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Thursday, January 13, 1955

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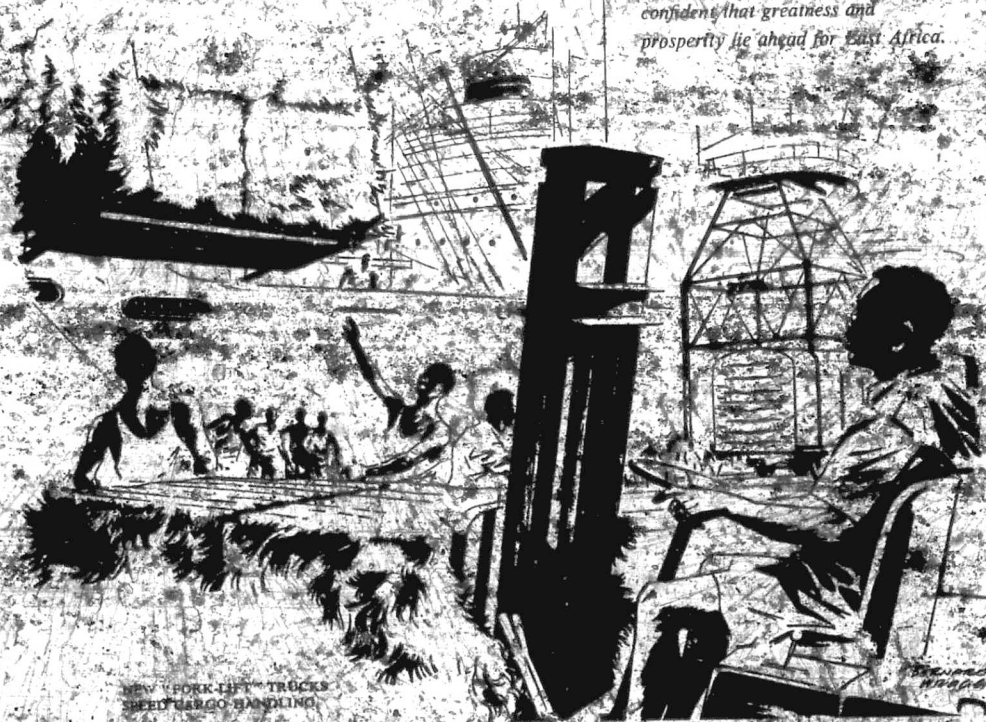
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Founder and Editor
F. S. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1955

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE RESIGNATION of many British officials in the Sudan is the inevitable sequence of the insistence of the first Sudanese Prime Minister and his close colleagues on putting what they considered political expediency before the practical task of assuring to the country the best possible Civil Service. The principle of government accepted by the Sudanese to resist the demands by Britons had been accepted and increasingly greeted before there was any question of self-government and the substance of Britain by Sudanese proceeded with mutual goodwill until a small group of politically-minded Sudanese, most of them officials or ex-officials, decided to make accelerated Sudanization their battle-cry. Disregarding the obvious facts for the sake of political popularity, they proclaimed the fantastic and dangerous theory that there were Sudanese capable of discharging almost every task in the country. Having attained power by the persistent use of slogans, Sayed Ismail El Azhari and his Cabinet colleagues have belatedly discovered risks of running a country on propaganda. For years they told their countrymen that the Sudan could dispense with its British officials, and they encouraged their followers to expect well-paid appointments as the first-fruits of political victory. The result is that many men of little ability, judgment, experience, and drive have already succeeded highly-trained Britons who had all these and other qualities.

As recently as November 15 the Sudanese Prime Minister gave journalists in London a typewritten statement which declared: "Expatriate technicians are secure. We have every cause to retain them as long as possible, safeguarding the continuity of the schemes they have embarked on for the

development of the country. The retraining of them is emphasized by the news in this issue of the immediate and early Sudanization of many highly technical posts. Far from being retained as long as possible, the British occupants are being ousted with a speed which bodes ill for the country. Small wonder that other Britons are resigning instead of waiting to be discarded. Most significant points of all is the resignation of the twelve British judges, including the Chief Justice. Men of their profession are not given the opportunity and that all should have taken the same decision strikingly proves their lack of confidence in those who now rule the Sudan.

Many Sudanese are similarly disturbed. When it reported early in December that most of the technical posts in the Railways were to be Sudanized, the *Khartoum Morning News* commented: "Blame the Politicians that there were not enough competent Sudanese to operate the transport system efficiently, urged Sayed Azhari to tell the Sudanization Committee "to stop playing the role of bull in a china shop" and that their fault would not be reckoned by the number of posts which they Sudanized and warned him that if he did not act in that way immediately, he would be faced with wholesale resignations on January 1, by which time it would be too late to retain British technicians. That warning from a Sudanese newspaper already stands justified — to the deep regret of hundreds of Britons who having served the Sudan faithfully are withdrawing with deep regret and serious anxiety about its future. If Sayed Azhari has now to deal with the consequences of Sudanese political folly, Sir Anthony Eden ought to feel shame at his large share in this catastrophe, of which he was repeatedly warned when he decided to appease Egypt at the expense of

the Sudan. British officials can hold their heads high. British politicians ought to lower their remorse.

MANY SOCIALIST MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT are open supporters of the Movement for Colonial Freedom, and since they are all, or almost all, on the left wing of the party, they may understandably agree with the statement of intervention sent a few days ago in the name of that organization to wish the African Mineworkers Union of Northern Rhodesia "full success in your present fight." Mr. Hesper Brockway, the chairman of the executive committee, and its members, especially those who sit in the House of Commons, might, however, consider what their feelings would be if, in connexion with a large strike in this country, the European elected members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia were to telegraph an assurance of their "solidarity" to the employers concerned. In that hypothetical case even people with less attachment to Northern Rhodesia would least interfere in the domestic concern of another part of the Commonwealth. Rhodesians will have equally good reason to object to this intervention by British M.P.s in an industrial dispute in Central Africa.

This intrusion, bad in principle, was made worse by the fact that it encouraged the extravagant claim of a union which has in recent months lost much of its right to speak for the African miners. Indeed, despite many weeks of propaganda and doubtless of pressure of all kinds, only about half of the African miners employed on the Copperbelt could be persuaded to vote in favour of this strike. It is true that no more than 200 voted against it, compared with 18,000 who voted in favour; but the important point is that about 21,000 abstained from voting at all. These being the circumstances, the Movement for Colonial Freedom would have been nearer the truth if it had declared its "solidarity" with about half of the African miners. But that exactitude would scarcely have served the political and publicity purposes of the Brockway organization or that of Mr. Katiungu. The Movement for Colonial Freedom describes the withdrawal of Copperbelt labour as a "just and honourable fight for a fair wage agreement" (without attempting to demonstrate

the fairness of the demand made), asserts that "the mass of trade unionists in this country wish you full success" (without any evidence for that affirmation), explains that the Movement is affiliated to trade union organizations "representing some three million British trade unionists" and adds that "we are urging our affiliated trade unionists to intervene in any way possible in your support."

African leaders, their followers, and even their opponents, will consequently be led to believe that millions of British trade unionists can be expected to give them active support. How can they know that a high proportion of the three million mentioned are even vaguely aware of anything whatsoever about the strike and its origin, and that among the few who know a good deal there will assuredly be some who for a number of reasons will deplore this action by the Africans? First, because this African union is the largest in British Colonial Africa and has hitherto shown a greater sense of responsibility, secondly, because the main strategy for the Africans would obviously have been to avoid any disturbance of industrial peace while discussions were proceeding between the European union and the mining companies about the advancement of Africans engaged in the industry, thirdly, because the African union, having recently lost a large membership, will be suspected in some quarters of having started the strike partly, if not primarily, to regain numerical strength, fourthly, because the demand for a general increase of 10s 8d which represents rises of from 100% to 200% for different classes of workers and is therefore manifestly absurd, and fifthly, because the strike is bound to fail and may do so very quickly as a result of dissension among the African labour leaders, distrust between the tribal groups employed, and dislike of the cessation of work by large numbers of the men, especially those from Tanganyika Territory, who have no grievance against the companies in regard to pay or other conditions of employment.

Indeed, as Mr. R. J. Prang said in the address which is reported on other pages of this issue, the conditions of employment of the European and African workers in the Northern Rhodesian mines will stand comparison with any similar occupation anywhere in the world. Moreover, the employees have shown themselves

to be prompt in initiating generous improvements in wage scales and other amenities, not laggards and bluffers from whom concessions had to be wrung by force. Perhaps even the Socialist meddlers in the Brockway camp may come to realize the irony of their demonstration, not on behalf of some poorly remunerated class, but of the highest paid African labour force anywhere in East or Central Africa. The industry, fortunately, has resources and potentialities which are great enough to enable it to set high standards and progressively improve upon them. The known 'reserves' of the copper mines are 15 million tons, from which about 15 million

tons of the metal can be extracted, and further prospecting and development are likely to increase greatly that vast tonnage. Already the annual output of the mines, before allowing for income and other taxes, are in the region of 40 million pounds—on an investment which Mr. Prain puts at rather more than 150 millions. But for the immense contribution made to the economy and finance of the whole area by this highly complex, expertly managed and well directed industry, there could have been no substantial raising of the low standards of living of the Africans, no large revenues for the service of the State, and no Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Notes By The Way

What Does Dr. Soper Mean?

THE REV. DR. DONALD SOPER, last year's moderator of the Methodist Church in Great Britain, has written in *Tribune*, the extreme Socialist weekly, "Where was the impassioned outcry against the brutalities and hangings and all the miserable professional lying that go to make up the terrible story of Kenya today? Where even is the burning sense of moral obligation to try to find out the truth about Kenya? I made some effort over Christmas to do this, and the story of savagery on both sides almost spoiled my Christmas merryquakes. Perhaps it should have done so altogether. I should be interested to know what books or reports he has read in fulfilment of the moral obligation to find out the truth, for they have left him very inadequately briefed.

One-Sided Report

HE EVIDENTLY BEGAN with a strong prejudice against the authorities, for otherwise he would not have reproved his Socialist readers for refraining from "an impassioned outcry against the brutalities and hangings and all the miserable professional lying" which, he is noted, are the only things he mentions as making up "the terrible story of Kenya today". His article gives no indication that "the terrible story" is the direct result of conspiracy by a few politically ambitious Kikuyu, who organized revolt and have sustained it by the most barbarous practices. Dr. Soper mentions "savagery on both sides", as though the blame were equal. Why did he not tell his readers that the Kikuyu rebels have murdered in cold blood many hundred men, women, and children of their own tribe? Did his Christmas reading not make him aware that the number of corpses found is now about 500, and that probably at least as many other Kikuyu victims, and perhaps twice as many, have not been found because they were buried, left in the bush to be eaten by hyenas, or thrown into rivers? If these facts had been given the impression on readers would have differed completely.

Generating Indignation

IT IS A SHOCKING thing that anyone, especially a Christian minister, should write so irresponsibly as Dr.

Soper has done. Everybody knows that there have been bad cases of indiscipline on the part of some Europeans, but he seems to singularly be ignorant if he is aware that the authorities have dismissed some and put others on trial. As Dr. Soper gives no indication of any facts, instead of seeking to generate indignation, he would have done better to refer to the selfless service to the Kikuyu of so many of his countrymen and countrywomen despite his insurrection. Even if he assumes that all the administrative, financial, technical officers, and all the police are at fault, and if he does that he must be the only man alive with so jaundiced an outlook—he could surely have mentioned the gallantry of missionaries and their wives, of nurses and others, and of the wives of settlers and Government officials. Many of the Europeans who have been betrayed, butchered, and indescribably mutilated have been precisely those who have served the Kikuyu most faithfully. Before he deals with Kenya again this influential writer should discover the real truth and then present it objectively. *Tribune* will allow him to do so.

Branch of Treaty

THE DECISION of the Government of Uganda to introduce a Bill to permit the purchase and consumption of spirituous liquors by Africans is open to criticism on grounds other than those mentioned in this place last week. In particular, such legislation would contravene the Congo Basin Treaties. There may be a good case for the amendment or even the abrogation of those international instruments, but there can certainly be none for unilateral action by any British Government which deliberately flouts the undertakings made on its behalf. It is astonishing that one East African Government should have given notice of its intention to do in this way, and I (who have written many a criticism of the Congo Basin Treaties) hope that the force of public opinion will be brought to bear against this attempt to ignore international obligations. That it is premature to legalize the drinking of spirits by Africans was suggested in this column last week. Whether that opinion be justified or not, the argument of prematureity must remain valid until the restrictions imposed by treaty have been removed by due legal process.

Vast Copper Resources in Northern Rhodesia

Mr. R. L. Frazer's Address to Royal Society of Arts

WITHIN THE COPPERBELT of Northern Rhodesia are four great producing mines, two developing mines, and one township, called Ndola, which is shortly to become a refining centre. The Copperbelt would cover the same area of England as that bounded by the towns of Buckingham, Chelmsford, Canterbury, and Tunbridge Wells.

The Copperbelt contains the second largest copper-producing industry in the world, with an annual export value of £100m. when copper is approximately 100p a ton. All this is available in sending to the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth, and to that extent it constitutes one of the largest dollar-earning commodities produced within the Empire. Its production is in fact larger than the requirements of the population of the United Kingdom, and considerable quantities are exported to the United States to bring in dollars.

The capital invested in the mines, to say nothing of the surrounding Government townships and secondary industries, is of a historical value of about £100m. which I calculate at today's value of the pound would be £154m.

The industry employs approximately 6,000 Europeans and 35,000 Africans, who with their families constitute a population of at least 125,000 people on the frontiers of the mines. If we take into account the vast population in the Copperbelt who find employment as labourers in the copper mines, including all Government officials and servants, and all personal servants, and those working on the railways, in the stores and industries, there are probably a quarter of a million people living there and owing their existence in one way or another to the copper-mining industry.

Federal Exports and Taxes

The industry in 1953 produced about 93% of the export revenue of Northern Rhodesia and accounted for about 80% of the tax revenue of the country, quite apart from the personal taxes paid by the employees of the companies. Copper accounted for over 60% of the exports of the Federation and over 50% of the taxes. I would guess that the profits of the industry are running at about £40m. per annum before taxes.

This is the most valuable extractive industry in the British Colonial Empire, in export value second only to rubber among all industries in the Colonial Empire. The development taking place in Northern Rhodesia, chiefly on the Copperbelt, in terms of gross capital formation (to use a statistician's term) is at present greater per head of population than in any other British Colonial territory in Africa.

The commercial and strategic importance of the Copperbelt is matched only by the complexity of the problems which this industry has to face, problems which arise partly from its remote location and partly from the inevitable impact of a highly complex modern industry set down among some of the most primitive people in the world, from which such a large proportion of its employees has to be drawn. This situation obviously brings with it social problems on a scale which it is difficult to match elsewhere, and which I shall later describe.

Mr. R. L. Frazer, president of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, delivered the Henry Morley Lecture for 1955 to the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Society of Arts last week. A somewhat abbreviated report appears above. Sir Gilbert Renwick presided over the evening.

The first prospecting by Europeans appears to have occurred towards the end of the last century. It was in 1899 that George Cross discovered the Kansanshi mine. In 1902 the outcrop of the Roan Antelope mine was discovered by a prospector named William Collier, who also in that year found the Ewanga Mkwinda mine. Exploration on a really considerable scale began in the 1920s.

The Age of Discovery

The most important single step which led to the opening up of the Copperbelt was the decision in 1915 by the British South Africa Company, who owned and still owns the mineral rights of Northern Rhodesia, to grant a large prospecting licence to three areas to three mining companies. The 1920s were essentially the years of the copper boom, and in 1921 the Belgian Congo Border Concession Ltd., and the Nianga Concessions, and it was during that time that there were discovered the mines of Mufumbira and Nchanga.

The Nianga mine was discovered in 1911 by Mr. Moffat Thompson. Both the Kansanshi and the Ewanga Mkwinda mines produced copper before the First World War. Kansanshi suspended operations on the outbreak of the war, while Ewanga Mkwinda, which started operations in January 1912, suspended operations in September 1914. It resumed operations in 1916 and continued until the end of March 1945.

The important cross-gang with the Belgian operated the four outcrops of Roan Antelope, Nianga, Mufumbira and Nchanga. The result was immense financial activity, mostly in the City of London but also in New York and Johannesburg, and the formation of large companies to operate these mines. Production on a large scale began in 1931 and was continued unbroken on an increasing scale. The next major development for the Copperbelt was in 1949 with the devaluation of sterling and the consequent increase in the sterling price of copper. This, coupled with an enlightened tax code introduced in 1951, led to the beginning of two other mines.

Controlling Interests

The mines of the Copperbelt fall into two groups, one predominantly controlled by British and American interests, and the other predominantly by South African interests. These two groups control all the companies concerned directly with copper mining, including four producing mines, two developing mines, and more than a dozen subsidiary companies.

Roan Antelope, discovered in 1902, was mined into a company in 1927 and started production in 1931. This mine holds and mines between 5m. and 6m. tons of ore each year, and is by far the largest underground copper mine in the world, being by a vast margin, and to everybody's credit, no less than about 10 miles on the surface. To work this orebody 24 shafts have been sunk from the surface, and 900 miles of underground workings have been driven. Copper production runs between 40,000 and 60,000 tons per annum, with a value of about £20m. at say 250p per ton. The number of European employees at Roan is about 1,500 and African employees 3,000. These African employees live in an African township which covers over 1,000 acres, making it the largest African mine township on the continent.

Thirteen miles by road to the north of Mufumbira is the Nianga mine, owned by the Rhodesian Corporation, successor of Rhodesian Congo Border Concession Ltd., formed in 1923. There are actually two mines worked jointly, Nianga and Mufumbira. They began production in 1931 and today produce about 85,000 tons of copper per annum.

Nchanga is also a concentration of smelting and refining facilities. When the extensions to the present smelter are completed, this will be the second largest in the world. Some

of the plants at Nkana are treated copper from the other mines. The number of European employees at Nkana is over 1,750 and African employees about 9,000.

Nkana is also a somewhat geological centre of the Copperbelt. For this reason the Mining Government township of Kitwe has attracted a considerable amount of centralized business activities, in addition to secondary industries and stores. It contains the headquarters of the Chamber of Mines and the mining unions, as a result of which Nkana and its environs form the biggest population centre of the Copperbelt. It has in Northern Rhodesia the second town in growing rate of population and it is expected to triple its population within the next five years and will be easily the largest town in Northern Rhodesia if it is not already so.

Twenty-six miles to the north-east of Kitwe is the Mufulira mine, discovered in 1921, which began production in 1933. This is one of the large copper mines of the world in the size of its mining operations and its ore reserves. It is also one of the best mines in the amount of water pumped and daily being about 10 times the amount of copper ore. Mufulira is capable of producing 90,000 tons of copper a year.

North miles south of Kitwe is the great Nchanga mine, discovered in 1923, which came into production in 1936. The grade of ore at Nchanga is higher than at the other mines and although it does not mine as well as the other mines, the result in terms of copper is the highest. The mine is presently running at over 110,000 tons of copper annually. This mine has huge reserves. And it has recently been announced by the Nchanga Company that they will start an open pit operation in the near future which will even out the grade variations in the various parts of the mine.

Two more new developing mines. The first expected to come into production in 1955, is Chibuluma, a relatively small, high-grade copper-cobalt mine, which is expected to produce about 20,000 tons of copper per annum. Of all the hopes mentioned in this address Chibuluma, which was discovered in 1951, has the most surface expression and is the easiest mine to develop. It is a triumph of systematic prospecting. The second is a very new, the Congo border, the British Congo Development Corporation has acquired and work has commenced on the Katse and Keskotal. This mine is expected to come into production in 1957 and to produce about 40,000 tons of copper each year.

Immense Ore Reserves

There are several other known orebodies which are not yet being developed but which publish ore reserves. These include the Balfour mine, with ore reserves of 70m tons, and the Chambishi, with published ore reserves of 25m tons.

If we add up the ore reserves of the existing mines, the developing mines, and the undeveloped mines, we find reserves of a minimum of 100,000 tons capable of yielding at least 100 million tons of copper. This exceeds about 20% to 25% of the world's known reserves in terms of recoverable copper.

For many years Rhodesia has been producing cobalt and at present its rate of production runs at about 400,000 lb. per annum, which represents about 12% of world production. Chibuluma will also produce cobalt at a rate which has been announced as 70,000 lb. per annum, and cobalt is known to exist in the Katse mine. All these mines produce small quantities of gold and silver as by-products of electrolytic refining, but they are not important products of these metals.

Among copper-producing countries the United States comes first with an annual production of about 825,000 tons. For many years Chile took second place, with a production which averaged 383,000 tons per annum over the last 20 years. In 1952 however Rhodesia came into second place, and is likely to hold this place for many years. The Nchanga is taken as the same geological field as the Rhodesian field, this district would today be very easily the second and one day perhaps the first producing copper field of the world.

The Rhodesia-Congo Border Power Corporation plans to purchase the power produced at the four thermal power stations at the mines and redistribute this power throughout the Copperbelt. It will import power, beginning in 1957, from a large-scale scheme established by the Tsalaba River in the Belgian Congo. If later, probably in 1961, power becomes available at a proposed large hydro-electric station in the Rhodesian Congo, the Katse or the Zambezi Rivers, this corporation will also import power from that source and redistribute it within the Copperbelt. If and when this occurs the system controlled by the corporation will extend from the Tsalaba River in the north to the Katse or Zambezi in the south, a distance of nearly 800 miles, which will make this the longest integrated power system in the world. When that happens the central switching station near Kitwe will cover 20 areas, which is bigger than any switching station in the United Kingdom.

Smelting of the copper is in the hands of three refineries.

One belongs to the Mufulira Company and exists to treat merely the Mufulira output. The other two are respectively owned by the Rhodesia Copper Refineries, Ltd., and Ndola Copper Refineries, Ltd., both of which exist to treat the output of more than one mine.

The subsidiary companies include the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, which constitutes the employers' organization and other companies dealing with the provision of services, supply of labour, supply of technical services, real estate company, trustee companies, and prospecting companies.

Of the latter the four companies at present between them cover prospecting concessions of about 35,000 square miles in area. To give you an analogy, in the United Kingdom this is an area equivalent to that of a circle superimposed on a map of England of the same scale, with the Centre of London and whose periphery would be found at the points of Brighton, Hull, Southampton, Bristol, and Cardiff. Over this area prospecting is now taking place on a scale comparable with that which occurred in the 1920s.

The prospecting is being conducted on a scale which employs all the modern techniques of prospecting, including geophysics, geochemistry, and aerial photography. It will be surprising if the results comparable with the existing mines are obtained, if that area covers the same geological series that constitute the Copperbelt.

Living Conditions and Pay

The earlier hazards of malaria and other tropical diseases are now largely a matter of historical record. With the modern methods of examining these hazards, the Copperbelt has in fact the whole of the Rhodesian and itself situated in a climate which it would be hard to equal elsewhere. The companies have created amenities and facilities for both their European and African employees which it would be hard to equal in the mining industry. Not only are the amenities well thought out and the climate ideal, but the scale of pay and remuneration for both European and African employees is comparable to that found anywhere else in the mining world. In saying this, of course, I do not differ in the scale of pay and remuneration for the Europeans which is somewhat favourable with that of other mining anywhere else in the mining industry, and the other for Africans which is somewhat less than that generally with that for Africans anywhere else in the Federation.

For the elimination of malaria we are clearly indebted to Sir Ronald Ross and Sir Michael Watson. With the great expansion of the mining industry in recent years and the great expansion of European population and secondary industries throughout the Federation, the Malaria Control has been hard put to it since the war to supply enough coal for the copper industry, the railroads and the other requirements of the Federation. The particular aspect of the problem is now solved, for the coal has now produced in excess of the requirements of the Federation. The coal problem is primarily one of transportation, the coal from the colliery to the various users within the Federation.

Power Problems

The Rhodesia Railway, which has been long unable to carry the full requirements of the Federation, and, as a result, with the Rhodesia Railway system can no longer do its job of carrying capacity, the consent of the Federation are having to be rationed. The Copperbelt with a requirement of 90,000 tons of coal per month is at present unable to receive more than about 70,000 tons, and the difference has been made up for some years by burning wood. Fortunately, there is no shortage, and since 1946 the companies have conducted a large-scale campaign of cutting wood in the local forests and transporting it to their power plants. This has created a large secondary industry, employing some 7,000 Africans, which has so far cleared about 20 square miles of the local forests and it is estimated that from up to 20 miles from each of the mines. This expenditure but necessary expenditure is likely to be mitigated in any way until power becomes available in 1957 from the hydro-electric scheme on the Tsalaba.

The coal and wood which supply the raw material for the plants of the power-plant have to supply a power requirement of at present 133 megawatts. The present installed capacity of the Copperbelt is 103 megawatts, the maximum effective capacity of 133 megawatts. This requirement is increasing at the time with the advent of new mines and of larger loads by the old mines, and by 1957 it is expected that the requirements of the Copperbelt will be met as to 50 megawatts by the hydro-electric salines in the Congo and 146 megawatts by

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Thirty Million Pound Development Plan for Uganda

Reports of the Development Council and Productivity Committee

THIRTY MILLION POUNDS will be spent during the next five years on capital development in Uganda if the proposals in the Capital Development Plan published yesterday are accepted by the Legislative Council.

The plan, which covers the period 1955-60, has been drawn up by the Development Council, which was formed last year to advise the Government on all matters concerning development.

The introduction to the plan says that post-war development has proceeded at such a pace that for Worthington's 10-year development plan of 1947 and the revised version of it subsequently produced by Sir Douglas Harris have now out of date. They were followed between 1951 and 1953 by plans for various particular specific enterprises and services, among them a highway to the West and the de Beirson Report on Further Education.

Because there was no comprehensive development plan, the Development Council was asked by the Government to draw up a scheme which would embody existing development plans and provide a complete programme of development for the next five years.

The result is this plan, which is designed to regulate capital expenditure between 1955-60 in the light of the needs of the Protectorate and the financial resources likely to be available.

One conclusion which the Development Council considers must be found for capital development within the next five years, it is expected, that £204m. can be provided from revenue and other sources. The remaining £94m. will have to be borrowed.

Need for Productive Capacity

The plan places great emphasis on the need to develop Uganda's productive capacity.

Expenditure proposed for agriculture and natural resources (£2m.), communications (£6m.), rural local government (£14m.), social services (£44m.), and general administration (£34m.) amounts to almost 80% of the total. In addition, much of the £24m. which is included for internal security, law, and order will be spent in the rural areas.

These figures indicate the importance which the Council attaches to improving standards of farming; to better communications; to the advancement of social services; and to the need for well-ordered conditions in which farmers can progressively increase their output. In the Council's view, these are the most vital needs of Uganda today, and it has therefore allocated most of the total capital available to these services and projects.

The allocation of £14m. for law and order — the bulk of which is for the expansion and improvement of police services — reflects the view that the preservation of peace and good order is a vital essential if increased prosperity and progress is to come to Uganda.

Over £5m. has been made available for the development of major roads and £800,000 for minor roads. This shows the importance attached to the development of internal communications and the opening up of the productive rural areas of Uganda by providing proper facilities for rapid and economic movement of goods and produce.

£11m. is set aside for rural local government, £7m. of it in the form of a loan fund on which the Uganda Government and the district councils can draw; part of this will be available for building shops and stores for renting to African traders. £200,000 is provided for the transfer of services to district councils. In addition, £75,000 is provided for the capital of the loan fund for loans to individual Africans, as approved by the Legislative Council last September.

The £7m. proposed for urban services includes £2m. for African housing, for water supplies in major townships, £14m.

for the provision of essential services in minor townships and for Abuga, and £1m. in grants to Kampala and Lira.

From the £44m. set aside for social services, over £2m. is allocated to continue the development plan, the programme for expanding technical education already approved, and nearly £14m. is provided to improve and expand medical services.

This figure includes provision for building a new 250-bed African hospital at Mulago. This will replace the present hospital, which is now too small and is no longer suitable to meet the demands made upon it.

The Council supports the view of the Director of Medical Services that a special committee should be appointed to draw up proposals for the improvement and expansion of medical services in Uganda. If this committee is appointed the Council will consider in the light of its findings whether more capital is needed for these services.

Expansion of Public Services

£2m. is included as an investment, by means of public shares, in the Uganda Development Corporation. This will provide for the expansion of the Corporation's activities towards the development of the Protectorate. Provision for the Ugandan Electricity Board's capital requirements is not included in the plan.

The Development Council pays tribute to the work of the Agricultural Productivity Committee, whose report was published as a supplement to the Development Plan. In supporting the scheme of development which the Productivity Committee proposes, the Development Council has included in full the capital provision of £2m. sought by it.

The objects of the plan might be summarized as follows:—

- (1) Better farming, to produce more and to produce better living standards for farmers.
- (2) The complete development of education to ensure the highest standard of the country's resources and to promote economic progress.
- (3) The continuing development of medical services and African housing to improve the health of the people.
- (4) Better roads as an aid to increased production.
- (5) Steady development of mineral and other economic resources, with increased participation by Africans in commerce and industry.

(6) The growth of the co-operative movement and the provision of credit to African farmers and traders.

(7) Active encouragement of the growth of a sound system of local government in the rural areas and towns.

(8) Improvement of public services in the towns, both large and small.

(9) Expansion and improvement of the services of law and order in the interests of smooth and stable progress.

Agricultural Productivity Committee's Report

The report of the Agricultural Productivity Committee recommends a substantial increase in the agricultural and veterinary field services and suggests ways in which they can be improved for the cultivator and cattle keeper more help in adopting a new outlook and to switching over from wild to regular farming.

The committee considers that ambitious and capable cultivators anxious to improve and extend their farms should be regarded as leaders of the agricultural community, and that there should be recognition of the emergent class of farmers as opposed to cultivators.

The second main plank of the report is a very considerable extension in the research programme. In this connection stress is laid on the need for investigation into farm layout and management and the economics of peasant farming. A heads-up proposal to expand agricultural education in the next five years by establishing 10 farm institutes. Another main theme of the report advocated is the extension of mechanical cultivation.

The view that the African farmer has to play in the scheme for an improved agricultural economy is given great emphasis. New production methods, skills and techniques alone will not succeed, says the report. The change in the farming pattern must be achieved with the

people's co-operation. It must not be forced on them, or resistance, suspicion, and disharmony may result.

Although it is important that the farmer should have the full benefit of technical advice and research coming from outside, it is even more important that their attitude to farming should be the right one, says the report. In short, though Government can help to increase productivity, results depend in the last resort on the farmers themselves.

The importance of making some smallholdings into larger farming units so that farming can proceed on a modern basis is mentioned. Failure to overcome the problems of "small fields and backward layouts" will result in continued waste of land and labour effort.

The committee, however, does not envisage a general change-over from the peasant system of small plots to larger estates. Peasant cultivation will continue to be the base of Uganda's farming economy. The report envisages farming systems in which the size and of the scale there will be the smallholding catered for by the peasant to supply his own family's needs, and as the other, the large farm individually owned or resulting from the merging of a number of small plots by farmers who wish to operate on a group basis.

The committee calculates the cost of implementing its recommendations at £34m. This is not merely capital expenditure, but includes recurrent expenditure for a period of 10 years.

The committee believes that Uganda can achieve much greater efficiency and much increased productivity in agriculture and livestock raising without large capital expenditure. Large schemes, on which heavy capital expenditure had been incurred, have not succeeded elsewhere in Africa. The report points to raising farming standards all over the country by sound agricultural education, improved extension services, and co-operation at all levels. This will involve substantial, but not necessarily excessive, recurrent expenditure.

Two main farm institutes and eight district institutes will not incur excessive recurrent expenditure.

Great emphasis is laid on the development of mixed farming. One of the main reasons for this is that mixed farming is the most profitable and most flexible form of agriculture. It is suggested that mixed farming should be encouraged by giving special attention to the development of mixed farming by using traditional farming methods.

Information Service for Farmers

In addition to agriculture, the committee concerned itself with water resources, forestry, and fisheries. Several forestry projects are mentioned, including more extensive reforestation of high forest and an extension of softwood plantations. The development of fish farms and the need for more efficient marketing of fish are stressed.

The committee recommends a Natural Resources Committee to keep under constant review matters concerning the conservation and improvement of natural resources, a Natural Resources Central Section, and the appointment of a publicity officer attached to the Department of Information, and charged with specific duties, including a special information service to farmers.

The Department of Agriculture should, it is suggested, intensify its fertilizer experiments and trials. Some trials with fertilizers in Uganda have been disappointing, but in the interests of increased production generally the answer to the use of fertilizers must be found, and as soon as possible.

Discussing group farming, the report says that much can be achieved by groups within the co-operative movement, but it is recognized that the same results might be achieved by companies or partnerships.

It is recommended that companies should be encouraged which consist of partnerships between Government or district councils and commercial enterprises, and similar co-operative groups and companies of partnerships comprising the African landowner on the one hand and commercial skill on the other. Thirdly, the committee would like to see companies created to provide processing facilities and willing to advise and help neighbouring growers to produce crops such as sugar and tea for processing in the factories.

It is thought that the Uganda Development Corporation could play a most important part in the development of estate farming. The committee would welcome the formation by the U.D.C. of an Agricultural Development Company to develop an estate in partnership with or for the benefit of African farmers.

Short-term credit to enable farmers to meet recurrent expenses until their crops mature should normally be met through co-operative societies. Long-term credit for development, investment in mixed farming, and other costly purposes should, where appropriate, be met by the African Loans Fund and the Credit and Savings Bank should provide loans for such purposes and that branches of societies should be set up in the more important districts.

The committee feels that the essential equipment should be to have at least one assistant agricultural officer for each county and

one agricultural instructor for each sub-county. There should be equivalent veterinary staff in areas where livestock are part of the farming system.

It is recommended that two tractor training schools should be set up, one in Buganda as soon as possible, and the other in the Northern Province when the demand for training shows itself. The value of oxen is stressed as a complement to the use of tractors, and a scheme for training oxen and drivers is recommended.

It is intended that the research programme should take account of all Uganda's main crops (cotton, coffee, tea, sugar and tobacco), livestock, and pasture. No special proposals are made for cotton and tea research as these are now undertaken by the Cotton Research Station at Mbuluzi, and the Tea Research Institute at Kericho.

It is recommended that an experiment station for coffee should be set up in Kyoga County, Buganda, and a smaller station for arabica in Bushungu. The experiment station might have a sugar research section as an adjunct, to be paid for by the sugar industry. Gulu is suggested as a suitable site for a small tobacco research station.

An agronomy section of the Agriculture Department is proposed. This would examine the problems connected with the change-over from "cultivation" to "farming". Expansion of the Veterinary Department's research work on animal health, nutrition, and breeding is also recommended.

The Agricultural Productivity Committee is asked to make full advantage of Uganda's natural resources. One interesting scheme in Binyoro to use 800 acres of land which has been left become available now that it is clear of tsetse fly. A similar ranch, but on a somewhat smaller scale, is projected for the neighbouring district of Toro. Other schemes include means of increasing the livestock population of Aboli, with a livestock improvement farm in the west of the district. A meat processing factory in Karamoja is proposed.

The need for every district in Uganda to take steps to remain self-sufficient in staple food supplies is stressed. It is foreseen that fruit and vegetable growing might be expanded. Tea cultivation might be undertaken by Africans, and banana, vanilla and cardamom the fruit of the forest islands.

The report, entitled "The Report of the Agricultural Productivity Committee," published by the Government Printer at Kampala.

Buganda Emergency Ended

THE STATE OF EMERGENCY in Buganda ended yesterday by Order of the Governor. It was first declared on November 30, 1954, when the Kabaka was exiled. On March 22 last year the editor of the *Buganda Express*, Joseph William Kiwanuka, was deported from Kampala to a village in the West Nile district on the ground that there was evidence that to leave him at large would endanger the peace. He had been arrested two months earlier and charged with sedition. He is to be released tomorrow, and may return to Buganda if he desires. Two Native newspapers, *Uganda Post* and *Uganda Express*, which were suspended under the emergency powers last June, have been informed that they may resume publication.

Flourishing Federation

THE NET NATIONAL INCOME of the Central African Federation rose from £147m. in 1950 to £233.7m. last year. Southern Rhodesia earned £130.1m., Northern Rhodesia £86.6m., and Nyasaland £17m. The first nine months of 1954 ended with a visible favourable balance of trade of nearly £15m. Imports for that period totalled £92m., and exports £107m., plus £5m. of gold and bullion. The two principal exports were minerals worth more than £68m., and tobacco worth nearly £21m.

Future of the Sudan

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the National Unionist Party in the Sudan is meeting, where this issue is being invited to consider the suggestion made recently by the Prime Minister, Sayed Ismail El Azhari, that the Sudan should become a republic, with its own President, Cabinet, and Parliament, united with Egypt through a higher council composed of members of the two Cabinets which would deal with joint defence, foreign policy, and questions concerned with the Nile waters.

Military Operation in Kenya Nine Battalions Searching Forests

SMALL DETAILS of the largest military operation against Mau Mau in Kenya were given last week by Major-General G. B. Heyman, Chief of Staff in East Africa Command. A slow, methodical search for gangs in the forest areas will involve nine battalions of British and African troops. Police and Kikuyu guards are to cope with gangsters driven out of the forests. Spotter aircraft will keep in contact with the troops by radio, and supplies will be dropped where necessary.

The operation, under the tactical command of Major-General Hinde, with headquarters in the Nyeri area, is expected to take several weeks. The attack will be divided into brigade, battalion, and company sectors. Several bombing sorties over the forests, the total area of which is about 10,000 square miles, have been flown daily by the R.A.F. for some weeks.

General Heyman explained that the administration and the police were now capable of looking after the country, including the Kikuyu, Meru, and Elgeyo districts, but he said he did not expect thousands of terrorists to be killed in the operation, which had not been designed to end all operations. A battalion of the Black Watch would, he said, remain in Nairobi.

Differences with Police Denied

On behalf of the Commander-in-Chief and the Commissioner of Police he denied statements that there had been differences of opinion between the police and the Army. The closest co-operation was being maintained at all levels, as it had been when Colonel Young was Commissioner.

During December 200 terrorists were killed and 100 captured. He said that nearly 200 gangsters were detained for one month and 94 terrorists surrendered. In the security forces two Europeans and five Africans were killed and one European and 12 Africans wounded.

One European and 20 Africans were murdered; one Asian and 25 Africans were injured; and one European woman died from burns when a fire was started by terrorists.

Gititi Kabutu, alias "General Kaleba," who was captured in a cave in which property of the late Gray Leake was found, was executed in Nairobi last week. He was sentenced to death for being in possession of a revolver and 15 rounds of ammunition.

One of the few Masai who had become a Mau Mau gang leader has been executed in Nairobi. He was Mundet Ole Nang'len, who was captured by other Masai in September in the Meru district.

Four women were among eight terrorists who surrendered last week in the Meru district.

Since the beginning of the emergency seven Kikuyu women have been convicted of capital offences, three for consorting with terrorists, two for murder, and two for unlawful possession of ammunition. Five of the sentences of death have been commuted to imprisonment for life. One case is pending before the Court of Appeal, and the other awaits consideration by the Governor in Council.

Loyal Africans employed in the Laikipia and Thimbaru Falls districts have been responsible for several successful ambushes of terrorists by giving information and engaging terrorists until help arrived.

Europeans in Kenya have started a Kenya Chiefs' Defence Fund, primarily for the defence of Chief Wandia, of Matigata, but also for any other African chief who may need legal aid.

Appeal Fails for Mr. D. L. Searle

A loyal Kikuyu guard, one of his headmen, and three Kikuyu guards were on Monday executed in Thika with the murder by shooting of an African prisoner, who, the prosecution alleged, was not a member of Mau Mau. The first accused pleaded not guilty.

As a result of Mau Mau activity among domestic servants in Nairobi the Government has decided to reduce the numbers of some of the Kikuyu, Elgeyo, and Meru tribes. No members of these tribes will in future be permitted to enter domestic service in the district, though those now in such employment may remain so long as they work for their present employers.

An appeal made in Kenya for funds to brief a prominent Queen's counsel for the defence of Mr. D. L. Searle, a district commandant in the Kenya Police Reserve, quickly reached £3,000. He is on appeal against a sentence of four years' imprisonment with hard labour and a charge of perjury. The fund will also support Mr. Searle and his two children.

Mr. W. T. Shapley is chairman of the appeal committee, whose other members are Mr. Stanley Gherrie, M.L.C., Mr. Humphrey Slade, M.L.C., Sir Charles Markham, and Messrs. J. Block, E. C. Field, and T. L. Peet. They say that "during the past year Mr. Searle has commanded the Nairobi Sinking Force which has done such magnificent work in operations against Mau Mau."

Mr. Searle, since 1928 a geologist in the Mines and Geology Department of Kenya, was known to his colleagues as a calm, conscientious, and enthusiastic geologist.

Mr. Blunden's Address

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDEN, Minister without Portfolio in Kenya, and a member of the War Council, has told Nairobi Rotarians that the aim of Government this year is transfer responsibility for law and order to those to whom it belonged, the administration and the police.

Most people, he believed, would agree that the situation around Christmas had improved compared with that of a year ago. Then there had been a battle in Thika in which Earl Wavell had been killed; a large band of terrorists had sustained itself for several hours against the security forces; there had been murders in Nairobi; Kikuyu guards posts had been attacked in Kiambu and a village had been burnt down in Kiambu. There was a time of 100 days in Nairobi this year the number of incidents had been reduced.

During the past nine months gangs had disintegrated, and with the elimination of such leaders as Kaleba, Kago, and Matinjaga, who had dominated much of the Mount Kenya and Aberdare forests, the terrorists had never been able to re-establish control. Since March the formation of the War Council had made close planning for the emergency possible.

The emergency had been divided into three phases—the battle for Nairobi, the battle for the reserves, and the battle for the forests. Operations aimed had established control over the Nairobi situation and resulted in the removal of most of the Mau Mau commandants. The 60,000 Mau Mau had been moved from the locations to the residential areas.

700 man-in-arms in Nairobi regular security checks had been carried out by the Army and the police, and Government had tried to control the movement of Kikuyu, British and Masai to other tribes through the passport system. As the situation improved Nairobi had acted as a magnet to Africans of other tribes and a system of administrative system of controlling the influx would have to be instituted.

A happier, more stable, and more effectively controlled African population in the city was one of the better things brought about by the emergency. Police in residential areas could help by regularly checking servants' quarters.

Battle for the Reserves

The objects of the battle for the reserves was to establish firm administrative control and release troops for operations elsewhere. Stretching across the reserves, the campaign had been largely successful. The district commissioner in Fort Hall had offered to take over control of the district completely. Less progress had been made in Kiambu, where the impact of Mau Mau on the local population was great.

Achievements in villagization had been astonishing. By September 48% of the population of the Nyeri district, numbering 103,000 persons, had left their isolated homes. The growth of the Kikuyu guard was another successful feature: starting in October, 1933, with 33 district officers, 13,000 guards and 250 posts, it now had 123 district officers, 20,000 guards, and 575 posts.

Steps were being taken to ensure that the Kikuyu guard did not abuse its power and become a second terror. Close control was exercised by district officers, and Government had embarked on a policy of absorbing the guards into the tribal police organization.

Despite occasional lapses the co-operation between the Army, the police, and the administration had immeasurably increased, and intelligence work had improved.

A strong system of police reservists, home guards, and farm guards had been built up in the Rift Valley, and Government had recently decided to protect farms in the Central and Rift Valley Provinces with farm guards properly controlled by the police.

Until March there had been a danger that terrorists would infiltrate into the Kamba tribe, but, thanks to resolute action by Mr. D. Zenbill, the district commissioner, it had been averted. The culmination of the two major gang leaders had averted a similar danger in the Masai country.

Owing to the sense and moderation of the people of Kenya generally, the chance that the situation might develop into a racial war had been averted.

Colonel Arthur Young in Kenya

Mission Tribute to his Services

MR. WYLLIOGHBY H. . . . secretary in Kenya of the Church Missionary Society, has paid a warm tribute to Colonel A. E. Young, lately Commissioner of Police in Kenya. In a letter to *The Times* he says:—

"On Colonel Arthur Young's return to England I should like to set on record the appreciation and thanks of the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society and of the African Church leaders in Kenya for his services to the peoples of Kenya.

"In the central office of a mission such as ours, with churches, schools, and mission stations throughout the Kenyan country, a constant stream of reports and rumours comes in, so that it is not difficult to assess whether things are good or bad or very bad.

"Soon after Colonel Young's arrival there began to be noticeable a sudden change, and this was followed by a swift improvement in the behaviour and conduct of the police and the Kenya Police-Reserve officers and men towards the African population. I think it was because he had the determination and the will to see to it that law and order should be maintained with a scrupulous regard to law and in the interests of the Africans.

"That individual cases of misbehaviour have occurred and continue to occur is, alas, true enough, and we have known that when such misbehaviour could be proved action would be taken without fear or favour! That in itself has given a feeling of confidence, and we are grateful for it.

"On the positive side Colonel Young has done much to establish relations of a more friendly nature with the people and to set on a change of policy of apparent harshness to one of service. We are all sorry that his period of service in Kenya has ended, and hope that he will feel that it was a venture worth making and one which will bear lasting fruit. It is a pity that his services were not given to the African people, and that he has not been able to have achieved very much, especially in a country where colour has been used so often to distort judgment.

Police Officers Resigning

MR. DUDLEY HAWKINS has said in a dispatch from Nairobi to *Empire News* that settlers in the Nyeri district plan to march on Government House unless the house is put in order and police and security forces fight Mau Mau instead of fighting among themselves. "The article said, *inter alia*:

"The bombshell resignation of the Commissioner of Police, Colonel Arthur Young, the dwindling morale of hundreds of young police officers, the bewildering frequency with which police officers are hauled before over-worked courts of law, indicate that there is something rotten in the state of Kenya.

"Malaise of police morale is the Kenya Government's unwillingness or inability to realize the conditions under which the police are working in the forests and tribal reserves of Kenya, and the fact that responsible and complicated armed police duties have been undertaken by men insufficiently trained and in charge of Natives requiring special understanding.

Civil Commotion and Civil War

In Nairobi, the president holds sway. As one police officer said to me: "The office types in Nairobi are dealing with what they term civil commotion. We are dealing with civil war."

"Some senior police officers unacquainted with the rigours of line or beat patrol and ambush, are more concerned with keeping the occurrence book, sending tid returns to Nairobi, and their own promotion, than getting the Mau Mau.

"I am almost invariably their visits to isolated police posts are made to find fault, not to give encouragement, the advice so badly needed by police officers who, for few months ago were officers, draughtsmen, clerks, and had no ill-feelings and the feeling that one year is not worth while.

"Very few of the hundreds of contract officers who volunteered to fight Mau Mau are prepared, as was hoped, to remain in the force. Already nearly 40 have resigned, and many regular police officers, some senior ranking, have left the force.

"Lack of *esprit de corps* is now creating a gulf between the inspectorate and the senior ranks, a gulf so great that we keep apart in the mess, as one contract inspector who resigned last month said to me.

Heavy Demands on Postal Services

Spectacular Rise in Parcel Traffic

MR. R. E. GERMAN, Postmaster-General for East Africa, said when introducing the draft estimates for 1955 of the Posts and Telecommunications Administration to the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly that whereas revenue was expected to exceed £4m., there would be a net surplus of only about £33,000. Because a deficit of about £700,000 in the renewal fund by the end of 1955 was to be foreseen, charges had been increased for parcel post, telegrams, registered letters, and private wire rentals.

Parcel traffic had again risen spectacularly. About 947,000 parcels would have been received in 1954, an increase of 40% on the 1953 total, which itself had increased at a remarkable rate. The dock strike in Great Britain had had a direct effect, just before it occurred about 4,000 parcel bags a week were reaching East Africa, but during the week ended December 4 that traffic had risen to 24,000 bags, and in the following week to 32,000.

Some business men reported the traffic to be rising more rapidly when the port of Mombasa was closed, but others did not share that opinion. The view of the postal authorities was that, important, having experienced the advantages of parcel post, would be reluctant to return to the slower freight services.

During the year 22 new post offices had been opened and additional facilities provided at another 10. About 6,400 new telephones had been installed, bringing the number to almost 42,000—25,000 in Kenya, 7,500 in Tanganyika, and 7,500 in Uganda. On January 1, 1955, the total had been only 15,000, and there was still a waiting list of 4,400 in Kenya, 1,950 in Tanganyika, and 1,000 in Uganda. Applications from 1,000 in Kenya alone were about to be dealt with.

Local telephone calls in the year would exceed the increase of 1954, with a 10% and 20% increase in the Local calls handled, 30% increase in the use of the Local exchange, and the transfer of the auctions of Uganda from Mombasa to Kisumu, there had been an unexpected demand for private telegraph circuits, and within a few weeks private wires connecting Kisumu had been provided. It had been necessary to put up private wire rentals of 10% from October 1, but one applicant had withdrawn when informed of the increased rates.

Police Officers Charged

CHARGES against Chief Inspector Richard Crosby Kerry and Inspector Henry Lewis, of the Kenya Police, of assaulting Sir Henry Dalrymple White, a Kikuyu guard district officer, were heard in the Nyeri magistrate's court on Monday when Sir Henry gave evidence that the assaults had occurred after he had reported one of the accused in connexion with ill-treatment of an African prisoner, both the accused were stationed at Giakania, near the witness's guard post. On November 26, he reported that a prisoner, whom he had brought to Giakania had been ill-treated and feared for his life. On December 1, Kerry entered Sir Henry's room. During a half-hour struggle which ensued the witness felt a blow on his head, and saw Lewis standing over him holding a bottle. He had to go to the local hospital and was on duty for eight days. Both the accused were committed for trial.

Kenya Police

MR. RICHARD CATLINE, who became Commissioner of Police in Kenya on the resignation of Colonel Arthur Young, said in Nairobi last week that the police must be developed into an efficient, disciplined service which would play its full part in the establishment of the rule of law and then maintain it without the assistance of troops. He admitted that the force left much to be done in the way of organization, management, and training, and asked for understanding and tolerance during the creation of "a disciplined and efficient police service able to meet its primary responsibility of enforcement of the law."

Resignations in the Sudan

Mass Exits of British Officials

The Chamberlain and 11 other British judges gave notice of resignation to the Governor-General last week. They asked to be released before the end of March.

All five British specialists in the Ministry of Health and five British nurses also resigned on the same day. A few days later it became known that most British officials of the Public Works Department had asked to be released.

At the beginning of this week it was understood in London that about 600 British officials had left, were under notice, or had given notice of resignation. When the present Sudanese Government took office last year there were 1,342 expatriate officials, of whom about 1,150 were British subjects.

It was made known in Khartoum last week that Mr. G. W. Raby, chairman of the Gezira Cotton Board, had been invited to remain as advisor after Sudanization of his department, and that the Sudan Government had asked India and Pakistan to supply in replacement of the British members of the judiciary.

Negotiations in regard to compensation for officials who are dismissed in consequence of the policy of Sudanization or who resigned have been protracted. It is now reported from Khartoum that the Council of Ministers has agreed to pay about £1,790,000 in compensation and approximately the same sum in post-service benefits to British officials whose offices have been or will be Sudanized.

A Sudan Service Re-employment Bureau has been established at 3, Cleveland Row, St. James's, London, S.W.1, to assist British officials leaving the Sudan to obtain new employment. Mr. G. Hawkesworth is in charge.

Decisions of Sudanization Committee

The Sudanization Committee in Khartoum has announced a number of its recent decisions providing for the removal of many senior British officials.

Finance — Two months' notice of the termination of their service has been given to 17 expatriate officials on the Finance General List, and eight other such officials will leave on the expiry of their contracts between January 1 and March 15. Six further posts in the Finance Department are shortly to be Sudanized, and the present holders are about to be given notices.

The only financial posts not due for Sudanization are those of Government actuary, inspector of finance, accountancy tutor, and head of the organization and methods section.

Survey Department — Sudanese are to be appointed immediately to the posts of director and assistant director, and as soon as possible to those of chief survey officer in the Northern Province and senior survey officer in the Southern Province.

Ministry of Health — There is to be immediate Sudanization of the posts of principal medical officer, hospital administrator, senior public health inspector, hospital director, senior medical officer, inspector of accounts staff clerk, accountant, clerk, and store-keeper (if in charge of an office with subordinate staff working under him).

Customs Department — Sudanization as soon as possible of the post of director, assistant director, senior controller, controller (revenue), controller (administration), inspector (examination), and collector (Red Sea division).

Crisis Services — Immediate Sudanization of the posts of commissioner of prisons, senior controller (industries), senior controller (juvenile and probation), and senior controller (social).

Posts and Telegraphs — Immediate Sudanization of the administrative posts of controller of stores and workshops, superintendent of workshops, superintendent and assistant superintendent and clerk; in the postal service of controller, assistant controllers, superintendents and postmasters class I and II; in the telegraph services of controller, assistant controllers, inspector, assistant superintendent, post and telegraph master

class I and II, and posts and telegraph officers; in the telephone services of superintendent, assistant superintendent, supervisor, and senior clerk.

In the directorate there is to be Sudanization as soon as possible of the appointments of director and assistant director of traffic services in the telephone services of the controller and assistant controllers; in the engineering services of chief engineer, assistant chief engineer, district engineers, and assistant engineers.

Meteorological Service — The posts of Government meteorologist and assistant meteorologist are to be Sudanized as soon as possible.

Mechanical Transport — Immediate Sudanization has been decided for headquarters posts of deputy assistant director, establishment officer, and of workshop superintendents; in the base stores of the superintendents of stores and senior store-keeper; in the base workshops of senior workshop superintendents, workshop superintendents, all senior workshop superintendents, and workshop superintendents in "A" and "B" type workshop in Khartoum and outstations.

At headquarters there is to be Sudanization as soon as possible of the appointments of director, assistant director, controller of outstation workshops, and of the assistant controllers of outstation workshops; in the base stores of the controller of stores; and in the base workshops of the workshop manager and assistant manager.

Federalism of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Change Wholly Unacceptable

MR. A. D. DONN-PARKER, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, made an important statement in the House of Commons when Mr. Aitken asked what representations had been received advocating changes in the structure of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The reply was: "None, but I am aware that suggestions have been made that the Federation should be dissolved and Northern Rhodesia be re-annexed, being amalgamated with Southern Rhodesia, and the remaining parts, together with Nyasaland, reverting to the position of separate Protectorates. Any such suggestion is wholly unacceptable to His Government."

"They adhere to the fundamental principle of the Federal constitution, the principle of which is that all the three constituent territories are embraced within the Federation."

"They are satisfied that the right course for all concerned with the affairs of Central Africa is to lend all their efforts to make a success of the great task of undertaking which was inaugurated last year and which is developing so well."

African Progress in Federation

Political Incubator Cannot Be Cheated

AFRICANS IN THE FEDERATION already given a flying start in progress, said Dr. D. D. Jabavu when addressing the Southern Rhodesia African Students Association.

Dr. Jabavu, for many years a professor at the Southern African Native College, Fort Hare, warned his audience that in their thirst for progress there was a danger of advocating change for the sake of change. Their rights and privileges were in their own hands, and there was no need to shout about them or try to go too fast.

Recalling the days when he was a poultry farmer, Dr. Jabavu said: "However impatient I was I had to wait 21 days for eggs to hatch out. In your quest for political rights you must not cheat the political incubator. Your political process will come in its own good time. Be satisfied today to lay a foundation on which your sons will be proud."

"I have not the slightest desire that we should go back to the appalling pantomime of the non-official minority."

— Lady Stew, M.L.C., addressing the Kwa-Zulu Legislative Council.

Expelled from the Federal Party

Mr. G. F. M. van Eden's Obduracy

MR. G. F. M. VAN EDEN, Government Whip in the Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who has sat as Federal Party member for the Kafue constituency of Northern Rhodesia since last year's general election, was expelled from the party on Monday for his advocacy of a plan to split the Federation by restoring Nyasaland, Barotseland, and parts of Northern Rhodesia to the full protection of the Moslems' Government.

A meeting of the central executive of the party held in Salisbury to hear Mr. van Eden was attended by 50 members. He declined to accept the suggestion of Sir Geoffrey Huggins, the Prime Minister, that he should leave his propaganda and leave the subject to be considered at the next congress of the Federal Party, and he refused to resign. He was therefore expelled, by a vote of three to one.

New Political Party Envisaged

It is understood that Mr. van Eden will continue to sit in the Federal House as an Independent for the time being, but that he will consult his constituents in regard to a by-election in which he would represent the new political party which he intends to form to press the policy of partition.

In London the Africa Bureau has supplied the Press with a long article about the "divided continent" which has been in the two months has taken place in Central Africa as a result of Mr. van Eden's plans to redraw federal boundaries and change the federal system of government in Central Africa.

Movement for Colonial Freedom

"Solidarity" with African Strikers

THE MOVEMENT FOR COLONIAL FREEDOM wrote last week in the following terms to the secretary of the African Mineworkers' Union of Northern Rhodesia:

"Dear Brother, — We have been following with great interest the struggle of your trade union for improved conditions for the African miners in the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt, and whilst there is little we can do in direct support of your cause, we wish to send this message of solidarity with you in your present strike.

European Unions Criticized

"In particular, we wish to state that we deplore any action by European workers in Northern Rhodesia which damages your just and honourable fight for a fair wage agreement with the employers. The interests of trade unionists and the workers in general are identical, internationally and inter-racially. If the European trade unionists in Northern Rhodesia do any step by way of such a strike, they will be doing the same damage to their own interests as you do to yours. We are confident that the rest of the world in this country would agree with us in this matter and wish you full success in your present fight.

"I am writing to you on behalf of the Movement for Colonial Freedom, to which are affiliated trade union organizations representing some three million British trade unionists. I hope you will convey to your members our feelings of complete solidarity with you.

"We are urging our affiliated trade unionists to intervene in any way possible in your support, and also writing to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (I.C.F.T.U.) and British Trade Union Congress (B.T.U.C.).

"The letter was signed by the general secretary, D. G. Jones, G. Rogers, the chairman, and Mr. Robert Brown, M.P.

(Continued on page 11, Matters of Moment)

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PERSONALIA

SIR JOHN RAMSDEN has returned to Kenya.

LORD LLEWELLYN has been invited to open Lusaka's agricultural show next July.

SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE will leave London Airport tomorrow to return to Uganda.

PRINCESS ALICE and the EARL OF ATHLONE have left London to spend the winter in the West Indies.

THE DUCHESS OF MONTROSE gave birth to a daughter in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, at the beginning of this week.

COLONEL DAVID STIRLING'S attack of poliomyelitis is, we are glad to report, very slight. He expects to be out of hospital in a few days.

MR. GILBERT VINE, representing the *News Chronicle*, left London by air on Monday for a visit to South Africa and East Africa.

MR. W. R. T. PRYOR has now been elected chairman of Bandanga, Ltd., following the resignation from the board of MR. SPENCER BRETT.

THE REV. GEOFFREY LESTER, of All Saints' Church, Kampala, and St. John's, Entebbe, has been appointed Provost of All Saints' Cathedral, Nairobi.

DEAN HANZ Pretender to the Spanish throne, and his wife, the COUNTESS OF BARCELONA, arrived in Kenya at the beginning of this week for a big game safari.

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, with LADY BARING and their family, will spend from today until February 10 on local leave in the Ruwenzori area of Uganda.

MR. J. C. DUNN, managing director of Galey & Roberts, Ltd., will visit Kenya by air in a few days. He is making a short stay in Kisumu on his way back.

LADY BENNETT, a member of the London County Council, is visiting Uganda to see her son, SIR RUSSELL BENNETT, Bt., who is on the staff of a business house in Kampala.

MR. W. C. HIGGIN will leave London Airport on January 15 for Khartoum on his way to Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and probably the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MRS. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, left for London yesterday for a fortnight's visit to Nigeria. He is accompanied by MR. J. B. JOHNSTON, his private secretary.

THE REV. PERCY BRADTON, M.P., has been appointed by the Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to be chairman of the Standing Committee of the African Affairs Board.

MR. R. J. HILLARY has resigned from the board of Tunnel Portland Cement Co., Ltd., on the assumption of the appointment of managing director in Nairobi of the East African Portland Cement Co., Ltd.

Owing to advancing years, LORD MCGOWAN has resigned from the boards of the Midland Bank and of the Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Company.

COUNCILLOR MRS. MARGARET SMITH, of Ndola, has arrived in England by air. Her husband, MR. H. CHARLES SMITH, is to seek specialist medical advice.

SIR GILBERT BENTLEY is to address the Discussion Circle of the Over-Sea League in London on January 24 on "The First Year of Central African Federation."

MR. H. GILMAN, lately Deputy Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland, and from 1942 to 1951 a member of the Agricultural Department in Tanganyika, is on leave pending retirement from the Colonial Service.

MR. E. A. VASEY, Minister of Finance and Development in Kenya, had discussions in Washington last week with officials of the State Department, the World Bank, and the Foreign Operations Administration.

MR. J. C. COLLINS, chief tobacco adviser to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, has accompanied MR. W. A. WILSON, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, on his official visit to London.

MR. KHAN announces in London that he has succeeded his father, the AGA KHAN, as leader of the small sect of Muslims. The AGA KHAN is reported to have replied that the decision in regard to his successor rested with him alone.

MR. D. D. BARTLETT, of the staff of East African Railways and Harbours, who is on his way to England on leave *via* the Union of South Africa, will take up his duties as deputy general manager of the railways in Malaya next June.

DR. H. C. THORNTON is first president of the newly formed East African Association of Physicians, in which DR. G. G. BOOTHBY is vice-president and president-elect, DR. P. W. HURTHALLAN secretary, and DR. P. C. MANSON-BARTHOLOMEW treasurer.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CAMBRIDGE has appointed the REV. YOHANE OMARI to be an Assistant Bishop in the diocese of Central Tanganyika, and has arranged to consecrate him with three other African bishops in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, Kampala, on May 15.

MISS GILLIAN BRAZIER, of Uganda, will begin to read classics at Newnham College, Cambridge, next October, and MISS MARGARET ALLEN, of Tanganyika, has won an exhibition in modern languages at St. Hugh's College, Oxford. Both girls were pupils at the Kenya High School.

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL announced in Nairobi last week that there was no truth in rumours that he intended to resign. "When I joined the Government I did so in order to help in more effective prosecution of the emergency, and I shall continue to do my utmost to help until the emergency is over," he said.

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is leaving Salisbury this week for the Cape, in order to travel by sea to England for the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers which starts on January 31. Sir Godfrey will be in this country for about a fortnight.

THE RT. REV. C. E. STUART, lately Bishop of Uganda, was one of the speakers at the conference of the Institute of Rural Life at Home and Overseas which was held last week at Wye College, Kent, under the chairmanship of the REV. R. K. ORCHARD, East Africa, and General Secretary of the London Missionary Society.

MR. H. ST. L. GREENHILL has been elected president of the Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Society. MR. G. B. BECKETT succeeds MR. E. B. EVANS as vice-president. The other members of the committee are MRS. E. LAFONE, MRS. H. K. MCKEE, COLONEL A. R. CRITCHLEY, and Messrs. P. BARKER, S. L. BOTES, D. W. BUBBSON, A. E. CHURCHILL, E. B. EVANS, S. HILL, A. R. LANDLESS, C. W. LYNN, S. J. MYBURGH, F. PAYNE, and R. E. REX-WALLER.

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PROFESSOR J. L. B. SMITH, who discovered the coelacanth, said in Pretoria last week that during his expedition in the neighbourhood of the Seychelles and other islands to the north and north-east of Madagascar he had collected nearly 400 species of fish, several new to science. Professor and Mrs. Smith made the trip in a small motor fishing boat.

Among recent arrivals in London from Southern Rhodesia are Mr. W. S. B. FRAGER, deputy general manager of the Imperial Tobacco Co. Ltd., Salisbury; Mr. J. W. THOMAS, chartered accountant, Gatooma; Mr. J. D. MASON, civil engineer, Bulawayo; Dr. J. E. P. THOMAS, Salisbury; and Mr. F. J. LEMMON, pharmaceutical chemist, Bulawayo.

Obituary

MRS. MARY MARY LOOSELY, the first white woman to be born in Southern Rhodesia, has died at Harmanus, South Africa, aged 52. She was the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. John Southey, who were living at Ivry Mission when their daughter was born. She was the daughter of the Matabele King, endowed her with a fortune. She married a Bechuanaland trader, and they lived for many years in both Salisbury and Bulawayo before retiring to the Union, where her husband died several years ago. Mrs. Looseley was the aunt of Sir Robert Tredegar, Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia. Lady Rebbeck, wife of Sir Frederick Rebbeck, chairman and managing director of Harland & Wolff, Ltd., died in Belfast on Sunday. She was deeply interested in the great shipbuilding company of which her husband was the active head, and which has for so long built ships for the Royal Navy. Lady Rebbeck presided over the company's reception and luncheon rooms a bowl of flowers whenever a launch pulled in to be celebrated.

MR. ALFRED NEIL HILL, Umfolozi's town planning officer has died at the age of 49. A registered architect, he joined Bristol County Council as a senior planning assistant in 1930. He was planning officer in Folkestone from 1937 to 1944, and a technical officer with the Ministry of Town and Country Planning in Cambridge before going to Rhodesia in 1949. He leaves a widow and two children.

Mrs. C. W. THEAL, who has died in Southern Rhodesia, was one of the few women who had conducted theatre orchestras in Great Britain before the 1914-18 war. As Marguerite d'Egville, she was later a music coach and assistant musical director to the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company.

MR. FRANK SAMUEL EVANS, a pioneer Rhodesian miner, has died on his farm near Bulawayo. He arrived in the Colony in the early 'ninties, and later acted as mining engineer to Tati Concessions, Penhalonga mine, and the Grant mine. He leaves two sons and a daughter.

MR. BAKARI NAMBURA MAKONGOLO, who has died in Kenya, after falling from his bicycle, was an elder of the paramount chief Mumias, as far back as 1902, and had served the Government in various capacities for more than half a century.

MRS. JOFFIE HERRIS, M.B.E., who died in Fort Victoria, was for many years a member of the town council and management board. She was awarded the M.B.E. in 1953 for welfare work among the poor children.

MR. MICHAEL LAOOS, former owner of the Palm Hotel, near Mombasa, and lately a coffee farmer in the Kiuru district of Kenya, has died suddenly. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

MARSHAL RODOLFO GRAZIANI, commander of the Italian army, which overran Ethiopia in 1935-36, has died in Rome at the age of 72.

MR. EDWARD SHUBERT DARRING has died in Kampala of poliomyelitis.

**New Commander in E. Africa
Major-General Lathbury Appointed**

MAJOR-GENERAL GERALD WILLIAM LATHBURY, C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E., since 1954 Vice-Adjutant-General at the War Office, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in East Africa, to take up that appointment when General Sir George Erskine relinquishes his command in May or later to become G.O.C.-in-C., Southern Command, England. General Erskine has been in Kenya since June, 1953.

East Africa's new Commander-in-Chief, who was born in 1906 and commissioned in the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry at the age of 19, served as a brigade major in France, as G.S.O. 1 at the Staff College, and G.S.O. 1 at the War Office, and in 1947 assumed command of the 3rd Parachute Battalion. He returned to the War Office in the following year, as the result of which he was given command of the 3rd Parachute Brigade. He then served continuously with parachute formations in North Africa, in Europe (including the famous operation to drop the bridge at Remagen, 1945), where he was appointed Deputy Director of the War Office. After attending a course at the Imperial Defence College, he became a major-general and commanded the 16th Airborne Division (T.A.C.).

General Lathbury is married and has two daughters.

Martyr's Church

THE REV. J. W. C. DOUGALL, general secretary of the Eastern Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland, has laid the foundation stone in the Nairobi residential area of Nairobi of the Martyr's Church, which is being built in memory of those members of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches in East Africa who have died for their faith in the emergency. There is to be a community centre beside the church. The congregation of St. Andrew's, Nairobi, has already subscribed £1,000, and the Government of Kenya and Nairobi City Council have promised £250,000 towards the estimated cost of £18,000.

Rehabilitation Advisers

A REHABILITATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE has been formed in Kenya to advise the Minister for Community Development on the rehabilitation of Mau Mau detainees and convicts. Mr. K. L. Hunter is chairman, and the other members are the Secretaries for African Affairs, Local Government, and Community Development, the Commissioner for Prisons, the Director of Education, the Bishop of Mombasa, Archbishop McCarthy, Mrs. G. E. Solly, Miss Jean Wangutu, Dr. F. R. Gregory, and Messrs. C. H. Adams, H. E. Lambert, C. V. Merritt, S. A. Morrison, G. H. Mugambi, Zamboni Oti, and David Wanguhu.

Plea for Quick Scoring

SIR ANDREW COHEN took the opportunity of a recent visit to the Uganda Public Works Department Engineering School (which is about to become part of Kampala Technical Institute as its School of Building and Civil Engineering) to congratulate the pupils on having started to play cricket. "I only hope you will be able to bat faster than some other people I have been watching recently," said the Governor, a great lover of the game. "I saw some people make 25 runs in an hour. That is one-third of the pace at which you should bat."

"I thought if there are hotels more charming in the world than the Outspan in Nyeri or the Brown Trout at the foot of the South Kikangoo" — Mrs. Cyril Dams, writing from Kenya to the *Observer*.

New Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement

Reserved Area and Sudan

A WHITE PAPER (Cmd. 9348) published last week gives the text of an agreement signed in London on November 29 between H.M. Government and the Imperial Ethiopian Government in order to terminate the temporary arrangements provided for in Article VII of the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement signed in Addis Ababa on December 19, 1944 (Cmd. 7722) and to implement the provisions of the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty signed in Addis Ababa on May 14, 1897 relating to grazing rights.

ARTICLE I. The full and exclusive sovereignty of Ethiopia over the territories which are set forth in the attached schedule (hereinafter referred to as "the territories"), recognized by the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1897, is hereby reaffirmed. As from February 28, 1955, British military administration, which temporary provision was made under the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of December 19, 1944, shall be withdrawn from the Reserved Area as defined in the schedule, so that such area and from that part of the Ogadeh which is at present under British military administration, The Imperial Ethiopian Government shall from that date reassume jurisdiction and administration of, in, and over the territories.

Grazing Rights

ARTICLE II. The right of tribes coming respectively from Ethiopia and the Somaliland Protectorate to cross the frontier for the purpose of grazing is hereby set out in the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1897, and the terms annexed thereto, as amended by the two contracting parties, who shall take steps to ensure that so far as possible tribal grazing rights in the area shall be protected.

ARTICLE III. Subject to the jurisdiction and administration of the Imperial Ethiopian Government and to their responsibility for the maintenance of public order, the facilities and powers set out below are hereby accorded within the territories by the Imperial Ethiopian Government as a special arrangement designed to meet the circumstances under which tribes from the Somaliland Protectorate utilize the territories for the purpose of grazing, which tribes are hereinafter called "the tribes".

(a) Without prejudice to the jurisdiction of the Imperial Ethiopian Government and whilst the tribes are in the territories, the tribal organization consisting of the system of local authorities (akils), tribal police (illalos) and elders, as set up and recognized by the Government of the Somaliland Protectorate, shall continue to function, and the tribes may be given from time to time instructions by internal tribal and inter-tribal matters as appropriate from the Government of the Somaliland Protectorate and the tribal organization shall have the responsibility of maintaining law and order among the tribes.

The tribal organization shall not be used for political agitation within Ethiopia, and nothing in this agreement shall authorize political agitation by the tribes or members thereof. There shall be no more than 700 illalos at any one time in the territories. Apart from the akils, illalos, elders and liaison officer, and such staffs as are or may be provided under sub-paragraph (b) and (c) below, there shall be in the said territories no officials or appointed by the Government of the Somaliland Protectorate, except by agreement with the Imperial Ethiopian Government.

(b) Cases involving only persons who are members of the tribes or members of the akils and who liaison officer, or members of his staff shall if so triable be tried by Protectorate courts sitting inside the Somaliland Protectorate. Cases involving both Ethiopians and members of the tribes shall be tried by Ethiopian courts, but the British liaison officer referred to in sub-paragraph (a) below or a member of his staff shall have the right to be present in court. He shall be given an opportunity to provide any relevant information.

(c) Without prejudice to the full powers of arrest in the territories on the part of the Ethiopian police, the illalos shall have full powers of arrest over members of the tribes and any other person where such arrest is necessary to prevent the imminent commission by such person of a serious crime involving members of the tribes or the liaison officer or his staff, or the escape of such person immediately after the

commission of crime involving members of the tribes or the liaison officer or his staff.

Any Ethiopian national arrested by illalos shall be delivered for custody at the earliest opportunity to the Ethiopian authorities. Any person arrested by the Ethiopian police who under sub-paragraph (b) of this article, is to be tried by the Protectorate courts shall be delivered for custody at the earliest opportunity to the tribal authorities.

British Liaison Officer

(d) There shall be a British liaison officer with the necessary staff appointed by the Government of the Somaliland Protectorate who shall reside in and shall be permitted to move freely in the territories, the liaison officer and his staff shall hold themselves at all times available for consultation by the Ethiopian authorities, and their advice shall be sought by the Ethiopian authorities in the conduct of the latter's affairs with the tribes.

While the tribes are in the territories the liaison officer and his staff shall be responsible to the Government of the Somaliland Protectorate for transmitting to the tribes the instructions of the Government of the Somaliland Protectorate referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above, and they shall promptly inform the Ethiopian authorities of the substance of such instructions. They shall also, and when requested by the Imperial Ethiopian Government, transmit the latter's instructions for such matters which may directly or indirectly affect the tribes to that Government.

(e) Medical, veterinary, and educational services to be provided for the tribes within the territories may continue to be provided at the existing scale during the presence of the tribes in the territories; and the two contracting parties agree at the request of either to negotiate regarding the provision to the tribes of any expansion of or addition to these services, including the provision of water supplies.

ARTICLE IV. Reciprocal facilities and powers corresponding to those provided for in this agreement in respect of tribes from the Somaliland Protectorate shall, subject to corresponding obligations, be accorded to the Imperial Ethiopian Government in those areas of the Somaliland Protectorate which the Ethiopian tribes may enter pursuant to the provisions of Article II of this agreement.

ARTICLE V. The provisions of this agreement shall be subject to review at any time at the request of either contracting party. Unless otherwise agreed the agreement shall remain in force for a period of 15 years, at the end of which period, unless six months prior notice of termination shall have been given by either contracting party, it shall continue to remain in force until six months after the sending by either contracting party to the other of a notice of termination. The termination of this agreement shall not affect grazing rights referred to in Article II.

ARTICLE VI. This agreement shall come into force on signature and shall replace the provisions relating to the territories in the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of December 19, 1944, including the annexes and schedules appended thereto and the provisions of the Protocol of July 24, 1948.

It is further agreed that all questions concerning the administration of the territories pursuant to the provisions of the aforementioned protocol and agreement have been disposed of by the present agreement.

Locusts Threaten Tanganyika

THE LOCUST SITUATION IS ALARMING in Tanganyika Territory, according to a statement made at the beginning of this week by Mr. J. S. Hewitt, chief field officer of the Desert Locust Control, which has rushed personnel, equipment, and aircraft to central Tanganyika from the northern borders of Kenya, the Somaliland Protectorate, and Ethiopia. In the Dodoma area there is one swarm covering 300 square miles and two others of more than 100 square miles each. Owing to failure of the rains in Ethiopia and Somaliland the locusts have moved further south than ever before to lay and hatch, thus upsetting the plans laid by the control.

Advocate Barred from Kenya

MR. JASWANT SARKER, a member of the executive committee of the Kenya Indian Congress, has been declared a prohibited immigrant by the Government of Kenya, and has been notified of this decision while on holiday in India. He was one of the defence counsels in the Kenyatta trial, and was an advocate in Uganda until he qualified two years ago as a permanent resident in Kenya by marrying a Kenya-born Indian woman.

New Year Honours List

(Concluded from last week)

OWING TO PRESSURE OF SPACE, the following were unavoidably held over from last week.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

O.B.E. (Military Division)

HASTERY, LEWIS COLONEL GEORGE (HOLLAN) Rhodesian South African Forces

O.B.E. (Civil Division)

BAIRD, DAVID ALEXANDER, Director of Medical Services, Southern Rhodesia
 BANYA, THE REV. ABERT KARYONYA, Assistant Bishop of Uganda
 BIRNBAUM, COLIN, Colonial Secretary, Federation of Southern Rhodesia, formerly an Administrative Officer in Kenya
 CHATAWAY, ANTHONY DRINKWATER, M.B.E., High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa for the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
 COUGHAM, LADY ANNETTE MARY, chairman, Victoria League
 CURRIE, MAJOR JOHN FLEMING, lately District Commissioner, Upper Nile Province, Sudan
 COMMISSIONER DONALD HENRY, M.B.E., for services to the Ministry of Finance, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
 DE BEER, RYNO, for services to the mining industry in Southern Rhodesia
 FORSTER, FREDERICK MICHAEL MACLEOD, Deputy Governor, Kassala, Province, Sudan
 GOLD, JOSEPH BERNARD, lately Establishment Officer, Kenya, and secretary, East African Salaries Commission
 GREENFEL, HARRY ST. LEDGER, M.C., J.P., for public services in Northern Rhodesia
 HAYES, NORMAN HENRY, for public services in Kenya
 HENDER, VIVIAN WILLIAM, chief architect, Central African Forces, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
 HENNING, ROBERT, lately ADRIAN EDWARDS, ELLEN, Assistant Director of Education, Tanganyika
 KAMUJE, ABDUL KARIM YUSUFALI ALIBHAI, for public services in Tanganyika
 KENNEDY, JAMES HUTCHINSON, Government medical officer at Ndanga, Southern Rhodesia
 KNICKER, JAMES HAROLD, chairman of the town management board, Shabani, Southern Rhodesia
 LEWIS, JACK HAYDEN, Commissioner of Prisons, Kenya
 MCMANUS, JAMES, entomologist, Kenya
 MAKWALA, CHIEF KIDAHU, for public services in Tanganyika
 A member of the Royal Commission on Land and Population in East Africa
 MILLS, DAVID BUTLER, superintendent engineer, buildings department, P.W.D., Kenya
 MELWARD, ALAN SHEPHERD, deputy chief engineer, Town Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations
 MORRIS, A. G., chairman, Colonial Committee, Victoria League
 OSBURY, WILLIAM BLAKE, Senior Assistant Director of Education, Uganda
 PETERKINS, HERBERT CUTHBERT, for services in Nyasaland
 RICHARDS, GUYFREY HERBERT GRANT, Director, Mechanical Transport Department, Sudan
 RUSBRIDGE, GEORGE HERBERT, Deputy Director of African Education, Northern Rhodesia
 SANDESON, MISS DENISE ELEANOR, station master and head of the Southern Rhodesia Nursing Service
 STEGMAN, THE REV. JOSEPH JENNINGS DAVID, for public services in Nyasaland
 WHITTINGTON, MISS CECILY J., Director, Overseas Churches Department, British Red Cross Society
 WILBOURN, E. S., Deputy Director, Colonial Geological Survey

O.B.E. (Honorary)

SPOUNZIOLOU, DAMON HIPPOCRATES, for public services in Kenya

M.B.E. (Military Division)

COOK, CAPTAIN (O), ERNEST SIDNEY, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, seconded to the 1st (Nyasaland) Bn. K.A.R.
 RIDER, MAJOR JOHN STEWART SCOTT, Southern Rhodesia Transport Corps, Territorial Force

M.B.E. (Civil Division)

ALLEN, VICTOR DE VERE, Supt. of prisons, Kenya
 AUSTIN, CHARLES MARTIN, mayor of Port Victoria, Southern Rhodesia
 BARKER, RENEY, for services to the Industrial Council of the Mining Industry and to the Silica Board, S. Rhodesia
 BARNETT, FRANK, lately executive officer, Dept. of Trade, Transport and Industry, S. Rhodesia
 BARRETT, PAMELA FREDERICK, secretary, Interim Public Service Commission, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
 BECKWITH, THE REV. HAROLD GEORGE, for services to education in Uganda
 BELL, ALDERMAN COLIN HAMILTON, for municipal services in Gatoomba, S. Rhodesia
 BERNARD, MISS ETHEL ELEANOR, Secretariat clerk, Bechuana-land
 BROWN, ANTHONY LYNDALL, chief draughtsman, Dept. of Surveys and Lands, N. Rhodesia
 BUCHAN, MARWILL MARIE, for public services in Gatoomba, S. Rhodesia
 HUNTING, DONALD VICTOR, district traffic Supt., T.E.A. Railways and Harbours
 CALMAN, ALFRED CHARLES ERNEST, inspector of police, Zanzibar
 COOMANS, COMININGS XENOPHON, for public services in S. Rhodesia
 COOPER, FRED LESLIE, deputy secretary, Sudan Government, Khartoum, Sudan
 COX, HOMERSHAM FELTON, senior accountant, Nyasaland
 BLOOM, ERNST, secretary-general, Tesco District Council, Uganda
 FISHER, MRS. ESTHER, for services to public services in Rhodesia
 GAMBLE, GRAHAM, agricultural officer, Kenya
 GIMSON, MICHAEL, field officer, Tsetse Control Dept., Uganda
 GRAHAM, JAMES WALLACE, supt. of works, P.W.D., Kenya
 GRIFFITHS, RONALD ADRIAN, for services to Ministry of Finance, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
 HADFIELD, FRANCIS LESLIE, for public services in S. Rhodesia
 HAMPSON, GEORGE NORMAN, district officer, Kenya
 HUNTER, ROBERT, principal, Highlands School, Eldoret, Kenya
 HUNTER, MRS. IVA, for public services in Tanganyika
 HODD, ALAN, province, Central African Rail Units
 JAWA, MOHAMMED SHARIF, for public services in Tanganyika
 LEMBLIN, THE REV. ROBERT GEORGE PATRICK, Archdeacon of Masasi, Tanganyika

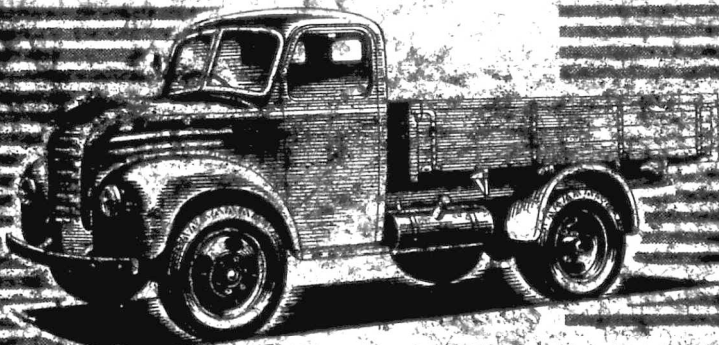
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Not A Law Unto Themselves Double Defence of Kenya Police

"THE POLICE IN KENYA are doing their best in circumstances that can be appreciated only by personal experience," wrote Colonel Arthur Young, then Commissioner of Police in Kenya, in a report which has been published in Nairobi this week. He had been asked by the Governor to make an inquiry following the statements of judges of the Court of Appeal of East Africa in August that the police force in Kenya was tending to become a law unto itself.

Referring to the protective custody of witnesses, the judges said: "We think it deplorable that the authorities concerned should tolerate as a general practice anything so obviously unlawful." They quashed convictions against four Kikuyu for the murder of their employer, Mr. Brunner-Randall.

Innocent Victims

Colonel Young writes that between March 1952 and May 1953 last year Chief Inspector Roger Dracup was responsible with two assistants, for investigating 20 capital charges involving 58 accused persons. "In other words this young man of less than eight years' police experience was in the space of two months responsible for the investigation of more capital crimes than occur in two years in London—crimes which in London are investigated with all the skill and resources of Scotland Yard. To apply these standards, the best in the world, to Kenya during the emergency, except as an essential ultimate aim, was incongruous in the extreme, and indicative of the ignorance of the British law by those in charge of the police."

Colonel Young admitted that the police had been too long allowed to function as the Attorney-General, that the accused

had not been cautioned before interrogation in police custody, that the interrogation was too persistent, and that no proper record had been kept. Instructions had since been given that the facts of every arrest must be reported within 15 days, a safeguard which should prevent further criticism of the police on that account.

Emphasizing that the duty of the police had been to obtain operational information concerning Mau Mau in addition to evidence against a particular person, Colonel Young asked: "Was the policeman to refrain from further investigations which he believed might bring valuable information of terrorist activity because in doing so he ran the risk of severe criticism by the court?"

He did not consider that serious consideration could be made of the conduct of Inspector Dracup, though he had been blameworthy in some respects. The original trial of the four Kikuyu allegations of ill-treatment had been conducted by the judge, who said that Inspector Dracup had emerged well from almost a week in the witness box.

The report reveals that the four Kikuyu were not set free on the verdict of the Appeal Court. One had died in prison, and application for detention orders by the Governor were made in respect of the other three.

Agreement with all the facts set out in Colonel Young's report is expressed by Mr. Justice Hottel, of the Kenya Supreme Court, who was dissatisfied with him in the inquiry. He remarks that during the course of the investigation he had seen "no necessity at all in the police to attempt to become a law to themselves. On the contrary, I have found an intense desire to know what the law is and to keep within it."

Complicated Emergency Legislation

Having said that he was surprised that mistakes had not been more frequently made, he referred to "a badly-indexed mass of emergency legislation constantly amended, with which Supreme Court judges can hardly keep pace with the assistance of an excellent library."

Mistakes of such responsibility can be perpetrated through police law-breaking officers who had to make the arrest, take statements from witnesses, detain the suspect, should be charged, when he should be cautioned, and then for taking any statement from him. They were then responsible for deciding when the case was ready to go to the Attorney-General. That system tended to throw enormous and unfair responsibility on police officers.

Crown counsel of some other experience appeal from the office of the Public Prosecutor, as though to be permanently attached to the D.P.P. He further recommended that emergency regulations should be amended that accused persons would appear before a magistrate within 15 days of arrest if the file had not been sent to the Attorney-General by that time.

He thought that in the Brunner-Randall case the Court of Appeal "though rightfully indignant at the conduct of an individual police officer in a particular case, and using rather strong terms to express this indignation, never intended to condemn the Kenya police as a whole."

Uganda Example and Kenya

MR. GHANAN SINGH, an Indian member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, said during the week-end that developments in Uganda might capture the imagination of Kenya Africans. Uganda's policy seemed likely to lead ultimately to unracial nationalism, with the immigrant races being tolerated for some time, the idea being that all who lived in Uganda should be subject to the will of the African majority. Kenya could similarly become an African State in which non-Africans were just tolerated or develop into a genuinely multi-racial society. But unless multi-racialism was quickly strengthened the race for progress would be lost.

Road Engineer

MR. S. V. COOK, protested recently in the Legislative Council of Kenya at the decision of the Government to reduce the salary of the road engineer from the £2,200 recommended by the Eldbury Commission to £2,000. He pointed out that in Northern Rhodesia this post carried a salary of £2,400, and argued that a man of high technical qualifications needed to be attracted, because he was the adviser to the Road Authority, which handles hundreds of thousands of pounds a year.

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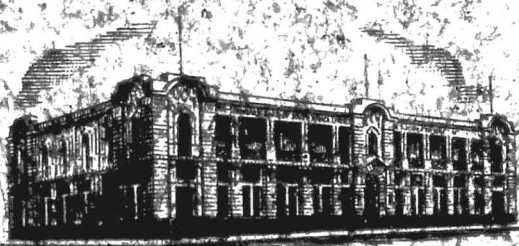
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Official Extravagance in Uganda

Government Criticized by Commercial Leader

SHARP criticism of the policy of the Government of Uganda has been made by Mr. J. L. Barton, president of the Mbale Chamber of Commerce.

Having emphasized that overseas trade has fallen sharply during the past two years as a result of lower produce prices, and that the cotton production of Uganda this season might be 30,000 tons—well below last year's crop, he said that the Government, far from heeding such warning signs, appeared to have adopted the policy of more unproductive spending on higher salaries and wages and more unproductive staff houses in expensive buildings.

"Instead of economizing by promoting efficiency and eliminating unwise spending, the Government have embarked on ambitious schemes for vastly increased salaries, wages, and staffs. We demand for ever continuing to increase expenditure while the real income of the country falls.

Losses of Credit and Savings Bank

"Nor for very long can we write off the odd £100,000, and even £1m., and blithely lend such sums as £2,500 on the very doubtful security of a lorry worth £750 at most. Nor would the officials responsible for such actions indulge in the transaction were their own money at stake. We can but regretfully note that the many thousands of pounds written off by the Uganda Credit and Savings Bank and other Government ventures would have equipped our township with a complete modern sewage disposal system and a first-class municipal market and hospital.

"In a country where the vast majority of the population are dependent on producing territories for meat, butter, fats, bacon, and even vegetables, it is curious that no progress in Uganda for the benefit of farmer and consumer. Lately, we have been informed that we may expect a serious shortage of sugar in 1955. Would the Government let us know

the percentage of uncultivated to cultivated land in this country and the area thereof suitable for sugar growing?

"If, as I feel, we are entering a more difficult and anxious phase, the future must be faced by a realistic policy in which efficiency allied with economy and real hard work by all the peoples of the Protectorate must predominate, so their ultimate benefit morally as well as economically.

Mr. Barton expressed the view that no local co-operative society had shown the slightest interest in the activities of any of the chambers of commerce. Their participation in the affairs of the chambers would, he considered, be mutually advantageous.

There had been great developments in Mbale during 1954, he said. More than 400 buildings were now in course of construction, and it was understood that an airfield, a hotel, and a new and much larger post office would soon be completed. It was also possible that the township would become the headquarters of the Eastern Province.

Arab Association of Zanzibar Proposals for Constitutional Changes

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT was issued by the Arab Association of Zanzibar on the 11th inst. in connection with the shrook appointment of the British Resident to the duties of British Resident.

"There is no relation whatsoever between the recent sedition case against the committee of the Arab Association and the struggles of the association for the rights of the nationals of this country.

"The Arab Association does not and will not claim any constitutional advancement for the exclusive benefit of the Arabs, for the policy of the association is to endeavour to win rights for the nationals irrespective of race or colour as they are subjects of His Majesty.

"It has always been the policy of the Arab Association to place before His Majesty the best and most devoted loyalty of the Arab people of Zanzibar and the Government of the United Kingdom, which according to the terms made by the political parties of Great Britain and at the African Conference held in London in 1948, under supreme guide which will lead us along the political path to the goal of self-determination.

"The association believes that the so-called representatives of the people of the Protectorate, the members of the local councils and other statutory boards, and committees are really not the people's representatives since they are not those councils, boards, and committees by virtue of nomination by Government and not by election by the people.

Round-Table Conference Proposed

"The association proposes that a representative round-table conference of His Highness's subjects be held to consider the following important points—

(1) Constitutional changes, involving (a) election with equal political priorities for the local and central governments; (b) establishment of a ministerial system; (c) establishment of a Privy Council.

(2) Acceleration of Zanzibarization of the Civil Service.

(3) Rationalization of immigration.

(4) Encouragement of economic independence for the nationals.

"A reconsideration of the relation between His Highness's mainland and island dominions."

Sheikh Abdulla bin Sulaiman El Harthi, president of the Arab Association, had said publicly a few days earlier that reports from Arabs in Kenya of the capacity, wisdom, and fact of the new British Resident gave cause for confidence that a way out of the existing impasse could be found.

The Anglo-Arabic newspaper *Al-Nahda* wrote that the main problems awaiting solution were: (1) the "five points" raised by the Arab Association; (2) the need to reconstitute the Clover Growers Association; (3) reconsideration of the agricultural schemes; and (4) reconsideration of educational policy.

A controlling interest in the Commonwealth Construction Company of Canada has been jointly acquired by three leading London firms of civil engineering and building contractors, two of whom, J. L. Kier & Co., and F. W. Minter, Ltd., have East and Central African interests.



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UGANDA. The Uganda Co. (Africa) Ltd., P.O. Box 1, Kampala.

Pulp and Paper Industry Proposed

Expert Investigation Recommended

THE CELLULOSE PULP COMMITTEE appointed by the Minister of Agriculture in Kenya in January, 1953, reported 18 months later, but it has taken five months for this 40-page brochure (priced at 2s. 6d.) to be printed. It reached London last week.

The committee considers that there are distinct prospects for the establishment of a pulp and paper industry in East Africa, but that one or two experts should visit Kenya and Uganda to make further investigations.

The three countries, which now import paper, cardboard and pulp products costing about £2.5m. annually, could supply one pulp and paper plant of the minimum economic size, costing between £1m. and £2m. and having an annual output value of about £750,000 at average export prices. At the start of production would be produced 1,000 tons of paper, converted into 2,000 tons of unbleached paper.

The site suggested for the plant is slightly below the junction of the Sagel and Pekkera rivers, where waters from the Etanama could also be utilized. Exotic softwoods would be the most suitable material for pulping purposes. The committee does not favour heavy cutting of bamboo forests, which are a protection for some of the important watersheds. Eucalypt plantations near towns would find it more profitable to sell wood as fuel than as pulp.

Originally constituted, the committee consisted of Major-General J. K. Edwards and Messrs. H. L. Adams, H. W. Gill, F. T. Hanson, B. R. Hoddinott, K. A. C. Skipper, and H. B. Stant. Later Mr. Skipper was replaced by Mr. Jewles and Mr. H. H. Padden and K. R. Waters acted as alternate members. Mr. Adams was the first chairman, but when he joined the Government, the position was assumed by Major-General Edwards, who was acting as secretary.

Fostering Coconut Industry

NEW AREAS TOTALLING 1,497 ACRES, mostly in the Tanga district, have been planted to coconuts on 112 estates as a result of the Tanganyika Government's planting bonus scheme, by which a payment of 3s. 6d. per palm is spread over several years, depending on survival or replanting, and proper cultivation methods. The minimum area to qualify is 10 acres, except in some districts under special conditions where it is reduced to five. Many of the growers qualifying for the bonus are Africans, though the average African considers that 10 acres involves too much work; two acres is about his limit. Nor are the rules about garden sanitation popular for many of the owners of coconut holdings do not live on them, but visit them only to collect what nuts they can find. Co-operatives to establish drying kilns is well advanced; and in addition 15 kilns costing £20 each have been built or are under construction in the Coast Province. The scheme could, it is considered, in time double Tanganyika's production of coconuts.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Senga Bay Hotel has been opened on Lake Nyasa near Salima.

Southern Rhodesia will spend more than £4.5m. on new roads this year, compared with £350,000 in 1949.

The Ethiopian Ambassador in London was at home last Friday, the Ethiopian Christmas Day, to Ethiopian students.

Socialist Asia, a monthly publication of the Asian Socialist Conference, has been banned by the Government of Kenya.

It has been officially announced by the Government of Uganda that what has hitherto been called Bugishu will henceforth be called Bugisu.

A wireless set, with a loudspeaker in each ward, has been given to the Africa hospital in Kisumu, Kenya, by the local branch of the East Africa Women's League, on the commemorative day's 50th anniversary of the Salisbury Rotary Club, which gave £500 for the additional accommodation of the Salisbury Home for aged persons.

An official of the Kenya Post-Office Savings Bank received £300 in deposits from Kikuyu workers in one morning during a recent visit to the South Kinangop district.

Makerere College Staff

Makerere University College, Uganda, has invited applications for a professorship and lectureship in Economics at starting salaries of £3,000 and £2,000 respectively.

New rates of personal tax in Kenya, which came into force at the beginning of the year, are £10 for those whose incomes exceed £200 a year, £6 for those with from £120 to £200, £4 for those with from £80 to £120, and £2 under that amount.

A Sudanese district commissioner has been seriously wounded because he refused to release 14 men who had been arrested in connexion with the recent attempt to assassinate the Prime Minister. Police reinforcements have been sent to Rank.

John Terence Green, who was recently expelled from England, has been sentenced in Kampala to two years' imprisonment on pleading guilty to charges of receiving stolen goods, forgery, uttering false documents, obtaining goods by false pretences, and obtaining credit by fraud. The amount involved was £105.

The newly-formed Machakos Welfare Committee for Asian Security Personnel in Kenya announces that £150 has been subscribed to the European welfare fund for the troops. Dr. K. Randhawa, of Machakos Hospital, has been elected chairman of the local welfare committee, which consists of five Hindu and five Muslim members.

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Of Commercial Concern

No. 1 East African sisal is now quoted at £69 per ton, c.i.f. U.K., the lowest level since 1946. The current monthly letter of Wigglesworth and Co., Ltd., says: "The fall has induced some spinners to postpone purchases, and this may well bring about a late demand for sisal. The U.K. spinning industry is very busy and there is no slackness in demand for ropes and twines. Sisal producers in Africa are deeply concerned at the present low level of prices, because many are now unable to cover their cost of production. Supplies of raw barely meet demands apart from spinning, prices have been steady for months, No. 1 being still quoted at £59."

Sir Walford Turner, chairman of Wright, Roper, Ltd., said at last week's annual meeting: "Our principal raw material on the fibre side of our business is sisal grown in East Africa. We are, however, aware of the developments in the field of synthetic fibres and assess the possible effects of these on our business in the future. At present they have a limited application, but our technical and commercial staffs are watching the position carefully."

Rhodesia United Transport

Rhodesia United Transport, Ltd., which recently acquired the controlling interest in Thatcher Hobson & Co., Ltd., and a number of other transport concerns in Central Africa, has ordered £300,000 worth of vehicles for delivery this year. The companies responsible for the formation of the new company are the United Transport Company, Ltd., and British Electric Traction Co., Ltd., with assets of £600,000.

The successful tender of £1,500 for the lease rights of Main Island of the Somaliland Protectorate for the two winters, 1954-55 and 1955-56 was submitted by an Aden contractor.

President Eisenhower said in a message to Congress on Monday that the United States must stimulate the flow of capital for investment abroad. To encourage that movement he recommended that business income from foreign subsidiaries or branches should be taxed at 14% below the 52% rate on domestic profits.

At last week's auctions in London 2,627 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 6s. 6.10d. per lb., compared with 2,514 packages averaging 6s. 8.90d. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 7s. 0.10d. per lb. for the consignment from Kenya.

Rhodesia Railways has curtailed its recruiting in the U.K., Europe, and South Africa. Recruitment has been so successful in the Union that a team sent out to Europe has been recalled.

A private company with an authorized capital of £100,000 and the title of Campbell Booker Carter & Co., Ltd., has been formed to carry on the business of a freight shipping and forwarding house.

Sisal Statistics for December

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—2,412 tons of more, compared with 1,235 tons for December 1953. Total production for the second half of last year was 7,146 tons, against 5,955 tons for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—285 tons of fibre from Pangawe and Kingolwa Estates, making 1,470 tons for six months, compared with 1,185 tons for the corresponding period last year.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—190 tons of fibre, making 1,000 tons for six months. East African Sisal Estates, Ltd.—240 tons of fibre, making 1,320 tons for six months.

Owari Plantations, Ltd.—107 tons of fibre, making 1,096 tons for 12 months.



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Underlying capital
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Cost

19
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Mr. R. L. PRAIN'S Address

(Continued from page 615)

thermal power based on coal and wood in 1960 or 1961, assuming that a Rhodesian source of hydro-electric power will be available, the requirements will be met by about 150 megawatts of hydro-electric power and 70% of thermal power.

The Rhodesia Railway system is therefore a key factor in the ability of the Copperbelt to maintain full production over the next few years. In addition to carrying coal for the Copperbelt, this system has to carry the exports of metals. The position is not without anxiety, owing to the ever-increasing requirements of the Federation, which for the nine years since the end of the war have always been in excess of the ever-increasing capacity of the railroads. From 1950 onwards the key to full production will be hydro-electric power from one of the Rhodesian sources. For this reason the Copper companies anxiously await a decision as to which of these stations is to be proceeded with. If it is not taken within two or three months we may be short of power on the Copperbelt in 1960.

The other problem concerns the relationships between the European and indigenous workers on the mines. It obviously leads to difficulties to substitute a highly complex modern industry requiring the employment of highly skilled European workers by the mode of a primitive community which must supply the essential labour. This leads naturally to the existence of two communities living and working side by side. The difference between the living standards and the remuneration of these two communities must create an ever-increasing problem. A European community must enjoy relatively high standards in order to attract that community. It is equally clear that the indigenous community is not yet ready for the enjoyment of such standards. On the Copperbelt this situation has led with the passage of time to an increasing tension between the two communities. The European community has become understandably concerned with the protection of its standards in the face of this potential competition from indigenous workers and has accordingly taken a number of steps to protect its position. The Government has been asked to consider whether any adjustment, both financial and otherwise, is of opportunity to take better and more skilled jobs.

The Search for Agreement

This situation has been the subject of much thought, much discussion, and much inquiry since the end of the war. The Northern Rhodesian Government from time to time has appointed commissions to inquire into the position. The companies, too, have attempted to come to some agreement with the parties concerned, some agreement which would provide reasonable safeguards for the European daily paid employees and at the same time satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the African workers.

In May, 1952, the companies initiated discussions with the European union. Negotiations proceeded throughout the rest of 1952 and in January, 1954, the discussions were expanded into four-party talks between the companies, the European union, the European Staff Association, and the African union. These talks proceeded for another six months, but unfortunately broke down in July, 1954, whereupon the Northern Rhodesian Government set up another board of inquiry, this time under the chairmanship of Sir John Forster, Q.C. This board, in September, 1954, heard evidence from the companies, the European union, the Staff Association, and the African union and published its report last October. It came to the conclusion that a solution of the problem rested with those in the industry, and added that an early settlement of

this question was imperative. The companies again initiated discussions with the European union; these discussions are still proceeding.

I believe that there is a real understanding on all sides of the important issues involved and a genuine willingness to reach some agreement. A solution is the most urgent matter facing the Copperbelt, and perhaps the Federation of the Rhodesias, based as it is on the policy of partnership between the races. The negotiations are under way in Rhodesia. I do not think it would be proper of me to say more.

Two Main Problems

Assuming that the two main problems — of the supply of power and of future relationships between European and African workers — will be resolved in the near future, we should have a prospect of an industry which is one of the largest and biggest copper producing industries in the world, growing from strength to strength, with the possibility that within the lifetime of some of us it may become, together with the Congo, the main producing field in the world.

In many respects the position is almost ideal. Here we have communities living, by reference to their own standards, under conditions which would be hard to find elsewhere. It has many favourable technical factors, and the growth of the ore and the continuity and long life of the mines, which are the outstanding advantages of this industry, are almost ideal.

Yet the history of the non-ferrous metal world is that the industry will experience years of slump and years of prosperity. It is so long since this industry experienced years of slump that there are few people in the industry today who have recollections of that. Consequently, there is perhaps a marked absence of cost-consciousness, and this is one of the factors which has to be carefully assessed.

Costs in Rhodesia are increasing all the time. Mining at greater depths, tramming and hoisting longer distances, pumping from greater depths, the falling off of grade in some mines as the depths get greater — all these factors add to the cost each year on purely technical grounds.

Furthermore, many of the other factors of cost have to be considered in the process of production. These include competition with other large European and African mines for an ever-increasing amount of minerals each year. The cost of power and of railroad transportation is increasing. The living standard of living for Africans, which the industry can proudly point to, and which is one of its most dazzling achievements, must cost more as time goes on unless it is accompanied by increased productivity, mechanization, and efficiency. All these factors give room for the consideration of the comparative position of this industry within the world copper picture.

Two factors are favourable for Rhodesia — the similar processing occurring in some of the other copper-producing fields of the world, and that in the total cost of production of the Rhodesian mines there is a very large element of variable cost, represented principally by the royalties payable. These royalties are based on the price of copper, and therefore if the price of copper were to fall drastically this element would also fall drastically, and thereby provide a certain cushion in bad times. Other elements of this cost tend to make the cost of production in Rhodesia somewhat difficult to compare with those of other producing fields.

The copper mining industry of Northern Rhodesia, with its remarkable record of effectiveness of Central Africa within one generation, has been the biggest single factor leading to the creation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, with all its promise for the future of Africa and, indeed, for the future of the United Kingdom.

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Mining

Strikers Drifting Back to Work Four Copperbelt Mines Producing

INCREASING NUMBERS OF AFRICANS are disregarding the strike declared on the Copperbelt by the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union, and by the beginning of this week all four main mines—Nkana, Mutema, Nchanga, and Roan Antelope—were producing on a limited scale.

Whereas on the first day of the strike, January 4, only about 380 presented themselves for work (apart from those engaged on essential services with the consent of the union), nearly 1,600 were at work seven days later.

Bulletins about the strike have been issued daily by the Information Department in its African news section.

The first announcement was that the African workers had provided 606 men for essential services at the Roan Antelope mine and more than 600 at the same rate at the other three mines. The companies will provide work for all African employees who present themselves.

The executive of the European Mineworkers' Union met this morning and a branch meeting is to be held in Nkana this evening. It is reported that these officials in the past had not in the executive decision that members should not do African work, but only on essential services and the branch branches will be asked to do the same. It should do any work they may be called upon to do by the management.

Decision Revoked

Later the general assembly revoked its original decision and agreed that members might do any duties normally performed by Africans.

On January 5 the Government Labour Department stated that there had been little change in the situation, though an increasing number of volunteers reported for duty at the four main mines.

The Chamber of Mines announced that limited production continued at Roan Antelope, where there was a substantial increase in the number of Africans at work. At the other mines Africans are presenting themselves for work in increasing numbers, and it is expected that it will soon be possible to resume production on a limited scale. Out of a total strength of approximately 33,800 Africans employed on the four major copper mines, 3,335, including workers on essential services, were at work on January 5.

That day Roan had about 400 Africans at work underground, compared with the normal average of 500. At four mines had 1,054 Africans at work in addition to 3,300 on essential services.

On January 5 Europeans unloaded railway trucks at all the mines, this being the first time they had done work normally performed by Africans.

That day the number of Africans at work at the Roan mine rose to about 900, of whom two-thirds were on "ordinary work."

An African was sentenced to three months imprisonment for intimidation at the Banfont mine. He had threatened that an African clerk would be killed if he continued working.

On January 6 there were 1,224 Africans, exclusive of essential workers, at work in the four main mines. That total included members of the African Sanitized Staff Association.

Mr. L. C. Katilungu, president of the African union, and Mr. M. D. Nkolomo, the secretary, have said that the strike will continue until a completely new wage structure is obtained.

They described as a "trade union betrayal" a decision by the executive council of the European union that its members should do work normally done by Africans. That council, they said, that the professed trade unionism of the European workers was merely a cloak for their struggle for racial preservation.

"Regardless of the European unions' breach of faith, we remain strongly confident that the strike will be seriously effective," they asserted, adding that if they gained their ob-

jective there would not be another general strike in the mines for many years.

The demand is for an increase of 10s. 8d. per shift for all members of the union, and for payment weekly.

Africans of the Nyakusa tribe in Tanganyika who work in the copper mines have announced their intention to form their own association apart from the African Mineworkers' Union. The idea is not to have a trade union, but a body which can make representations to the companies on tribal matters. A spokesman for the tribe added that they had "no interest in trade unionism or strikes."

Europeans on the Copperbelt Ballot on African Advancement

MEMBERS OF THE Northern Rhodesian European Mineworkers' Union are to decide by ballot on the policy which the union shall adopt towards the advancement of Africans employed in the mining industry.

They will be asked to say whether they will concede to Africans certain jobs now done by Europeans, and whether they want agreement to be reached with the mining companies whether they prefer to stand on the principle of "no work or no pay" and against the introduction of Africans into the industry.

The European Mineworkers' Union has suggested that the more ample jobs now done by Europeans should be brought into the African schedule at a rate which will restrict the number of Africans to be advanced within the next five years to 5% of the number of Europeans employed at the three mines of the group at the beginning of this year.

One condition of the proposal is that no European would lose his employment or receive less pay than he now draws, and that he will receive increased payment if transferred to a more responsible or complex job. Another suggestion is for a training school to prepare Europeans for more responsible work.

Progress Reports for December

Falcon Mines — 2,400 tons of coal were produced for 2,215 oz. of gold, including 1,600 tons of gold, against 2,210 tons (November) and 2,207 tons (December) against 2,210 tons (November) and 2,207 tons (December).

The Rhodesia Broken Hill — 2,225 tons of the first 500 tons of lead were produced compared with 2,330 and 2,300 tons respectively in November.

Wentle Colliers — 285,277 tons of coal and 16,365 tons of gold were produced against 285,277 tons of coal and 16,365 tons of gold respectively for November.

Rezemo — 200 tons of gold were recovered from the crushing of 1,700 tons of ore. The working loss was 42,025.

Gold and Manganese — 28,500 tons of ore were mined in 7,584 oz. of gold and a working profit of 241,090.

Motape — Mined 17,000 tons for 2,468 oz. Working profit 22,538 (November £2,277).

Mining Personalities

Mr. C. H. CHANDLER, District Manager, has relinquished the post of manager of the Kilmarnock asbestos mine, Mashaba, to join the Umkondo copper mine of Messina (Transvaal) Development Co. Ltd. in Southern Rhodesia, as manager.

Mr. Tom ABRAR, Assoc. M.S.E., has been appointed chief mining engineer to the Imperial Mining Board of the Ethiopian Ministry of Mines.

MR. V. C. GLADMAN, M.I.M.S.E., is now manager of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd., Northern Rhodesia.

Uranium from N. Rhodesia

URANIUM ORE is to be mined and treated at the Eastman Corporation's mine at Kweve. For the past two years the company has been engaged on the geological and metallurgical examination of a small uranium-bearing orebody in the Mithola section of the mine. The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority has agreed to buy the uranium at cost plus a reasonable profit. The deposit being small, profits will be quite insignificant in relation to the total costs of the corporation.

Diamond Sales

SALES OF raw diamonds through the Central Selling Organization in the December quarter were valued at £20,266,174, making £85,610,010 for the year ending 31.12.54. For 1953 industrial diamonds realised for the periods £5,198,192, and £26,573,115, and £17,819,933.

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s.s. Ruth Lykes	late March	early/mid April

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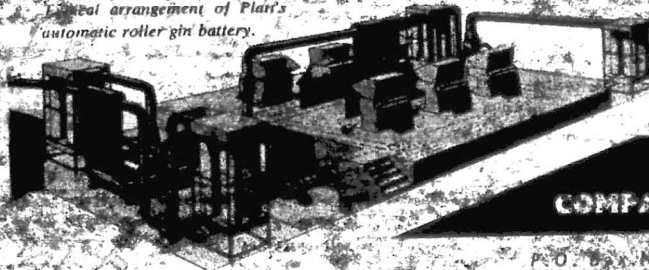
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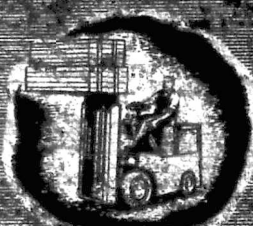
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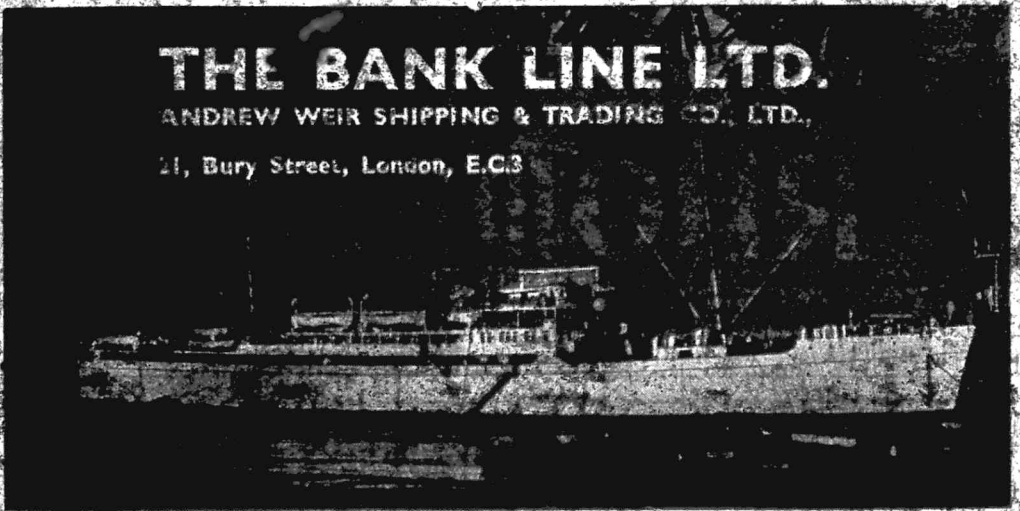
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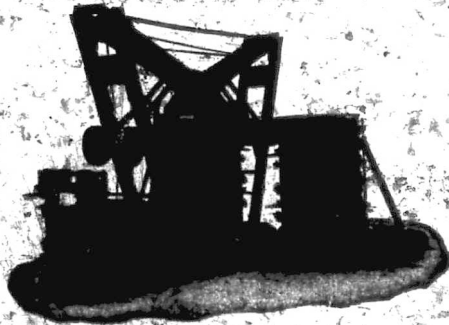
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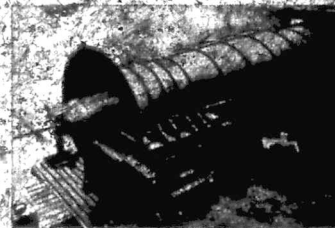


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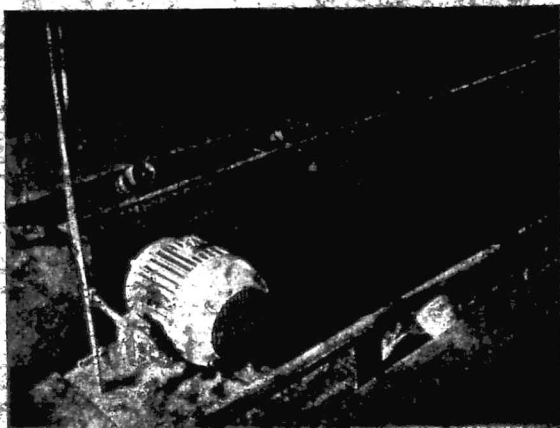
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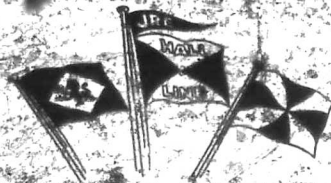
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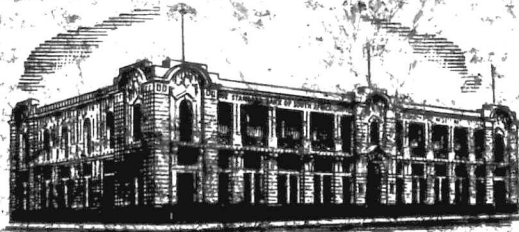
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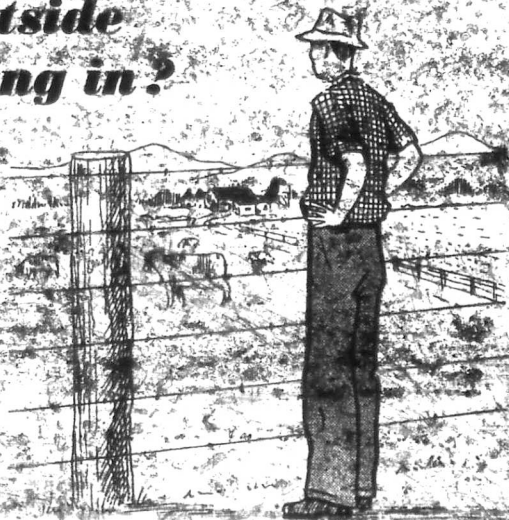
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1955

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IN RECALLING last week the statement issued in London two months ago by the Prime Minister of the Sudan, Sayed Ismail El Azhari, that "expatriate technicians are every cause to retain them as long as possible," we are reminded of the schemes they have embarked on for the development of the country. We did not quote the next sentence, which said: "We, however, have a feeling of anxiety that the generous terms of the compensation might entice and encourage them to exercise their right of resigning *en bloc*." Sayed Azhari has been at pains to propagate the idea, both inside and outside the Sudan, that the chief cause of the resignation of so many British officials is the "generous compensation" offered by the Sudan—in plain English, that the British members of the Civil Service have eagerly awaited zero hour so that they might serve notice of their resolve to grab what they can and leave the Sudanese in the lurch. That entirely misrepresents the position. Not the small cadre of British officials but, at the instigation of Egypt, a still smaller clique of Sudanese nationalists and demagogues have within a few months and with calculated intent wrecked the fine Civil Service which was Britain's most valuable gift to a country which she lifted from anarchy and destruction to order and prosperity.

The Anglo-Egyptian Agreement on the Sudan, which set up the Sudanization Committee, laid down that its duties "shall be to complete the Sudanization of the Administration, the Police, the Sudan Defence Force; and any other Government post that may affect the freedom of the Sudanese at the time of self-government"; it

went on to say that these duties should be completed within three years. In carrying out its duties the committee has flagrantly disregarded not only its own statutory terms of reference but also the promises made by the Prime Minister. By what stretch of the imagination can the post of Government meteorologist or the director of surveys—to name but two of the posts to be Sudanized—be held to affect the freedom of the Sudanese? And these, and most of the other British experts, including the directors, deputy directors and chief professional officers of highly technical departments, far from being given the security which was publicly guaranteed to them as recently as mid-November by the head of the Government, are, on the recommendation of the Sudanization Committee and by decision of the Council of Ministers, to be displaced immediately or as soon as possible by Sudanese—a few of whom will have anything like the professional competence, experience, judgment, and impartiality of their predecessors. The Sudanization Committee—which even many Sudanese consider to be absurd and virulently anti-British and impractical—has shown that its sole concern is to dislodge as many expatriate officials as possible with the maximum speed. The manner in which it has dealt with its task contains all the elements of low comedy, but for the Sudan and the Sudanese the result is high tragedy.

Yet, instead of checking the wider ramifications of the committee, the Council of Ministers, under the leadership of Azhari himself (who was responsible for nominating the Sudanese majority on the committee), appears to have encouraged the breakneck speed of Sudanization, despite the certainty that the result must be to reduce drastically the quality of the public service. When the all-Sudanese Council of Ministers was created it

was generally understood that the substitution of British administrative personnel by Sudanese would proceed step by step and be completed within two years or rather more. Instead, it has taken only four months to get rid of the whole cadre of governors and district commissioners. The promotion of Sudanese in the technical departments was expected to take a good deal longer because it was thought that even the Ministers would recognize that speed in those cases must entail such an obvious danger to the economy of the country that a modicum of reason would prevail. But technical experts have also been removed with almost indecent rapidity. Would any really objective investigators have decided, as the Sudanization Committee has done, that all but about forty hundred of the British needed to be dismissed because their continued presence "would affect the free and neutral atmosphere requisite for self-determination?" What is happening is not an impetuous stampede by acquisitive Britons, as the Prime Minister suggests, but relentless pressure by Sudanese politicians who have suddenly attained power, acting with a coldness.

Many of the British officials who have resigned or received notice would have been glad to continue in the service of the Sudan for years if they had felt that conditions would be reasonable and that there would be an opportunity for further useful service. In a high proportion of the cases money did not enter into the question; what mattered was the prospect of fruitful work in congenial circumstances. It is simply because these men — among them some of the finest products of the leading British universities — have been driven to the conclusion that they would not be allowed to give of their best in the new Sudan that many have already resigned and that many more will take the same course.

Reasons for the Resignations

Their departure is attributable in the first place to the general attitude of the new Ministers, most of whom are inexperienced, prejudiced against the British officials, swayed by bad advice (much of it Egyptian), and of very restricted competence. Small wonder that under such leadership, the British officials foresee a period of chaos in the departments as the inevitable product of the over-rapid Sudanization of key posts and the policy of promotion by colour, not by merit (with which must be associated the risk that some of them might become the victims of the machinations of disgruntled subordinates).

For some weeks well-informed circles in Khartoum, Sudanese as well as British, have expected that at least two-thirds of the British appointments would be terminated before the middle of 1955 and the **Bleak Prospect** some members of the For the Sudan, Sudanization Committee are said to have told their friends that they hoped to rid the country of all but about one in ten of the expatriates. The report by that body, which was issued in Khartoum last week declares that about four out of ten of the remaining Britons are "non-influential" in the political sense, but nothing like that proportion of the "non-influential" will stay on; many have resigned and many more will do so. Within six months at least three out of four of the British officials will, as they have left the country for ever, and perhaps nine out of ten. That is a bleak prospect for the Sudan, which can certainly not find from Scandinavia, Germany, Italy, or elsewhere specialists who will give guidance equal to that of their British predecessors, for the newcomers, however high their professional qualifications, will know nothing of local conditions and lack of local experience has been the cause of many a calamity in Africa. Now it is probable that the Continental Indian, or other, substitutes will be anything like the best of their kind, for men of outstanding competence, knowing that the Sudanese will be impatient to supplant their mentors, will be wary of interrupting their careers at home for temporary, probably irritating and perhaps uncomfortable service in a country which has put nationalism at the helm and confined prudence below decks.

Statements Worth Noting

"Our multi-racial Government has its vociferous critics, but the new Council of Ministers is working well and harmoniously." — Sir Frederick Crawford, Deputy Governor of Kenya.

"The United Nations are now housed in a colossal glass house, but some of the inhabitants do not hesitate to throw stones." — Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, chairman of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

"The great majority of civil servants with whom it has been my good fortune to work have been men and women of high quality, who have served Kenya in a completely disinterested and loyal manner." — Mrs. Agnes Shaw, M.P.

"The large mass of Africans in Nyasaland realize that the influx of more Europeans is desirable in the interests of the country. These Europeans must be carefully selected." — Sir Malcolm Barrow, Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry.

"We are often asked by the African teachers what has happened to people in England that none of them want to come and work in Africa nowadays." — Miss Mary Archbold, of the U.M.C.A., in "Round the Village Schools Supervising Schools in Africa".

Notes By The Way

Compounding with Murderers

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA has this week promised the Mau Mau conspirators and gangsters, including those guilty of the most diabolical crimes, that if they now surrender their punishment shall be nothing more than detention. If this is not a compromise of the worst African elements with whom the British authorities have ever had to deal, perhaps someone will provide me with a more accurate description. We are told that the decision was made after consulting some loyalist leaders. Then they agreed, their consciences would assuredly have been emphasized. They must have been dumbfounded; and this simple sense of right and wrong will seem to many Europeans preferable to this compounding with cold-blooded murder. Often aggravated by indescribable mutilation.

Preposterous Situation

UNTIL A FEW DAYS AGO the Government of Kenya was seeking death sentences on some of the Kenya Africans who, whatever their fault, were upholding law and order. Even when the cases were proceeding in court, the officials preparing this amnesty for the Mau Mau members were they considered to be less culpable than the Nazis who met their just end? Is this amnestying decision expected to promote respect for British rule and British law? Is this not a direct encouragement to further disaffection elsewhere? To make the situation still more preposterous, surrender letters are showered upon the gangsters while British and African troops advance upon them through undergrowth so thick that they cannot see their enemy who, when overrun, can produce these safe-conducts and go smilingly to the same camps prepared for their reception. What a wonder is being said by the troops, by the best elements among the loyal Kikuyu, and by Kenyans generally with a sense of moral principle?

Judgment of Solomon

THE UNITED STATES French consultant of international repute, who was asked by the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to examine the reports on the Kariba and Kafue hydroelectric projects which were recently made by a mission of five French experts, has delivered an up-to-date version of the judgment of Solomon by recommending the Government to start the output programme for the next 10 years around Kariba, preceded, perhaps accompanied, and followed by the various extra supplies of Kafue. So to the question whether to start with the Southern Rhodesian or the Northern Rhodesian scheme he replies: "Concentrate on Kariba, but start at Kafue." If the Government accepts that advice, it must somehow find almost £50m. and not expect the two schemes together to suffice for more than 20 years.

Kafue and Kariba

IF THERE WERE NO URGENCY there can be little doubt that precedence would be given to Kariba, for it offers a much greater output of power more economically than Kafue. Speed, however, is the very essence of the matter, for unless plentiful supplies of hydroelectric energy are made available to the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia within four years or so, the greatest industry in Central Africa, the main producer of

revenue, will be in dire difficulties. Since all the consultants are of the opinion that power could be obtained from Kafue two years earlier than would be possible from Kariba, it would seem that a decision must be made on the Kafue at the earliest possible moment, whether or not there be a simultaneous start on the Kariba Gorge-plan. On the assumption that firm decisions would be taken before the end of last year, it was estimated that the first power would flow from Kafue in July, 1959. It may not now be possible to keep to that target date, for discussions in regard to the necessary finance are still proceeding in a very narrow margin with any even chance of a Copperbelt production in not too distant a future. In spite of the question "Kariba or Kafue," the authorities have now to face the need for "Kafue and Kariba."

Denial Denied

SOME WEEKS AGO this newspaper gave the exclusive information that the Federal Government had invited Sir Charles Westlake, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, to visit the Rhodesias to discuss these hydroelectric projects. After that report had been quoted in Africa, the *Sunday Mail* of Salisbury recorded that an official of the Prime Minister's office, when asked to comment, retorted: "We know nothing about any invitation having been sent to Sir Charles. A person so ill-informed would have been prudent to make adequate inquiries before issuing a denial, which will prove something of an embarrassment to his employers, for I have no hesitation whatsoever in denying his denial. I repeat that Sir Charles Westlake has been invited to visit Central Africa to discuss the Kariba and Kafue projects."

After Thirty-Three Years

MR. W. H. WROTH, who has been visiting London for the first time since he settled in the Mazabuka district of Northern Rhodesia in 1922, entered political life in that country only last year, when he won the South-Western constituency for the Federal Party in the general election. There was however, no surprise that he was promptly entrusted with the portfolio of Agriculture and Natural Resources, in succession to another farmer Mr. Geoffrey Beckett. It was a happy choice, which has abundantly justified itself. Mr. Wroth, a practical mixed farmer, having been chairman of the Mazabuka Farmers' Association for eight years and president of the Northern Rhodesian Farmers' Union for six, had throughout that period been the acknowledged spokesman for the European agricultural community, whose faith in him, was testified by his re-election year after year. That faith is, I believe, undiminished now that he has to deal with the same problems as a Minister. As leader of the farmers he did not dissemble in discussions either with his fellow farmers or with the Government, when he brought a statement or argument of a policy, even though quite drastic, whether in private or in public. As Member for Agriculture he has remained as firm and as firm as previously. The farmers, who valued his advocacy when they needed Government aid, know that they now have at court a well-informed, experienced friend, who will deal objectively with their industry and do whatever he can to improve the health of European and African agriculture for the sake of the country in general.

Death Penalty Waived for Mau Mau Murderers

Kenya Government's New Surrender Terms

THE GOVERNOR OF KENYA, Sir Evelyn Baring, told a large assembly of local Africans in Nyeri in the Central Province on Tuesday that the Government and War Council at Kenya were determined that intensified operations against Mau Mau, wherever they may be, would be resolutely maintained and continued until every terrorist had been captured or killed or had surrendered.

The Governor recalled that the security forces had last week started a large-scale operation in the forests to root out terrorist gangs there, and added that among the many terrorists who had recently surrendered were several who had been in the forests for over a year. The heavy blows which the terrorists had suffered at the hands of the security forces had resulted in a serious deterioration in their morale.

Terrorists at the End of Their Tether

"We know," continued Sir Evelyn, "that many terrorists feel they are reaching the end of their tether. We believe they are willing to give up the struggle, but they are afraid of being hanged for past Mau Mau crimes."

After counselling the Kikuyu to "continue to fight with all your strength against Mau Mau in order to bring peace and prosperity to your land," the Governor reminded them that in some cases "bad things have been done by those who have helped the Government." He emphasized that the Government of Kenya was fighting Mau Mau for the sake of the rule of law, and added that every man who broke the law would be prosecuted with the full rigour of the law.

The Government realized, however, that there had been violence and open fighting in the very heart of African reserves. Appreciating the difficulty of supervision in such circumstances, the Government had decided to bring no further prosecutions for offences committed by members of the security forces in the course of their service before January 18, 1955, but pending cases (those in which an arrest had already been made) must go on.

African Loyalties Consulted

The Governor then stated that, after consultation with the leaders of African tribes in the Central Province Advisory Council, and with their agreement, it had been decided that from January 18 any Mau Mau terrorist who voluntarily surrendered would not be prosecuted for any offence committed with the emergency committed prior to that date. They would be liable, however, to be prosecuted for any act of violence committed after that date.

The Government's leaflet announcing the surrender terms makes it clear that the Government is intensifying its operations against Mau Mau and will continue them until every terrorist is captured or killed or has given himself up. The leaflet emphasizes that terrorists who avail themselves of the present offer and surrender will not be prosecuted for any terrorist offences they may have committed in the past, but that they will not be immune from prosecution for further acts of violence after January 18. It adds that any terrorist who surrenders will be fairly treated and properly fed and will be detained. The period of detention will depend on the Government's examination of each individual case. It is stated that the new surrender offer will not remain open indefinitely.

The Government's policy regarding "irreconcilables" has already been declared. On September 15 the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Dwyer, stated in Nairobi that he could say on behalf of H.M. Government that irreconcilables would not be allowed to return. He said: "There is no possibility whatever of irreconcilables being allowed to return to areas where loyal Kikuyu live."

An announcement from the Colonial Office on Tuesday stated:

"The Government's decision to make this new surrender offer was influenced by recent indications which point to a deterioration in terrorist morale overall and a willingness to consider surrender. This is brought out by the recent increase in the number of terrorists from the forest who have surrendered. It is also brought out by the Council secretaries and the tribal members who are supporting the making of a new surrender offer."

"The Government believes that this new surrender offer, combined with the increased tempo of military operations, may have a decisive effect on the will of Mau Mau to continue their campaign of violence and may hasten the end of the emergency."

Every means available to the Government are being used to ensure that the new surrender offer is made known to Mau Mau leaders and their followers. Sky-shooting aircraft will fly over all areas where terrorist gangs are known to be located, and thousands of leaflets will be dropped from the air. Security forces will also make leaflets in the local African languages and will be instructed to distribute them in the surrendered areas, in so far as possible.

The surrender offer makes it clear that the offer will not remain open indefinitely, and it goes on to state that it applies now wherever they are—in the forests, in the reserves, in settled areas, or in towns.

Your Last Chance

The leaflet, which emphasizes that terrorists can surrender to security forces (including any member of the military police, Kikuyu, Arab or Indian, or any of the chiefs, police, or any administrative officer), urges terrorists to bring in their arms and weapons with them. "Now is your last chance to save your life," states the leaflet, which adds: "Surrender by giving yourself up carrying a green flag."

The reverse of the leaflet carries a safe conduct pass, which states: "If you show this pass to any member of the security forces he will know you want to surrender and will treat you in accordance with this new promise. The bearer of this pass wishes to surrender. He is to be given fair treatment, food, and medical attention if required. He will be detained and will not be prosecuted for any offence committed with the emergency which he committed prior to January 18, 1955."

This safe conduct pass is printed in English, Kikuyu, and Swahili, and is signed by the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, and the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir George Eginton.

In addition to the broadcasting of the surrender terms from aircraft and to distributing the leaflets in areas where terrorists are known to be, the Department of Information will make regular announcements on the new surrender offer from public-address vans on the forest fringes and in African reserves.

Members of the Administration will hold barazas throughout African areas to explain the surrender terms to the people, and the African broadcasting services of the Department of Information will broadcast the surrender terms regularly on all their transmissions.

[Comment is made in "Notes By The Way."]

Nairobi to Spend £9m

The Nairobi City Council has approved estimates for capital expenditure totalling £9,067,720 in the six years 1954-59. Water supplies will cost £2,600,350, and bridges £1,014,175, sewerage £857,500. Asian housing £460,000, European housing £353,000, and the city hall £286,800. African housing appears at £416,700 for 1954, £683,300 for 1955, £609,500 for 1956, and in the following three years £442,000, £359,000, and £348,000 respectively.

Providing Hydro-Electric Power for The Rhodesias

Official Summaries of the Reports of the French Consultants

THE FRENCH EXPERTS who were invited by the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to examine the Kariba and Kafue hydro-electric projects have made two separate reports, which are necessarily highly technical, and the Government has therefore issued two official summaries for public information.

Electricité de France nominated the members of the mission: M. Joseph Buffant, Jacques Laroche, Pierre Misson, André Renaud, and Armand Tanman. The first of the members arrived in Rhodesia on June 25 and last left the country on July 18. They visited the Kariba Gorge and Karibungwe and flew over both areas. The cost of the mission was £28,000.

The Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, has set out the main terms of reference as follows:—

The Government wishes to obtain your views on the following matters in relation to each scheme separately:—

- (a) the power which could be depended upon as being available in relation to minimum flows of the two rivers;
- (b) the suitability of the sites chosen for the projects;
- (c) the suitability of the methods of construction proposed and the engineering works proposed, including transmission, indicating whether more satisfactory cheaper methods could be adopted;
- (d) the reliability of the cost estimates for each scheme;
- (e) the practicability of the timing schedules for each scheme;
- (f) the estimated cost per unit delivered at receiving stations, assuming charges of 3% per annum on the capital invested;
- (g) and other factors which from your experience you consider to be relevant in an investigation of this kind.

Kariba Project Would Cost £90m.

The official statement concerning Kariba is in the following terms:—

The report of the French Mission on the Kariba Gorge hydro-electric project estimates the total cost of the scheme at £85.8m. The cost of energy sent out from the busbars at Kariba would be .202d. per unit at the first stage and .152d. per unit at the second stage. The cost of energy delivered at the receiving sub-stations would be .286d. per unit at the first stage and .254d. per unit at the second stage.

The guaranteed annual energy output of the full scheme, allowing for the driest years, would be 6.5 billion kilowatt hours (units) which corresponds to a continuous power output of 740 megawatts. With the indicated load factor of 74%, the available peak load would be 1,000 megawatts, provided by thirteen 72 megawatt units.

The first power would be available in July, 1961, when a minimum output of 140 megawatts would be generated. The first stage of the scheme, i.e. the first power house with half the final total installed capacity, would be in full operation during the first half of 1963, with an annual output of 3.5 billion units.

The report says that by the construction of a dam on the Kariba Gorge lands itself very well to the creation of a reservoir for inter-annual regulation of the Zambezi flow and to the installation of a hydro-electric power plant. Of the sites investigated and considered, the consultants agree with the adoption of Site X recommended by the Irrigation Department, Salisbury. They are, subject to some modification, on the main lines of the dam and power plant project submitted to them.

However, they recommend the construction of a gravity arch dam instead of a gravity dam; this would effect a saving of one-third of the amount of concrete. They also agree with the division of the generating units

into two power houses, one on each side of the river downstream of the dam.

Taking into account the driest recorded years, a continuous discharge of 37,000 cusecs could be obtained with a draw-down of about 30 feet from top water level. They have taken the assumed figure of 96 inches for the evaporation loss, though they indicate that they consider the actual evaporation to be less. The consultants provide an auxiliary unit and two additional units as running reserve, making a total installation of sixteen 72-megawatt units in the power houses. The two additional units would be useful for supplying additional energy during wet years.

Allowing for the modifications recommended and assuming a decision before the end of 1954, it is estimated that the dam could begin to fill in December, 1960. Assuming the quantity of water available in 1961 and 1962 corresponds to that of the driest recorded years, it would be possible to generate 2.6 billion units with commissioning in July, 1961, and a maximum output of 140 megawatts. The next two units could be put into commission in January, 1962, raising the minimum output to 210 megawatts. The seventh and eighth units, of which one would be kept as a stand-by, could be commissioned in July, 1962, raising the minimum output to 300 megawatts.

On the other hand, it is assumed that 1961 and 1962 are average rainfall years; it would be possible to produce 300 megawatts with four units from July, 1961, 330 megawatts with six units from January, 1962, and 450 megawatts with seven units from July, 1962.

Two Transmission Lines to Kafue

As regards the transmission system, the consultants recommend the construction of two transmission lines from Kariba to Kafue, the first to be commissioned in 1961. In all, there would be four lines between Kariba and Kafue, two between Kariba and Norton, in addition to the line to the Copperbelt. The commissioning of these lines would be spread over a period from 1961.

The estimated total cost of the Kariba Gorge hydro-electric project would be £53.38m, of which £32.2m will represent external expenditure. The total cost made up of £26.93m for civil engineering works, including heating plant, £14.75m for generators, transformers and associated switch gear at Kariba, and £11.70m for transmission systems.

The final cost is estimated at £85.0m, of which £28.0m will represent external expenditure. The total cost made up of £23.0m for civil engineering works and generating plant, £27.21m for generators, transformers and switch gear, and £29.10m for the transmission system.

The prices do not include estimates for the extension of the railway for 87 miles from Sanywe siding, beyond Sinoia to Vunjo, estimated to cost £3.9m, the widening of the main Salisbury-Lusaka road for 11 miles at a cost of £90,000, and the resettlement of displaced Africans at an estimated cost of £250,000. The route to the project would be by rail to Vunjo, then along the main road, and from there by a new access road of 47 miles to Kariba. The cost of the new road is included in the total estimate for the scheme.

Kafue Scheme Would Cost £55m.

In the report on the Kafue scheme the official statement reads:—

The report of the French Mission on the Kafue hydro-electric project estimates the total cost at £55.03m. The cost of energy sent out from the busbars at Kafue would be .177d. per unit at the first stage and .212d. per unit at the second stage. The cost of energy delivered at the receiving sub-stations would be .336d. per unit at the first stage and .406d. per unit at the second stage.

The guaranteed annual energy output, allowing for the driest recorded years, would be 2.6 billion kilowatt hours (units) which corresponds to a continuous power output of 300 megawatts. With the indicated load factor of 74%, the available peak load would be 400 megawatts. The first 75 megawatt unit would come into operation in July, 1959.

The report says that the section of the Kafue River which it is proposed to develop and which has an average gradient of 3% and a total descent of about

950 feet lends itself very well to the installation of a hydro-electric power plant. The proposed arrangement makes it possible to utilize the available head between the Kafue Flats dam and that of the Zambezi under very good conditions. The works, says the report, are very well designed, especially the development consisting of two consecutive schemes of 1,532.5 feet and 395 feet gross head respectively; the subsidiary power station would be built in the Kafue Gorge.

Power Supply Would Start in Middle of 1959

The French consultants, however, propose that the first power station should be underground instead of on the surface and state that the carrying out of the whole of the scheme, with a single underground power station would be very advantageous from an economic point of view but it does not appear possible to adopt this solution for the first stage of the development due to the limits imposed for construction.

In order to regulate the flow, they create a reservoir, a very effective flow regulation can be rapidly obtained despite the fact that this method results in heavy evaporation losses. In accordance with the flow of the river, the report says that, allowing for evaporation, the firm regulated flow during the period 1946 to 1954 would have been 3,600 cusecs and during the period 1921 to 1931 2,200 cusecs. Although the calculated flows for the earlier period are less accurately known than for recent years, the consultants considered that the figure of 2,200 cusecs was the one which had to be adopted for the minimum firm regulated flow. It is this flow which would provide a guaranteed annual energy output of 2.6 billion units.

The upper power station would be equipped with seven 75 megawatt units plus one stand-by unit. The lower station would be equipped with three 42 megawatt units plus one stand-by unit. With this arrangement, the average annual energy production would be 600 million units in addition to the firm regulated flow. Allowing for the modifications recommended, the consultants estimate that by the end of 1954 the upper power station would start to come into service and the middle of 1959. The first generating set of the lower power station should be commissioned in January, 1959.

The report recommends that the last two generating units of the upper power station and the fourth generating unit of the lower power station be installed at an early date, so as to produce non-guaranteed energy during the wet periods and thus effect a valuable saving of cost.

Stage-by-Stage Estimates

The report proposes the construction of two transmission lines to Kariba to serve the Copperbelt, three lines to Umtali and one line to Norton in Southern Rhodesia.

The detailed estimate of costs shows that the total cost of the first stage of the Kafue project, i.e. the upper power station with six 75 megawatt units, is £36.51m. This is made up of £15.49m. for civil engineering works and generating plant, £8m. for generators and transformers and associated switch gear at Kafue, and £13.02m. for transmission system and step-down transformers at receiving sub-stations. Of the total cost, £24.22m. would represent external payments.

The final cost is estimated at £55.05m. This is made up of £8.03m. for civil engineering works and generating plant, £15.91m. for generators, transformers and associated switch gear, and £23.11m. for the transmission system. Of the total cost, £34.85m. would be payable in foreign currency.

An addendum to the report deals with the effects of building an additional storage dam higher up the Kafue at the Meshi-Teshi Gap. If this could be done the flow of the Kafue could be more effectively regulated than by the reservoir of the Flats as the evaporation losses would be reduced. An approximate calculation showed that with a dam about 165 feet high it would have been possible to obtain a minimum firm regulated flow of 3,500 cusecs during the least favourable recorded period. In periods when more water is available this flow may exceed ten cusecs. The guaranteed annual energy produced by the proposed Kafue development could then stand at 4 billion units.

Assuming the cost of building the Meshi-Teshi Dam to be £7m., the cost of electricity per unit from Kafue would be approximately 28%. If these figures are confirmed the consultants advise that the Meshi-Teshi Dam be put into operation before the beginning of 1964.

M. André Coyne Proposes Start at Kariba

M. André Coyne, a French consultant of international repute, examined the reports of the French experts in

Paris in November-December at the invitation of the Federal Government, and wrote:

"In our opinion the estimates of capacity, time-lags, and prices which they have secured are the best which can be made at this stage and provide a sound basis for comparing the two schemes."

Dealing with the Kariba project, M. Coyne said: "The cost estimates were carried out very thoroughly and give a clear idea of the amount and of the programme of the proposed investments." He considered that the Kariba scheme could be both modified and extended in some respects. It would be a powerful provider of guaranteed energy at a price comparable with the best in the world. He concluded: "It is reasonable to consider that sooner or later it will become the main factor of industrial expansion in the country, as it would be able to satisfy the sudden and heavy demands involved by the launching of new industries."

Dealing with the Kafue project, M. Coyne reported: "The Kafue scheme presents a considerable advantage for a country where needs are pressing and where being rapidly reached and of producing power by one or by successive stages large and regular quantities of energy which can be thrown into the consumption circuit at any time, according to demands."

"Over and above the flexibility of the Kafue project," he concluded, "there would be the vastness and safety of a greater guarantee of power if it were possible to integrate the scheme in a whole, of which Meshi-Teshi dam (an additional storage reservoir) could constitute one of the important elements."

Double Plan Should Suffice Until 1975

In his comparison of the two projects M. Coyne said: "In the programme of alternative alternatives, the question is no longer which to choose but which should be undertaken in the first place." "If the Kafue project is undertaken first, the Kariba work must, nevertheless, be started by 1956 so that it can supplement Kafue by 1963, the date by which the resources of Kafue will have become inadequate. The question is no longer which should be undertaken in the first place, but how can they be combined immediately."

"We consider that the thing to do in order to fulfil the demands forecast and to reduce unforeseen hazards to a minimum is to centre the output programme for the next 10 years around Kariba, preceded, perhaps accompanied, and followed by the various extra supplies of Kafue. A scheme like this, stretched to the utmost of its capacities, will probably be adequate from 1959 to 1975."

Desert Locust Situation

East African Territories Affected

THE ANTI-LOCUST RESEARCH CENTRE in London reports that locust breeding is continuing in southern Somalia, Kenya, and Tanganyika.

Laying and hatching took place in December in many parts of north-eastern and northern Kenya and in the Teta district in the south-east. The infestation was particularly heavy in the area extending from Garissa to the Somalia border where the hoppers were reaching the fifth instar by early January. Laying occurred in the Singida, Dodoma, and Kondoa districts of Tanganyika in the first half of December, then in the Ifira, Sumbwa, and Mbulu Districts, and in the Faboza district in each January. Hatching has become widespread this month.

Immature swarms started in November in the Bugusi, Teo, Lango, and Bunyoro districts and in the West Nile Province of Uganda, whence some spread into the Belgian Congo. Last month immature swarms were seen in the Trans-Nzoi district of western Kenya, whence they entered Uganda.

Some breeding may take place in February on the Somali coast, and in East Africa there may be considerable scope for the hopper infestations in southern Somalia, eastern Kenya, and central Tanganyika.

Agricultural Potentialities of Northern Rhodesia

Mr. W. Wroth Outlines Great Scope for Development

MR. W. H. WROTH, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Northern Rhodesia, who is paying a short official visit to the United Kingdom, told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA this week that he hoped that the details would shortly be worked out of a settlement scheme for new white settlers to be introduced after the war by the Government of Rhodesia. It would of course be adapted to Northern Rhodesian conditions.

In his agricultural report Mr. Froop had recommended a target of 250 new settlers in 10 years. It was probable that that will be the number aimed at by the proposed settlement scheme.

"There is great scope for the development of European and African farming in my country, but the people concerned must concentrate on quality," said Mr. Wroth. "We have many first-class farmers, European and African, but, as everybody knows, many are not too far going, and it is essential to use up-to-date knowledge of new methods of raising crops and stock.

"It is true of every country, I suppose, that there would be an immense improvement in standards of living if most people with the capacity to emulate the best would set themselves to do so. There are plenty of first-class agriculturists in Northern Rhodesia. It would be perfectly possible for the great majority of the Europeans to do their best to emulate them, and I hope that this will be increasingly done. There is no need to assume that efficient farming methods will bring their own.

Developing Balanced Farming

"I am an optimist about our farming future, provided people will increasingly follow the advice of these experts, provided the young men get better practical training, and provided everyone recognizes that the get-rich-quick days are over, and that long-term prosperity can be assured only by proper planning and persistent application of sound policy.

"In a number of areas tobacco must be the basic crop because it is the only one at present which will bear the heavy cost of clearing and stumping the land. From that start, however, we should and should develop balanced mixed farming. Tobacco can be followed by maize, and then by ley pastures for stock. That sound plan is being followed by many landowners in the Chama and Kalamo areas in particular, and by some of the 14 who have started in the Mkuishi district. Our tobacco growers must do everything in their power to increase the proportion of good-quality leaf; if it could be raised from between 15% and 20% to 25% or upwards the difference in terms of money and markets would be very considerable.

"As to the Eastern Province, while Virginia tobacco must continue to be the main crop for some time, my view is that the policy should be to develop from one-crop farming to diversification, especially with produce which can bear the high cost of air transport. Then the isolation of the Fort Jameson area would matter little.

"There is no reason why it should not find a market in a new land, for instance for butter, dressed poultry, and sheep—some 2,000 of which are already doing well. In the very early days Fort Jameson was a stock-raising area, and herds used to be moved on the hoof many hundreds of miles. There ought to be a new future for good dairy stock, and I feel that there is scope for Turkish tobacco.

"We are having a survey made of the agricultural possibilities of the Copperbelt, where the cost of clearing will be heavy, and where the soil is mostly light,

though in some places it is extremely deep. The agricultural station at Kambowa between Midvaal and Bwana Bwana is already showing what can be done. There is some very healthy coffee, a small herd of good dairy cows, and there have been encouraging experiments with different grasses and tropical fruits.

"Intensive farming for small vegetables offers scope for study, vegetables, fruiting, and perhaps coffee-growing. Such ventures would require an initial average capital sum for the right man, but in the district themselves to the locality, I see prospects, especially when we can get nitrogenous fertilizers at, say £12 or £15 a ton. When one of the great hydro-electric schemes is operating that should be possible, and it could revolutionize farming in the Federation.

Wheat and Dairy Problems

"During the past ten years we have had no support in maize for the consumption of white flour, about 1m. bags annually, which increased in seven years to 1951 by about 100,000 bags annually. Then came a crash because more and more Africans are turning to European-type foods, especially bread.

"Both Southern and Northern Rhodesia import nearly all their wheat, mainly from Australia; though we grow a little under irrigation and are experimenting now with some strains of wheat from Kenya. We want a type which will grow well in heavy rain and not suffer severely from rust. I hope that the Federation will make the right strains, as a matter of high priority, decide to produce a substantial proportion of wheat for their own use at least, even if it means paying a premium, more than the cost of importing grain, for if we have dependent upon the outside world we shall be in a precarious situation in a hard war.

"Almost all our dairy produce has still to be imported. One difficulty is that many farmers, because they will not face the cost of artificial feeding from July to December, produce little or no milk for about half the year. Housewives do not like using whole milk for a few months, switching to dried milk, and then changing back again; and until we can assure regular supplies throughout the year the industry will not be on a proper basis. We are exploring the possibilities of drawing upon the surplus from Matabele and during the month when our own supplies are shortest.

Need for Grade Stock

"Another difficulty is that the Government of the Union of South Africa cannot let us use anything like the numbers of grade dairy stock we want. For some years the annual quota was 100, now it is 150, and I am hoping that it will go up this year to 200, but even then it would be very inadequate, for this year our farmers wanted to buy more than 700.

"We are discussing the question of imports from Kenya, but we have to take great care not to introduce into Northern Rhodesia some of the undesirable diseases which are prevalent among stock in some areas of Kenya. I am hoping that we may make an experiment starting in April, of bringing down two-year-old heifers, which might be sold in Lusaka for £35 to £40.

"By the end of this year private enterprise may have established a bacon factory in Lusaka, and then there would be real scope for our pig-breeding. At present they supply about four-fifths of the stock requirements.

Mr. Wroth has been having talks with United Kingdom tobacco manufacturers, with the Tobacco Advisory Council of the Board of Trade, with the Commonwealth Relations Office, and with public men and City houses interested in Northern Rhodesia.

Sudanization Committee's Examination Concluded

Wholesale Replacement of Britons by Sudanese

THE SUDANIZATION COMMITTEE announced in Khartoum last week that it had completed the examination of all Government posts and had decided that 298 held by British expatriates, out of a total of 1,036, "affect the free and neutral atmosphere requisite for self-determination." It has also decided that 11 posts are redundant and should be suppressed. The remaining 427 posts are deemed "non-influential."

The statement continues: "A high percentage of the posts held by Egyptian officials were decided to be influential, and must also be Sudanized. The Sudanization of all official posts should be completed by the end of this year."

These decisions have been accepted by the Council of Ministers and the Governor-General. According to reports from Khartoum, more than 100 British expatriates in posts classified as "non-influential" have already decided to resign.

The appointments scheduled for Sudanization did not include the judiciary, all 12 British members of which have resigned (as reported in our issue of last week).

The latest detailed report from the National Guidance Office in Khartoum gives these further decisions on Sudanization.

Technicians Displaced

Ministry of Transport.— Immediate Sudanization of the post of regional director (operations), assistant director (operations), assistant engineer (passenger), chief engineer (passenger), and assistant engineer (passenger).

Ministry of Works.— Immediate Sudanization in Section A headquarters of the post of director, deputy director, assistant directors, and divisional engineers (structure and building). Also of the chief projects architect in Section B.

Ministry of Education.— Sudanization as soon as possible of the post of deputy director, assistant director of the provinces and councils, controller of girls' education, examinations officer, senior personnel inspector, assistant director and chief inspector for the South, managing editor in Juba for the Publications Bureau, all provincial education officers, all headmasters of secondary and intermediate schools, assistant director and principal of Bakht Er Ruda, principal, vice-principal, and supervisor of Khartoum Technical Institute, principal of Juba Training Centre, technical inspector in the South, and commissioner of archaeology.

Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Supply.— Immediate Sudanization of the posts of director and assistant director of the post of general manager.

Ministry of Railways.— Immediate Sudanization of the posts of assistant director, inspectors, airport commandants in Khartoum and Wad Medani, and relief airport commandants; and Sudanization as soon as possible of the post of general manager.

Ministry of Education.— Sudanization as soon as possible of the posts of deputy director, assistant director of the provinces and councils, controller of girls' education, examinations officer, senior personnel inspector, assistant director and chief inspector for the South, managing editor in Juba for the Publications Bureau, all provincial education officers, all headmasters of secondary and intermediate schools, assistant director and principal of Bakht Er Ruda, principal, vice-principal, and supervisor of Khartoum Technical Institute, principal of Juba Training Centre, technical inspector in the South, and commissioner of archaeology.

Almost Clean Sweep in Railways

Practically the whole of the non-Sudanese staff of the railways is to be removed.

Posts listed for immediate Sudanization include those of the deputy general manager, assistant general manager, establish-

ments officer, labour officer, and head staff clerk in the general manager's office; in the Engineering Department, the assistant maintenance engineer, chief engineers, personnel assistant to the chief engineer, chief permanent way inspector and assistant inspectors, assistant signal and telegraph inspector, superintendents and foremen of works and clerks; in the Mechanical Department, the personnel assistant to the chief mechanical engineer, all but seven of the foremen, all but one of the locomotive inspectors, chief mechanical clerks in the Steamers Department, all but one of the foremen and dock foremen, the assistant chief mechanical inspector, crew master, steamers engineer, and clerks; in the Electrical Section, all but one of the foremen.

In the Traffic Department, the manager, assistant manager, assistant operations superintendent of steamers, personnel assistant, district traffic managers, traffic inspectors, supervisory operator, stationmasters, telegraphists and staff, booking and goods clerks; in the Accounts Department, the assistant chief accountant, expenditure accountant, audit inspectors, accountants, bookkeepers and clerks; in the Stores Department, all but one of the assistant controller, chief clerk, and other clerks, keepers, and clerks; in the Port Department, the harbourmaster, the port manager and dock superintendent, clerks and warehousemen; in the Hotels and Catering Services, the assistant controller and the training services inspector.

As soon as possible there is also to be Sudanization of the post of general manager of the railways and of scores of other appointments, including chief and assistant chief engineers, the harbour engineer, the chief mechanical engineer and his assistant, the works manager, and locomotive superintendents, the superintendent engineer of steamers and his assistants and the fleet master and dock managers, the superintendent and other divisional engineers, the superintendents and trains controller in the Traffic Department, the chief accountant and controller in steam, the port manager, dock superintendent, controller of boats and catering services, and dock manager.

In a few cases Sudanization will take place earlier than had been expected because six months notice has been given by the following: in the Engineering Department, the chief engineer, assistant chief engineer, maintenance engineer and networks engineer; in the Mechanical Department, the assistant chief mechanical engineer, the locomotive running superintendent, the chief electrical engineer, and two resident electrical engineers; in the Steamers Department, the dockyard, engine and fleet master; in the Administration, the commercial superintendent; in the Harbour Department, the port manager.

Khartoum Newspaper's Comment

Morning News Khartoum, has suggested that most British officials, perhaps as many as 90% of them, will resign this month. The newspaper, owned and edited by Sudanese, blames Sayed Azhari, the Prime Minister, for having done little to remove the causes of the resignations.

It is a pity that the Prime Minister has not done much to retain these expatriate officials, says the leading article. If the Gold Coast the Prime Minister made it the declared policy of his Government that the services of expatriate technicians are desired and that all reasons to give them security will be provided. In India today expatriates are employed at better terms of service than they need to get before independence. The rush for technicians is great; nobody who has technical knowledge to give is today unemployed. Indeed, the demand is far greater than the supply.

"The Prime Minister has told us that if the worst case is the worst he would try to do the second best. The second best, in his view, is to recruit from Continental countries. During his visit to France, West Germany, and Italy the Prime Minister inquired whether it would be possible for the Sudan to get such technicians. We do not know what answers he was given, but we do know that he will lose what he now has."

"The reason will not be the generous terms of compensation, but the feeling of insecurity which was experienced here in 1948-49 when the Government came to power. The mistake is not the terms of service, but the lack of a definite policy. But it is definitely the mistake of economic, political and agricultural."

A feature article on the same page declared that some expatriates were resigning owing (1) to the failure of the Government to ask them to stay, (2) to the hostile attitude of some of the Ministers towards them, and (3) to lack of a definite policy regarding promotion by merit.

Mr. G. F. M. van Eeden Expelled from Federal Party

Statement to British Press by The Africa Bureau

THE AFRICA BUREAU has issued to the United Kingdom Press a statement about the case of Mr. G. F. M. van Eeden, who has been expelled from the Federal Party of Central Africa.

The statement emphasizes that Mr. van Eeden was awarded the O.B.E. in the last Birthday Honours for his work in connection with federation; that he was one of the team of Northern Rhodesian speakers chosen to press the claims of federation during the referendum campaign in Southern Rhodesia two years ago; and that he was a member of the Fiscal Commission. It continues, in part—

"The plan draws a line between Europeans and 'emerged Africans' and provides an certain conditions for the advancement of the 'emerged' African in industry and to legislative activity.

"The plan also proposes the payment of a substantial sum as an annuity to the Governments of the proposed Federations over a number of years; certain mineral deposits would be left outside the boundaries of the Dominion to serve as a basis for the economic development of the Protectorates.

"It is believed that the plan condemns partnership on the grounds that it is meaningless and is leading the European and the African 'up the garden path'. If an African wanted to 'emerge' he would have to satisfy (as would Europeans) a property and income qualification and an education test; he would have to surrender his 'protective' holdings, including his special land rights. He would get legislative equality. Social equality would not be included, because if it is something that cannot be laid down in law. Only Africans hereafter to be admitted to any franchise in industry after passing trade tests.

"The constitution of the Dominion would provide for a Parliament of 50 European elected members and 50 African members from Southern Rhodesia and one for the North. Once the number of Africans who had qualified for the franchise was sufficient to allow for the election of Africans in the normal way the special representation would be abolished.

Plan for the Future

"Supporters of the scheme say that it would lessen the European's fear of African domination, making immigration prospects more attractive. They also think it would get considerable support from Africans in Nyasaland and Basutoland. They propose to fight the Federation's general election on the name of the scheme, and, if successful, would negotiate with the British Government within two years after election for such a Dominion.

"Mr. van Eeden, addressing a public meeting in Chisamba, said he did not envisage the plan coming to pass in anything like the immediate future; but when the constitution was reviewed in seven years. He said that unless the Federal Party accept my proposals they will never get Dominion status, unless they are prepared to accept a Parliament which will be African-dominated. He did not see the British Government agreeing to the surrender of trusteeship of its Protectorates to the existing Federation; nor did he see the Africans agreeing to it either unless the African is powerfully represented.

"Dr. Alexander Scott, Independent M.P. for Lusaka in the Federal Parliament, has commented that the scheme bears a very strong resemblance to the Confederate policy at the last election. Mr. van Eeden can now be said to have a foot in each camp, but I have not the slightest doubt that he would be supported by a majority of the electors in his own constituency at the present time.

"Sir Roy Welensky, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation, and leader of the Federal Party in Northern Rhodesia, has expressed his personal view that the scheme was 'bad tactics and irresponsible'—the proposals were unacceptable to him. He added: 'We fought the election last year not against a party whose policy was very similar to the one now advanced by Mr. van Eeden. In addition, I turned down Sir Stewart Cross-Brown's proposals—which are what Mr. van Eeden is now putting forward—several years ago when I was a member of the Legislative Council.'

"Mr. Rex L'Amo, M.P. for Nakano-Chingola (Northern Rhodesia), commented that she was worried by the expense of maintaining three separate local Governments and by the danger of conflicting policies between those Governments and the Federal Government. He advocated that more and more of the work being done by the territorial Governments, in-

cluding agriculture, mines, police and eventually African affairs should be taken over by the Federal Government.

"He suggested if Nyasaland were excluded from the Federation, this would be the first step towards creating a 'block state' on our borders, and would cut across the development schemes; the Federal Government and for Nyasaland. The appeal would be for Nyasaland to link up with Tanganyika and leave Kenya in an even more precarious state than before. He concluded: 'I would reassure the people of Nyasaland that it is not our policy to throw them to the wolves.'

"Sir Malcolm Murray and Mr. R. C. Buxton, both M.P.s for Nyasaland, have condemned Mr. van Eeden's proposals. Mr. Buxton adds that considerable economy and efficiency could be achieved by the amalgamation of the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the absorption by the Federal Government of the Southern Rhodesia Government. If we did amalgamate with Northern Rhodesia, this country would have a legislature much more in keeping with what we regard as a democratic process than the 'anachronism' we have got now.

Reaction of Northern Rhodesians

"The Northern Rhodesian Divisional Executive of the Federal Party demanded that Mr. van Eeden account for the publication of his plan in the Press before he had informed the executive about it. In reply, Mr. van Eeden said he had never particularly liked the federal constitution, and did not think that Sir Roy Welensky or Sir Godfrey Higgins did either. Sir Godfrey has referred to it as one of the craziest documents, but he had decided to back the constitution initially. He thought it would lead to an early stage to a 'more concrete and realistic racial policy'; that once the Federal Government was in power we would have a dynamic immigration policy which would enable European settlers being attracted into the Federation at the earliest possible moment. He estimated 48,000 or 50,000 settlers would be absorbed every year. He also thought that once the Federal Government was in power the technicians would not be likely to remain as well as possible and Federal control and get Dominion status in 4 that fashion.

"But the racial situation was getting worse every day; the immigration of 'colours' being pushed by the Ministers of Home Affairs was feasible and specific, and if the Federation's constitution was carried on for 10 or 15 years before Dominion status was asked for the Federation would simply collapse. The moment you talk of it to the Africans of Nyasaland or Basutoland they will demand to secede.

"A resolution demanding Mr. van Eeden's expulsion from the party was put on the casting vote of the chairman, Sir Roy Welensky. A resolution was then adopted which reads: 'The Northern Rhodesia divisional executive re-affirms its support of the party policy as published at the time of the federal and territorial elections, and resolves that Mr. van Eeden's proposals shall not be discussed publicly by party members until they shall have been submitted to a meeting of the central executive... with the recommendation... that if the central executive rejects Mr. van Eeden's proposals as inconsistent with the policy of the Federal Party, then the party whip shall be withdrawn from Mr. van Eeden.'

Unimpressed by Party View

"The central standing committee of the Federal Party considered Mr. van Eeden's plan to be in direct conflict with Clause 1 of the constitution, which sets out the boundaries of the Federation. In a statement issued on December 9, Mr. T. P. Cochran, chairman of the party, pointed out that on several occasions in the past proposals very similar to those propounded by Mr. van Eeden had been suggested to H.M. Government, and were rejected by both Tory and Socialist Governments. Mr. van Eeden had not availed himself of the opportunity to introduce his proposals at a party congress in September which met for the purpose of considering amendments to the policy of the party. The standing committee understands that this matter is to be raised at the committee's meeting, leaving Mr. van Eeden and the committee's decision to be completely unimpressed and unimpressed as I shall duly re-iterate on the political platform.

"Mr. Deputy Minister, African Federal M.P. for Northern Rhodesia, said he thought the very real fact that the Union of Southern Rhodesia, though not clearly part of it, was the Union of South Africa in respect of Africans. I believe that this is the same policy which is still in the forefront of the Federal Government though presently it is not so obvious. What worries me and my fellow African leaders is this that if our eyes are closed to this kind of proposal we shall

ultimately be placed in the devil's den, as is the case with our fellow Africans of the Union of South Africa. For this reason I say categorically that partitioning of Central Africa States, will be the only solution to all these racial problems. I think Mr. van Eden has done very well by telling us what his Federal Party has in mind, and those of his party who pretend to reject what he has said wish to take us by surprise.

Mr. Yamba suggested boundaries as follows: North-Eastern African Independent State; the whole of the Northern area, including Serengeti District and Eastern Province; Northern Western African Independent State; the whole of Barotsi, and the North-Western Province; the European Dominion State; the remaining and developed strip, the centre of Northern Rhodesia from the Victoria Falls to the border of the Belgian Congo.

In this way African-race problems would be solved, as would the question of extending the franchise to British-protected persons. Mr. Yamba advocated the acceptance of the scheme by the people of Nyasaland.

The president of the Northern Rhodesia African National Congress, Mr. Harry Nkumbi, announced in Lusaka that the executive council of the congress had unanimously rejected an "irrefragable and futile" Mr. van Eden's schemes. "Our main aim for rejecting partition is that an estimated 1,250,000 Africans live within what Mr. van Eden envisages will be the same area under his scheme. What is to happen to them? We do not think it would be desirable to move them and if that is not done and we back Mr. van Eden's proposals, it would be tantamount to a betrayal of these people."

Mr. Greenfield's Statement

"Mr. J. M. Greenfield's statement was as follows: 'Our object is definitely to obtain Dominion status as soon as possible with the consent of the people of the federal area. There is little doubt that if federation proved successful, as it appeared to be, and race relations proved harmonious, we could certainly hope to get consent for Dominion status. Mr. Greenfield stressed that the removal of Protectorate status in the Federation would help, but that the good will and support of the people would be required.'

The Hon. Baroness, Minister of Commerce and Industry, said in a statement read on behalf of the Nyasaland Government on the 17th January 1955, at Lusaka on the 7th: "I believe the large mass of Africans realize that the influx of more Europeans on a selective basis is desirable in the interests of Nyasaland. Mass immigration is essential, and the Europeans need to be carefully selected. Europeans of the calibre of those who pioneered agriculture in Nyasaland were needed."

The Nyasaland African Congress has issued a statement to the Press over the signatures of Mr. J. F. Sangala, president-general, and Mr. Kinross W. Kalugaili, who is now the secretary-general. It reads:—

"While the Nyasaland African Congress does not wholly support the proposal put forward by Mr. van Eden because of dividing the Northern Rhodesia into two parts, the richer part being given to Europeans and the poorer one to Africans, and believing also that no citizen has any moral or legal right to divide land belonging to the indigenous African of Northern Rhodesia; however, the Nyasaland African Congress desires to state publicly that the extraction of the Nyasaland Protectorate from federal scheme of Rhodesia and Nyasaland would meet their persistent demand and further the Nyasaland African Congress reiterates the country's demand for self-government as soon as possible."

"The Nyasaland African Congress has also reacted to the speech made by Mr. J. M. Greenfield, Federal Minister of Education and Home Affairs, in Lilongwe proposing that there should be a change in the present status of the Nyasaland Protectorate. Nyasaland Africans view this statement as a grave danger and threat to the promises made to them by the British Government through Queen Victoria and repeated by her successors in office and with a categorical reply from the secretary of State for the Colonies to clarify the position."

"Statements such as this from a responsible Minister of the completely sovereign Government of the United Kingdom are a threat to peaceful, harmonious and developmental progress in the Protectorate. Mr. Greenfield would be well advised to confine his activities to his own territory and leave the solution of the Protectorate problems to the Nyasaland residents, their Government, and the Colonial Office. Accordingly, the people of the Protectorate wish to remind Mr. Greenfield and his Government that Nyasaland is not a conquered country."

"The Nyasaland Africans will not accept any proposals to amalgamate Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as it is against their own interests; nor will they agree to any acquisition of Dominion status by the Federal Government."

"Whether the Congress has any objection to European immigration into the country is immaterial, as Mr. Maseko has stated in his statement that we are white Africans who would support him in his fair dreams is without validity."

"The Congress has read with surprise the suggestion of federalizing European minorities in Nyasaland. We reiterate our unshakable conviction that all land in Nyasaland belongs to the African people of this country, and no one else has any right to alienate any part of it."

Controversy about The Indian in Kenya

Views of Sir Eldred Hitchcock, Mr. Harbord and Mr. Eagleton

MR. A. M. HARBORD has written from Nairobi to *The Times*:

"In a leading article you have stated that Mr. Blundell was the undisputed leader of the European community in Kenya until the Lyttelton plan was implemented. This is not true (unless in a strictly technical sense only). He was, in fact, the leader of the European elected members in the sense that he acted as 'leader of the Opposition' in Parliamentary detail. Your context suggested that he was a political leader who crystallized the political thought of Kenya Europeans as Sir Winston Churchill did for the people of Britain during the 1939-45 War. It is this which is untrue. The Lyttelton plan was forced, willy-nilly, on our elected members by a virtual ultimatum; it is not fair to say simply that they accepted it."

"Your laudatory phrases on the achievements of the multi-racial Government imply that such achievements could not have been attained by any other Government. I suggest that there is nothing at all to support this view, nor do any of us here consider that it is impossible to see any alternative should it break down. You also say that it is only by sowing differences that Kenya can come through her troubles; we here consider that she will come through her troubles only by reducing the Kikuyu to a law-abiding state of mind. In this endeavour the Indians are useless."

"Why is it that no public pronouncement in Britain ever reveals the truth of European objection to the Lyttelton plan and Mr. Blundell's support of it? That objection is that the plan gives Indians a share in the Government. The Indians in Kenya, with very few exceptions, remain uncommitted; their political objectives are entirely Indian, not Kenyan. They are, in the overwhelming majority, traders, and the wealth that they draw from Kenya goes very largely back to India. The Africans detest them."

"No sensible Kenya European has a word to say against steady and careful political entrance for the African. What they oppose is arbitrary change in their constitution without the slightest discussion or opportunity to put forward their views. And it will rarely be admitted that we, who live in Kenya could have views possibly better informed than those of people without experience of the race of this Colony."

Sir Winston Churchill's Opinion

Sir Eldred Hitchcock replied: "Major Harbord's letter put with moderation and clarity the view widely held by Europeans in Kenya. They are, of course, entitled to their opinion, but are not to be taken at their word when significant change is being put before them to point the moral. Nevertheless, we owe a duty to the rest of the world in this matter. In the early part of this century, when the impact of Britain was shaping the future of Kenya, a penetrating observer of the situation, Sir Winston Churchill, then Under-Secretary of State for the Colonial Office, made a prolonged visit to the Colony. On its Indian question he wrote:—

"How stands the claim of the Indian in British East Africa?"

His rights as a British subject, being, his rights as a British subject, are equally engaged. It was the Sikh soldier who bore an honourable part in the conquest and pacification of these East African countries. It is the Indian trader who, penetrating and maintaining himself in various sorts of places, to which no white man would go, or in which no white man could earn a living, has more than anyone else developed the early beginnings of trade and opened by the first slender means of communication.

"It was an Indian labour that the one vital way on which everything else depends was constructed. It is the Indian trader who supplies perhaps the larger part of the capital for business and enterprise and to whom the white settlers have not hesitated to recur for financial aid. The Indian was here long before the first British officer. He has come to as many generations as useful industry on the coast and inland, as the white settlers — especially the ones recently arrived contingents from South Africa (the loudest against him of all) — can count years of evidence. Is it possible for any government with a scrap of sense, for honest dealing between man and man to embark upon a policy of deliberately squeezing out the native of India from regions in which he has established himself under every security of public faith?"

"In Tanganyika we must first to achieve respect between our white and our Indian, whose forebears were there generations before we arrived, who their full part in the economic and public life, and are an essential element in the working of our political future."

Political Dissension

Mr. H. F. EAGLETON commented —

"Major Harbord's letter not only contains statements which I venture to suggest are not founded on fact but also expresses a point of view which can serve only to increase racial friction, which those who have the interests of East Africa, and in particular, Kenya, at heart must deplore. I do not presume to comment on the internal political dissension within the European community of Kenya, but the European themselves to be seen and to be known to be the reality."

"Major Harbord's statements, particularly however, cannot pass unchallenged. Whether in Kenya or in all the Indian communities are clearly an important and lasting factor in the East African social and economic structure, and for that reason, if for no other, their vilification is as unwise as it is unwarranted — the more so if based on false premises. The following points arise —

(a) Your correspondent states that the Indians in Kenya remain unassimilated. What does he mean? Would he ask that they intermarry with Africans and European? Society notes say more than he would suggest intermarriage between Europeans and Africans as proof that the European community have been assimilated. He has chosen to overlook the fact that Indian labour was recruited by the British and brought to East Africa when the railway was built and that their presence in East Africa is largely our responsibility."

Remitted to India

"(b) He states that 'all the wealth that they drew from Kenya goes very largely back to India.' In the first 30 years or so of this century considerable sums were regularly remitted to India by Indian merchants. Today most Indian merchants, many of whom are second and third generation East Africans, invest their profits locally. This is evidenced by their substantial holdings of urban property — hotels, shops, offices, residences, and industrial undertakings. They have also developed and own valuable sisal and sugar estates in the areas where they are so permitted."

"(c) He describes them as mainly traders. That is admitted, but a country cannot progress without trade. It is estimated they account for about 80% of the imports of East Africa and have almost a monopoly of retail distribution, except in certain trades, such as pharmaceuticals, agricultural machinery, and motor vehicles. To employ Europeans in general retail distribution is uneconomic, and but few Natives, even in Uganda, are as yet sufficiently advanced to take the place of the Indian in that sphere. Those who are not traders provide the mainstay of the citizens so necessary to development."

"(d) There is no evidence to suggest that Africans detest the Indians. Indians are large employers of labour and do not have to pay premium wages to fill their needs."

"The Indian community in Kenya will assuredly remain part of the fabric of East Africa, unless their correspondent has in mind the sequestration of their properties or the presence in East Africa of a substantial property-owning minority, increasingly contributing to the country's revenue, but without political status. Either alternative is obviously unacceptable both to people in this country, who should be remembered, are called upon to provide part of Kenya's development costs, and to responsible European opinion in East Africa. Multi-racial government must be made to work, and the public ex-

pression of individual opinions prejudicial to this end is to be deprecated."

"That Kenya's settlers are politically bankrupt is the view expressed by the *Economist*, an editorial note in which reads —

"The impression produced by the agitation of Mr. Brown and others in Kenya is that the settlers are bankrupt politically. What they seem to fear is change itself, their inability to produce any ideas about the shape of a post-Mau Mau Kenya suggests that their ideal is the *status quo ante* — the Kenya of 1952 (or earlier)."

"Extraordinary as such Bourbonism seems to outsiders, could win the elections that are due in the European constituencies next year or in 1956 — if Mr. Blundell, Mr. Weylock and other United Country Party leaders were to go to the polls. The Country Party's policy is to remain moderate, and it will probably adhere to the Lyttelton agreement, but it will be multi-racial, and men of good will of all races — in Britain as well as in Kenya — increasingly feel that the party's first duty to Kenya is simply to win the election."

"If the Bourbons won they would not leave Kenya — they would force the Colonial Office to do so. The political progress and racial relations would receive a severe setback."

Mobile Industrial Testing Unit

THE WORLD'S FIRST MOBILE INDUSTRIAL TESTING UNIT, designed by the Edison's Department in Kenya, will start work at the end of this month on the rehabilitation of 30,000 convicts to local industries. An officer of the department has been studying the methods used in Johannesburg by the South African National Institute of Research, which in the past seven years has developed methods of selecting Africans for the gold and uranium mines, reducing training wastage from 20% to 5% by chance selection and by older methods of selection to 5.5%. The unit, consisting of a large motor caravan with an air-conditioned interior and equipped with a film projector.

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Letters to the Editor

Nationalize the Copper Mines
Commander Fox Pitt's Proposal

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—In the debate on the Coppobel Labour problem between Mr. Alport and Mr. Gordon-Walker which you have reported Mr. Gordon-Walker closed by saying: "And what can the Government do if it intervenes?" I would say that the Government has the duty to bring the maximum pressure to bear, though not actually to go in and use the powers of Government.

If the Government of Northern Rhodesia takes a line no more definite than that it will not bring either side to a realization of the seriousness of the position. The Government must begin now to take active steps towards the nationalization of the mines that produce the revenue of the Federation. The decisions cannot be left in the hands of whom so few, as Mr. Alport showed in the debate, have any intention of making their homes in the country and bringing companies that cannot even form a common policy.

The Government has allowed the dispute to grow and harden because the low-wage economy suited it as long as it could be maintained without violent revolt, but now the wasted years must be made good by a clear statement that it is prepared for decisive action, followed by the first active steps to carry out that action.

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS FOX PITT

The minerals of Northern Rhodesia, the Federation and the Commonwealth are the minerals of the world. The economic industry of the world depends on it and it would be indeed astonishing if that result were achieved by nationalization. Nothing of the kind has happened at this country since nationalization of the coal mines, on the contrary, the cost of production has increased enormously, and prices are still serious.

As Mr. R. L. Fraun has emphasized on several recent occasions, half the copper production of the world costs less to make than half of Northern Rhodesia, where moreover costs are steadily rising. There is thus no margin for risky experiments. Indeed, the great copper producers are so concerned at the very high price of the metal that they are seeking means of reducing substantially the price charged to consumers because they fear that aluminium and other substitutes will otherwise seriously enter their market. Nor is the present world output at anything like its maximum; within about five years at least an additional 500,000 tons a year will become available. Consumption is similarly likely to rise, largely as a result of greatly increased use of electricity, but the outlook is certainly not one to encourage so grave a step as nationalization of the greatest industry in all Central Africa.

Fortunately, thanks to the achievement of Federation in Central Africa, an extremist Socialist Government in Great Britain could not impose this doctrinaire solution even if it wished, and there is no prospect whatsoever of such a nostrum being demanded by responsible opinions in the Rhodesias. Commander Fox Pitt wants nationalization largely because the mines produce half the revenue of the Federation. That crucial fact is surely the strongest possible argument against the transfer of control from highly experienced and alert business men in daily contact with the competitive life of Europe and America to the bureaucratic, sluggish, uneconomic methods which parastatal bodies commonly demonstrate.

It should perhaps be noted that EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA cannot publish correspondence on the general question of nationalization. The editor could consider for publication only such letters as might relate specifically to the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia. — Ed.

Vigilance and Courage

WHAT IMPRESSES ME most about your paper are its vigilance and courage. I have been a regular reader for many years, but I cannot remember any significant item of East African news which you did not record adequately, and there have been innumerable cases in which you alone gave such news. That is why I emphasize your vigilance.

Deep Cleavages of Opinion in Kenya
How Europeans View the Future

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Eminent political persons both in the United Kingdom and in Kenya, have recently made appeals to us to attain "unity." May I suggest, with respect, that this term has at the moment two very different connotations, and that those who exhort us appeal sometimes to confuse them?

First, there is the unity which already exists in the desire—and determination—of all men of good will of all races to bring the Mau Mau rebellion to an end. Not only all individuals, but all political groups are at one in this, though they are not always in agreement as to the best methods of achieving their object.

Secondly, there is the unity which, however desirable, is unattainable—unity of European opinion on what should be the shape of Kenya's political future. Here there are deep cleavages of opinion, and there is little likelihood that they will be brought together.

Some groups of European opinion can visualize a tolerable future for themselves, but one which is concerned with anyone else—only if their policy of "partition," a Kenya version of apartheid, is put into effect. Another, the largest, accepts the Lyttelton plan without enthusiasm, and is willing to move along the multi-racial road only in lowest gear, with frequent application of the brakes. The third group welcomes the plan as the first stage towards responsible self-government, and visualizes members of all races who are ready to meet in political forums which are not primarily concerned with race, but of Kenya citizenship, taking their due share in its development.

When the political crisis comes to an end, say in February, it will be found that the third group is much larger than anyone expected, for there is a growing realization that in the stormy political seas raging in Africa today it will not be these passengers who cling to the raft labelled "Europeans only" who are most likely to reach the shore.

G.H.G.

Yours faithfully,

R. F. ...

East African Populations
Methods of Enumeration

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—The comparative table which you have published of the populations in certain Colonial territories in Africa for the years 1921 and 1954 show astonishing increases, all except Zanzibar having more or less doubled. Statistics, however, are notoriously things to be cautious about. My experience in Kenya was that when the so-called Native census was based on the hut and poll tax registers large numbers of aged persons and children (especially the latter) were omitted. In 1957 a hut-by-hut census by a European in a single Nandi location revealed that the actual population was (so far as I remember) 40% higher than the figure derived from the tax registers compiled by African clerks.

In other words, the 1921 figures are very much below the truth, as also those for the next 25 years or so. What degree of reliance can be placed on the 1954 figures depends on what improved methods were employed.

I should imagine that the same criticism would apply to the figures for the other African territories. One can take leave to doubt that the populations have in fact doubled. Much of the apparent increase is due merely to better counting.

Edinburgh

Yours faithfully,

F. D. HSLOR

Communist Books in N. Rhodesia Two Congress Leaders Sentenced

HARRY NKUMBULA, president of the African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia, and Kaonde, second secretary, were both sentenced in Lusaka last week to two months' imprisonment with hard labour on charges of possessing prohibited publications.

Witnesses testified that when the police raided the headquarters of the congress a few days earlier they found a number of books and pamphlets which were prohibited publications, including some issued by the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Both defendants asked for offences of having prohibited publications in their homes to be taken into consideration.

The resident magistrate, Mr. W. H. Hannah, said that the publications, though harmless if read by persons of intelligence and experience, were illegal, and that in the hands of ill-educated and credulous persons they were grossly inflammatory and very dangerous. Nkumbula and Kaonde were, he considered, intelligent and educated. "The identity of the political organization to which they belong is quite immaterial, what is important is that the men and the books are possessed."

Williamson Kalumba, deputy secretary of the congress, was acquitted on the same charges.

Wasteful African Farming Methods Governor's Outspoken Criticism

SIR ARTHUR BENSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, gave a frank and critical reply to an address read to him at a recent full-dress *indaba* at Mazabuka, at which all the local chiefs of the Platou Tonga Native Authority were present.

The Governor said that the Africans in the Mazabuka area did not do a good job and were often that any other district. Their fertility was through weak leadership by their chiefs, who permitted mischievous market speculators to do them harm. They were doing themselves great harm.

There had been serious lack of co-operation and initiative from the Native authorities in the strenuous efforts made by the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments to reclaim land which had become useless through over-stocking coupled with increasingly large acreages devoted to maize — and wastefully devoted, owing to bad methods of agriculture.

The Government was anxious to have the African areas governed by their own chiefs and authorities, but if they were inefficient the Government would take all necessary steps to safeguard the interests of the people, their children and grand-children.

For 20 years officials had consistently and patiently explained the urgent need for action on the part of the Native authorities. Now the situation was so acute that if Africans did not themselves adopt certain measures to control and gradually decrease over-stocking, the Government would take action on its own initiative.

Five Killed in Khartoum Prison Lorryloads of Weapons Collected

THE COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS in the Sudan has announced that earlier this month prisoners in Khartoum North central prison looted a lorry to work against the fire and a vigilance over the issue of clothes, but that they set about their work after being addressed by the Chief Justice elect.

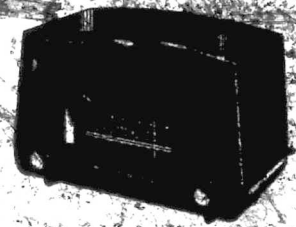
Next day a magistrate visited the prison to make an inquiry and while this was going on two prisoners who had accepted the issue of clothes were assaulted by their fellow prisoners, who raided the workshops and armed themselves with sticks and iron bars. So that these weapons could be collected, the prisoners were ordered to go into the big wash at the side of the prison, but they refused to do so, though addressed continuously for over an hour by the magistrate.

Finally the use of force was authorized and weapons bombs were thrown through the wall to smother the police. The prison was then bombarded with a shower of stones, four were killed and several injured.

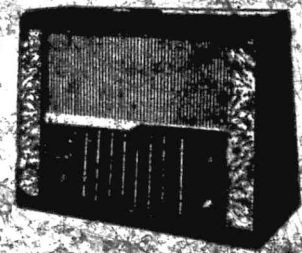
Order was then restored and prisoners were released. Several lorryloads of bricks, metal, ammunition, clothes and the like were collected.

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PERSONALIA

SIR ELDERED HITCHCOCK has left London for Tanganyika Territory.

MAJOR I. G. DEMETRIADIS has been appointed and deputed to the Governor of Uganda.

PROFESSOR PHILIP MANSELD has been elected a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

MR. and MRS. C. F. BIRD arrived in London from Uganda at the beginning of this week.

SIR ROBERT and LADY MAYER have left for Uganda. They expect to be back in England early in March.

SIR JACK and LADY HOBBS are spending three months in Umtata, Southern Rhodesia, with their son, MR. IVOR HOBBS.

MR. CHRISTOPHER HOELAND-MARTIN, M.P., arrived back in London last week from his visit to Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia.

THE MOST REV. ASHLEY RICHESSTER, S.J., has become the Archbishop of the new Roman Catholic see of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. M. M. FRAMES has been appointed a director of De Beers Industrial Corporation, Ltd., in place of MR. W. H. A. LAWRENCE, resigned.

MR. R. B. HARLAND has been appointed chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Tobacco Research Board. He succeeds MR. C. A. BARRON.

MR. EDGAR MOSENTHAL, managing director of Mosenthal Sons & Co., Ltd., and MRS. MOSENTHAL are on their way to South Africa and Rhodesia.

MR. A. G. BROWN has been appointed non-official member of the Executive Council of Nyasaland, and has been appointed a member of the Executive Council.

MRS. M. PATRICK has undertaken the duties of organizer and secretary of the Commonwealth Students Club recently started by the Imperial Institute.

MR. JOHN MURPHY, O.C., Attorney-General in Kenya, has denied reports that he would not return to the Colony after his forthcoming leave in England.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN BUCKLEY, chairman of the Uganda Co., Ltd., and MRS. BUCKLEY are passengers for the Cape in the ATHLONE CASTLE. They will return in the same ship.

MR. GEORGE BARON, a stage dancer, who recently visited Kenya, has included steps learnt from the Kamba tribe in his part of Mad Friday in a pantomime in Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SIR ERIC MILLBOURN, ports adviser to the Ministry of Transport, who has often visited East Africa, and LADY MILLBOURN are on their way to South Africa in the ATHLONE CASTLE.

MR. CHESTER BOWLES, a former American Ambassador to India, and previously Governor of Connecticut, and MRS. BOWLES are about to visit East Africa on their way to India and Pakistan.

MR. EDWARD ATTIAH, now in the Arabic broadcasting department of the B.B.C., is spending some weeks in the Sudan. He will then go to Egypt, Palestine, Syria, the Lebanon, and Iraq.

MESSRS. A. T. BARNES, E. JACOBSON, and E. M. LLOYD have joined the Board of Tati Goldfields, Ltd., from which BRIGADIER M. M. SIMPSON and MESSRS. J. H. HAWES and E. S. PRAD have resigned.

MR. HARRY FAWCETT, Member for African Affairs in the Government of Northern Rhodesia, arrived in London at the beginning of this week. He broke his journey in Switzerland for a fortnight's winter sports.

THE AGA KHAN, who was on his way to Uganda via Egypt, where he was taken ill, has told the Federal Ismaili Council in Nairobi that, although his doctors have advised two or three months' recuperation, his community should be prepared for the sudden announcement of a visit to East Africa.

SIR JOHN BARLOW, Bt., M.P., has been visiting Nyasaland, where he has tea growing interests, and Uganda. As a director of Calico Printers Association, Ltd., he is concerned with the textile factory which that company is building in Jinja.

MR. W. D. D. FENTON, who was recently appointed deputy chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, will leave London to report on January 25 to take up his new duties. Sir CHARLES WESTLAK, chairman of the U.E.B., returned last week.

MR. J. V. ROWLEY, a former provincial governor in the Sudan, has just assumed the duties of general manager of Bfacknell's own Berkshire. Mr. Rowley, who was a Rhodes scholar, played first-class Rugby football for the university.

LORD CHANDOS, formerly Mr. Oliver Lutetion, has joined the board of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., as a non-executive director. MR. C. R. PRITCHARD has become joint oversea director with MR. E. A. BINGEN, and MR. C. PAINE is now development director.

MR. F. J. BARRETT and MR. D. H. EXELBY, who were both concerned at Blunstone School and East Town University, and MR. J. G. BARRETT, Educator at Clifton School, Gwelo, and Rhodesia University, have been nominated for Rhodesian Rhodes Scholarships this year.

SIR GODFREY HUGHANS is on his way to England in the CAPETOWN CASTLE to attend the conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers. During his absence SIR ROY WELNSKY is acting as Prime Minister. MAJOR-GENERAL S. G. G. G.O.C., Central Africa Command, accompanied Sir Godfrey Hughans.

AIR VICE-MARSHAL O. R. BRANNEN, Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief R.A.F. Eastport, East Africa, and Inspector of Air Transport Services, was expected to leave Lydd on Tuesday by air for a tour of the Middle East, which will include visits to Kenya and the Somaliland Protectorate. He is to return on February 14.

MR. J. S. ADAMSON, Director of Veterinary Services in Southern Rhodesia, has retired after 27 years in the service, four as director. He introduced the first large-scale vaccination of dogs against rabies, and discovered a method which reduced the quarantine period for foot-and-mouth disease from two years to a matter of months.

Colonial officials on leave in this country include: MESSRS. C. GRIFFITH, Accountant-General in the Somaliland Protectorate; J. B. GRIFFIN, Chief Justice, and L. M. BOYD, Secretary for African Affairs in Uganda; A. K. BRIANT, Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar; and COLONEL W. L. ROLLESTON, Commissioner for Development in Tanganyika.

MAJOR COLONEL J. W. BROWN, of Lusaka, MR. W. JOHNSON, of Fort Johnson, MR. H. S. JACKSON, of Gatooma, MR. F. E. DENBOR, of Salisbury, MR. W. R. SEARLE, of Mazabuka, MR. R. STACEY, of Bromley, MR. R. G. CUMMING, of Gwelo, MR. R. LEWIN, of Bulawayo, and the Rev. A. E. WALDEN, of Plumtree, are recent arrivals in England from the Rhodesias.

BOARDING SCHOOLS
 ABOUT BOARDING SCHOOLS, TUTORS, etc. in England, free up-to-date advice given by older scholastic agencies. Est. 1873. Please write Gabbatts, Thring (1951) Ltd., 6, 7 & 8 Saville Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

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 TO LET for three or more years, situated Tanganyika, Southern Highlands, 40 miles from Iringa on main Great North Road, modern and highly equipped residence. Four good sized bedrooms, large lounge, dining room, tiled bath, separate W.C., 2 washrooms. Large verandah. Electric light, town pump. Large store. Separate kitchen and boy's quarters. Garage with small store attached. Fully furnished including refrigerator. Ten boxes suitable chickens, etc. Perfect climate, 20 per month. H. Ghafel, P.O. Box 20, Dar es Salaam.

MR. C. R. HILL, general manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., will join the WARWICK CASTLE in Geneva tomorrow on his way to revisit the branches of the bank in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar. He will leave Mombasa for London at the end of March. On his East African tour Mr. Hill will be accompanied by MR. J. G. RIDLEY, assistant general manager of the bank in Nairobi.

MR. BARAK OMOLO, a Makerere student who joined the Kenya Meteorological Department in 1949, has been awarded a United Nations Fellowship to enable him to undergo a three-months' course at the Meteorological Office Training School of the Air Ministry in London. On his way to England he had discussions in Geneva as the secretariat of the World Meteorological Organization. He may become the first African weather forecaster in East Africa.

MR. MAL WHITFIELD, the 36-year-old American runner who established the 880 yards record and winner of the 1000 metres event in the 1948 and 1952 Olympic Games, is visiting Northern Rhodesia this week. In 1952 he established a new world half-mile record of 1 minute 46 seconds. Last year he was awarded the James Sullivan Trophy, the highest honour of the United States Amateur Athletic Union, which is awarded annually to "the amateur who by performance, example, and good sportsmanship did the most to advance the cause of good sportsmanship during the year."

Obituary

MR. HAROLD DEARNE, who has died in Sandhurst, Surrey, was for many years traffic superintendent of the Nyasaland and Trans-Zambesia Railway.

MR. J. JACKSON, who has died at Uayyuma, aged 89, served in the British South Africa Police from 1928 to 1948.

MR. J. B. CLARK, Director of Education in Northern Rhodesia from 1926 to 1948, has died in Cape Town, aged 57.

Passengers for East Africa

AMONG PASSENGERS outward-bound for East Africa in the m.v. WARWICK CASTLE are the following:—

Mombasa — Mr. & Mrs. D. Barton, Mr. & Mrs. B. Blencowe, Mr. C. C. Boyman, Mr. E. B. Challacombe, Dr. & Mrs. J. W. M. Daly, Mrs. & Mr. G. F. Ellenberger, Dr. P. Esmonds, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. E. Ecclewood, the Rev. C. Geyner, Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Goff, Mr. & Mrs. T. Goodale, the Rev. T. Harbly, Mr. C. R. Hill, Mr. & Mrs. F. Lint, Mr. & Mrs. W. L. M. Macdonald, Mr. & Mrs. J. McElvill, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Pickett, Mr. & Mrs. P. T. Power, Mr. & Mrs. J. Reiton, Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Sichel, Mr. & Mrs. J. Siron, Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Sutton, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Taylor, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Dr. & Mrs. A. F. Trendelen, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. M. Van Eyken, Mr. & Mrs. E. C. E. Vidler, and Lt. Col. A. R. G. Wilson.

Zanzibar — Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Johnson.

Dar es Salaam — Mr. & Mrs. D. Fullerton, Mr. F. Gorbould, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Gorbould, the Rev. J. B. Lynch, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. McInnes, Mr. P. Manley, Mr. & Mrs. S. Patient, Mr. & Mrs. G. K. Read, and Mr. & Mrs. E. T. Spratt.

Aden — The Rev. E. Belzile, Joan Coulson of Cayen, the Rev. G. Fontaine, the Rev. N. Karros, and Mr. & Mrs. T. Parry.

The British India liner LEICESTERSHIRE, which sailed for London last week, carries Captain C. C. Hay and Mr. E. Mitchell for Beira, and the following passengers among others, for

Mombasa — Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Bailey, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. G. Dickie, Wina-Gemander & Mrs. P. C. D. Esben, Captain and Mrs. Franks, Captain G. Gardner, Mr. E. G. Green, Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Harrison, Mr. F. McLean, Mr. A. E. Rennie, Mr. A. Sheppart, Mr. J. E. Swann, and Mr. & Mrs. B. B. Whitaker.

Awards for Bravery in Kenya Queen's Commendations and B.E.M.

MRS. ANNE HUNT, the Yorkshire wife of a Kenya farmer on the Kikuyu, went out with her small son in search of an armed gang reported in a wheat field on the farm. Finding nine men, she captured four of them, including the leader, with their home-made guns and ammunition. They offered no opposition. Mrs. Hunt's action has earned her the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct, one of several Kenya awards announced in a recent London Gazette.

HEADMAN RUBEN KIYAMBUU, commander of the Kikuyu Guard patrol, is awarded the British Empire Medal for his bravery against a gang of heavily-armed Mau Mau when the European leader of his patrol was seriously wounded. The headman led a charge against the terrorists, as the result of which six of them were killed. His "cool courage and leadership" saved the life of the European officer.

The Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct has been awarded to the following:

THUKU, son of Ngundo, a Mau Mau leader, and former Guard patrol tracker. When terrorists attacked the patrol to which Thuku was attached, he found himself on the perimeter of the gang hide-out, comprising 20 shelters. He immediately opened fire with his shot-gun, killing three terrorists. The gang then fled across the valley leaving food, clothing, two home-made guns and a quantity of Native weapons. Thuku received a bullet wound, which shattered his right knee, in spite of which he continued firing until his gun jammed.

CONSTABLE MICHAEL INDIKWI, son of Joseph Mulkhale, for bravery in an encounter with terrorists who attempted to deprive him of his rifle.

Defeated Armoury

LT. CPL. KIPROBONAS BOHAI, a warder in the Kenya Prisons Service, for bravery during a terrorist attack on the armoury of his prison camp. He disregarded the concentrated fire of the attackers, grabbed a rifle and ammunition, and kept his defensive fire until his ammunition was exhausted, whereupon he refired a second rifle and ammunition and again opened fire.

CHIEF NATHAN MURIANKI RAIGODIA, leader of the Meru Guard in his location, captured an armed Mau Mau terrorist single-handed. The chief had no ammunition left in his rifle, but, appreciating that if he stopped to reload the terrorist would escape, he continued to give chase in thick and difficult country in which other terrorists were likely to be hiding.

TRIAL POLICE CONSTABLE GATHONGO, SON OF NROGUNA, although wounded in a terrorist grenade attack, engaged the enemy with his Sten gun, and saved his patrol from serious reverse.

Central African Church Province

THE BISHOPS of Nyasaland, Mashonaland, Matabeland, and Northern Rhodesia met last week at Likwenu, a U.M.C.A. mission station 20 miles from Zomba, to consider arrangements for the inauguration in Salisbury on May 3 by the Archbishop of Canterbury of the Central African Province of the Church of England. The Archbishop of Cape Town, who has jurisdiction over Mashonaland and Matabeland, will also be present. Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia are within the jurisdiction of Canterbury. All the Anglican bishops in Southern Africa are to be invited to attend the ceremony in Salisbury.

At a recent graduation ceremony at Cape Town University 30 students from the Central African Federation received degrees. Ten of the graduates were from Bulawayo.

Operation Hammer Launched Clearing the Aberdare Forests

OPERATION HAMMER, the drive by nine battalions of troops against Mau Mau terrorists in the Aberdare forests in Kenya, started on Tuesday of last week. Only about one-tenth of the total military forces in the Colony have been reserved for support of the civil administration.

Much Kenya forest, having been heavily bombed of late, many of the gangs are thought to have taken refuge in the Aberdare. About 40 terrorists were killed and others wounded and captured at the start of the operation. These troops were sweeping the high woodlands from which the descent through the forests is being made. Kikuyu guards and police are watching escape routes. Among the captured is "General" Makanyanga, who is known to have led gangs for the past two years. Many of the captured terrorists showed signs of privation. Some were clothed only in skins. Rifles and equipment, including three wireless sets taken from an aircraft which crashed in the forest in April, have been recovered.

Special acclimatization training had been given to the troops for some time to operate at altitudes up to 11,000 feet. The 1st Bn. The Rifle Brigade were busied on working in high altitudes by Sir John Hunt, leader of the latest Mount Everest expedition, before they left the United Kingdom. Supplies are being carried by pack animals and dropped from aircraft.

Some of the high-altitude areas had been used for permanent habitation. Much had been hurriedly vacated; fires were still smoldering and the ground means remained unclean.

Owing to the thickness of the undergrowth, movement in some places was no more than 50 yards an hour.

By midnight on Tuesday 43 terrorists had been recaptured for and by Saturday the total had risen to 52.

The police claim considerable success against suspected arson groups in Nairobi. Several terrorists arrested are believed to have taken the so-called arson oath.

The police believe that a terrorist gang recently tried to lay an ambush for Sir Evelyn Baring, or that there was evidence that a special Mau Mau gang had been created to kill the Governor.

Chaos

Caustic comment is made by the *Spectator* on its current issue under the heading "Chaos in Kenya." It reads:

"Almost the entire military force in Kenya is engaged in a sweep of the Aberdare forests, where most of the remaining gangs are said to be hiding. But anyone inclined to think comfortably of this as the final large-scale military operation should recall that how many times during the past two and a half years the aid of the emergency has been promised to be found the next corner but one. Once it was said that the active members of Mau Mau had been reduced to a few hundreds. Now it is thought that there are several thousands still at large. The truth seems to be that nobody knows. Intelligence appears to be as faulty as ever."

"It is incredible that at this late stage the new Commissioner of Police should find it necessary to say that there is an urgent need for the welding together of all anti-Mau Mau forces in controlled, co-ordinated action. This is what was being called for in 1952. For the present confusion the Colonial Government is much to blame — its action in sweeping the Kikuyu indiscriminately back to the reserves must have strengthened Mau Mau enormously. The criticisms delivered in Nairobi on Sunday by the moderator of the Church of Scotland in East Africa were well deserved.

There is confusion at all levels. The resignation of Colonel Young from the post of Commissioner of Police brought into the open the quarrel between the police and the administration. There may be good reasons in Kenya for keeping the police under political control, but it is hard to see how grave errors can be avoided so long as there is (in Colonel Young's words) a badly indexed mass of emergency legislation, constantly amended, and which the Supreme Court judges can hardly keep pace without the assistance of an excellent library service. Now to weaken whatever little confidence remains, comes the news that General Erskine is to be replaced. Are things in Kenya any better than they were a year ago? In some respects they seem to be worse."

Charges against Security Personnel Court Cases in Nairobi

THE MAGISTRATE TOOK A RISK of denying justice to Mr. Derek Searle was suggested by Mr. Clive Sewer, Q.C., during Searle's appeal against conviction and sentence of four years' hard labour for perjury. Counsel maintained that Searle should have been permitted to change his plea of guilty. The magistrate, he said, had first suggested that Searle should plead not guilty, and later refused to allow him to change his plea. Searle had been arrested, charged, and his finger-prints taken and brought before the magistrate within two hours.

Accused, he alleged, had been persuaded by a senior C.D.O. officer that if he pleaded guilty he would be merely fined and that there would be no publicity. Mr. Searle also contended that the magistrate had misdirected himself by allowing his decision to be influenced by the case of Inspector Horsfall.

Mr. J. S. Templeman, acting deputy counsel for the Crown, submitted that the plea of guilty was a matter of jurisdiction to hear the appeal. The sentence, though heavy, was not excessive.

Administrative Officer's Admission

Because he wanted to help Chief Munda, who with other Africans is on trial for murder of an African, Mr. John Ellsworthy, an administrative officer, said in evidence in Nairobi last week that he had told "a pack of lies" to the police investigating the case.

Chief Munda was accused of killing a British soldier, the main bearing of the case. Witness criticized the investigation to date. The good name of the Government, he said, was an anonymous letter from a Cambridge graduate student in the hands of the Justice Bourke agreed that Mr. Ellsworthy, who had been called by the prosecution, could be treated as a hostile witness.

An African named Gachuri, who had been taken to a guard post and beaten with rifle butts in Munda's instructions after he had witnessed the murder of Nuhai Kabungu, for which action Munda and three others were charged. One of the accused is the headman at the home guard post at Magara. All four men have pleaded not guilty.

Cross-examined by Mr. R. N. Gough, for the defence, Gachuri said that Munda threatened that if the witness gave information he would get into trouble. Replying to Mr. Justice Bourke, he said that he had been sent to Langata detention camp two months ago and that one other alleged witness of the murder, Mwangi, by name, was also there. Gachuri said he had been sent to the camp as a punishment, not for protection.

Another man, Mwangi, who also claimed to have witnessed the murder, believed that he had been sent to the camp at Munda's instigation. When asked in cross-examination if he would be surprised to hear that two chiefs, of whom Munda was not one, and a district officer had signed his detention order, Mwangi said he would like those persons to testify against him in court. In answer to the question that he had been a Mau Mau treasurer, he said he had never been fined. He alleged that soon after the killing, Munda and some African constables had visited his shop and discovered £160 which he had kept for school fees and business purposes. Munda had taken the money.

The Crown informed the Nairobi magistrates on Monday that no prosecution was proposed against Mr. Walter Yarty Wilkins, a senior Kenya police reserve officer, who had been charged with manslaughter of an African police officer, whose death was attributed at the request to a shot fired by Wilkins.

Mombasa Harbour Inquiry

A COMMITTEE OF THREE has been appointed by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration to inquire into the collapse of the new deep-water berth No. 2 at the port of Mombasa. The chairmen are Sir Godfrey Rhodes, a former general manager of the Railways and Harbours Administration. His colleagues are Mr. H. R. Bridger, city engineer of Nairobi, and Mr. F. S. Strongman, materials engineer in the Public Works Department. The committee hope to report within a fortnight.

Perjury Charge Against Police Officer Inspector Horsfall's Face at Bow Street

POLICE INSPECTOR GEORGE HORSFALL, of the Kenya Police, who broke his bail and flew to this country from Nairobi, appeared at Bow Street last week charged on a warrant under the Fugitive Offenders Act with perjury in Kenya. He was ordered to be committed to prison to await an order by the Home Secretary, and was told that he would not be surrendered for 15 days, during which he could apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Prosecuting counsel said that the accused had left Kenya "more in haste than in an attempt to evade justice." The protest arose from what had happened to his colleague, Searle, who had been sentenced to four years imprisonment for perjury. Describing the parts which Searle and Horsfall had played in the case against a Kikuyu, Kanami, and the subsequent charges of perjury, to which Horsfall had at first pleaded guilty, later withdrawing that plea, counsel said that the unusual feature of the case was that the second witness for the prosecution was the Crown counsel who had conducted the prosecution and it was understood that an appeal was being made.

Horsfall denied having taken any part in the prosecution operation in which Kanami was captured. A senior officer had instructed him as to evidence of arrest. He (Horsfall) had been charged with perjury before a lay magistrate who was not a barrister, and had pleaded guilty because Asst. Supt. Lawrence had told him that Searle had done so and escaped with a light fine, and that the affair was being kept as quiet as possible in the interests of the force. On being remanded he had briefed a barrister because he thought that the magistrate had believed that Searle and he had been responsible for an innocent man being condemned to death.

His application for bail by a European lawyer, and when that was refused, for two different magistrates have been rejected. And while on bail he had come to England, where he was arrested, he was on his way to the Colonial Office. He intended to return to Kenya whatever happened in the present case.

Conference on African Housing Governor on Main Objectives

MR. EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, said when opening a conference on East African Housing in Nairobi last week that he hoped the gathering would not have the single aim of producing a few admirable houses for a few Africans, but would have in mind the two objectives of providing a large number of houses of passable standard for many Africans and a few really good houses for educated Africans, with a chance of home ownership. Standards must be weighed against quantity, and the house itself against the services it needed, both social and material. Elasticity in the preparation of plans was also necessary.

To meet the increasing cost of building in permanent materials, it might be essential to evolve a semi-permanent type of housing which would provide adequate space, light, and hygiene and a reasonable degree of comfort for 30 years, and which for loan purposes could be classed as permanent. That seemed a profitable line of research.

The growth of villages as a result of the emergency was a development of great importance and potentiality, and it remained to be seen whether the trend would continue after the emergency.

"These villages," he continued, "signify financial, social, and economic changes within the structure and life of the African community, and their evolution is a reinforcement of the axiom that the African housing problem is not solely one of health, hygiene and public works, but of the need to adapt policy to fundamental changes in the nature of the society served."

"Although I do not see on the agenda such problems as the evolution of community life in new housing estates, housing economics, and schemes for Africans to build their own houses, I have no doubt that you will discuss these."

African Advancement in E.A.R. & H. Mr. A. F. Kirby's Statement

AFRICAN ADVANCEMENT in East Africa Railways and Harbours was discussed by the General Manager, Mr. A. F. Kirby, when he opened the fifth annual conference of the Railway African Union.

He quoted from the Liddbury Commission's report that in 1953 only 419 Africans obtained their school certificate in all three territories. At the end of the same year Mr. Kirby added, 35,075 Africans were employed by the Railways. "You will see that Africans have a long way to go before they can match the educational background qualifying them for direct entry into the organization's higher posts."

The General Manager promised to do his best to see that if Africans could not get the necessary education outside the Administration they did so inside. "The training school at Nairobi is an earnest of my endeavour in this direction and the facilities for practical training should be continued."

There is no reason why men should remain in the bottom ranks of the Railways should not do exactly as his railway counterpart in England, who very frequently advances grade by grade right to the top of the organization."

Mr. Kirby added that the first consideration in filling a vacancy was not racial, but simply that the man had the qualifications to do the job efficiently.

The conference was attended by 34 delegates, including the presence of the members, James Tangarwa and Francis Mwangi, Railway African Union.

Mr. Kirby's General Secretary of the Railway African Union, in welcoming Mr. Kirby, expressed his appreciation of the Administration's work in housing native employees. "The Kenya emergency had made its impact on almost every component of the holiday, and it was the duty of all to try to meet it by every means possible."

"We in the union know that we can best help by keeping away as being railway employees, from politics of any kind. If there is any way in which we can help we shall be only too glad to know."

Mr. Ostro was assured by Mr. Kirby that the Railways' new home ownership scheme applied to members of all races.

Uganda Health Service

AN INDEPENDENT COMMITTEE is to review the medical and health policy of the Government of Uganda. This decision was made known a few days ago in a White Paper issued in Uganda on the subject recently made into the administration and organization of the European and Asian hospital in Kampala, as a result of the death of Mr. B. E. Crow. An inquest was held, and the coroner severely criticized the Medical Department. The reports of two committees of inquiry are given in the White Paper, which admits that "fault" in the hospital caused unsatisfactory conditions in certain directions. All the recommendations of the committees are accepted, save a suggestion that 25% of the beds should be made available to patients wishing to be attended by private doctors; the view of the Government is that the hospital could not be properly administered on that basis.

Intended for Lobengula

A FINE GOLD-PLATED 450 REVOLVER, which was intended as a gift for Lobengula from the Duke of Abercorn has been presented to the National Museum, Bulawayo. The Irish donor wishes to remain anonymous. The revolver, which is delicately chased and has a carved ivory handle, is believed to be of French make. The Matabele war prevented the Duke of Abercorn, a director of the Chartered company, from sending the gift to the Matabele king.

Sharp Criticism of Kenya Government Two Years of Indecision and Confusion

DR. CHRISTOPHER WILSON, who was for some years a nominated member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, declares in a long article in *Comment* that Kenya has endured "two years of indecision and confused govt. He wrote, *inter alia*—

"At the top of the machinery by which administration of the Kikuyu tribe was effected when the emergency began was the Governor, advised by the Executive Council and the Chief Native Commissioner, assisted by the Chief Secretary. Midway was the Provincial Commissioner of the Central Province, and under him the district commissioners.

Official Absenteeism

Let us recall what has happened in that set-up since the emergency began. The Governor, only recently appointed, later left the Colony for a period of 18 months in England. A Deputy Governor was appointed, with duties more nebulous than any ever known in the Colonial Service; he has also been absent on leave. The Chief Secretary has gone, and an Assistant Secretary has acted for months in this key post.

"There has been a change in the post of Chief Native Commissioner, the new holder of the post now called the Minister for African Affairs, went on leave soon after appointment, and has been absent ever since. There have also been changes of holders of the post of P.C. Commissioner. District commissioners have been changed as often as usual.

A War Council has been formed, of whom the Governor and Deputy Governor are members, without any definable change occurring in their functions. A Council of Ministers has been established, to take over most of the duties of the Executive Council, weakening authority by spreading responsibility for these duties over a large number of individuals.

"Among all the functionaries there is the master mind devoted, intently and steadily, without interruption or interference to the vital work of planning and directing the restoration of order and government to the Kikuyu tribe.

"We have seen no recognition of the need for the close, continuous attention, and undivided attention to the major problem by one of the most senior officials, but just routine business as usual, with home leave whenever duties of every officer, however necessary, his uninterrupted service might seem to be.

Poor Example

"And during all this time the young European men of Kenya were being compelled to give up their civil occupations, to abandon their careers, even to leave wives and children, in order to serve with the forces. What sort of an example was set them by these senior civil servants? What sacrifice were they making? What inspiration did they give? Most fortunate for us that British patriotism is of finer quality than the Civil Service conscience.

"The object of Mau Mau is the elimination of the warman from Kenya. Is that object always discarded when the tribesman becomes a member of the Home Guard? It seems improbable. Donning our uniforms is no guarantee of loyalty in the future. There are signs that Mau Mau terrorism is losing its appeal for the Kikuyu, who are recognizing that it has failed and is likely to lead to trouble for those who support it. But this is not to say that the objective has been forgotten, or that the Kikuyu tribe has suddenly reconciled itself to British rule. Methods may change but motives remain. Therefore the discipline of the men who will be trusted with maintaining law and order and obedience to British rule among the Kikuyu is supremely important.

"The pronouncement that only the Kikuyu can end Mau Mau has some strange implications. It may appear to be a real danger that Kikuyu youth, men of undesirable type, with at least a suspicion of Mau Mau sympathies, will become the chief instrument to be employed in the attempt to restore the Kikuyu tribe to normality. Cynics may say that the Kikuyu deserve no better fate than to be knocked about by their own young men—but this is not the British way. Sometimes it may be expedient to set a thief to catch a thief, an old poacher may make the best gamekeeper; but the proposed set-up in Kikuyuland might be better described as Satan casting out sin. "It contains the possibility of infinite trouble. At the best it may breed intense hatred, likely to outlast at least one

generation; at the worst it might result in a recurrence of armed rebellion.

"One factor would only keep the trouble in check—the rigid restraint of the Home Guard units by British officers. This implies a large force of officers acquainted with local conditions, capable of handling Africans and numerous enough to ensure personal contact with every individual in the units.

Need for Dynamic Authority

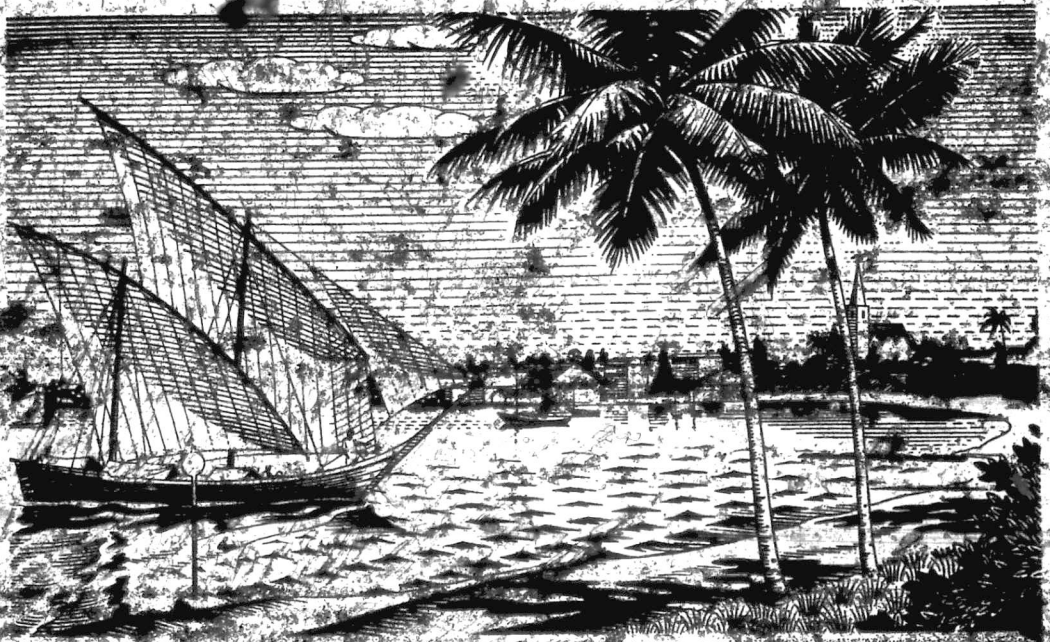
"Where is the Moses to bring the lost tribe out of the wilderness of their wickedness into the promised land of decency and good Government? There is no Moses. Failing him, where is the man of that dynamic authority which alone could create order out of Kikuyu chaos? We must begin to look for that sort of authority in Government. Officers of the highest rank in Government, some with scanting disregard of any personal responsibility for the fate of the Kikuyu, showing no direct interest in the rush of events, which if uncontrolled, must lead to disaster.

"Much play is now being made with the scheme for re-organization of the Kikuyu Home Guard on a permanent basis. The annual cost is estimated at £350,000. This preposterously inflated estimate is typical of these plans, when millions are squandered with hardly a thought for the welfare of the people. The Kikuyu are not to do their duty bravely and well, but only when the presence are liable to go astray in the unfamiliar circumstances of Kikuyuland today. If the agents through whom they work are to be men of the type of some of the dissolute politicians who have disgraced the Kikuyu Home Guard in the past, what will be the hope of holding them in control? Without constant experienced advice and help from above, our young men will be unable to handle the would-be bandits, who will see every trick of Kikuyu cunning to dodge the discipline to which they are completely unaccustomed and which they will actively resent.

"In the dim light of past mismanagement and present confusion the future of the Kikuyu people seems a dark and perilous one.

Kenya, paying about £1m. in official salaries and £1m. in cost of living allowances to 20,000 staff, as well as the Libby's Commission recommendations, we are to pay about another £1m. to Mr. George Usher, etc.





DAR-ES-SALAAM: The name Dar-es-Salaam means 'Harbour of Peace' and at first sight the land-locked bay bordered by golden sands and fringed with palm trees appears fully to deserve this romantic description. But in spite of its romantic appearance, Dar-es-Salaam is a busy and thriving seaport, through which passes the greater part of the commerce of Tanganyika Territory.

It was the Sultan Seyyid Majid Bin Said of Zanzibar who laid the foundations of the town in 1866. His plan was to establish a place of refuge for himself on the African mainland to which he could retire if political events in his native island took an ominous turn. His scheme, however, made little progress, owing to wholesale desertions by the slaves whom he imported to work on the project, and it was not until the twentieth century that Dar-es-Salaam reached its present-day eminence.

Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in Tanganyika are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Up-to-date reports from our branch at Dar-es-Salaam and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.

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East Africa's Sisal Industry

1.1m Tons Exported Since the War

BETWEEN THE END OF THE WAR in 1945 and the end of last year, Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda exported 1.1m tons of sisal of a total value of £130m, equivalent to an average of £90 per ton f.o.b., though the price ranged from a minimum of £45 to a maximum of £235. Tanganyika's share slightly exceeded 500,000 tons and 100m.

The annual report of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association for the calendar year 1953, which gives these facts, is a mine of information about the industry. Last year the three territories produced 265,765 tons of line fibre, tows, and waste flume tows, an increase of 2% on the 1952 total. Tanganyika's share being no more than 81.6%. The f.o.b. value of all exports from the territory during the year was rather more than £17m, and sisal represented 32% of the total.

The 1951 grade sold c.i.f. in the United Kingdom at between £90 and £100 a ton, and the price spread between grades, which at the beginning of the period was £6, had widened to £36 before the year closed. The average f.o.b. price for all sisal sales, obtained by dividing the total receipts by the total exports as shown by the customs returns was £77 3s. 6d. for line fibre and £74 12s. 8d. for line fibre and tows, compared with £137 in 1952, £167 in 1951, £99 12s in 1950, and £83 8s. in 1949. Over the five years the average price was £74.

Export Tax Revenue

Owing to the fall in the price export tax collections during the year amounted to no more than £60,487. In the last four years the industry in Tanganyika paid £2,364,820 in this way. The tax has now been rescinded.

The Sisal Business

Wage rates on sisal plantations are in general above the rates of 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 main cost of labour are the indirect ones, both capital and transport expenditure. During the year costs within the control of management were being reduced wherever possible in order to meet the decline in sisal values, and this will become a more marked feature in the coming year.

So far no reductions have been made either in basic wage or bonus rates. The problem is linked to the sisal prices and more particularly to output. Wage economics in our conditions of labour shortage and African mentality and tradition differ fundamentally from the industrial conditions of the West, and 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.

As the sisal price declines growers will have to face the problem of lower wage rates, but if more stabilized individual

output can be achieved this need not result in lower wages and might well result in higher wages and higher living standards. The problem of finding the necessary cash for capital expenditure for Native welfare from the margin left in the sisal price is increasingly becoming more impossible.

The industry presented special problems arising from phenomenal drought conditions. Food supplies had to be augmented through imports, which increased the price of maize. The majority of estates subsidized their labour either by making supplies available from the estate stocks or by cash payment to offset the higher price of maize. Payment was completely divorced from the present wage structure.

During the year 35,462 adult Africans were employed for the Tanganyika sisal industry by its 1,000 growers. They now attest for contracts of two or three years. Desertions remained an acute problem, no fewer than 1,043, with 231 dependants deserting on routes to estates, at a cost to the labour bureau of more than £4,500; but most desertions occur after entering employment. The association is seriously concerned at the increasing disregard of contractual obligations by Africans.

Kenya's Output

The annual report of the Kenya Sisal Growers Association is bound with that of Tanganyika's and is published as the Annual Report of the East African Sisal Industry.

It gives Kenya's sisal output at 37,732 tons, an increase over the previous year of 4,993 tons. The total area under sisal in the Colony is now 249,519 acres, and the yield per acre cut was 312 tons. The aggregate f.o.b. value of the exports was £2,482,470, an average of £70.2 per ton over all grades.

Both reports give useful statistical tables and particulars of research work undertaken.

In Tanganyika Sir Aldred Hitchcock was chairman and Mr. Abraham M. S. Karimjee vice chairman of the executive committee, whose other members were Messrs. N. Arundell, E. E. Birch, A. J. C. Cairns, H. G. Cook, C. H. Henry, H. Marwaller, B. O. Moore, C. E. Mumford, E. Scamell, and J. E. F. Watkins.

In Kenya Mr. A. A. Lewis was chairman and Mr. J. L. Blowers deputy chairman. Their colleagues on the standing committee were Mr. H. B. Hambling and Mr. G. M. Rodden.

Shy Rhodesian Manufacturers

THE FEDERATION OF RHODESIAN INDUSTRIALISTS is to form a permanent standing publicity committee for the purposes (1) of keeping the public informed of the economic and sociological advantages of industrialization and (2) of publicizing Rhodesian industries abroad. Mr. H. Ponter, vice-president, warned the Federation that "one of the great drawbacks to the success of Rhodesian goods is the shy and retiring modesty of the manufacturers; they are proud of their goods, and have good reason to be so, for many of them are frightfully good, but they don't tell Rhodesia and the rest of the world about them." Mr. Ponter advocated the formation of a research department and the employment of guides to show visiting industrialists places of interest.

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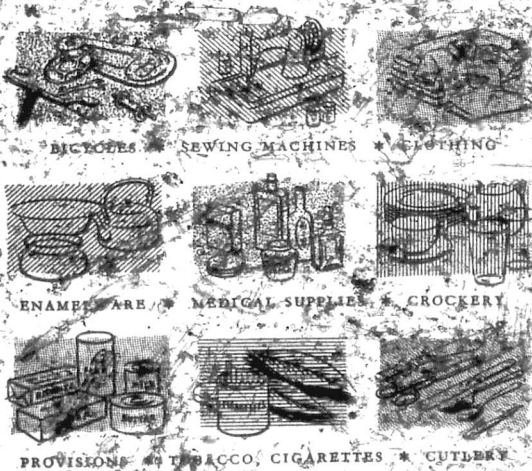
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European Agriculture Record Figures - Higher Civil Service Salaries

S. Rhodesia's Five Year Survey

IN FIVE YEARS the value of output from European farms in Southern Rhodesia rose by one-third, from £24.6m. to £33.4m. The period, first surveyed by the Central African Statistical Office, was between the 1947-50 and 1953-54 seasons. Of the £33.4m. tobacco accounted for £19.2m. (57.7%), maize for £5m. (15%), slaughter cattle for £3.7m. (11.3%), and dairy produce for £1.3m. (3.8%).

The total operating expenditure increased in this five-year period by nearly one-half, from £15.6m. to £22.2m., the largest item being African wages (cash and kind), which went up from £4.9m. to £7.3m. and wages rose from £2.2m. to £2.83m.

The realized income of farm operators reached £17.2m., compared with nearly £10m. five years earlier, and 25% higher than in the last record season, 1951-52.

The report says that the outstanding feature of the 1953-54 season was the number of records established. Tobacco realized £19,264,000, nearly £1.5m. higher than the previous record, of 1952-53; maize brought in £5m., slightly above the 1951-52 record; the values of slaughter cattle and dairy produce at £3.75m. and £1.28m. were both records. Moreover, crops and livestock worth £2.6m., were sold for only £70,000 less than in the record 1951-52 season.

Wetland in Southern Rhodesia during December was about three times the normal, many farms recording upwards of 15 inches. Natalaland has also had heavy rains, which were needed by the tea plantations. January and February are usually the months of heaviest rainfall.

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Mr. LAURENCE HOLBECH, C.V.O., D.M.O., A.B.E., M.C., late of Southern Rhodesia, will be pleased to give his personal attention to inquiries, which should be addressed to him at:

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LONDON, S.W.1

Telephone
VErkens 4266

Telegram
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Points From a Kenya Debate

MR. STANLEY COMANS said in the Kenya Legislative Council recently that the Colony could bear the addition of £1m. a year to its bill for official salaries only if the people concerned worked harder and if the Government machine were pruned.

GROUP CAPTAIN BRIGGS was emphatic that the great cost of implementing the recommendations of the Public Salary Commission could be borne only if Kenya had a smaller number of more efficient civil servants. Indeed, he believed that establishments could be so cut that the total cost would be reduced, despite the sharp rise in points Board should both be non-officials.

If higher salaries were to be paid in the top posts, the country must be absolutely satisfied that it would get the best men; and that the incompetent or inefficient should be removed. It was his strong impression that the chairman of the Public Services Commission and the points Board should both be non-officials.

MR. MATHU, senior African member, asserted that Africans in the departments were denied their chances of advancement because there was always an Asian barrier between the Africans and their European seniors. The Government had, he said, given Asians complete control of the African civil servants. All that Africans wanted was a greater opportunity to help run the country in the interests of all communities.

MR. CROSSKILL stressed the need for more effective use of promotion and efficiency bars.

MR. O'RILEY, leader of the Kenya Labour Party, said that the Government should be more concerned with the future of the country than with the change of leadership in it.

Long Service

DR. MASEY, who claimed that he had been in the Civil Service longer than anyone else in Kenya, said that the departments had been established on a basis of favouritism and of African and Asian favouritism. He would like to see very careful watch on all heads of departments and all the communities were to be fairly treated.

MR. HUMPHREY said that the Civil Service gradually developing from the people of the country was condemned by acceptance of the inducement principle and of special leave privileges for temporary officers' arrangements which made it so impossible to distinguish between expatriate and local civil servants, when the need was to work towards homogeneity and the gradual absorption of expatriates by the Colony.

MR. RAY L'ETCHEL was convinced that this was not the time at which to saddle Kenya with heavy additional expenditure on official salaries.

MR. CHARLES SMITH was confident that African classes of ability who had the will to work could advance to the existence of Asian head clerks in Government offices. In recent years African students in Kenya had obtained much better results in the school Certificate examination than the Asian students, which suggested that Africans need not fear comparison with Asians where a definite test of ability was laid down.

MR. E. A. MASEY, Minister for Finance and Development, said that the Government had recently appointed an African to the post of education officer, and that he was to be put on the full salary scale with inducement pay.

As to the suggestion that Asians in positions of authority denied Africans a fair chance of advancement, there were Asian establishment officers who were men of the highest integrity, of complete business conscience, who endeavoured to do their duty by the service in order to build up the highest standards. Applications were about to be invited from Africans for a post as assistant establishment officer.

Seven Day Riot

POSTAL EMPLOYEES in Kampala have warned the Government that "we are ready to stop for seven days, not to attend duty if we don't get our arrears as soon as possible," according to a letter written to the *Uganda Herald* by a member of the staff. The correspondent explained that such action would be "the first step of protesting the power of High Commission Government, as we don't want Uganda Post Office to be controlled by High Commission." If we fail this time, concluded the writer, "we shall repeat for a month."

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Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA writes in a report on commercial conditions in East Africa:—

Kenya.—Memorandum bazaars made has been by following demand from Uganda and the Northern Provinces of Tanganyika. Textiles from India are in good supply, and competitive prices are quoted. Ready cash is still short, but the tone of the bazaar is sound.

During the third quarter of last year monthly production of goods was averaged about 8,750 tons, compared with just under 7,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1953.

Transportation has prevailed in the Nairobi stock market, which generally has been quiet, with most interest being shown in local preference shares.

Reports from cereal-growing areas indicate that above-average harvests have been reaped. Weather conditions have been excellent, and good quality crops resulted, except in some northern areas where heavy rain is interrupting harvest. Signs of locusts still appear in the north and northern coastal districts, and native pests are again to some extent causing infestation.

Following the opening of the produce and coffee seasons and the consequent increase in ready money bazaar conditions show a steady improvement. A return to normal conditions cannot be expected until the present political issues have been resolved. Stocks of price goods are normal for this time of the year, when most traders have provided themselves with goods for the usual large turnover between December and March.

Coffee auctions at the close of November showed prices ranging from 346.375s. to 330.375s. per cwt., and a drop to 337.75s. early in December. The market reports that there are no more coffee pickers available than those of last season. Heavy rains have been in picking and deliveries have in some areas slackened.

The total acreage planted to cotton is reported at 1,177,000 acres, some 17,000 acres more than last season. This increase may not affect the seasonal output, as early rains have been inconsistent, and some disease has been evident. The Agricultural Department considers there will be an average crop, and preliminary estimates place the total at about 345,000 bales.

Tanganyika.—Business conditions in Dar es Salaam have been very quiet. Heavy stocks are carried, and there is some reluctance amongst importers to enter into contracts. Business is quiet with demand being the position. Ready money is still short, but the situation should improve as Government disbursements for the new salary increases recommended in the Libby Report.

The wool industry will be recently interested in the experiments recently reported with ropes made with the new synthetic fibre "nylonene". It is suggested that it could compete successfully with steel as retractive cords and general machinery. 2400lb cones of sections for the new season have been made of 531 tons at average prices of £523 per ton, but the bazaar is favourably with last season's figures.

Zanzibar.—Bazaar trade shows some improvement in the clove cleve season, and provides ready money, but is not adequate, and the bazaar tone is sound. Sugar and other goods have been freed from import control and prices for competitive prices should soon be apparent. Large shipments of cloves have gone to Java, India, the U.S.A., and the Continent. The clove crop is now being assessed, and results are expected to be the estimate of 4,000 tons.

At the end of December 1954 the total stock of copra in the island is 269,100 cwt. The local market is at 269.100 cwt. The price of copra is 269.100 cwt. for coconut oil at 2104 to 2103 per ton f.o.b.

Importance of Timber to Kenya Long-Term Development Scheme

THE IMPORTANCE of the expansion of timber within the economic development of Kenya is emphasized by the Forestry Department, which has already planted 66,500 acres of exotic soft woods under a long-term scheme yielding 2,10,000 tons of 1955. It is estimated that the planted forest should ultimately produce timber worth between £3m and £4m a year. The total value of timber from the indigenous forest has already exceeded £1m.

The Forestry Department is interfering with the scheme in several ways. Some forest workers have joined Mau Mau gangs and others have been arrested, but most have remained loyal. Some sawmills have had to close. Lack of supervision has resulted from European and Asian staff being called up.

Before the emergency forest saviters produced each year about 250,000 bags of maize, 300,000 bags of potatoes and 5,500 tons of green vegetables surplus to their own requirements; this production has almost ceased.

The problem of utilizing inferior timber for kraft paper is being considered. If local manufacture could be started it would effect a saving in the £2m worth of paper imported annually and would give an impetus to the development of further local industries. Capital expenditure on plant has been estimated at £2m.

Campbell Booker Carter, Ltd.

THE PRIVATE COMPANY with an authorized capital of £100,000 mentioned in our last issue has the title of Campbell Booker Carter, Ltd., not Campbell Booker Carter & Co., Ltd. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd. and is continuing the business of buying, shipping, and confirming house which is already well known in East Central and South Africa. The formation of the company follows an internal re-organization within the Booker group, which became effective at the beginning of this year.

The Mayor of Nairobi has told the City Council that he regards as "woefully unrealistic" the idea that the African housing requirements of the municipal area over the next five years can be met from the £2m, provided. Mr. Alexander suggested that £10m would be needed on the conservative estimate of housing 20,000 families.



Service for Visitors

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association is a public service organisation supported by local private enterprise, transport 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 addresses are:

DAR ES SALAAM
Main Street (Opposite the harbour)

MOMBASA
Kilindini Rd. (Entrance to Ferry Gates)

KAMPALA
Shimoni Rd. (Opposite Imperial Hotel)

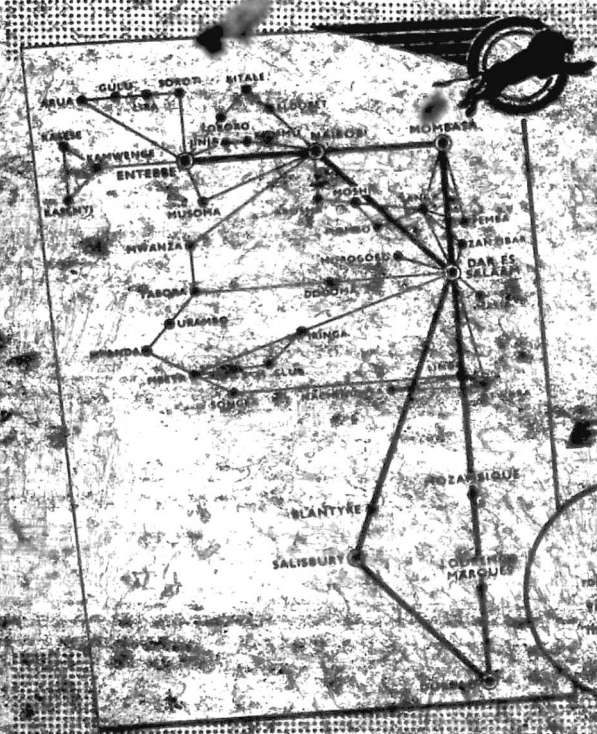
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Written enquiries should be addressed to:
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P.O. Box 2013, NAIROBI, KENYA

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

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

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

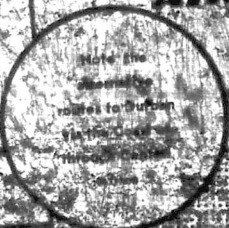


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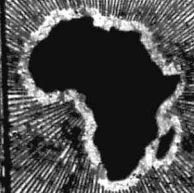


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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF P.W.D. Strike

The opening of the Royal Technical College in Nairobi has been postponed from July next until March, 1956, owing to building delays caused largely by the emergency in Kenya. Major General C. Bullard, the principal, has announced that students in hostels will live together in respective flats. In the initial stages accommodation will be provided for 100 men in one house and 48 women in another. During the first year fees will be the same as at Makerere College—£40 for tuition and £100 for hostel accommodation.

Housebreaking in the Oyster Bay area of Bulawayo has increased so much that the European residents have formed their own home guard to which every assistance has been promised by the police. Eighty-nine robberies have occurred in five months, and seven burglaries in a single night. The home guards are equipped with truncheons, whistles, and alarm bells, but not with firearms.

Kako Community

Among the settlers in the new African settlement at Kako, 40 miles from Machakos, Kenya, are a police inspector, an assistant chief, a preacher, an agricultural instructor, a forest ranger, and several skilled craftsmen. They have worked out their own agricultural rules and pledged themselves to conform with them.

The headquarters of Rhodesia Railways are being transferred to Salisbury, where the office in Bulawayo has the distinction in the railway's history of being the only one to close its doors with the Federal Minister of Transport, Sir Roy Welensky. The head office of the Railway Board, however, will remain in Bulawayo.

Another 15 schools for Africans will have been opened in Southern Rhodesia by the end of next year. Salisbury is to have six new primary schools, Bulawayo three, Gwelo and Que-Que two each, and Umtata and Gatooma one each. The only secondary school among the 15 is in Gwelo.

A strike of about 300 Kampala dockmen lasted one day only. No notice had been given, beyond an anonymous letter to the town engineer demanding that the increase of 12s. a month granted in November should be backdated to January, 1954.

The revenue of the Buganda Government will be substantially increased by the new graduated taxes, which are variously estimated to yield between £335,000 and £443,000. Tax revenue has 95% on the old basis was £303,950.

Agricultural Officers

The Directors of Agriculture in East Africa have asked the Colonial Office to accelerate the recruitment of agricultural officers, and have suggested that some might be obtained from Australia, Rhodesia, and South Africa.

An extension to accommodate another 100 patients in Nairobi European Hospital, costing £260,000, is being planned by the Kenya European Hospital Association.

Since September more than 150 Europeans have been treated by pills in Southern Rhodesia. The areas worst hit include Salisbury and districts near Bulawayo. Salisbury Council has rejected a proposal for a municipal magazine to be distributed with the monthly electricity and water accounts.

A Tourist Development Board has been set up by the Federal Government.

A new Tox H. House has been opened in Salisbury, Bulawayo suburb.

Salisbury's new airport should be usable by March, 1956.

P.W.D. Strike

MORE THAN 1,000 ARTISANS and unskilled labourers employed in Entebbe by the Public Works Department of Uganda recently struck work because their case for higher pay had not been considered by the Salaries Commission. They wanted increased wages, with retroactive effect to the beginning of 1954, and discontinuance of payment at daily rates. After they had been told that artisans who passed their special certificate for higher rates, and that no question of wages could be considered, the men began to drift back to work. The strike was over in six days.

Nyasaland's Increasing Trade

NYASALAND RAILWAYS handled 249,300 tons of import and export traffic in 1955, an increase of 10.5% on the total for the previous year. In 1939 the movement of goods by rail, excluding other mail, for the railways was 100,000 tons, this figure not including purely local traffic. Exports last year at 106,500 tons showed an increase of 65% and imports at 142,800 tons a rise of 13.8% on the 1953 aggregate. Through booking of goods between Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and South Africa will be introduced on February 1.

Lake Victoria Hotel

LAKE VICTORIA HOTEL is a member of the Development Corporation of the most transit blocks built and leased to the Government to the hotel for the accommodation of overnight air passengers. The hotel results from a reduction in the number of passengers boarding boats in consequence of the policy of air-line operators of reducing the number of flights to a minimum. It so happens that the Government of Uganda has urgent need of further office accommodation in Entebbe, and two of the new Ministers will be accommodated in the blocks. The hotel is owned by the Uganda Development Corporation.

Marketing Uganda's Cotton

UGANDA'S LINT MARKETING BOARD has paid the peasant growers this season a considerably higher price than that realized by the sales hitherto made. On 234,350 bales of Uganda and 3,250 bales of Kenya cotton, 65% of the estimated crop, the board has made an estimated loss of £28,000, but on sales of 66,000 tons of seed, also 65% of the estimated harvest, there is a profit of rather more than £11m. on balance, therefore, the price-stabilization fund had a gain about £831,000 from the sales made so far. No more cotton of any kind is to be sold until March. The average price per ton on rail obtained this season for Uganda cotton at sales by auction and tender has been 2,779s. per lb.

Livingstone's Programme

Dr. DESMOND CLARK said in a broadcast talk from London to Southern Africa last Friday that a Livingstone Exhibition would be held from May 1 to August 31 in the Northern Rhodesia town which bears the name of the explorer who first saw the Victoria Falls 100 years ago on November 17, 1855. The life and work of the great traveller would be represented in the most complete collection of personal relics, documents and photographs ever assembled, museums, learned societies, and individuals having given or lent the exhibits. In July there was also to be held in or near Livingstone a Pan-African Congress of Prehistoric, international regatta on the Zambezi (over the Rhodesia and Founders holidays), African river sports, an agricultural show, athletic championships, an art display, and a drama festival lasting about a week.

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U.K. Shipments to East Africa Long Delays Might Lose Markets

IT STILL TAKES WELL OVER A YEAR to ship goods East Africa, Mr. E. C. Sortwell, chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, said at its annual meeting last week.

Reviewing the activities of 1954, he emphasized that U.K. exporters, apart from normal competition, had the disadvantage of being unable to ship as quickly as their foreign competitors. There was a strong case for adjustment in the allocation of tonnage between supplying countries under the phasing system. But despite long delays in delivery, orders continued to arrive.

"How much more would have reached us if our tonnage had been on the same level as other countries is anybody's guess, but we cannot go on expecting the indulgence of traders, and the excuse of the delays being beyond our control is wearing rather thin. The United Kingdom is potentially a much greater supplier of general cargo for East Africa, and unless this factor is more fully recognized we shall run the risk of losing a large part of the market."

Figures for October

Shipments of general cargo from the U.K. to Mombasa during October (the November figures had not yet been received) were 22,838 tons and to Dar es Salaam 5,280 tons. The latter are the highest figures since October 1950, when 22,500 and 5,120 tons were shipped to Mombasa and Dar es Salaam respectively. The figures for Mombasa from September to January are 22,838, 22,500, 22,500, 22,500 and 22,500 tons.

Statistics (in bill of lading tons) for Tanganyika ports in November were as follows: Dar es Salaam: general imports, 33,771; exports, 25,097; bulk oil, 14,599; total, 73,467. Tanga: general imports, 10,700; exports, 19,297; total, 29,997. Lindi-Mtwara: general imports, 974; exports, 1,009; total, 2,983. Mikindani-Mtwara: general imports, 4,419; exports, 2,204; total, 6,623.

Complaints had been received that some Japanese goods reaching East Africa were marked in a way which could easily mislead the public. Often there was no indication that the goods were Japanese. The Section had taken up the matter with the East African Office in London and the East Africa High Commission, and were now considering what action might be taken.

Mr. E. C. Sortwell and Mr. K. F. Eagleton were re-elected chairman and vice-chairman for the ensuing year. Mr. B. E. Pentecost was re-appointed the Section's representative on the executive committee of the Import and Export Merchants Section, and Mr. J. S. T. Parsons agreed to serve for another year on the Transportation Committee of the Chamber.

Rhodesia Railways Trust

THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS TRUST, LTD. after providing £26,897 for taxation, earned a profit of £247,286 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £125,528 in the previous year. Dividend totalling 10% on shares of £24,240 leaving a reserve of £130,400. General expenses of £1,240,000 were met, and revenue from passenger services at £208,223, from cargo £1,000,000, and current liabilities at £132,074. Quoted investments appear at £4,755,894 (market value £6,330,823), unquoted investments at £141,984, and current assets at £247,252, including £238,270 in cash. The directors are Sir Douglas Malcolm (chairman, alternate Mr. B. V. Emye-Evans), and Messrs. J. N. Kiel (managing director), C. Holy Hutchinson, M. F. Berry, L. F. A. de Graeger, and J. H. Murray.

Central Line Sial Estates

CENTRAL LINE SIAL ESTATES, LTD. report a consolidated net profit of £35,501 for the year ended June 30 last, against £27,740 in the previous year. Provision for taxation amounted to £21,500, leaving a balance of £13,831, which includes £1,900 on the suspended surplus distribution, and is payable by the subsidiary company in respect of East African tax. General reserve received £21,081 and £9,800 has been transferred to the equalization account. The directors recommend subject to the provisions under the Exchange Control Act a distribution of 10% share payable out of capital profits and not subject to tax.

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Of Commercial Concern

Mr. Evan Campbell, president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association and Mr. John Parker, secretary of the Southern Rhodesia Tobacco Marketing Board, visited London on Monday for discussions with the Emperor Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade. Five members of that body had been expected to visit Salisbury next month, but it was considered more advisable to have Rhodesian representatives should meet the full committee in England, with whom Mr. H. Wroth has had talks on behalf of Northern Rhodesian growers. U.K. manufacturers are under agreement to buy 35m lb. of Southern Rhodesian leaf this year and 80m lb. each of the next three years if adequate quantities of suitable grades are offered for auction in Salisbury. This year's sales will open on March 15.

Tea Auctions

Last week's auctions in London 2,533 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 6s. 9.89d. per lb., compared with 3,627 packages averaging 6s. 6.10d. per lb. in the previous week. The total 6,160 packages sold this year have averaged 6s. 7.65d. against 2,358 packages averaging 4s. 1.08d. per lb. in the corresponding period of 1954. The highest price reached last week was 10s. 0.14 for consignments from Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.

Messrs. J. G. Milbrock Ltd., who have been secretaries of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce and the Uganda Planting Association for many years, have resigned on account of increasing calls on their time. They had served the chamber for more than a quarter of a century.

A fair is being organized in Addis Ababa by the Ethiopian Ministries of Commerce and Industry and Agriculture to celebrate the silver jubilee of the coronation of Emperor Haile Selassie. About 70,000 square feet are available for the display of British goods. Particulars are obtainable from Messrs. L. E. Pountney and Co. Ltd., 3, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.4.

Price control of tea having been discontinued in East Africa, local retail prices are now well below the United Kingdom level. Local exports have been advanced on the average by about 2s. 9d.

Sisal Output for December

Arusha Plantations, Ltd.—73 tons of fibre from sisal estate, making 440 tons for six months, compared with 475 tons in the second half of 1954.

Dividends

African Mercantile Co., Ltd.—10% (the same). The directors have notified shareholders that in view of unfavourable conditions in East Africa it is not implied that the final dividend will necessarily be maintained at 10%.

Rhodesia Cement, Ltd.—20% (the same). Trading profit to August 31 last £581,900 (£449,929). After tax of £118,172 net profit was £273,480 (£190,787). Sales of cement were 181,078 (156,461) tons.

Chamber of Commerce, Ltd.—7.5% for 1954 on 20 November 12 last, on capital increased but fully repaid with 7.7% on the old capital. Net dividend after tax was £48,512 (£42,839).

Bend Sinde, Ltd.—9% (nil) for year ended September 30. Trading profit, subject to audit, £13,747 (£5,733). Estimated dividend £3,000 (£2,500).



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2. Dar es Salaam	1922	3. Dar es Salaam	1938	4. Dar es Salaam	1953
3. Dar es Salaam	1922	4. Dar es Salaam	1938	5. Dar es Salaam	1953
4. Dar es Salaam	1922	5. Dar es Salaam	1938	6. Dar es Salaam	1953
5. Dar es Salaam	1922	6. Dar es Salaam	1938	7. Dar es Salaam	1953
6. Dar es Salaam	1922	7. Dar es Salaam	1938	8. Dar es Salaam	1953
7. Dar es Salaam	1922	8. Dar es Salaam	1938	9. Dar es Salaam	1953
8. Dar es Salaam	1922	9. Dar es Salaam	1938	10. Dar es Salaam	1953
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Mining

Copperbelt Strike Situation No Significant Change

MANY MORE Africans employed by the copper mines in Northern Rhodesia are now at work, but about 32,000 are still on strike. The strike has lasted rather more than a fortnight and only two cases of intimidation and one of assault have been reported.

The following statements have been issued by the Information Department of the Government:

January 7.—The Northern Rhodesia Government Labour Department announces that there is no significant change in the strike situation on the Copperbelt. Production continues on a limited scale at the Roan Antelope mine, but has not begun at any other mine. There have been no reports of any incidents on the Copperbelt.

January 11.—There is little change in the strike situation on the Copperbelt. The general secretary of the African Mineworkers' Union, Mr. S. K. Khatungu, president of the Broken Hill Mineworkers' Union, has gone to Broken Hill to mediate between the Broken Hill mineworkers and the mine management. No notification of a settlement has been received by the Labour Department.

The Chamber of Mines announces that production has now been restored at the Nkana and Mufulira mines, as well as at the Roan Antelope mine, which has maintained limited production throughout the week. At Rhokona ore is being mined both at Mindolo and Nkana, and one mill unit is operating in the concentrator. At Mufulira, scraping and straming of ore have been started at one level in the mine. The number of Africans at work yesterday was 1,398. This figure does not include those working on essential services.

There are 100 essential mine managements in the Copperbelt, employing 1,398 Africans in English, Nyasia, Bemba and other languages. The Chamber of Mines has advised the Government of the names of the 100 essential mine managements in the Copperbelt. The notice goes on that a number of Africans were taken at work yesterday and that they will receive their wages, and it denies the rumour that these men will be discharged when the strike is over. The notice concludes by stating that there is work available for all Africans who present themselves for it, and that they will be paid at the usual rates of pay.

Contractors' Labourers

January 11.—There is no significant change in the strike situation, although there is a slight increase in the number of volunteers reported for duty on the four mines. At Nchanga and Mufulira mines the managements have taken on some new engagements, and at Chibuluma 200 contractors' labourers have been taken on by the management for work about the mine.

The Chamber of Mines announces that there were 4,775 Africans employed on the four mines yesterday. This figure includes essential service workers. This is an increase of 500 workers on the figure reported last Saturday.

January 12.—There has been an increase in the number of new engagements taken on by the managements of Nchanga and Roan Antelope mines, but otherwise there is little general change in the strike situation on the Copperbelt. The number of the Africans working on the four mines yesterday, including essential service workers, was 5,162, an increase of nearly 400 on Monday's figure.

At Nchanga the mining company has today laid a complaint against 52 African essential service workers who are alleged to have failed to report for duty this morning in the electric power plant and for the health services.

Mr. Khatungu, the president, and Mr. Nkoloma, the general secretary of the African Mineworkers' Union, are travelling to Broken Hill to confer with officials of the Broken Hill branch of the union.

The Broken Hill branch of the African union has decided that there shall be no strike action at that mine.

Mr. Nkoloma, general secretary of the union, said on Monday that 40 Africans who had been given work at Mufulira last Tuesday had joined the union that afternoon and struck work next day.

Njombe Coalfield

BULLETIN No. 21 of the Geological Survey Department of Tanganyika deals with the geology of the Kinyaka-Mchuchuma coalfield, in the Njombe district. The author is Mr. A. C. M. McKinlay, and the price is 12s. It is printed by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, and contains a foreword by C. B. Bisset, Director of Geological Survey, dated 1952.

Manganese in Somaliland Protectorate Discovery of Very Large Deposit

AFTER ONLY TWO MONTHS OF EXPLORATION in the Habeso area at the foot of the Sheikh Pass in the Somaliland Protectorate, Mr. R. Marchison and Major E. A. Cator, of the Minerals Research and Development Corporation, have confirmed the existence of "a very large" deposit of manganese ore, estimated at millions, with indications of a further area of some 200 square miles.

Large capital would be needed to finance exploration of the deposits, it is understood that important steel interests, chiefly in the United States, are being approached.

Both prospectors speak well of the co-operation which they have received from the Somalis. They report that "an abundant supply of co-operative and intelligent labour" is available. Much credit they add should be given to the Somalis for their success, since by learning in samples and showing where they were found the substance of investigation by 10 months' work, originally estimated to take 18 months, has been completed. Mr. J. S. Hume, Director of the Minerals Research and Development Corporation, who estimates that a total of 100,000 tons of ore could be secured, has declared that work will start by March. Having completed the first phase of its investigation, his corporation, he says, has no intention of leaving the Protectorate, but will continue the work of exploration.

Progress Reports for December

Coronation Syndicate.—7,500 tons of ore were treated at the Tebekwe mine for 956 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,319. The corresponding figures for the Arcurus mine were 2,176 tons, 942 oz. gold and £325; and for the Mineral mine 3,668 tons, 1,132 oz. and £107.

Kentia.—3,400 oz. gold were recovered at the Geita mine from the milling of 22,000 tons of ore. The working cost was £100.

Mining Personalities

DR. A. L. JONES, geologist, who left this country on his appointment as inspector of mines in Uganda.

MR. PAUL GEYBE, ASSOC. INST. M. M., who joined the staff of Kilelesh Mines, Ltd., Uganda.

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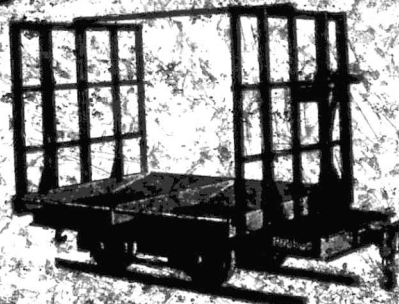
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