad thing for any administration as an inducement incentive. We have to face world criticism, and I fail to see how all this provides a very happy basis.

Our problems are not those of England, we have not similar traditions or the same homogenous type of peoples. Nevertheless, these is a strong case for trying other solutions and approaches, and avoiding legal provocations, which in the modern world are out of date and out of countenance.

**The External Trade Balance**

At a recent conference you, Sir, made some pertinent comments on the toll exacted on Tanganyika to support commercial organizations centred in Nairobi. This is even more true of our respective trade balances.

The disturbing trade figures which have recently been published show that while Kenya during the last two years had a total deficit of imports over exports of over 28,000,000 Uganda and Tanganyika both had substantial surpluses totaling over 49,000,000. This has been the relative pattern of trade in some years. It has been bridged by a flow of capital, very little used for production and enterprises, which is now

rapidly drying up, and by invisible exports, including those for which we pay. It is also temporarily masked by emergency expenditure and now the heavy expenditure of the High Commission in Nairobi, to which willy-nilly we have to contribute, although our own need may be greater. It is an extravagant situation.

Incidentally, I must congratulate your Government on the stand it recently took on import policy, and I hope that this welcome precedent will be resolutely pursued in the future when the welfare of Tanganyika requires it.

**Labour**

Wage rates on sisal plantations are above the rates for other agricultural wages in East Africa and for similar undertakings in adjacent territories, including those of Central Africa and the Belgian and Portuguese Colonies, but the major costs of labour are the indirect ones; costs within the control of management are being reduced wherever possible in order to meet the decline in sisal values. So far, no reduction has been made either in basic wage or bonus rates.

This problem is inevitably linked to output. Wage economies in our conditions of labour shortage and African mentality and tradition, differ fundamentally from the industrial countries of the West.

We have to remember that the pattern of employment is entirely different. Of the total African population of 7,750,000 of Tanganyika, fewer than 450,000 seek employment or are peacefully employed. This great majority of our workers do not work beyond 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning for an average of 23 days in a month.

In any wage adjustment, prior regard will have to be directed to problems of sustained and increased output to achieve maximum wages, rather than to minimum rates unrelated to the scale of output.

**Dilemma of Tropical Economies**

We must face the dilemma of tropical economies that progress by wage increase alone leads too often merely to a reduction in production and increase in the wage rate results in a corresponding decrease in output. This applies to a lesser extent to an increasing margin of skilled and semi-skilled Africans, but it nevertheless remains true that money incentives for over 90% have little appeal even where consumer goods are available.

I have quoted before from that brilliant mine of facts and ideas on East Africa—Winston Churchill's book on the subject.

What does he say on this issue? "What of the African? What is to be their pattern and the future of their country? It is, after all, their Africa, but what are they going to do for it, and what is it

going to do for them?"

"The Natives," says the planter, "evinced a great reluctance to work, especially to work regularly. They must be made to work," say others. "Made to work for whom? We innocently ask. For us, of course, is the ready answer; what did you think we meant?"

"And here we run into a host of unanswerable questions—awkward, ill-tempered, and horned, with a short sight, an evil temper, and a tendency to rush blindly up wind upon any alarm. And if he is idle, has he a right to remain idle—a naked and unconscious philosopher, living the simple life without cares or wants—a gentleman of leisure in a panting world? Is that to be the last word? Is civilization to say definitely that when the African Natives has kept himself made his wages keep him from reaching further than to buy him the white man's beer and tobacco and to preserve the peace that the tribes and nations have made, his watchful and foreseeing eye, strained and weary with the effort, shall still make provision against famine, his science, though he himself goes down in the struggle, shall grapple with pestilence and cure disease?"

"I am clearly of opinion that no man has a right to be idle, whoever he be or where he lives, he is bound to go forward and take an honest share in the general work of the world." And I do not except the African Native.

**World Problems**

But in truth the problems of East Africa are the problems of the world. We see the social, racial, and economic stresses which plague modern society already at work here on an miniature, and if we choose to study the model when the whole engine is at hand, it is because on the smaller scale we can see more clearly, and because in East Africa and Uganda the future is still uncompromised.

The British Government has it in its hands to shape the development and destiny of these new countries and their varied problems with an authority and from an elevation superior to that which Cabinets can cope with at the giant tangles at home.

And the fact stirs the mind.

The roots of African society are deeper than the political and economic problems to which I have been referring. Are we in Tanganyika still uncompromised? Have we the atmosphere and the opportunity? Can we deliver the tide deeds of positive achievement? Can we remain unscathed from the other frustrations of Africa, the turmoils of the aftermath in Kenya? I think if we maintain our own integrity, we can—and that should be our endeavour.

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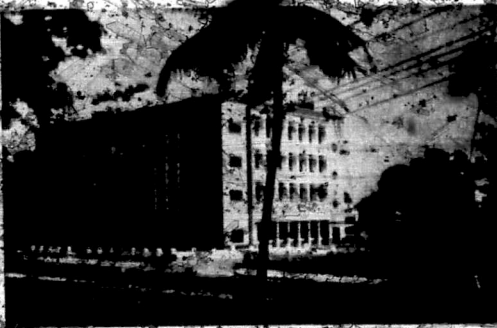
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