

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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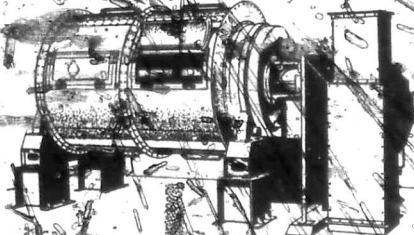
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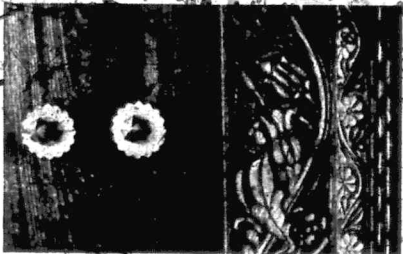
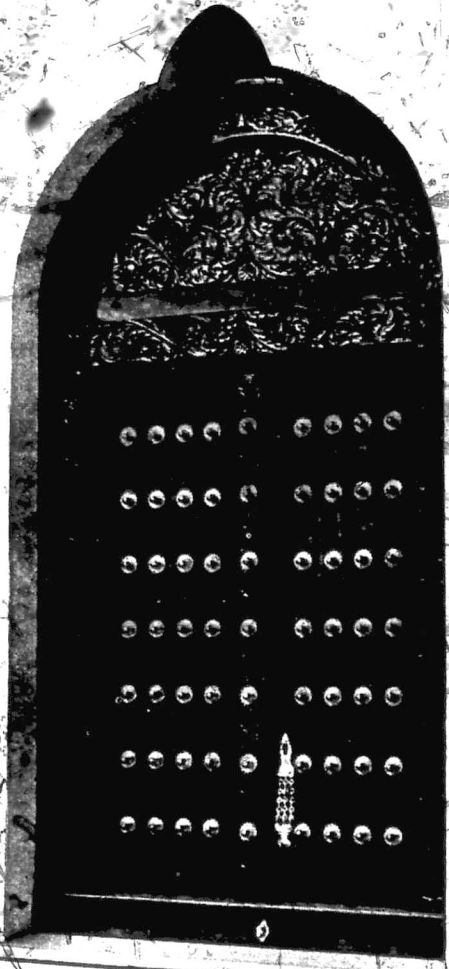
In 1936 tea production in East Africa was less than 4,000 tons. Today it is more than three times that figure, and the export of tea is making an important contribution to the economy of the territories. The size of that contribution is growing constantly and it is forecast that by 1974 exports of tea from East Africa will have risen to 28,000 tons

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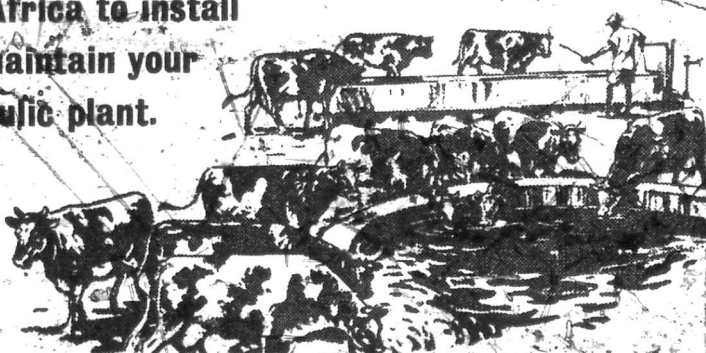
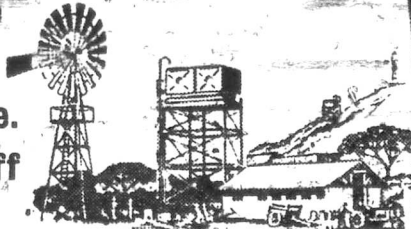
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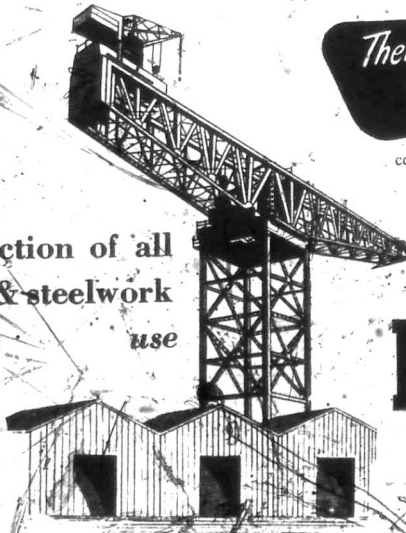
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Jeelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE IDEA OF AGREEMENT between the political parties in the United Kingdom on major Colonial issues is dismissed as unthinkable by some people who consider themselves realists — in our view mistakenly — for the manifest need

National Policy For the Colonies.

for such a *rapprochement* should irresistibly challenge men who delight to tackle tough tasks. This task is urgent, delicate, and difficult, demanding the qualities of realism in the service of an ideal, one which is attainable by devotion and good will. Of course, nobody expects complete agreement, for that is not to be found within any party, let alone between the opposing groups. The need is for something less but nevertheless significant — a common approach to the basic problems, so that a national policy may be worked out and declared, not, be it emphasized, primarily in the interests of Great Britain, but of the Colonial territories for which Her Majesty's Government is responsible. It is obvious that their needs can be properly served only by decisions which stem logically from the fundamental facts, decisions which are not subject to the temporary convenience of a party in a hurry or in a predicament, or to the personal prejudices or illusions of a few men powerful in its inner councils.

Surely, therefore, there should be constant contact between those Conservatives, Socialists and Liberals who are keenly interested in the Colonies and want to promote their welfare. An

All-Party Committee Of Parliament.

party committee of Parliament established to keep such matters under regular review would spread understanding throughout political circles and be warmly welcomed by the Colonies

Such a development might also be expected to commend itself to any good Secretary of State for the Colonies, and certainly to the present holder of the portfolio, who said only last week in the House of Commons: "A large number of men and women in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland are working with real good will to find sensible solutions of the various problems of race relations. If this good work continues, as I am sure it will, and if we in London are careful to do and say nothing which makes more difficult the task of those who are engaged in it, then I am sure that all the inhabitants of the Federation can look forward to a happy and prosperous future"

Mr. Lennox-Boyd did well to place half the responsibility upon publicists in Great Britain, for the overswift growth of political ambition among a small minority of Africans in the territories between the Sudan and Southern Rhodesia inclusive is primarily attributable to the injudicious encouragement which they have received from misguided men in London, either Members of Parliament themselves or intimately in touch with intractable and ill-informed Members who nevertheless consider themselves experts on Colonial matters, especially those of Africa. Some of them have shown that they prefer their misconceptions to the less exciting truth, but the best of them would soon bring objective judgment to bear upon the situations with which they were confronted if they were regularly associated in such studies with colleagues holding different views. The temptation to exploit such differences in regard to Colonial questions would progressively weaken, and as mutual confidence developed there would

African Politics Fed From Great Britain.

emerge a willingness to assess solutions on grounds of merit rather than emotion.

An excellent example of bipartisanship in African affairs has just been provided by the debate on the Ghana Independence Bill. Discussion was so objective throughout that

Good Example of Bipartisanship. an observer declared at the end of it that scarcely one of the speeches had indicated the party to which the speaker belonged. In other words, the House had acted as a Council of State. Moreover, the unanimity shown in the House of Commons on the same subject some weeks ago had greatly impressed the African political leaders of the Gold Coast, and persuaded them that they would not fare better under a Labour Government, as some of them had considered axiomatic. There can be no doubt that Mr. Lennox-Boyd's mission to the Gold Coast on his way back to London from Central Africa was greatly helped by that evidence of inter-party concord. If similar convictions could now be lodged in the minds of Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in respect of the Federation of which their countries form part it would be of unestimable advantage.

A few days ago the five African members of the Legislative Council all voted for a motion introduced by one of their number for the "extrication" of Nyasaland from the

Importance of Inter-Party Concord.

Federation, and they walked out of Council in protest against the "dangerous and ridiculous assumption that federation is here to stay" (to quote the words of one of them). Yet the Secretary of State had declared again and again during his visit last month that federation had come to stay. If that affirmation had had all-party backing even the extremist African politicians would have been driven to heed the Minister's words, for they would have known that a change of Government in Great Britain would not bring to the headship of the Colonial Office a man sympathetic to their irrational aims. The prospect that a general election in Great Britain may produce a drastic change in policy is, however, a continuing incitement to some Africans to keep the political pot on the boil — making of it a witches' brew by the almost daily addition of drops of suspicion, false witness, and venom.

Yet, whether they like it or not, those African misleaders of their people are in the

same boat as the Europeans who have brought those millions of Africans out of misery into peace.

Will Labour Redeem Its Promise Now?

from penury to the promise of prosperity, and from ignorance into the paths of knowledge. The Federation has not separate European and non-European problems to solve, for they overlap everywhere into the common problems of a common destiny. Those entrusted with high public responsibility must find the best means of serving the Federation as a whole, and anyone who prompts unbalanced zealots to propagate bitter and impractical sectionalism seriously damages the public interest. The Federation is based on recognition of the fact that there is no room for a European policy or an African policy, and that leadership must be non-partisan. When that new State came into being — after protracted debates in both Houses of Parliament — the Labour leaders in the Commons and the Lords solemnly committed their party to do all in its power to contribute to the success of the Federation. They could help it greatly now by declaring with all possible emphasis that they have no sympathy with the agitation for the withdrawal of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and that they recognize the permanence of the Federation. Such a pronouncement would do more than anything else to encourage the great mass of loyal Africans and discourage the tiny minority who sedulously seek to undermine the federal structure. Having helped so markedly over the Gold Coast, will not the Socialist leaders seize this moment to redeem their pledges to Central Africa? That action would be another instance of practical and most valuable bipartisanship.

Statements Worth Noting

"One of the misunderstandings which are the basis of friction between Britain and the United States is the misconception of the people of the United States that Britain is still a Colonial nation. She has led the way in the establishment of a Commonwealth of independent nations." — Mr. Gaitskell, Leader of the Labour Party.

"Major epidemics of human sleeping sickness are most unlikely today except as a result of gross negligence." — Dr. K. C. Walter, senior medical research officer, E.A. Trypanosomiasis Research Organisation.

"The progress of the technical colleges in British Africa may well prove to be the most important of all forms of social development in the next 10 years." — Professor C. E. Carrington.

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies has a happy knack of combining firmness with conciliation." — Lord Winter.

Preparing the People of Uganda for Self-Government

Sir Andrew Johns' Address to the Royal African Society

ONE OF A GOVERNOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES is to help gain a mutual understanding of the affairs of a country like Uganda. I shall speak as a lover of the Protectorate and one with deep affection for its people. I hope you will not think I see the country through rosy spectacles. Uganda has not always been a bed of roses in recent years. A Colonial administrator must temper the idealism which is indispensable to him with strong doses of realism. I shall speak in that spirit.

Uganda is a fortunate country, with a good climate, fertile soil and good rainfall. There is little overcrowding of people or cattle, soil erosion is not acute, and every area has cash crops. She is the largest coffee producer in the Commonwealth and the largest producer of cotton among Colonial territories. Her economic prospects are very fine.

Importance of the Few Europeans

The vast majority of her 5½ to 6 million Africans are peasant farmers. They are the main producers of the national income. The Asians, rather more than 50,000 of them, still have the largest part of commerce in their hands, and the Europeans, fewer than 10,000 in number, very few of whom are settled, have played and still play the leading part in Government, the professions, and teaching, and a large part in trade and industry. But Africans are steadily increasing their share in all these things.

An African middle class is no new thing, particularly in Buganda. It is now spreading rapidly throughout the country through education and prosperity based on coffee and other crops. A merit of this growing, vitally important body of people is that, while anxious to run their own affairs, they recognize what they have to learn in public and economic life and are highly receptive of new ideas. These progressive Africans have a deep attachment to Western values, and they realize that for many years people from overseas will have a vital part to play in spreading all forms of knowledge and skill.

A women's movement is active in many parts of the country. Adult education is starting. The vernacular Press has still much to learn. Political parties are now only in their very early stages, but are bound to play an increasing part in the future. There is a very real public opinion. One does not always agree with it, but it expresses what the people want and think. It can be very effective, and is not just the voice of a small minority. On the basic issues public opinion is widely based and something to be respected.

A Happy Country

Uganda is a happy country, in which the atmosphere is relaxed and race relations are good. Our aim is to help the people of the country to move forward steadily and in orderly fashion to self-government in the future—the declared aim of all parties in the United Kingdom Parliament. That is our justification for being in Uganda.

The main distinguishing feature of British administration in Africa has been training in responsibility, helping the people to prepare themselves for self-government; we can pride ourselves on this as much as on anything we have been doing as a nation. Because this process involves guidance by protectors, the administrations it is regarded by some people as a form of colonialism or imperialism; others see the progressive transfer of responsibility as a form of surrender. One view sees Colonial administrators as Blimps, the other as impractical idealists. Looked at from the field, from Africa, both views seem wrong.

Training the people for the great responsibilities which lie ahead has been the main plank in our programme in Uganda,

the fundamental principle underlying everything we have been doing. Good Government services and good economic projects are not enough. The people must be given sound training in a sound and easy process—the knowledge and the opportunity to take part in the planning and execution of policy. Therefore all plans must provide for training through education in the widest sense.

Framework of Development

Equally essential parts of our policy are to raise the standard of living and the national income by vigorous development of the natural resources of the country, without which there will not be money to expand Government services and to build up representative political institutions, central and local, to provide the framework for other forms of development and to train as many people as possible in responsibility. It is a basic principle in this policy that skill in public affairs can be acquired only by taking part in public affairs and by the actual exercise of responsibility.

These three prongs of our policy, administrative, economic, and political, are completely interdependent; no one part can succeed without the other two.

No one now thinks that we have infinite time in a country like Uganda, as some people did before the last war. It does in my view mean that a policy of *laissez faire* is impossible. We should not lose the time or opportunity we have. This does not mean that the country or the people should be pressed forward more rapidly than they can reasonably go. On the contrary, advance should be steady and progressive. The Uganda Government has therefore pursued a policy of positive planning, deliberate action in all spheres of public life, based on expert study of the problems. We have had a series of reports on important subjects—the Wallis report on local government, the de Bunsen report on African education, the Watson report on agricultural productivity, the Maybury report on the advancement of Africans in trade, and the Frazer report on medical and health services. They have enabled the Government to work out practical programmes of action which have been debated by the Legislature, and vigorous steps to carry them out have followed.

Economic and social policy are most important, but I have not the time to do more than refer to them briefly. Improving the productivity of peasant farming is the most important aspect of our economic policy, for it will be the country's main industry for as far ahead as we can see. Improvement will come from expanded agricultural and veterinary field services, expanded research, and increased agricultural education at farm institutes which are being established. The economy is being broadened by secondary industries and mining. Cement production, for instance, is being trebled, and the textile factory at Jinja and Kilelesh mine are in production.

U.D.C.'s Indispensable Role

The State-owned Uganda Development Corporation has played an indispensable part in bringing private enterprise into partnership in those big projects. It has also given confidence to African public opinion, who feel that their share is being held through the investment of public funds by the corporation. Steady progress has been made by private enterprise and the national income has risen from £67m. in 1950 to £110m. in 1956.

A great deal of money has been invested by Government in the basic economic services—hydro-electric power, rail and road communications, and rural and urban water supplies.

Africans are being actively helped by Government to play a larger part in trade and commerce. For so long as this was mainly confined to Europeans and Asians there was a state of unbalance which held back the country. In the co-operative movement there are now 1,300 societies and 12 million with a turnover of about £4m. Ten co-operative societies are now in African co-operative ownership. The Uganda Co-operative Union markets the arabica coffee crop and all of the coffee grading works handling the robusta crop are now owned.

Already 35% of the retail trade of the country is in the hands of some 15,000 African traders, who have a turnover of between £15m. and £20m. African traders are being helped, by instruction and advice to individuals, and the provision of special wholesale facilities on economic terms. This programme has the approval of most of the enlightened commercial community, and has excited wide interest in the Belgian Congo, West Africa, and elsewhere.

We have introduced a training grade in the Civil Service and established a Public Service Commission to promote the

appointment of local people and with the responsibility for maintaining standards. Whereas five years ago there were virtually no Africans in the higher posts there are now nearly 70 including the first Africans serving as full administrative officers. I emphasize that there has been no lowering of standards. As the educational programme fructifies the rate of appointment of Africans will increase. For many years there will be a need for officers from outside the country. The five-year development programme for 1955-60 involves capital expenditure of £30m. by the Government and another £8m. or £10m. by the Uganda Electricity Board. Given reasonable but modest access to outside borrowing, I believe that we can find the capital and recurrent money needed for this large programme. It is most important to maintain the momentum of economic and social development.

Building Up Representative Institutions

The principal objective, I have said, is to train as many people as possible in knowledge and experience of public affairs. We have aimed to build up strong and representative institutions for the country as a whole. At the same time we have had to take account of the strong tribal loyalties. Tribalism can be an obstacle to progress, but tribal institutions have normally been the channels for progress, and any policy which ignored tribal loyalties and institutions would fail. The tribe has for many years been the unit of administration at the district level in the Eastern, Northern, and Western provinces, and the system of government in Buganda has also been built up on the basis of tribal institutions. We have given the Buganda Government and the Native courts and district authorities increased powers and responsibilities for educational, medical,

agricultural and veterinary services and helped by sending staff from the central Government.

Tribal institutions have been made more representative by giving elected minorities in the councils. Subject to the Governor's approval, the Lukiko now elects the Baganda Ministers, and the Kaskiro (or Secretary-General) is elected. The principle is to give more practical local responsibility to bodies which have been made more fully representative of the people, with assistance and supervision from the centre. New agreements were made in 1955 with Buganda and Bunyoro to give effect to this principle, and new constitutional arrangements on these lines have already been introduced in eight out of 12 other districts.

The Executive Council of the Protectorate now consists of 11 Ministers, six of them being officials in the Colonial Service and five local people, three of them Africans. The main points of the reconstituted Legislative Council of 60 members are that it contains African members from every district with five from Buganda; that the Government has a bare voting majority, the 13 members of the public who sit on the Government back-bench being free to elect one as they like except that they must support the Government on a three-line whip; and that half the Council are Africans, which is very important in the acceptance of the Legislative Council as an institution of the country.

With the approval of H.M. Government I proposed last April that in 1961 a system of direct election to the Legislature on a common electoral roll should be introduced, with safeguards to secure adequate representation of minorities. There is wide support for this general policy, I believe, but discussion on the details of what is to happen in the next four years continues.

Central Africa Through American Eyes

Congresswoman's Report to U.S. Foreign Affairs Committee

MRS. FRANCES T. BOLTON, a member of the Congress of the United States and of its sub-committee on the Near East and Africa, spent four months in Africa in the latter part of 1955, and has submitted to the United States Committee on Foreign Affairs a report from which passages were recently quoted. That document also says:—

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.—"In the matter of race relations we were particularly interested in the racial partnership which was evident on all sides. Not only were the reserves being held exclusively for the Africans, but also intensified efforts were being made for housing in towns, educational facilities, and African representation in the constituent assemblies as well as in the Federal Government.

"On all sides one noticed that Government agencies dealt with African affairs and leadership training so as to safeguard the interests of the non-white people. In fact, Government officials seem to stress the point that the Federation might become even more than West Africa the showplace of racial integration on the Continent.

"Here and there one noticed indications of the same type of racial segregation sentiment as was evident in the Union of South Africa, but it seemed insignificant when compared with partnership efforts.

"The racial problem affects every level of society in the Federation. It has come to somewhat of a focus in the copper-rich mining areas of Northern Rhodesia.

Courageous Stand

"One mining group, with a large element of South African control, has taken a stand favouring retention of an industrial colour bar. The other group, with substantial American interests, has courageously taken the opposite view, holding that Africans must advance and that the way to bring this about is not by waiting for time-wasting strikes. Maintaining this position involved a break not only with the white mine-workers' union but also with the other mining group.

"This last was a remarkable step, since the two groups had always acted together in such matters. In our opinion the group has done a great deal for the cause of future racial harmony in Africa, and news of the part played in the struggle by Americans should be more widely disseminated.

"We regretted the insufficient efforts of our United States Information Service. On the other hand, we wish there might

be in the United States much more information on the Federation. Through the efforts of our governmental publicity departments and those of our travel and tourist bureaux, to say nothing of commercial advertising, much could be done.

"The racial policy issue as exemplified in the Federation may well determine the success or failure of the struggle between the forces of racial evolution as epitomized by the extreme nationalism of the Gold Coast and on the other hand by the forces of white supremacy in the Union of South Africa. The Federation's constitution guarantees partnership. The Europeans are striving to make this ideal work, and the African people, who heartily determined to make themselves worthy of the part they are to play.

"The women especially seemed to making the most of the opportunities made possible to them, as evidenced by the large numbers enrolled in literacy classes, maternal clinics, sanitary training courses, nurses' training, and community rehabilitation schemes. Certainly partnership will not fail because of the efforts of the African women.

Missionary Zeal

"Everywhere we had interviews with Government officials from the highest to the lowest levels. We spoke to industrialists, farmers, educators, doctors, missionaries, labour leaders, and African chiefs. We came away with a firm impression that all the people seemed to be obsessed with a spirit of almost missionary zeal to make the Federation work on all levels.

"The United States through the Economic Co-operation Administration and the Mutual Security Agency has made sizable grants to the Federation specifically for the purpose of mineral research and strategic mineral production, such as cobalt. American scientists have been recruited with Economic Co-operation Administration funds to make topographical and geological survey of the region.

"The financing of the new railway line to Lourenco Marques has been accomplished under the Defence Material Procurement Agency of the United States. The technical assistance programme is also being expanded, especially in the fields of agricultural and veterinary education and tropical diseases.

The Belgian Congo.—"Leopoldville, with its two great skyscrapers against the background of broad boulevards, modern office buildings, and apartment houses is symbolic of the great economic prosperity of the Congo, one of the richest areas in Africa. It is prospering from the magnificent development of its land by the Belgians in recent years, and the great demand for scarce and strategic minerals, which are produced.

One gained the impression, however, that although the Belgian Congo exercises a strict paternalistic attitude toward the *indigènes*, the same attitude exhibited toward the white settlers is unconsciously causing a deep-seated feeling of repression, and that sooner or later the settlers and towns people will demand their right to govern themselves. There seemed to be much resentment at the absence of ownership, especially of the steel holders in the great mining enterprises. Sooner or later and quite probably, these white workers, without regard to all the proscriptions of the Government, will also demand their rights to form their own labor unions.

Education seemed to be on a level which did not encourage the local people to have an adequate share in the administration of their own country.

There was little evidence that many educated Africans had been overseas. Surely overseas educational scholarships for large numbers could be well made available. There was no apparent contact between the whites and Africans, due probably to the repressive paternalistic and administrative attitude of the Belgian Government toward all alike.

As word of the newly independent African States is brought to the Congo, there might come the same nationalistic urge that is rising in every area of this vast continent. However, due to the economic advancement already in existence in the Congo, the development of a future independent state may take a form widely divergent from that currently arising on the West Coast.

First Class Citizenship

Segregation has been banned in the restaurants, and in the matter of race relations a new system has been inaugurated by which Africans will be able to acquire first class citizenship. As soon as any African has demonstrated that he is currently living and wishes to live according to the white standard of living, he is given a *carte d'intégration* which entitles him to all the privileges of the white citizen.

This evolving process has some bad flaws, however, in that the African who has achieved this status often does not receive the comparable higher salary which the European receives although he is liable for taxes on the higher European scale. One delightful young African working in a business office who had "evolved" told the mission he was seriously thinking of "reverting" back since his new status had so far gained him only increased taxes and no increase in salary. Being unable to pay the higher taxes, he wished to recapture the benefits of his Native status.

Portuguese Africa—The Portuguese concept of racial relations is characterized by the fact that as a matter of principle, the dividing line between whites and Africans is drawn, not by the individual's colour

of skin but by his degree of cultural evolution. Many Portuguese officials were most eager to point out that the racial problem in Africa can be solved by the Portuguese formula of gradual assimilation. Thus the African population can become part of the national community of the Portuguese nation.

Every African who has been brought to the dividing line between the uncivilized and the civilized, and who can measure his mentality and way of life are no longer determined by the primitive customs of his forefathers, and that he has become Europeanized in his thinking and acting, receives Portuguese citizenship, with all the pertinent rights and duties. He receives equal rights with Europeans, he is paid the European rates of wages and his children attend Portuguese schools, along with European children on an equal footing.

The decision of whether or not he fulfills the necessary conditions is up to an examining body composed of an equal number of white Portuguese and assimilated Africans. From the candidate must be demonstrated that he can read and speak Portuguese, that he has lived according to the European way for some time, and that he is financially capable of maintaining this style of life.

Protected Status

The civilized people are Portuguese citizens, whereas the uncivilized occupy a special status which implies that certain restrictions have been put on them. This status protects them from the application of legal codes that are designed for European conditions and are regarded to be mentally and way of life of the unassimilated.

Thus two types of schooling are provided, one for the civilized and one for the unassimilated. When discussing this principle, we were reminded of the Corn Laws coined by Cecil Rhodes of "equal rights for all civilized men." The Portuguese system of assimilation comes closer to realizing this principle than any other racial policy in Africa.

In discussing this principle it was evident that in British Africa Africans were trained by participation for eventual self-government, under the French system a measure of local government and representation by the French Government was permitted; in the Belgian Congo a type of assimilation was also being practised but under somewhat superior economic conditions, yet without the social privileges which the Portuguese system guaranteed.

The vast majority of Africans, still living in their primitive rural settlements and with low levels of development, are not concerned over the European occupying a higher sphere, but for the relatively few who desire to evolve and are capable of evolving to a European status the Portuguese hold the doors open.

Round-the-Clock Broadcasts a Vital Commonwealth Link

House of Lords Deplors B.B.C.'s Reduced External Services

THE VOICE OF BRITAIN must be much more clearly and frequently heard throughout the world; that was the burden of a speech by the House of Lords last week in a debate on the external services of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

LORD STRANG called attention to the inadequacy of the provision made for such services, saying that H.M. Government now found rather more than £5m annually for broadcasts from London to foreign countries and to Commonwealth and other British territories overseas. Though the cost was met from public costs, and content of the broadcasts was entirely the responsibility of the B.B.C., which was obliged to ensure complete objectivity in its news bulletins, the Government having emphasized in a White Paper of 1946 that "the corporation's reputation for saying the truth must be maintained, and the treatment of an item in an overseas bulletin must not differ in any material respect from its treatment in an equivalent news bulletin for domestic listeners."

It could fairly be required of the B.B.C. that, in the national interest, the Government's case should as a matter of priority always be put as vigorously, cogently, and persuasively as possible, though opposing views

should be reported on their merits with a due sense of responsibility.

One of the main purposes of the broadcasts was to provide links with the Commonwealth and British communities elsewhere by direct contact with the individual listener, that being done chiefly through the General Overseas Service in English, which was a half-hour world-wide 24-hours-a-day Home Service. The second purpose was to present British news and programmes to individual foreign listeners in English and their own languages as part of the great struggle for many minds in which the free world was engaged.

"The B.B.C. cannot meet this task with vigour and high standards," Lord Strang continued. "Lies can be more exciting and more interesting than the truth. There can be more exhilaration than in a long non-stop attack on the evils of your own country and more authority, whether from Moscow or Cairo, which is a British ally."

It is hopeless to expect the B.B.C. to be heard in Cairo, Damascus, or Amman if it is done by the Voice of the Arabs, but even behind the Iron Curtain, even in the non-Communist Middle Eastern capitals, they can teach a minority who still think soberly and critically about world affairs.

What is in 1947 the B.B.C.'s external services from London ran at an average of 700 hours a week, they have now been running for more than 560 hours a week, which means that the B.B.C. services have been overtaken and surpassed not

Disqualification of Ex-Detainees in Kenya's African Elections

Regulations are Completely Out of Keeping with British Way of Life—Labour

REGULATIONS GOVERNING the franchise in Kenya for the forthcoming elections were the subject of a short but lively debate in the House of Commons the other day.

MR. JOHN DUGDALE (Lab.) said that he had recently asked the Colonial Under-Secretary whether those regulations were in accordance with democratic principles or whether this was a case of abrogating all democratic principles. The Minister had replied that they were in the best interests of all concerned.

Mr. Dugdale continued (in part): "I believe that it is not in the best interests of the people of Kenya that so many should be deprived of the franchise. The regulations say: 'An African shall be included in the register for any electoral area who is the subject of a restriction order made under the Deportation (Immigrant, British Subjects) Ordinance, 1949, or is or has been the subject of a detention order made under the Emergency Regulations, 1952, provided that a provincial commissioner may in any particular case remove such disqualification in respect of an African who has been but is no longer detained by virtue of a detention order made as aforesaid, being the provincial commissioner of the province in which such African normally resides'.

No Grounds for Deprivation

"This means that people who have been detained without any trial whatever, simply because they are suspected persons, or of no other ground at all—are to be deprived of the vote. On November 30 last year there were 32,000 detainees. They were not convicted criminals, yet they are deprived of the vote.

"It becomes far more serious in the case of detainees who have been released. They have been released because they are no longer suspected, yet they are still deprived of their vote unless the P.C. removes the disqualification. It is an extraordinary state of affairs to leave to the will of an official to say whether or not people may or may not have the right to exercise their views at an election. This includes even the people who have been released after an investigation by an advisory committee, who should be presumed, at any rate *prima facie*, to be guiltless and no longer suspect.

"Section 11 of the Ordinance is even more extraordinary, reads:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of this ordinance, no person being a member of the Kikuyu, Embu, or Meru tribe shall be eligible to be registered as a voter unless the district commissioner of the district in which such person normally resides certifies in writing that such person, on account of his loyal and active support of the Government in the emergency, may be registered; and the grant or refusal of any certificate under this sub-section shall lie in the absolute discretion of the district commissioner.

"(2) A district commissioner, who has granted a certificate in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of this section may, on account of disability, mistake as to identity, non-residence, or misrepresentation, or for other good and sufficient cause, at any time cause an in writing such certificate, and thereafter the person to whom such certificate was granted shall not be registered as a voter. If such person has already been so registered, the name of such person shall be deleted from the register.

"(3) Whether the grant or the refusal or the cancellation of any certificate under this section shall be called in question in any court or proceedings whatsoever.

"Would I fail me to describe what I think of an ordinance which gives an official the power to disqualify thousands of people from voting in certain tribes from the franchise but prevents the Government from interfering in any way with the decision of the official. It has happened in England we should have heard a great deal about it.

"It is not only a question of people being deprived of the franchise, but also of their disposal; they have actually to be actively loyal. What would happen in this country were such a rule?

"It would mean that well-known leaders of the opposition Party in this country would have to prove that they were actively loyal to the country and they would obviously find that exceedingly difficult to prove. They could not prove it, neither they nor any of their followers would be voted.

... we allow them to vote here and in the Department of ... all these people in Kenya who have not passed this loyalty test.

"We are supposed to be democrats of democracy. An example to these countries, which are hesitating whether they should be democratic or the Communist camp. It is not only less that they have second thoughts about joining the Communist camp and join the Communist camp instead.

"I ask the Under-Secretary to repeal this wrong-headed and narrow-minded legislation which is completely out of keeping with the whole British way of life.

MR. JOHN PROBYN, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, did not think that Mr. Dugdale seriously believed that in the conditions in Kenya today it was intolerable because it was not consonant with democratic principles. It was the right to vote in these first African elections on an individual franchise, something to be earned rather than something automatically granted to all adult Africans.

... the course of his reply he said:

"Except in a very narrow coastal belt, Western European influences in East Africa have been a work for little over half a century as contrasted with the long evolution of our own institutions in this country or, indeed, the centuries of contact and of education and experience in certain other Colonial territories.

"We are here initiating an important experiment in the development of representative institutions. The African in Kenya, as Mau Mau himself demonstrated, was yet to emerge completely from his tribal past. He is only beginning, as far as the mass of the people are concerned, to think and act as an individual, and not as a pliant unit in a larger group.

"The passage from collective responsibility to individual judgment cannot be brusque without causing serious strains. In the election field it can lead too easily to demagoguery and, indeed, to corruption.

"In Kenya the transition has been deliberately made from the submission of a panel of names by district councils, acting as sounding boards of local opinion, in 1948, to the election in 1952 of electoral colleges or representative men voting by secret ballot. Now, under the scheme worked out by Mr. Coussins, individual Africans are to vote directly for the first time, by secret ballot, for one candidate or another in accordance with their individual judgment of the policies put forward by those candidates.

Voting Conditions

"It seems to me right and well suited to the conditions in Kenya that on this occasion the franchise should be limited to those who can reasonably be expected to be capable of exercising an individual judgment, and that their claims to do so should be based on education, demonstrated capacity to attain an individual position of authority or material success, experience or responsibility of various kinds, and similar criteria.

"By introducing this scheme into Kenya the Government have not deprived anyone of the right to vote; its introduction simply extends the right—and, indeed, the duty—to those best fitted to exercise it.

"In the discussion which Mr. Coussins had all over the country particular stress was laid by those Africans who had stood firm against the onslaught of Mau Mau that only those who were loyal should be permitted to qualify to vote in the forthcoming elections. I think it would be difficult to quarrel with that contention. The Kikuyu spokesman, Mr. Mathu, observed in his speech in the Legislative Council on this Bill that he agreed with the provisions in it which applied particularly to the K.B.M. tribes.

"It is, admittedly, very difficult to devise any scientific test of loyalty or any method of determining such a qualification judicially. The Kenya Government considered that to insist that no would-be voter had ever taken an oath—as the Africans suggested—would be too restrictive since many took an oath under overwhelming compulsion. It was these originally swept into Mau Mau, had demonstrated their renunciation of it by a loyalty oath to the Government.

"It was therefore decided that active support to the Crown during the emergency should be the test of fitness to qualify for registration for this first election for the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru. I think it follows that those detainees in the interest of preserving public order should also fail to qualify. Powers of detention were exercised to curb the power for evil of those who were believed to have adopted the aims and methods of Mau Mau. It is not the information against them alone from witnesses, such as accomplices of those afraid to testify

in court while evidence could not be put in judicial charge against them.

"If persons were being wronged and they were wronged, and they had a right, even if the right of appeal to the committees which constitute the most carefully whitewashed tribunal was necessary in the interests of public order. This committee has already heard about 2,400 appeals and has recommended that 1,100 of them be released. Many thousands have been liberated from the detention process and are now at liberty, with the opportunity of their own way to the full acceptance by their communities — and I want to add that — and in their own way, on this process now, but we believe, together with the loyal people, they must be allowed to know by their conduct that they are fully and completely attached to Mau Mau. These ex-detainees have been required to obtain clearance certificates. In fact, no ex-detainee has applied for removal of such qualification.

"Dugale asked whether I would take some action to repeal the law. Since the registration of voters has finished, it is too late to do anything about it, but to support the action in the future."

Central Province Voters

"I want to ask you anything else all these ex-detainees or former detainees would otherwise have qualified for registration, but they are not registered. In the Central Province, for example, the proportion of registered voters is the total adult population is 44%. It seems reasonable to assume that no larger proportion of the detainees would be allowed to do so, and I am sure that the Government would be asked to register. One might be tempted to say that no more than 5,000 or 6,000 people are disqualified from voting because they have been convicted."

"Since the loyalist could not be made responsible of application of the law, it is surely best that this discretion should be exercised by the Government representatives. Whatever the African gentleman may think of the provincial administration, it is controlled by the majority law-abiding Africans who are impartial and sympathetic towards the Africans. I would prefer the decision to rest with the authority rather than with a tribunal of the sort proposed by Mr. Coutts."

"In the immediate aftermath of the agony which Kenya has suffered under the brutal scourge of Mau Mau, I am satisfied that the qualifications are right and fully justified. As the situation is restored and as the danger has subsided in the life of the country, a new situation will, I believe, be established."

Obduracy in Nyasaland

Five African Councillors Walk Out

DESPITE THE EMPHATIC ASSURANCES of the Secretary of State for the Colonies during his recent visit to Central Africa that there could be no question of the withdrawal of Nyasaland from the Federation, an African member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, Mr. B. K. Kwejje, moved in that chamber last week that Nyasaland should be "excised" from the Federation, and all five African members voted for the resolution. It was lost by 17 votes to five; the European elected members all voting with the Government side of the House.

Mr. Kwejje's argument was that Nyasaland was a "foreign" country under British protection, and that since the protected people within it had not sanctioned Federation, their insistence then sitting had not been compelled to accept it.

When the Chief Secretary to the Government, Mr. C. W. P. Footman, moved the appointment of a select committee to consider the advantages and disadvantages of placing non-African agriculture under the control of the Federal Government, the five African members walked out of Council in protest. Mr. B. K. Kwejje said before leaving that the motion was based on the "dangerous and ridiculous assumption that the federation is here to stay."

The Africans having left, the House agreed to set up the committee, removing from it the names of two of the African members who had been suggested for appointment to it. After the luncheon adjournment, however, the Africans returned and proposed two other names.

Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington

Sir Edgar Whitehead to Represent Federation

A DIPLOMATIC MISSION representing the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be established in Washington on April 1 with Sir Edgar Whitehead as Minister Plenipotentiary. The mission will be attached to the British Embassy and will be the first of its kind accredited by the Federation to a foreign country.

The Federation has four Commissioners in the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa, and consular representatives in Kenya, Portuguese East Africa,

and the Congo. The counselor to the mission will be Mr. R. B. de Silva, present Consul General in Lourenco

Maruipis. Sir Edgar Whitehead, who was born in the British Embassy in Berlin in 1902, is the son of the late Sir Edith and Lady Whitehead. He was educated at Newnham College, Oxford University, and went to Southern Rhodesia in 1927. He joined the Government service in 1931, becoming a leading figure in the Umtali area, and was elected to Parliament in 1939.

Shortly afterwards he resigned to join the Army, and for most of the war he was in East Africa with the Royal Army Service Corps. In March, 1945, he was released to act as High Commissioner in London for four months, and during that period he helped to launch the Cambridge Memorial College farm scheme.

He returned to Rhodesia in 1946 and in April contested and won the Umtali South constituency. He later became made Minister of Finance, and two months later returned to Umtali North by-election. Late in 1953 he was compelled to resign through serious eye trouble, and in the following year was made K.C.M.G.

From Colonial Office to No. 10

Mr. Harold Evans' Appointment

THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER at the Colonial Office since 1953, Mr. Harold Evans, has been appointed public relations adviser to the Prime Minister, with the dual responsibility of acting in the same capacity to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Dr. Hill, in his capacity as coordinator of Government information services.

Mr. Evans, who is now 44 years of age, will have a salary of £3,000. He was educated at King Edward's School, Stourbridge, and was then on the staff of the *Sheffield Telegraph* and weekly newspapers in Worcestershire. In 1940 he was appointed British Information Officer in Finland, and later he went to West Africa as public relations adviser to Lord Swinton, when he became Resident Minister. Soon after the end of the war he joined the Colonial Office as deputy P.R.O.

Mr. Evans, who once made a voyage to the West Indies before the war, wrote *Men in the Tropics* and has visited East and Central Africa and British territories in the Far East. He has recently returned to London from New York, where he was attached to the United Kingdom delegation to the United Nations.

New P.P.S.

MR. JULIAN RIDSDALE, formerly of Harwich, has been appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. John Profumo. Mr. Ridsdale entered the House in 1954. He had unsuccessfully contested North Devon.

Born in 1915, he was educated at Tonbridge and Sandhurst, and joined the Royal Norfolk Regiment. In 1938 he was attached to the British Embassy in Tokio. During the war he served in the Infantry and held staff appointments, latterly in Washington. He retired from the Army in 1946.

Letter to the Editor

Should C.P.A. Reports be Published

Comments of Mr. James Johnson M.P.

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA: Sir, I am in sympathy with your refusal to print the letter of Mr. G. Lockhart, Secretary of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, in your issue of February 7, for there is a vital error of fact in regard to the all-party delegation to Kenya in 1954, of which I have the honour to be a member.

It was not a C.P.A. delegation, as you apparently assume, which was sent by the Secretary of State (Oliver Lytton) as he then was, to fact-find upon the ground in the Colonies. Thus we were an official Government delegation sent on a specific task, and commissioned to produce an official White Paper. It was a unique effort, for no similar (i.e. Colonial) delegation has ever done this. We were neither financed by the C.P.A. nor taken by the C.P.A.

You legitimately ask whether a "finder of faults" will be given to the report of the present delegation under Sir Thomas Dugdale; but this cannot be done for the delegations are quite dissimilar. The C.P.A. delegations and function are not only good in mission, as well as in territory also, but also for the purpose of educating and informing M.P.s upon conditions in these parts. Thus their reports are not similar in purpose to that of the 1954 delegation, which was reporting back to the Secretary of State and Parliament.

I am in sympathy with your aims and objection asking for publicity; but what is the fact asked is that either the C.P.A. should lay down its functions or that the Secretary of State should lay down what the weapon forged for him by the 1954 all-party delegation to investigate the affairs of a Colony. I agree wholeheartedly with the latter, as you have something to kick at the Select Committee on Estimates for the Home Department of the U.K.—but you cannot use with discretion over us.

I think I should begin with the Scoundrel's House of Commons. Yours faithfully, JAMES JOHNSON, Devon, S.W. 14.

[While I agree with Mr. Johnson's plea in his last paragraph as a practical means of promoting the bipartite system in Colonial Affairs for which our leading articles last week and today have argued — we still consider it wrong in principle that the reports of C.P.A. delegations should not be published. They are financed from public funds, they serve as representatives of the public and the public, we believe, has therefore the right to be told what conclusions such delegations have reached. Kenya, which has had the costs of the last month's delegation certainly wants to know what its guests report. It is on a justifiable ground, therefore, that its non-publication of the reports is already being expressed in the editorial and correspondence columns of this newspaper.]

Europeans Helping Africans

EUROPEAN FARMERS in the Kiambu area of Kenya are serving on a district agricultural committee formed to advise on the development of the Kikuyu Reserve, one of them, Mr. N. S. Solly, a leading coffee grower. Divisional agricultural committees are also being started elsewhere in the Kiambu country with European settlers from the neighbourhood as members. This development gives British settlers close knowledge of the life and problems of Africans on the Reserve and gives African farmers the benefit of modern agricultural knowledge. When Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor of Kenya was in the Kiambu district the agricultural officer, Mr. A. Sutton, told him that Mr. Waweru Kiboi was farming his 23 acres as capably as most European farmers.

Socialists and Our Imperial Record

Mr. R. A. Butler's Fortnight Statement

Mr. R. A. BUTLER, Home Secretary, says in the course of a pamphlet entitled "Our Way Ahead" which has been published by the Conservative Political Centre:

"It is really reprehensible that we should have had to lecture in 1956. Whilst 100 million people in Europe have since the war been comfortably absorbed into the Soviet bloc and system, more than 100 million more in Asia and Africa have been sucked into the control by British Governments of both parties. It is our duty to ourselves, to our friends, to the cause of freedom, and to the potential victims of Communist blandishments everywhere, to see that the facts are known, and that the lie about British imperialism is not half-way around the world before we put it to rest."

"I cannot understand the curious inferiority complex that so frequently haunts the Left in its view of the imperial record mentioned. It is in effect a self-imposed label on operations of public servants appropriate to men and women who have brought peace, justice, and rising standards to a quarter of the human race."

"Political and constitutional advance, most recently in Ghana, Malaya and the Caribbean has kept step with economic and social progress. It is too much to suppose that Commonwealth intervention should be expanded so as to bring courage and inspiration to all men in all lands who, as a famous statesman are yearning to breathe free. For the progress of the man who lives in the British dependencies we have a special responsibility. When those who ought to know better accuse us of being tainted with imperialism, they should stop to remember that in the last six years something like 600m. have gone from the United Kingdom to the Colonies, that the total value of grants and loans now being made for Colonial development in 1956 is a record-time record, and that since 1950 the revenue of the colonies has increased 50 per cent."



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PERSONALIA

THE KABAKA OF UGANDA is to spend some months in Mozambique.

MRS E. J. WATSON and wife arrive in England in a few days from the East.

MR. P. W. LOW has joined the board of John Brown & Co. Ltd.

LARRY ALDRICHAM has been elected to the council of the Canine Defence League.

THE COUNTESS OF OXFORD AND AQUITAIN have birth to a son in Zanzibar last week.

Owing to ill-health Mr. G. Wilson has retired from the board of Turner & Newall Ltd.

MORR-BELISHA may revisit East Africa at the end of his present visit to the Middle East.

THE REV. and MRS. C. G. CRESSWELL have left for Southern Africa, Kenya, and Malaya.

MR. M. BARRINGTON-WARD, editor of the *Argus*, will be back to Uganda at the end of this month.

SIR ABRAHAM GRIMSHAW, a former Governor of the exchequer islands of the Windward Islands, left £9,074 10s.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR GERALD LATHBURY, O.C. in C. East Africa, has climbed the Lenana peak of Mount Kenya (16,355 ft.).

DR. F. F. PAGET, the retiring Archbishop of Central Africa, and MRS. PAGET spent the winter in the City of York last week.

E. D. HONE, Northern Rhodesia's new Chief Secretary, is expected to arrive in Lusaka this week on his way from London.

MR. F. A. BIDDLEY is to address the African Forum at 7 pm. on February 26 on "The Suez Crisis and the Foundation of Imperialism".

MRS. C. HANLEY BIRD, Minister of Commerce and Works in Uganda, and MRS. BIRD are due in London about the middle of next month.

MR. RICHARD HARRIS and the HON. ELIZABETH BERRY WILLIAMS, only daughter of Lord and Lady Dufferin, were married in London on Saturday.

Nairobi City Council has asked Mr. J. A. O'Connell, Minister of Finance in Kenya, and a former mayor of the city, to accept its honorary freedom.

MR. A. R. SEPA, lately Minister of Education in the Buganda Government, is to become Minister of Health, exchanging offices with Mr. KASSIM MALEKI.

SIR GEORGE BOLTON, who became a director of the Commonwealth Development Finance Company last June, will become deputy chairman on March 1.

MR. EDLIP GREEN has arrived in Kenya to write incidental music for a series of television films to be made in the Colony by Phoenix Productions, etc.

SIR MILES THOMAS has joined the board of Chemstrand Ltd., the United Kingdom subsidiary of the Chemstrand Corporation of Decatur, Alabama, U.S.A.

MR. R. H. BOYS, assistant manager in Rhodesia of the British South Africa Company, and MRS. BOYS and their children are returning to Central Africa by sea.

THE REV. HENRY BOYD and DR. LOUIS GAILLARD have been appointed by the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit Mau Mau prisoners in Kenya.

SIR DULVINGTON, president of the Imperial Tobacco Company, who died in December at the age of 76, left an estate valued at £4,283,270 gross, and just over £4ml. net.

SIR THOMAS COMEWELDEN, who was chairman of the Federal Imperial Public Service Commission, has been promoted to Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur by the French Government.

MR. H. J. HENGERY, Financial Secretary in Mauritius since 1952, has been appointed Financial Secretary of the East Africa High Commission in the place of J. C. MURPHY, who has retired.

MR. MICHAEL J. DUNDELL, Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources in Kenya, died in London on February 1. He proposed to buy a house in Nairobi in March.

LIEUT. COLONEL E. A. E. LIND, Assistant Director of Public Relations at East Africa Command, has returned to Great Britain at the end of his tour. He has been succeeded by MAJOR G. C. TEBB.

MRS. A. M. GIBSON, the wife of the late Governor of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, sailed to the Warwick Castle last week on her way back to Salisbury.

DETECTIVE INSPECTOR JOHN GALLOWAY, of the Northern Rhodesia Police, has been appointed as a

to the Governor, SIR ARTHUR JENSON. He replaces

INSPECTOR A. D. HITCHCOCK, who is on leave.

MR. CHARLES O'BAGAN, of the Ministry of Education, Department 215, to take the teaching of English

non-English-speaking people in the United Kingdom

means of a grant from the Carnegie Corporation.

MR. ADAM SIR PEVERILL WILSON, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, is due to leave for

at 11.15 in the CARNARVON Castle. He was water

incorrectly last week that he would arrive in

MR. JUSTICE WINTHAM, is conducting judicial

inquiries concerning Restriction orders made against

Africans formerly resident on the Cape Colony forty-five

years ago for hearing in chambers at Fort

Jameson.

DR. G. KOPROWSKI, of the University of Toronto, and

leading specialists in the fight against poliomyelitis, have

been discussing in Harare about the use of polio

vaccines they were developing in the U.S.A. to the

Belgian Congo.

LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH (chairman) LADY

TWEEDSMUIR and MR. CLYDE HIGGINS are three of

the five members of a committee set up by H.M.

Government to inquire into the export trade in

cattle from Great Britain to the continent.

SIR WILLIAM WATTHEA, secretary-treasurer of the

Miners' International Federation, who has arrived in

Northern Rhodesia for discussion with the European

and African Chambers of Commerce, has said that he

will stay on the Copperbelt for "quite a long time".

THE ALIMI CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING UNION, LIMITED

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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the position of Manager of the above African Chamber of Commerce Organization. Age limit: 30-45 years.

QUALIFICATION: A sound knowledge of business, commercial methods, a degree in Commerce or Economics an advantage but not essential. Ability to work with Africans essential.

SALARY: Starting salary according to qualifications and experience, but not less than £200 per annum. Free passages and housing will be provided.

Further details can be obtained from the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia, Haymarket, London, S.W.1, to whom applications (three copies) giving detailed particulars of qualifications and experience should be sent, together with copies of references, before March 31, 1957.

DEMANED WILLIAMS, LTD.

WILLIAMSON CONSULTANTS, LTD. is in the process of recruiting a number of experienced and qualified persons for the post of District Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia, to be based at the

THE GOVERNOR OF UGANDA, **THE GOVERNOR OF RWANDA**, **DR. B. L. ONKA**, and **MR. E. M. M. MUKIRA** are among those in Uganda who have been invited by the Government of the Gold Coast to attend the celebrations of the attainment of self-government early next month.

MR. HERBERT MORRISSE, M.P., arrived in Addis Ababa on Thursday last. He visited the Zambian Consulate on the following day and on Saturday he flew to Dar-es-Salaam in the Government aircraft, staying at Government House until his departure for Nairobi on Monday.

MR. J. J. KEMPNER has promised £2,000 a year for the next five years to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the establishment of a chair in Geography. His gift of £23,000 in 1945 gave the first real impetus to the movement for a university in Rhodesia.

MR. J. W. WILLIAMS, lately Chief Secretary in Southern Rhodesia, was received in audience by THE QUEEN last Thursday and was handed upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the new Territory. **MRS. WILLIAMS** had the honour of being received by HER MAJESTY.

DR. DAVID S. ATKINS, who has recently retired from the Universities' Mission to Central Africa after 30 years' service in Tanganyika, opened the first maternity clinic in the Territory at Magala and started the first training school for African nurses. Her skill as a surgeon brought in Magala mission hospital patients from distant parts of the Tanga Province, and even from Kenya.

Those called to the bar in London last week included **LINCOLN WOOD**, Messrs. M. S. BROS. (LAWYERS), Salaam; **M. KAPILA**, Nairobi; **A. LAKNA**, Zanzibar; **S. R. DUTEL**, Nairobi; **R. V. SHAN**, Zanzibar; and **N. VAN DER MERWE**, Middleburg.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR CLAUDE AUCHINCLOSS, who is on a private visit to the Federation, arrived in Lusaka last week. He is met by **COLONEL R. R. J. BOUTERLE**, O.C. 1st Brigade, Northern Rhodesia Regiment, and a honorary colonel, **COLONEL N. O. EARL SPURR**. The battalion provided a guard of honour for Sir Claude, who was entertained at a cocktail party in the officers' mess, stayed overnight at Government House before leaving for Ndola.

HR.H. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF KENT has consented to accept the office of patron of the Junior Section of the Royal British Society, and has promised to attend the ball which is to be held on May 23 at the headquarters of the society. It will be the last of a series of social functions to mark the completion of the restoration of the building, which was badly damaged in air raids in 1941. Members of the junior section of the society are known as companions.

On Leave

Colonial officials on leave in this country include **MR. J. S. ABERNETHY**, Judge; **P. ATENBOROUGH**, Director for Social Services; **DR. J. L. LISON**, Director of Medical Services; and **COLONEL W. L. ROLLSTON**, Commissioner for Development, Tanganyika; **R. C. CATLING**, Commissioner of Police; **J. R. HENDERSON**, Deputy Director of the Meteorological Department; and **DR. T. M. SWINNERTON**, Director of Health, Kenya; and **DR. N. HARRIS**, Deputy Director of the Civil Service Department, Uganda.

Acting Governor-General of Federation
Appointment of Sir William Murphy

SIR WILLIAM LINDSAY MURPHY, who was recently appointed Acting Governor of Southern Rhodesia when **SIR PEVERILL WILLIAM POWELL**, the Governor, left for a holiday in England, has also been appointed Acting Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. **SIR ROBERT TREDGOLD** having asked to be relieved of the duties in order that he might resume his work as chairman of the Franchise Commission of Southern Rhodesia.

SIR WILLIAM MURPHY, who was born in 1882, went to Southern Rhodesia soon after his return from the Colonial Service in 1919, and now farms near Bromley. He was educated at The Abbey, Tipperary, and Trinity College, Dublin, and entered the Colonial Service in Ceylon in 1910. In 1932 he was made Governor of Ceylon. He went to Bermuda as Colonial Secretary in 1940 and was Governor of the Bahamas for four years from 1945. He is a director of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and Mulalira Copper Mines, Ltd.

African Assistant Bishop

THE REV. MATHIAS OTONGA, who has been appointed Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Kisumu, is the first African in Kenya to become a bishop in the Roman Catholic Church. A son of the Chief of Bukuru, he completed a course at the College Urbano in Rome and was ordained in 1950. The consecration in Kakamega by Archbishop Knox, assisted by Bishop of Bath of Kisumu, and Bishop P. Rogan, of Buea, in the British Cameroons, will take place on February 25.

Viscount Malvern Bank Director

VISCOUNT MALVERN, lately Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has accepted an invitation to join the Rhodesian board of the Standard Bank of South Africa. Its other members are **SIR JACK ALEXANDER** (chairman), **SIR ROBERT JAMES HUDSON**, Lord of the Manor, **MR. C. A. BARRON**, **MR. R. C. BACQUET**, **SIR HENRY TELLER-LAW**, Major H. B. McKee, **MR. A. E. P. ROBINSON**, and **MR. LEVIN TUCKER**.

First Flights

MR. JULIAN S. CROSSLEY, chairman of Barclays Bank Ltd., who was a passenger for South Africa in the first flight of the Britannia aircraft, was also in the Compt on her first flight in 1938. He is now to visit Portuguese East Africa, the Belgian Congo, Tanganyika Territory, Uganda, and the Belgian Congo, and return via West Africa, covering most of the journey by air. Mr. Crossley expects to be back in London early in April.

Trade Commissioner

The new Australian Trade Commissioner in the Federation, **MR. H. M. LE MARCHAND**, and his wife have arrived in Rhodesia. He succeeds **MR. W. S. LOWE**. Mr. Le Marchand, who has just completed a year of duty in Malaya, will have a wider sphere of responsibility than his predecessor, besides the Federation and the Belgian Congo, his office will now cover Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar. He hopes to visit all these territories during the year.

MR. T. CORBY, who is in charge of the grassland research station at Marandellas, has been awarded a United Nations fellowship so that he may study legumes in England, Australia, and New Zealand.

Obituary

Tribute to Lord Hudson
Qualities of a Pioneer

A FRIEND OF LORD HUDSON, who died recently while visiting Southern Rhodesia, has written in the *Times*:

"Although so many of his active years were spent in politics, Lord Hudson was by nature an administrator, almost a pioneer. He had just those qualities—courage, imagination, force—that a pioneer needs. He had even a certain ruthlessness, in the sense that if a job had to be done he spared neither himself nor those who worked for him in its execution. He would drive it through against all opposition.

"It was that which made him so fine a Minister of Agriculture during the darkest days of the last war. He was called to produce food and he did produce food. He showed nothing to stand in the way. But together with this strong resolution there was always present in his mind the vision of the pioneer.

"Though he was a Conservative in politics, he was less reactionary. He was always fascinated by anything new. On his estate in Wiltshire and on the great property in Rhodesia which was so near to his heart and where he played so leading a part in defining and moulding policy, he was always with the wife, who shared so fully in all his ideas, going to the latest machinery and the latest methods, and in speech after speech in the house of commons he showed clearly his keen interest in the future of Africa and the Africans.

"His appearance reflected his character. His fine, strong face, to be sure, had a very sweet smile, was the outward evidence of that combination of resolution and a deep underlying kindness that showed itself more and more as he grew older.

"Even during the last months of his life, when his health was failing and he must have known that he had not long to live, he was always looking forward, never back. This is how all of us who knew him will will like to remember him".

SIR DAVID GAMMANS, Conservative M.P. for Hove, and Assistant Postmaster-General from 1951 to 1955, who was made a baronet a year ago on Sir Anthony Eden's reconstruction of his Government, has died in London at the age of 61. After the 1914-18 war throughout which he served in France with the Royal Field Artillery, he joined the Colonial Service. He retired in 1934 after spending 14 years in Malaya. He entered Parliament in 1921, and concentrated on Colonial affairs, in which he often spoke, wrote, and broadcast.

MOTHER MARY BERCHMANS, O.P., a pioneer nurse who arrived in Salisbury in 1891 with a party of Dominican sisters, has died in that city. She would have been 92 this month. For many years she was mother superior in Bulawayo, whence she retired to Salisbury 10 years ago.

BRIGADIER PIERES DUNCAN WILLIAMS DUNN, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., who has died at the age of 61, had been commandant of the Police College at Stellenbosch since its establishment in 1948. A number of senior members of the Colonial Police had passed through his hands.

MR. R. Y. GIBBS, a well-known swimming coach, has died in Bulawayo.

Gallantry Awards to Kenya Police

Cool Courage Over Long Periods

OFFICERS IN COLONIAL POLICE MEDALS FOR GALLANTRY have been awarded to Inspector Richard MacLachlan, Inspector Basani Munyambo, and Mr. Colin Leith, and to Inspector Githiyea Ndirango in respect of a Colonial Police Medal.

The citations read as follows: "INSPECTOR MACLACHLAN was appointed second-in-command of the Special Branch team conducting operations against Dedan Kimathi in March, 1956. During the course of those operations, in which 198 terrorists were accounted for including many important leaders, Inspector MacLachlan made 61 sorties into the forest alone. In the handling of those operations he displayed the greatest tact, skill, and courage.

In addition, he accompanied his senior officer on several subsidiary operations in the forest during May, June and July, 1956, which greatly assisted other teams of security forces in engaging offensively against the 197 terrorists. Throughout the seven months of his operations he was engaged in those operations he displayed a personal devotion to duty and a cool and far-reaching tactical sense in the face of extreme danger and stress.

Inspector Basani Munyambo joined the Special Branch team conducting operations against Dedan Kimathi in April, 1956. During the course of those operations, in which 198 terrorists were accounted for, including many important leaders, he made 44 sorties into the forest to arrange the activities of the team. Although fully aware of the dangers involved in such operations, he carried out his task fearlessly and faithfully.

Inspector Basani Munyambo took part in the final stages of the operation against Dedan Kimathi, and throughout the whole of the period he displayed marked devotion to duty and gallantry in conditions of stress, strain, and danger.

Mr. Leith became a member of the Special Branch team working on the plan to eliminate Dedan Kimathi in May, 1956. On June 2, 1956, he accompanied his senior officer into the forest to make contact with a gang of five Mau Mau terrorists who had invited two representatives of Special Branch to meet them.

Although fully aware that the invitation might have been a trap to draw himself and his superior officer into an ambush, he proceeded to the meeting point unarmed and contacted the gang of six terrorists, including two classified leaders. As a result of the meeting two terrorists were persuaded to surrender.

On other operations in the same period Mr. Leith by his successful handling of the security forces under his command accounted for 17 terrorists in six weeks. He also made 10 sorties into the forest alone and unarmed, and participated in the final operations leading to the capture of Dedan Kimathi. Throughout this period Mr. Leith displayed marked gallantry and devotion to duty.

Inspector GITHIYEYA NDIRANGO was a member of the Special Branch team working on the plan to eliminate Dedan Kimathi from the time of its inception in January, 1956, to its successful conclusion in November, 1956. During the course of those operations, in which 198 terrorists were accounted for including many important leaders, he made 50 sorties into the forest alone and unarmed. In addition, he conducted several missions involving the ambushing of terrorists, and in carrying out these operations, he displayed the greatest tact, skill, and courage, and in the final stages took a prominent part in the plans which led to the capture of Dedan Kimathi.

Throughout the whole of this period, Inspector Githiyea Ndirango displayed outstanding gallantry and was at all times willing to carry out the most onerous and difficult tasks without consideration for the dangers involved.

£1,000 Community Hall

MR. R. E. WAINWRIGHT, Provincial Commissioner of the Rift Valley, has opened a new community hall for Nanyasha County County Council, which cost £1,000 to build. In seven weeks 30 students of the county primary school, supervised by Miss H. Burns, the school instructor, completed the building, which includes a cafe, a library, and a canteen. Mr. Wainwright said that European officials could not have been responsible for the project, as the Africans would run the centre for themselves without supervision.

MR. E. J. WOOLFE, a director of Messrs. Taylor Woodrow, Ltd., will leave London on February 23 for a visit to East Africa.

Artists of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Cabinet Minister's Paintings in London Show

Works of art by Europeans and Africans in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland are now to be seen in the gallery of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London. The pictures were selected by Mr. Frank Mizen, director of the Rhodesia Centre Gallery, Salisbury, on the invitation of the National Arts Council of Southern Rhodesia, which for the first time has sent overseas a combined collection of paintings by Europeans and Africans throughout the Federation.

The Earl of Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, opened the exhibition, which he described as symbolic of the vitality of the Federation, expressing both individuality and maturity.

Among the exhibitors is Mr. Cyril Hatty, Minister of the Treasury in Southern Rhodesia. He studied at St. Martin's School of Art, London, and has maintained his interest in painting. His picture is entitled "Cement in the Clouds".

There are 58 other exhibits, 12 being the work of African artists, one of them a woman.

Visitors from the Federation

Recent callers at Rhodesia House in London have included: MR. M. C. BARNARD, MR. D. S. JONES, MR. F. S. CHATTERTON, MR. E. DE V. BOULTON, MRS. J. C. D'OLIVE-LEES, MR. C. EDWARDS, MR. A. EMILDRUM, DR. G. S. FINES, MR. J. FRASER-BELL, MR. H. E. HODDER, MR. D. S. JONES, MR. W. A. FRICK, MR. J. PIPPE, MR. & MRS. F. C. SNELL, MR. J. P. STEVENS, and LIEUT.-COLONEL R. H. STONE.



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Churchman's No. 1

CHURCHMAN'S No. 1, THE 15-MINUTE CIGARETTE

£20m. Satellite for Salisbury

Federation in Peace and War

MR. KENNETH DE COURCY is visiting the Federation in connection with a proposed £20m. satellite township for Salisbury, to be named New Comey. The plan is for a self-contained garden city of 6,000 homes, housing 25,000 people, 10 miles south of the capital. The Earl of Mansfield and Sir ... are associated with the scheme.

Mr. de Courcy told the Press: "When we get the Government's approval, we shall negotiate with big Rhodesian builders to begin the first stage of 200 or 300 houses. As we begin the house we shall move to the next stage of the project, four and a half row-rent homes. My colleagues and I have done more than film, invested in Southern Africa, nearly all of it in the Federation. After long consideration we have decided that this is a better field for investment than any other country."

"The Federation is a vital base, economically, Southern Africa is of the utmost importance. It is the natural and main base in the world for natural resources and supply lines, and the Federation is the natural centre for the immediate industrial development which will come to this part of the world. Strategically, there is no other place in the world that is as vulnerable as the Federation. The Russians could not drop oil-bombs or project guided missiles, as far, and the Federation, being land-locked, is a hard place to attack by sea. The Federation and the remainder of Southern Africa could be the main base of N.A.T.O. and the Western nations in any East-West war."

Parliamentary Session Delayed

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S PARLIAMENT is to meet on April 23, not February 19, as previously announced, in order to enable M.P.s. and the public to study important legislation which is shortly to be published in draft form. One effect of the postponement is that the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission will not be de-nationalised as early as had been expected. Other important Bills are the new Industrial Conciliation Act, which makes provision for Africans to join European trade unions, and an amendment to the Liquor Act to allow Africans to buy European-type liquor. The next sitting will probably last only two or three weeks, leaving a short break between the end of the session and the opening of the budget session at the end of June.

"Marlborough Man"

AFTER MONTHS OF INTENSIVE WORK a reconstruction of the skull of the "Marlborough Man," whose fossilized skeleton was discovered near Salisbury last year, has been made by Mr. Trevor Jones, who believes that the skull bears no resemblance to that of any existing race in Africa today. Some features of the skull structure differ from that of the European and the Bantu. Marlborough Man had a large head and heavy jaw, like that of the Boscop type discovered in South Africa. Similar remains have been found throughout Africa; they are considered to be directly related to pre-dynastic Egyptians.

Taking Stock

IT IS A COMMON BELIEF that a man who takes part in tribal wars is a brave man who gains in glory and wealth. That is not true. Examine your own experience in such matters. You do not know when you will be taken by surprise and killed. Your life is in constant danger of being looted or captured for collective punishment. Do we want to build up a Somali Government? I am sure the answer is yes. In that case we must look upon anyone who leads or promotes inter-tribal wars as a traitor. Mr. Michael Mariano, a leader of the National United Front in the Somaliland Protectorate.

Incitement by Politicians in Uganda

"Men of Little Education and Less Integrity"

AN ALARMING PICTURE OF POLITICAL IRRESPONSIBILITY by African members of Busoga District Council, Uganda, appears in the latest annual report on the Eastern Province of Uganda from the following extracts taken:

"In the Busoga District Council the year started well with the elections of the Kabazinga as senior official. But thereafter the council reached a new record low level. Although three further meetings were held, nothing constructive was achieved except the election of two members to Legislative Council. The same was made known to in disputing Protectorate and African Government decisions and endeavouring to overrule the chairman."

"A special meeting was held in December to discuss methods of raising Busoga's revenue, either by means of graduated tax or by an increase in direct taxation. Without discussion the council decided by a majority vote to reject the idea of any increased taxation."

Coercion

This deterioration in the council was brought about by a small number of councillors of a violent nature. They have been defeated over the election of the Kabazinga and the senior officials, owing to the operation of the secret ballot, they attempted, with some considerable measure of success, to influence the council by means of intimidation and threats."

They took as the main plank in their platform the appointment of Mr. Mwangi as county chief. He is an established official of the African local government in his county and, Luuka, after consultation with the Kabazinga and senior officials in the normal manner."

"The extremists claimed that this was contrary to the District Administration Ordinance of 1955, which, of course, had not been applied to Busoga or, indeed, to any other part of Uganda. When this contention was raised, they refused to discuss the council to discuss any business. Mr. Mwangi has been dismissed. Verbal threats, such as 'do you feel safe to wear a hat or to go to school if you have got a corrugated iron roof' were uttered when any councillor endeavoured to speak in moderate terms. They achieved their object at the expense of the good of their country, and they made Busoga a laughing-stock throughout Uganda."

Attack on Police Station

"These people and their head-travellers endeavoured to incite riots and acts of violence throughout the district, happily with little result. In July in some of the smaller townships shops were forced to close for many days and a busenanti at the end of a market day a considerable crowd, incited by some of the extremist leaders, attempted to overrun a Protectorate police station."

"After two hours charges the police were forced to open fire over the heads of the crowd, which subsequently dispersed. No one was injured."

"Despite claims to the contrary there was no indication that Mr. Mwangi was generally unacceptable to the Busoga and he was fully accepted by the people of Luuka. A local leader openly stated his support—and his action unrooted in consequence by persons coming from outside that county. The success of the Luuka County show was indicative of the feelings of the people of the area towards their county chief."

Corrupt Collectors

"It is disappointing that this extreme organization, the men of little education and still less integrity should have such a hold on the council. Even if they do as well as they claim. They collected a number of collections on various subjects, but when they were compelled to produce honest accounts it was quite clear that a substantial proportion of the collections went to the wrong object and a very great proportion to the collectors."

"They also ran a protection money racket among the peasants in the minor townships. They claimed to be the Busoga branch of the Uganda National Congress. This may have been so, but it was noticeable that none of them held any office or committee membership in the central organization of that body."

"Africa for the Africans" is not so much a movement for political rights as a revolt against the white man's civilization" — Mr. T. J. O'Shea, Kenya.

Oriental and African Studies Colonial Officers' Inadequate Training

PROFESSOR SIR RALPH TURNER, director of the School of Oriental and African Studies in London, writes in his annual review: "We at the school are well aware of our duty to play our part in raising public interest in Asian and African affairs and in stimulating awareness of the great movements and upheavals which have changed the whole context of existence for our slaves, our country, and our civilization."

For the first time a course for the new honours year in African studies was available. Twenty-four colonial officers took courses in the Kikuyu, Nandi, Nyasa, or Swahili languages.

"The unsatisfactory arrangement for giving education officers for certain African territories language instruction for half of the session has continued", says the report. "The interest and ability of these officers is well above average. This fact, combined with the obvious need for them to be proficient in the vernacular, serves only to underline how unfortunate it is that they are not able to have more adequate opportunities for language study."

Dr. Atkins began work on a revision of the large Nyasia dictionary of Scott and Hetherwick and Mr. Benson carried one stage further the compilation of a Kikuyu Dictionary."

Vital Decision

"There will come a moment fairly soon when we must decide whether or not villages have come to stay in Kikuyu land. Not only the wishes of the people but the needs of agriculture, health, security, and good administration must be borne in mind. It will be an important decision, and will affect the life of the community for many years." — Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya.



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SKYLINE

Parliament

Britain's Role in Central Africa

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Statement

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made the following statement in the House of Commons last night on his visit to Central Africa:

"I welcome the opportunity to express publicly my thanks to the Federal Government, the three territorial Governments, and to all those in Central Africa who gave me such a generous welcome. In particular, despite the fact that he was seriously ill throughout my visit, the late Lord Llewellyn, the Governor-General, did all that he could to make my tour a happy and, I hope, a helpful one.

"It was no part of the purpose of my visit to engage in negotiations of any kind. I did, however, take the opportunity to make it clear that it is the view of H.M. Government that federation is in the best interests of all the inhabitants of Central Africa and has come to stay.

"I also made it clear that H.M. Government fully shared the view recently expressed both by Lord Malvern and Sir Roy Welensky that the right form of government for Central Africa is a federal and not a unitary form of government.

"It is not, of course, for me to make statements about the status of the Federation. I was careful, however, to tell people what my attitude was in my own responsibilities as Secretary of State for the Colonies in relation to the two northern territories.

"I made it clear that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom had no desire, purely for reasons of prestige or anything of that kind, to relieve in their present responsibilities for the northern territories longer than was necessary, and that I hoped that the Africans in each of the northern territories would increasingly look to the Federation and to their own territorial capitals with the same confidence with which they looked to Whitehall and Westminster. I added, however, that H.M. Government could not abandon their ultimate responsibility until they were satisfied that a transfer of loyalties of this kind had been made.

"During my visit to the two northern territories I was able to hear the views of all concerned about the next steps in constitutional development in each territory. In due course each of the two Governors will hold local consultations on this matter and will inform me of the views they form as a result of these consultations regarding the constitutional developments, if any, which should take place at the end of the life of the present Legislative Councils.

"I was much struck at the large number of men and women in the Federation who are working with real good will to find sensible solutions of the various problems of race relations with which the Federation is faced.

"If this good work continues—as I am sure it will—and if we in London are careful to do and say nothing which makes more difficult the task of those who are engaged in it, then I am sure that all the inhabitants of the Federation can look forward to a happy and prosperous future.

Rhodesian Tobacco

MR. GORDON WALKER asked the President of the Board of Trade what steps had given to the protest by the Rhodesian Tobacco Board against the forecast that the United Kingdom will further reduce its demand for Rhodesian tobacco in 1957. SIR DAVID ECCLES: "A forecast was made by the leading United Kingdom tobacco manufacturer. The protest by the Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board was accordingly addressed to them, not me."

MR. GORDON WALKER: "Would not the Minister see that it really is essential to increase the consumption of Commonwealth tobacco in this country as one means of saving dollars?"

SIR DAVID ECCLES: "I understand that pretty well all the tobacco of good quality from Rhodesia is now bought."

MR. LANGFORD-HOLT: "Is the Minister aware of the fear of the tobacco companies that if they were to increase the percentage of Commonwealth tobacco their sales might suffer? Would he therefore consider increasing the rates of the cigarette manufacturing industry to meet him, with a view to giving a uniform increase in the percentage of Commonwealth tobacco in cigarettes?"

SIR DAVID ECCLES: "I am always willing to see the manufacturers on any subject."

MR. JAY: "Are you also aware that at one time there was a very useful *ad valorem* duty which gave some protection to the Commonwealth product, but that since its increase in domestic taxation that duty has been absolutely swamped? Will he see what else he can do to restore the protection which this Commonwealth product formerly had?"

SIR DAVID ECCLES: "Protection is given by the quota method."

MR. JAY: "But will not the Minister take some initiative himself in regard to this?"

SIR DAVID ECCLES: "I am ready to look at this matter, but, as I understand it, the facts are as stated by my hon. friend Mr. Langford-Holt—that a change in the proportion of African tobacco might have very serious effects upon the cigarette industry."

MR. DUDLEY WILLIAMS: "Will the Minister bear in mind, when considering possible tobacco imports from Bulgaria, that there is a considerable amount of tobacco in Southern Rhodesia which has not yet been sold?"

MR. JAY: "Is it the Government's general policy to seek non-dollar tobacco whenever we can get it, particularly in the Commonwealth?"

SIR DAVID ECCLES: "It is on open licence. That is so."

Trade Union Officials

MR. J. JOHNSON asked what steps would be taken by the Northern Rhodesia Government to implement the recommendations of the committee of inquiry into unrest in the mining industry that regular courses of instruction should be introduced for African trade union officials in the keeping of accounts.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Regular courses of instruction for African trade union officials are already a feature of labour administration in Northern Rhodesia. It is probable that these courses, normally held annually, will in future all spare time for instruction in trade union accounting. In addition, trade union officials are now receiving practical guidance in the keeping of the inspectorate staff of the Registrar of Trade Unions in the course of their duties. This staff is likely to be strengthened in 1957."

Trans-Africa Pipeline

Replying to MR. NABARRO (Cons.), the Prime Minister said that he was advised that the cost of constructing and operating an all-British oil pipeline across Africa would outweigh any advantages it might offer.

Urban African Wages

MR. LENNOX-BOYD stated that statutory minimum monthly wages for African labourers over 21 in urban areas in Kenya ranged from 78.5s. in Kisumu to 85s. in Nairobi. Housing allowances were 13s. and 20s. respectively.

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Business men who require information on the present commercial conditions in East Africa are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Up-to-date reports from our branches in Nairobi and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.



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Book Reviews**Mechanization of Agriculture****Techniques on Groundnut Scheme**

MR. W. S. BATES, author of "Mechanization of Tropical Crops" (Temple Press, 45s.) has travelled extensively in the Commonwealth, and his practical approach to problems in different parts of the world will make the book valuable to farmers, manufacturers, and those concerned in formulating projects for African areas.

The mechanization of African agriculture, whether in the tropic or sub-tropic belts, presents a set of problems which are in general peculiar to African conditions, though many cases reflect similarity with problems of tropical Asia and the western tropics.

Socio-Economic Factors

The factors governing successful employment methods in the tropics are as much sociological and economic as technical. Where there is adequate finance to enable the farmer or planter to organize his own maintenance services, mechanization can be carried out, although not always easily, with standard tractors and implements. It is possible that with suitable modified equipment — though even then it may not always be desirable — to mechanize the majority of tillage cultivation, planting, and harvesting operations of many of the tropical farm and plantation operations.

When, however, it comes to the mechanization of peasant agriculture, as for instance in the African tropics, where the African farmer is in most cases a very small holder indeed, using the most primitive implements and having a very low educational status, the problem requires a quite different approach. This fact must always be kept in the forefront of one's mind.

"Mechanization is, after all, only a means to an end, and not, as some would have us believe, an end in itself. However far we may go in a future mechanized world-agriculture, there must always be a place for the animal and the man."

Brave Attempt

Of the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika the author writes, *inter alia* :

"The Tanganyika groundnut scheme was a brave attempt at large-scale mechanization. It deserved a better fate, and its failure was due possibly to its being attempted in the wrong place. Probably the main factors contributing to the failures at Kongwa and Urambo, in addition to very doubtful soil and climate conditions, was the impossibility of supervising local labour gangs using machines on which they had had insufficient training and experience.

"The tractors in use at one time were underpowered for the heavy gang disc harrows and harrow ploughs. The unskilled operators, finding that when the gangs were angled for work the tractors could not draw them, got round the difficulty by putting the gangs into their parallel transporting position and uselessly ran them up and down the fields."

The last part of the book is devoted to details of treatment of 15 different tropical crops.

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African Land Development in Kenya**Official Record of Ten Years' Stewardship**

"AFRICAN LAND DEVELOPMENT IN KENYA", a book of 240 pages published in Nairobi by the Ministry of Agriculture (12s. 6d.) gives an account of the stewardship of the African Land Development Board for ten years 1946-55, during which £3m. was spent on African settlement and the reconditioning of African areas.

The trend of thought during the period is illustrated by the fact that the title of the board was changed four times. It began as the African Settlement Board. A year later it became the African Settlement and Land Utilization Board, and not long afterwards it was renamed the African Land Utilization and Settlement Board. Since 1953 the title has been that of African Land Development Board (Aldev).

The report says:

"The Aldev organization has sometimes been attacked as the fifth wheel to the coach; an expensive and unnecessary department which duplicates the functions of the Agricultural, Veterinary, and Public Works Departments. A foundation member suggested that the Aldev crest should be the Aldev cow being milked by the district team.

"There is wisdom behind these witticisms, for it has become plain in the last 10 years that the role of Aldev should be the trigger which sets off the chain-reaction, not the continuing motive force. The organization must guard against accepting recurrent commitments. Once an area has been given the initial impetus, it is the policy of Aldev to withdraw and turn to new undeveloped or underdeveloped country."

Significant Advance

One of the most significant proofs of the advance of African farming is the transition from pump-priming to the stage at which schemes for African land development can be regarded as loan-worthy. It was not until 1951 that the first loans were issued. Four years later they had reached a total of £218,891.

"Since it started Aldev has initiated 78 major schemes. Nine have been partial failures or have been abandoned; 18 must be regarded as hanging in the balance; 39 are still in the trial stage, with good prospects of success; and 12 have been unqualified successes.

"A few years ago grants began gradually to give way to loans. Before long the African farmer from his own growing resources should make a much larger contribution than he could in the past to developing his own land. It is in many areas, the attitude of the ordinary African is so clearly beginning to change that it will evidently be most important in the future to take full advantage of this change.

"It will be necessary to find ways for giving ample scope and encouragement to the emerging forces of individual initiative and self-help, and not to worry too much if sometimes the results fall short of the ideal. For in the end it is certain that more will be achieved in this way than by a too long continuance of paternalism and close supervision.

"So we may confidently expect that a time will come when the whole process of better farming and land improvement in the African areas will gather speed and go on under its own momentum.

The book is obtainable from the Crown Agents, 4 Milk Street, London, S.W.1.

Hunting with Bow and Arrow

MR. HOWARD HILL, who has been described as the greatest archer of his time, has killed all kinds of game with his bow and arrow and "Hunting The Hard Way" (Hale, 16s.) tells part of the story. He once spent eight months in Africa in connexion with the filming of "Tembo," and then hunted leopards, buffalo, and many kinds of buck. He believes himself to be the only man who has ever killed a full-grown elephant with a bow and arrow without the use of a poisoned tip. He is now writing a book about his experiences in Africa to which he intends to return.

BY AIR

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BY SEA

African Road Congress

AN AFRICAN REGIONAL ROAD CONGRESS, organized by the Road Federations of East, Central and South Africa, with the co-operation of the International Road Federation, will be held in Salisbury from May 27 to 30 to consider ways of bringing the main Cape route, with its links to Beira, Antyrene, and Elizabethville, to a standard adequate for an improved exchange of trade. The Federal Minister of Transport and Communications, Mr. W. H. Exelwood, will open the congress, and Sir Ernest Guest, formerly Southern Rhodesian Minister of Finance, will preside at the first working session.

Progressive African Farmer

MR. JAMES ARAP RUTO, who has been awarded the shield offered by the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya for the most progressive African farmer of the year in the Elgeyo district, has 16 acres of land, terraced and fenced into seven paddocks, on which he practises a seven-year rotation of four years under grass and three under crop. Helped by his wife, he does all the work on the holding, which produces maize, potatoes, pyrethrum, beans, and oat hay for cattle. His stock includes 12 sheep and five head of cattle. He still finds time for the duties of a lay preacher.

DR. SAMUEL BHIMA, the first Nyasaland African to be appointed to the medical staff of the Government of Nyasaland, has arrived in Eire for a year's study at Dublin University. In 1951 he took a degree at Makerere College, Uganda, but he now wants a qualification recognized by the General Medical Council of Great Britain. For the past two years, Dr. Bhima has had charge of a district hospital in Nchenu.

News Items in Brief

About 4,000 Rhodesians are expected on holiday in this country this year.

The Federal Fiscal Commission, headed by Sir Jeremy Ransmay, visited Eritrea last week.

Southern Rhodesia has some 30 police cadets aged between 16 and 17. Their starting salary is £30.

An Indian secondary school has been built in Dodoma at a cost of £20,000 by the Government of Tanganyika.

Nyasaland has now three African education officers, the first Africans in the country to hold this appointment.

The coldest weather for 30 years is reported from the Shabeni where freezing point was registered in the west last week.

One of the Salvation Army eventide cottages near Harare has been dedicated to the memory of the late Mrs. Olga Watkins.

A regional conference on desert tourism is to be held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from February 25 to 28 under the auspices of the F.A.O.

The three Federal territories will send representatives to the eighth Commonwealth Forestry Conference, to be held in Adelaide on August 26.

Salary increases for civil servants will cost the Federal Government about £360,000 and the Government of Southern Rhodesia £117,000.

Some 69,000 acres of African trust land in Nyasaland were protected in 1956 still conservation drive. Dams with a total capacity of 20m. gallons were built.

The East African Railways and Harbours Magazine has devoted the subject of an issue to the recent visit to East Africa of H.R.H. the Princess Margaret.

Another Asian-African conference is proposed by the Prime Ministers of China and Ceylon, for the purpose of "implementing the five principles of co-existence enunciated at the Bandung Conference of 1955".

A new film, entitled "Wild Splendour", depicting all types of animals and birds found in the National Parks of Kenya, has been received by the East African Public Relations Office in London and is available free of loan.

A Commonwealth Schools Club is to be opened in Salisbury for old boys of the 200-odd Commonwealth schools which are members of the Headmasters' Conference. The chairman of the committee is Dr. I. C. Campbell.

African graduate teachers in Northern Rhodesia with specific teaching qualifications who are qualified to enter the pay scale of £500-£965 have been given the title of master. Hitherto they have been known as assistant masters.

Plans to put the Copperbelt on the air with a broadcasting station in Kitwe are well advanced. A 20kw. transmitter recently installed will mean better reception of Federal pro-

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animal life in Kenya, entitled "Wild Splendour", will be shown from March 11.

Representing the Wiltshire School of Flying, Captain David Vaughan is making a comprehensive tour of East and Central Africa in connexion with the conversion of the two-seater Tiger Moth aircraft into a four-seater canopy aircraft which can also be used for crop-dusting.

One of the worst droughts on record has been experienced all along the coast of Kenya. Rainfall in the Teita Hills, however, has been exceptionally heavy, 40.47 inches having fallen at Wundanyi during 37 days in November and December, and 47.13 inches at Rongo in 47 days.

The curator of the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum, Dr. J. Desmond Clark, has been told by the British Museum that implements found near the Kambo Falls in Northern Rhodesia are the first wooden implements of the early Iron Age discovered in Africa, and may prove to be the earliest yet found anywhere. Experts estimate that they have been waterlogged for more than 36,000 years.

Nairobi City Council accepted a proposal last week for the erection of Sir Colin Campbell, the salient passages of which were published by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on February 7. Mr. John Riseborough, the town clerk, will receive next month a cheque of £1,485. Capital expenditure of nearly £10m. is to be incurred in water, road, housing, sewerage, and social services in the period 1957-61, nearly £3m. of which is to be for Africa.



"In Uganda there is absolutely no prospect of Commerce. A little cochineal might be obtained but the export trade will mainly be in ivory which is diminishing in quantity every year in consequence of the destruction of the elephant."
 Mr. Labouchere, M.P., in the House of Commons, July 27th, 1906, during a debate on the Uganda Railway Bill.

Time, of course, has proved Mr. Labouchere hopelessly wrong. Uganda has become the largest producer of coffee in the Commonwealth and the second largest producer of cotton. In 1955 she exported £20,134,000 worth of raw coffee and £16,386,000 worth of raw cotton quite apart from £5,581,000 worth of other items. Cochineal, incidentally, does not figure anywhere in the list of Uganda's exports and Ivory hardly at all. For its part, the National Bank of India Ltd. is proud of its contribution towards confounding Mr. Labouchere's prognostications. Opening the first Banking Office in Uganda at Entebbe on November 1st, 1906, the Bank witnessed the birth and establishment of the Protectorate's cotton and coffee industries. All along, the Bank's services have been at the disposal of the pioneers whose foresight, endurance and skill have built Uganda's export trade from nothing to its present level.

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Britain's Rhodesian Tobacco Purchases

America Will Not Dictate Buying Policy

TOBACCO INTERESTS IN THE U.S.A. will not dictate Britain's buying policy in Rhodesia, according to Sir Alexander Maxwell, chairman of the Tobacco Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade.

British manufacturers, it was written in a letter to the *Rhodesian Tobacco Journal*, have cooperated fully in trying to increase the use of tobacco from the sterling areas, and a remarkable increase has been achieved. Rhodesia being Britain's principal source of sterling tobacco.

Manufacturers in Britain believed that the best interests of the tobacco industry would be served by further improvement of quality rather than by further expansion of production. They are well aware of the importance of supporting it to the best of their ability. They are of the opinion that if all aspects of the industry are recognized by all connected with such incidents as the closing of the Salisbury market last April would be avoided.

As regards the 1956 crop, the latter continues. Mr. Ernest Campbell, president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, must have been very near the mark when he estimated that the United Kingdom had paid over 44d. a lb. This means that the United Kingdom paid 11d. a lb. more than the average, and indeed 22d. more than the average paid by all other buyers. Such figures compare favourably with the 1955 crop differentials of 9d. and 10d. a lb.

It is quite true that in March the U.K. manufacturers made an attempt to assess the quality of the crop. They did not think it would be one very good. Campbell described it as "by and large the worst for 10 years" and it is doubtful whether many other people thought so either. Mr. Campbell's fears early in the season that Britain would be unable to take up 83m. lbs. from the crop — unless they immediately increased purchases of substandard grades — were proved groundless.

The British South Africa Company

Record Net Profit of Almost £7m.

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY announces that for the year ended September 30 last there was a net profit of £6,974,158 after payment of tax slightly exceeding £7m., compared with a net profit in the previous year of £5,617,854, when taxation took £6,211,379. On the registered stock a final dividend of 25% less tax makes a total for the year of 35% as against 30% in 1955. On 12s. shares a final dividend of 3s. 9d. less tax, brings the total distribution for the year to 4s. 6d. (4s. 6d.).

As a Man Sows

SOME OF THE RHODESIAN FARMERS are putting more capital into their land and obtaining greater cash yields than ever before, according to the *Federal Digest of Statistics*. The 1955-56 season set a new record in that output of 201,351, well over £4m. above the total for the previous season. Total input (the total operating expenditure) at £2,047,000, also reached a new level, the 1955-55 figure being £25,128m. The crop return output resulted from higher cash yields in all crops, whether cattle, or dairy produce. In 1956-55 to 1955-56 total operating expenditure increased by 8%, and profits by 12%. The net return over the last four seasons averaged £29 1s. per £100, and £30 14s. per £100 in 1955-56.

Higher Ocean Freight Rates

OCEAN FREIGHT RATES from the United Kingdom and the Continent to South and South-East African ports between Walvis Bay and Durban inclusive are raised by about 50% on shipments in vessels starting to load on or after tomorrow, the increase being necessitated by higher operating costs. The South and South-East African Conference stated when announcing the increase that where consignees had placed firm orders before the suspension of the validity of rates clause of January 28 the old rates would apply for shipments up to the end of this month. On onward shipments they will apply until the end of March on evidence of firm orders placed before January 28.

Market Outlook for Sisal

Price Unaffected by Suez Blockage

IT IS DIFFICULT TO GET AN ENGINE about the market prospects for sisal, writes the quarterly review *World Fibres*, which, however, lists the following four sources of sisal:

(1) From guine stocks, which are expected to last four years. The supply may and partly from the 1957 crop until the market is again flooded where heavy and in a few countries new producer stocks, though they have risen here and there are not burdensome in total.

(2) Consumer stocks are less well sold than in the last year, they still have from six to eight years forward business in hand; indeed, a few grades are in rather tight supply. Stocks of B.E.A. grade No. 2 and the middling P.E.A. grade.

The United States is reviving its interest in sisal, owing to sisal (or henequen) as a material for car tires, a demand which is evident in 1955.

For these reasons the sisal market will, it is suggested, be an all-round but un spectacular rise in prices during the first quarter of this year. The survey continues:

"Nevertheless, basically the market does not seem strong. A sign is its lack of response to the potential disruption of shipping threatened by the Suez blockade. Most commodities are independent of the Canal for shipping have more or less sharply risen in price. Sisal is among the major exceptions.

"The plain fact is that sisal supply, present or prospective, is very adequate by any test of demand. Sisal winners are living in fear of going short of fibre in the foreseeable future. Most of them are prepared to take advance on prices not getting out of it."

This Year's Output

Production of sisal in 1957 is expected to stay around the 1956 record level estimated at 27,400 tons. There could be a cut in Brazil, but slight increases appear possible elsewhere. At any rate no significant overall reduction is imminent.

The new increase for henequen together with improved facilities for credits should continue to stimulate fibre growing in Yucatan. For 1957 a world output in excess even of the 1956 one, estimated at 115,000 tons, has been forecast. This could have something like 20,000 tons exportable — considerably more than the 1956 tonnage shipped — plus stocks carried over from 1956.

"Although consumption of sisal shows remarkable long-term buoyancy, the prospective expansion in 1957 is unlikely to outstrip — if at all — the probable production by more than can comfortably be met from stocks. Thus the increased export availability of henequen.

"Undercutting by cheap Portuguese sisal sellers and subsidized Brazilian sisal together with possibly greater competition from Mexican henequen may well continue to keep British East African prices down."

Labour Questions Answered

A REVISED EDITION of "YOUR Questions Answered about the Labour Laws" has been published by the Uganda Labour Department at 1s. 9d. The assumption in the foreword that "most people find themselves inconvenienced by lack of knowledge of the laws dealing with employment" in the territory is understandable for the answer to the first question — what are the principal laws in force concerning employment? — refers the reader to 13 different ordinances and rules. The booklet, which is intended to be of use to any employer or African labourer in Uganda. He may derive consolation from the fact that if he pays his staff a good behaviour bonus over and above the authorized rates of pay, he may legally make a deduction from that bonus to recover damage done to his property by an employee.

"Kenya ought to have a labour utilization board, on the lines of that in Tanganyika. Several millions of pounds worth investment in Kenya, particularly in the Nairobi hills for the growing of tea, but that investment cannot be brought here because there is not the seed to develop the land and plant the tea." (Mr. W. Crosskill, M.L.C., Kenya)

Of Commercial Concern

John Brown & Co., Ltd., a company with Rhodesian interests, has acquired the 50% shareholding of the Richard Costain group in East Africa. The firm, which has become a wholly owned subsidiary of John Brown, Ltd., company was prepared to buy the shares held by the latter party. Sir Richard Costain and Mr. J. G. Costain have resigned from the board of John Brown, Ltd., the chairman of the John Brown group is Lord Aberconway.

At last week's auction in London 3,592 packages of African tea were sold for an average price of 4s. 6.82d per lb. compared with 3,721 packages averaging 4s. 12.2d in the previous week. This year's tea to date amount to 23,411 packages averaging 4s. 5.01d, against 16,868 packages averaging 3s. 10.2d in the same period of last year. The highest price recorded at the week was 5s. 3.18d for a consignment from Kenya.

Direct imports into Kenya for the first nine months of last year were valued at £64,240,832, compared with £57,238,856 in the corresponding period of 1955. Domestic imports for January-September of 1956, however, exceeded £211,000,000, with 200,000 tons of industrial and commercial machinery, electrical equipment, the greatest import item at £52,000,000, closely followed by iron and steel imports at £5.3m.

First tangible result of last year's visit of an Italian trade mission to the Federation is the arrival in Salisbury of 11 stationary diesel engines for industrial, agricultural, and domestic use. Imports of Italian goods, particularly machinery, metal goods, and vehicles, are steadily increasing, while industrialists are considering opening factories in Umbali and Ndola.

Khartoum's new thermal power station at Buri is to be opened at the end of the month. During the past six years the power generated has increased from 9m. kw. to 12m. kw. The new station is expected to meet the requirements of the Three Towns for many years. Mr. C. A. Britton, managing director of the operating company.

Revised estimates of the Kenya groundnut crop for 1956-57 are: Nyanza Province, 500,000 bags, against 493,000; other areas, 133,000 bags. In the last crop amounted to 321,000 bags from Nyanza, 81,200 bags from European areas, and 125,800 from other areas.

Mr. Leonard Joseph, managing director of Messrs. Joseph, Bond & Jeans, Ltd., the London shippers, is revisiting Central and East Africa. The company has traded with East Africa for half a century, and about 20 years ago registered a subsidiary company in Southern Rhodesia.

Deposits of a pure, fine grained quartz sand eminently suitable for glass manufacture have been discovered in the Arabuko-Sokoke forests in the Coast Province of Kenya. Deposits of gypsum in Mida Creek have attracted the attention of the Nairobi cement works.

Guinea's new bank, the Ministry of Agriculture and an Agricultural Loans Bank, with an initial paid-up capital of £2m. A board of seven members three would represent Government departments.

Reports of a glut of out-of-season fruit and vegetables from Kenya for 1956 is being tried. Mangoes sent to London have realized 3s. each at Covent Garden market.

Last year was a record for Nyasaland tea exports, which reached 2,372 tons. Cholo estates contributed over 1m. lb. and those of the range more than 9m. lb.

Industrial and commercial machinery worth £25,000,000 is added to the list of imports into Kenya in the first eight months of last year.

Imports of 1,000 tons of iron and steel for the construction of port tugs are to be sold by auction in London on March 1.

New motor registrations in Kenya in December numbered 762, of which 466 were in Nairobi and 296 in Mombasa. A new 10 ft. launch No. 101 is shortly to be put into service by Nyasaland Rhodesian Lake Nyasa.

The Rhodesian tobacco auctions for flue-cured leaf will open in Salisbury on March 12.

The first commercial cinema in Harare, Zomba, and Fort Beaufort, has been opened.

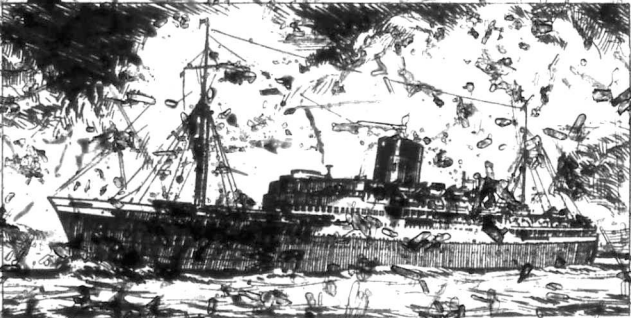
Portuguese overseas territories are to establish sea trade with Salisbury.

Sisal Outputs for January

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—275 tons of fibre making 1,580 tons for seven months, against 1,420 tons for the corresponding period of last year.

Bird and Co (Africa), Ltd.—1,501 tons of fibre, against 1,499 tons in January, 1956.

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London	Mar. 12
London	Mar. 13
London	Mar. 14
London	Mar. 15
London	Mar. 16
London	Mar. 17
London	Mar. 18
London	Mar. 19
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London	Mar. 21
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MINING

Progress Reports for January

Campion Syndicate.—In the Curus mine 3,022 tons of ore were treated for 1,412 oz. gold and a working profit of £2,782. In the Sunace mine the corresponding figures were 1,308 tons, 1,101 oz. gold, and a working profit of £1,308. In the Bay Horse mine 7,172 tons, 244 oz. gold, and a working profit of £438.

Falcon.—In 500 tons of ore treated at the Dalny mine for 2,782 oz. gold and a working profit of £3,404. The corresponding figures for the Sunace mine were 1,924 tons, 480 oz. gold, and a working profit of £1,308. In the Bay Horse mine 7,172 tons, 244 oz. gold, and a working profit of £438.

Falcon Consolidated Investment Co.—The annual report for the year 1956 was £45,120, after tax of £44,392 (£63,072).

Mazoe Consolidated.—330 tons of ore were recovered from the treatment of 2,682 tons of ore. The working profit was £10,576.

Kenton.—12,750 tons of ore were treated at the Kenton mine in January for 2,690 oz. gold and a working profit of £10,576.

Quarterly Progress Reports

Falcon.—47,620 tons of ore were treated in the December quarter at the Dalny mine for 3,482 oz. gold and a working profit of £2,782. In the Sunace mine the respective figures were 3,480 tons, 382 oz. gold, and £711; and for the Bay Horse mine 3,340 tons, 244 oz. gold, and £432.

Madama.—Total ore production in the December quarter was 2,216 long tons, and recoverable coarse ore produced 3,977 tons.

A review of non-ferrous metals in 1956 has been published by the British Metal Corporation Ltd.

Southern Rhodesia's Mineral Record

SOUTHERN Rhodesia's mineral production in 1956 is now officially known to have reached a record level of £23,200,374, or £218 above the 1955 figure, and more than £25 above the 1954 total. Mr. Hatty, Minister of Mines, said when he announced the results that they proved that the Colony's mining industry was entering an era of great expansion, which would reach full momentum when the Mankwato basin became available in 1960. At the same time, the Government's mineral industry was a value of more than £100m, a 20% increase on the previous year. The surplus of gold almost reached a record of £5,600,000, exceeding £5,600,000, and chrome £2.6m, and copper and lithium were both over £400,000.

Rhodesian Copper

SIR RONALD PRATT, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Board, said in New York last week when addressing American shareholders at an informal meeting that the cost of producing copper in Rhodesia is 15% less than in the U.S.A., as was often stated in 1953, and that in Rhodesia had been about one cent, or 1% above the United States average. At last year's exceptionally high price level the metal, plastics and aluminium had been a great boon to the use of copper, but not at the present price level. Supplies of copper were adequate for present demands, but the situation might be upset by strikes or change in Government stock-piling policies.

Prime Minister on the Copper Outlook

SIR ROY WELNSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said in Gwelo on Friday that he thought there would be a relatively stable price for copper within the foreseeable future, in which he did not expect the metal to fall below or rise above the present level. The Government of the Federation had never banked on the continuance of exceptionally high prices, and had made its calculations on the basis of £220 as the long-term price.

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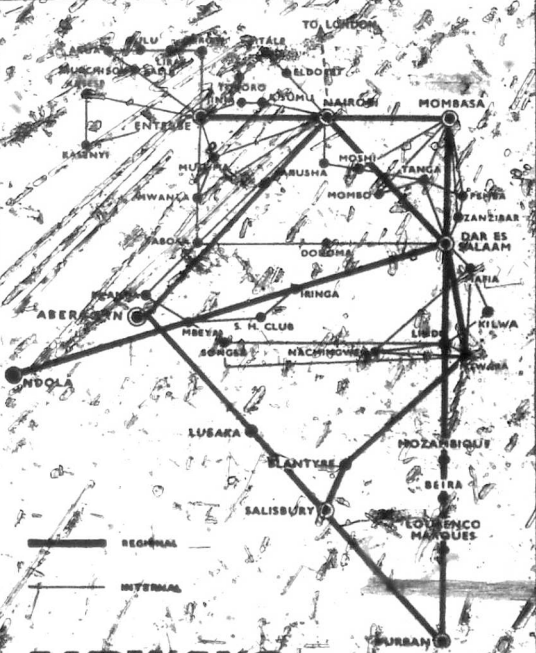
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