East African Standard, Friday, May 18, 1951

WEEKLY EDITION

East African Standard

UGANDA ARGUS

No. 11000 Registered at the G.P.O. as a newspaper

NAIROBI, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1951

Daily 20 cents. Weekly 20 cents.

MWINGO HOTEL
NANYUKI
THE FIRST LUXURY HOTEL ON THE
SLOPES OF MOUNT KENYA
Phone Nanyuki 24

INDOOR GAMES
MAY & Co. Ltd.
THE SPORTS HOUSE

LONDON TALKS ON UGANDA COTTON

Nationalisation discussed

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS ARRIVES IN KENYA FROM UGANDA

"STANDARD" STAFF REPORTER
KAMPALA

Nationalisation of Uganda's cotton-ginning industry has been the main subject of discussion, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths, told the East African Press on the eve of his departure from Entebbe for Kenya.

Speaking on May 3, he said: "During my stay here I have discussed with representatives of the growers and of the ginning industry the question of the future of the cotton industry. I hope an agreement that reorganisation is necessary and has been reached with representatives of the Uganda Government. Proposals for securing a reorganisation of the industry, and for the adoption of proposals which we have discussed at reasonable detail, including a proposal for nationalisation, have now been able to make a personal study of the industry in various parts of the country, have met representatives of growers and the ginners and the associations concerned with the industry and, having studied the matter on the spot, I am in a position to give further consideration to the various proposals which have been put forward, which I shall consider for the reorganisation of the industry. When that further consideration is completed decisions will be reached and they will be reached in due course."

Mr. Griffiths said: there was no immediate prospect of the Government taking the cotton ginning industry over. It is generally accepted that the Government's first interest in the industry needs to be more effective. He said: "I do not say the most important thing is that of how best to meet the interests of the producers, the question for participation in the industry in the future."

Mr. Griffiths said he had visited Kampala to discuss the important problem of how best to meet and to allay the fears of the Asian community in the industry, to industrial development in Uganda, and how to obtain the power by a scheme of the Owen Falls scheme.

He said: "I am sure that in Uganda that its basic industry should be developed by industrial development."

At Kisumu

Over 1,000 people, including one woman, watched the Governor of Uganda, Mr. Michael Wright, arrive in Kenya at Kisumu airport on Thursday, May 3.

Mr. Wright, who was wearing a service uniform, intruded Mr. James Griffiths, the Secretary of State, Mr. Y. H. L. Preston, Mr. Chalmers and Mr. E. Jones, Members of the Legislative Council, Mr. Paul Mboya, Member of the Central Legislative Council, the Senior Superintendent of Nyanza Province (Mr. A. Thomas), the District Commissioner (Mr. T. A. Watts), and the Executive Secretary (Mr. C. M. Griffiths) took the salute of a guard of honour to Kenya, Police in Khaki and Equipment.

Perhaps the most satisfying of garden jobs. Certainly the most tranquil. A job at the end of a garden hose, for which the most important equipment is your family's welfare, provided the right hose washes every thirsty corner of your garden.

There are a number of types and sizes of Goodyear Garden Hoses. Ask your dealer for the right one. Remember, it is made to those high standards of quality which have given Goodyear products their worldwide reputation.

GARDEN HOSE BY
GOODYEAR

BILPILLAR & COMPANY, LTD. Distributors

ANSWER TO LANDLORDS' 'NEW RAMP'

Action by Kenya Legislative Council

A NEW move to fight the keyword "ramp" was disclosed in Kenya Legislative Council yesterday, when the Member for Law and Order, Mr. B. J. Hobson, moved the second reading of the Increase of Rent Restriction) (Amendment No. 2) Bill.

The Bill, described as a "ramp" by Mr. Hobson, passed through all stages and was passed through committee stage and the second reading debate became law.

A third important amendment said Mr. Hobson, attached "a new ramp" to the Bill.

'Trick' explained

Describing it, he said: "If you want to get rid of your tenants to redevelop the premises you let your premises fall into disrepair. It does not matter whether it is your fault or the conditions in which they live.

"When it has reached the point where it is uninhabitable or insanitary, a demolition order is served on the owner and the tenants go out. They have to go out. The owner is free to do what he pleases. Then rebuild your premises and you can let them to any tenants you like, or you can let them to any tenants you like, or you can let them to any tenants you like, or

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WEEKLY EDITION (FRIDAY)
[illegible]

BIRTHS

[illegible]

ENGAGEMENTS

[illegible]

MARRIAGES

[illegible]

DEATH

[illegible]

THANKS

[illegible]

IN MEMORIAM

[illegible]

MACHINERY FOR SALE

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL

[illegible]

PERSONAL

[illegible]

PARTNERSHIPS

[illegible]

PREMISES TO LET

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

[illegible]

PLANTS FOR SALE

[illegible]

MACHINERY WANTED

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE—Continued

[illegible]

LIVESTOCK FOR SALE

[illegible]

LIVESTOCK WANTED

[illegible]

DOGS FOR SALE

[illegible]

HORSES FOR SALE

[illegible]

AT STUD

[illegible]

DOMESTIC PETS

[illegible]

LOST

[illegible]

SITUATIONS VACANT

[illegible]

SITUATIONS VACANT (Continued)

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED

[illegible]

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

[illegible]

PREMISES WANTED

[illegible]

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

[illegible]

ACCOMMODATION OFFERED

[illegible]

WHERE TO STAY

[illegible]

LAND WANTED

[illegible]

LAND FOR SALE

[illegible]

FARM TO LEASE

[illegible]

HOUSES WANTED

[illegible]

HOUSES TO LET

[illegible]

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

[illegible]

PLAYHOUSE

(New Theatres Ltd.)

Nightly at 9
Saturday at 2.15 and 9

M.G.M. PROUDLY PRESENT

ESTHER WILLIAMS

OF "BATHING BEAUTY" FAME IN THE MOST GORGEOUS TECHNICOLOR MUSICAL OF THEM ALL

PAGAN LOVE SONG

WITH HOWARD KEEL OF "ANNIE GET YOUR GUN" FAME

PAGAN LOVE SONG

IS ACTUALLY FILMED IN TROPIC ISLAND PARADISE

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Nightly at 9

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SPECIAL FRENCH THEATRE DINNER Shs. 7/50
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A LA CARTE MENU

CHEZ DAVE

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Warner Bros. present

INGRID BERGMAN
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IN ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S SWEEPING ROMANTIC DRAMA

UNDER CAPRICORN

Sunday at 5-6-9
Mats: Wed. and Friday at 5.15
Saturday at 2-6-9

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JUN.
GLYNIS JOHNS

in London Films' Thrilling Screen Triumph—

STATE SECRET

BOOKING AT EMPIRE

THE ALLIANCE FRANCAISE

PRESENTS

THE CELEBRATED OPERA SINGER

Georges Thill

IN A RECITAL AT

TORR'S HOTEL

ON TUESDAY, 29th MAY, 1951 AT 9 P.M.

TICKETS 25/- AND 15/- FOR NON-MEMBERS OF THE ALLIANCE FRANCAISE

TICKETS 15/- AND 10/- FOR MEMBERS OF THE ALLIANCE FRANCAISE

BOOKING NOW AT

TORR'S HOTEL

Dine and Dance

AT THE

Salisbury Hotel

ON FRIDAY, JUNE 1st

MUSIC BY TED MEERLOO'S SWINGTETTE BAND

ADMISSION Shs. 10/-
DANCE " 5/-

EVENING DRESS OR LOUNGE SUITS ESSENTIAL

Salisbury Hotel

HAVING CHANGED THE WATER IN THEIR SWIMMING POOL ANNOUNCE THAT IT IS NOW OPEN FOR THE PUBLIC

ANNOUNCEMENT

KENYA HAIRDRESSING SALOON

Hardinge Street, NAIROBI

have much pleasure in announcing the reopening of their Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon as from 16th May, 1951.

MR. ALDO, Hair Stylist, in attendance. Fully qualified in all branches of Ladies' Hairdressing.

Our Gentlemen's Department will be functioning as usual with all European staff.

'Phone 2212 Box 1110

WARNING

Recent abnormal weather conditions have given rise to anxiety regarding the City's water distribution system which may have become unreliable at certain points. The public is therefore strongly advised to boil all water intended for drinking purposes until the supply can be fully checked and confirmed to be completely safe, when a public announcement will be made. This cannot be anticipated in the near future

Notice

Coca-Cola possesses the best water purification plant in East Africa, so necessary at all times to produce our pure and wholesome product, but especially during the present emergency of the City water supply. Sinclair, Manuels & Co., Ltd., Authorised bottlers of Coca-Cola.

We can Supply

MOTOR CAR AND LORRY CHAINS AND TARPAULINS, SECOND-HAND AND NEW TYRES ALWAYS IN STOCK

EX-MILITARY GOODS, CAR AND LORRY SPARE PARTS AVAILABLE

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Tonight at 9
Saturday at 10.30 a.m., 2.15 and 9

YOU WILL THRILL TO EVERY EXCITING MOMENT OF THIS SUPERB TECHNICOLOR WESTERN

SIERRA

(A Universal-International Picture)

Starring

AUDIE MURPHY

Remember him in the "Kid from Texas"?

WANDA HENDRIX

NEXT WEEK
Nightly at 9
Mats: Tues. and Thurs. at 5.15
Saturday at 2.15

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the exciting and thrilling drama of the awe-inspiring aspect of the ATOMIC BOMB

FIRST YANK IN TOKYO

starring

TOM NEAL — BARBARA HALL

Released through 20th Century-Fox Film Ltd.

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E.A.W.L. Hospital Appeal

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COME TO THE BEAUTY STALL

SATURDAY, 2ND JUNE, AT 2 P.M.

IN THE GROUNDS OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE

DUCK EGGS

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Bakelite electrical accessories. Tough rubber-covered cables. Vulcanised indiarubber-covered cables. Plastic-covered cables and bell wire. Hard drawn stranded VIR cables. Wiremen's sundries, e.g., wiring clips and pins. Earthing clips, ½" nipples and flanges. Insulated staples. Plastic table lamps. Translucent shades.

EAST AFRICA COMMAND

For Sale by Tender

of Rolled Steel Joists AT MOMBASA

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, am instructed to offer for sale by tender on behalf of the War Department, certain Rolled Steel Joists for demolition and removal.

The Rolled Steel Joists on offer can be inspected between the hours of 08.30 and 16.00 on the 25th and 28th May, 1951. They are erected inside the Torpedo Shed Kilindini High Level. Further details can be obtained from Hirings Office, Garrison H.Q., Mombasa situated near the main Post Office.

Applications for tender form and Conditions of Sale should be addressed to the undersigned.

Tenders on the prescribed form and enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Tender for Rolled Steel Joists" must be delivered before 12 o'clock noon on the 31st May, 1951, addressed to:— D. A. D. Hirings, Private Bag, Mombasa.

The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Approx. 816 Foot Run of 10" by 5".
Approx. 150 Foot Run of 8" by 4".

These Rolled Steel Joists have been used as tracking for an overhead gantry crane and are believed to be in first-class condition.

The War Department does not guarantee the accuracy of the above description and prospective purchasers are advised to inspect the asset before tendering.

(Sgd.) D. L. FURNESS,
D. A. D. Hirings.

Private Bag,
Mombasa.
Telephone No. 491.
May 18, 1951.

EAST AFRICA COMMAND

Sale by Tender

of Surplus Buildings, Mombasa Airport

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, am instructed to offer for sale by tender on behalf of the Air Ministry, the buildings and structures as set out in the Schedule below, for demolition and removal.

The buildings are offered for dismantling and removal and may be inspected between 08.30 and 16.00 hours on the 29th, 30th and 31st May, 1951. Site plans of the buildings may be inspected at the Hirings Office, Garrison H.Q. situated near the main Post Office, Mombasa.

Applications for tender forms and conditions of sale should be addressed to the undersigned.

Tenders on the prescribed form enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Tender for Surplus Buildings, Port Reitz" must be delivered before 12 o'clock noon on the 5th June, 1951, addressed to:— D. A. D. Hirings, Private Bag, Mombasa.

The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Ninety-six Buildings and/or structures, foundations, etc., together with a certain quantity of piping and overhead electric light cables. There is a fair quantity of C.I. in good condition.

The War Department do not guarantee the accuracy of the above description and intending purchasers are advised to inspect the buildings and/or structures before submitting tenders.

(Sgd.) D. L. FURNESS,
D. A. D. Hirings.

Private Bag,
Telephone No. 491,
Mombasa.
May 18, 1951.

EAST AFRICA COMMAND

SALE OF FUEL STORAGE TANKS

Port Reitz and Shimanzi

I, the undersigned, am instructed to offer for sale by tender on behalf of the War Department three fuel storage tanks as set out in the Schedule below.

The tanks are offered for dismantling and removal and may be inspected between the hours of 08.30–16.00 on the 4th, 5th and 6th June, 1951. Further details of the assets on offer can be obtained from the Hirings Office, Garrison H.Q. situated near the main Post Office, Mombasa.

Applications for tender forms and conditions of sale should be addressed to the undersigned.

Tenders on the prescribed form enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Tender for Fuel Tanks" must be delivered before 12 o'clock noon on the 12th June, 1951, addressed to:— D. A. D. Hirings, Private Bag, Mombasa.

The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

Description of Property of Fuel Storage Tanks

LOT 1. PORT REITZ

Two Fuel Storage Tanks 4' 2" diameter x 9' 0" long, 7' 6" diameter x 12' 9" long.

LOT 2. SHIMANZI

One Fuel Tank 5' 3" diameter x 8' 2" long.

The War Department does not guarantee the accuracy of the above description and prospective purchasers are advised to inspect the Fuel Tanks before tendering.

(Sgd.) D. L. FURNESS,
D. A. D. HIRINGS.

Private Bag
Mombasa.
Tele. No. 491.
May 25, 1951.

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

WANTED

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitable candidates for the post of Clerk, Grade II (European) in the Civil Engineer's Department of the East African Railways and Harbours, Nairobi.

Candidates should not be over 35 years of age, and must have had experience in Office routine, Accounting and Stores methods. Must be capable of handling correspondence on own initiative.

Conditions of Service

Scale of salary £320 by £18 to £610; commencing salary according to age and experience. A Temporary Allowance is also payable at the rate [illegible] £30 per annum.

Period of engagement [illegible] with possible permanency.

Free quarters, if available or House Allowance in lieu.

Membership of Superannuation Fund is compulsory.

Eighteen days' local leave per annum. Overseas leave with free passage and family passage allowance.

Free medical attention within the limits of the Medical Department's supplies.

Applications giving details of age and experience should be addressed to:— The Chief Engineer, E.A.R. & H., P.O. Box 78, Nairobi.

FOR SALE

FREEHOLD LAND KASAMA N.R.

Hotel (fully licensed), Native Trading Store, Butchery, Livestock, Dwelling House, Cottage and various other buildings situated on 1,160 acres of Freehold land at Kasama, Northern Rhodesia.

£16,000

Or Highest Offer including all stocks. Owners going overseas.

For particulars write [illegible] Kasama.

Appointment WANTED

Attention of Managing Agents and Estate Owners, European or Asiatic

Chartered English Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, age 40, wishes to become associated with a concern controlling and developing multiple interests, or an Estate Owner wishing to take a less active part and considering a Trustworthy Partner or General Manager.

British Works training and experience with broad practical general engineering background, backed by eleven years' executive employment in mining, oil, sisal, tea and timber.

The Advertiser enjoys a first-class local, professional and business reputation through four years' work in East Africa in a senior position, and is prepared to produce a cash bond of 50,000/-.

Apply Voucher 2891.

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT BOARD

REOPENING OF TENANT FARMING SCHEME

Notice

IT IS NOTIFIED for general information that the European Agricultural Settlement Board are shortly reopening their Tenant Farming Scheme, on amended lines, but they will be able to accept only a very limited number of applications in the first instance.

The extended Tenant Farming Scheme will be open to anyone of British or Dominion nationality, of not less than 21, or more than 35 years of age; exceptions as regards age may be made in special cases at the Board's discretion. First preference will be given to the sons of Kenya residents, and to persons who are already resident in Kenya who have had practical farming experience. In the case of applicants who are otherwise suitable but have not had much farming experience, the Board may insist upon attendance at a Course at the Egerton School of Agriculture.

An important respect in which the extended Tenant Farming Scheme will differ from the first one, is that the Board will not grant any loans to applicants. This means that, whereas the Board will buy a farm, and pay for the necessary Permanent Improvements thereon, the prospective Tenant must have sufficient capital of his own to purchase his livestock, implements and machinery and all necessary equipment, and in addition must have sufficient capital to provide for his and his family's living expenses, and the farm's running expenses until such time as the farm is producing an income adequate to provide for them out of the sales of produce. In the opinion of the Board, this means that the average prospective Tenant Farmer must have at least £5,000 of his own in cash and/or in farming assets available for investment at the time of entry to his farm.

Under the extended scheme, applicants will be encouraged, as in the former one, to select their own farms, which the Board will purchase for them, providing the Board are satisfied that such farms are economic units, and that the prices are reasonable.

Leases will be for a period of 45 years, the rent being payable at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum on the cost to the Board of the farm, plus their subsequent expenditure on Permanent Improvements. Tenants will be given a conditional option to purchase their farms on such terms as may be mutually agreed between them and the Board, which will not under any circumstances exceed 30 years.

Forms of Application to be accepted in the extended Tenant Farming Scheme, and further information, can be obtained from the following:—

The Executive Officer, European Agricultural Settlement Board, P.O. Box 1507, NAIROBI.
The District Agent, European Agricultural Settlement Board, P.O. Box 97, ELDORET.
The District Agent, European Agricultural Settlement Board, P.O. Box 338, KITALE.
The District Agent, European Agricultural Settlement Board, P.O. Box 28, NAKURU.

F. L. MEGSON,
Executive Officer.

May 3, 1951.

COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA

Public Works Department

Notice

to Plumbers and Sanitary Engineers

TENDERS are invited for the installation and completion of the Plumbing and Drainage at the Auditorium, Laundry and Headmaster's House at the Duke of York School, Nairobi.

Drawings and Conditions of Tendering may be seen at the Public Works Department, Head Office, Public Works Department, on any working day during office hours.

Applications to Tender should be addressed to the Acting Director of Public Works ... Friday, 25th May, 1951, and accompanied by a deposit of One Hundred Shillings (Shs. 100/-), which will be refunded on receipt of a bona fide Tender and return of the documents supplied.

Bills of Quantities, Forms of Tender, Surety Undertaking and Conditions of Tendering will be sent to each approved applicant, when ready for issue.

The Acting Director of Public Works reserves the right to reject any application and does not bind himself to accept ... will be refunded.

G. D. RHODES,
Acting Director of Public Works.

ELECTRIC POWER REGULATIONS, 1951

Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Rule No. 27 of the Electric Power Regulations, 1951, that the ELECTRICITY SUPPLY to the following areas will be interrupted between the hours of 8.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. on ... May, 1951: All Muthaiga, Bel... Limuru ... Parklands ... Estate North of ...

... between the hours of 8.30 a.m. and 9 a.m. on Sunday the 28th May, 1951, in the following areas:—

All Spring Valley, Mosara, Lower Kabete, Gigiri Estate, Rosslyn Estate and all Limuru D Route up to and including Bata Shoe Factory.

Purpose:—Construction of new High Tension Interlink.

The East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd.
P.O. Box 451,
NAIROBI.

May 18, 1951.

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE

From the 1st of June 1951, the new offices of the Alliance Francaise will be at the French Consulate's new offices in Sadler House, Sadler Street, and will be open all day.

The Alliance Francaise was founded in 1883 under the Presidency of Paul Cambon, French Ambassador in London, with the object of fostering and extending the cultural influence of France abroad through the propagation of her language.

The next functions of the Alliance Francaise will take place:

On the 29th May, at Torr's Hotel, at 9 p.m., a recital with the celebrated opera singer Georges THILL.

On the 5th June, at Torr's Hotel, at 9 p.m., a lecture concert on "Mozart" with Mrs. Carlotta REICH and M. Jean Pierre PICHOT.

On the 19th June, a lecture by M. Jean CAMP, Professeur à la Faculté des Lettres, Attaché Culturel de France au Mexique.

In June, the presentation of the famous French film La Bataille de l'Eau lourde.

People interested in joining the Alliance Francaise are requested to complete the form below and send it to The Hon. Treasurer of the Alliance Francaise, P.O. Box 5475, Nairobi.

Please enrol me as:

Ordinary Member .. 30/-
Life Member .. 200/-
Privileged Member .. 100/-

Name: ....
Address: ....
Date: ....
Signature: ....

Ordinary Members are entitled to free use of the Library, free tuition in French and a reduction in the price of admission to all functions, organised by the Alliance Francaise.

Privileged Members enjoy all the rights of Ordinary Members and, in addition, will obtain free tickets for all functions.

Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the private roads through the East African Coffee Plantations Ltd.'s Kiamara Estate at Kisumu, Savani Estate and Kapchomo Tea Estate at Nandi, will be closed to the public for one day on Thursday, the 31st May, 1951.

D. W. BARRETT,
Attorney and Managing Director to the above-mentioned Company.

2322326 SJT. ADAMS, S.E. — R. SIGS. Posted E.A. Comd. Sig. Sqn. E.A.C.S. Deceased

Notice

TAKE NOTICE that all creditors and debtors of the above-named deceased are hereby required to pay their debts ... to the STANDING COMMITTEE OF ADJUSTMENT, HEADQUARTERS FIELD RECORDS, NAIROBI ... within one calendar month of the date of publication of this notice ... the Regimental Debts Act.

(Sgd.) C. S. J. HOBLOCK, Major, President, Standing Committee of Adjustment.

May 18, 1951.

Notice

We, the undersigned Fuel Merchants, of Nairobi, very much regret to inform our customers that ... deliveries of Fuel ... regret ...

ORIENTAL FUEL STORE, P.O. Box 587.
PARKLANDS FUEL STORE, P.O. Box ...
HIGHLANDS FUEL STORE, P.O. Box 2606.
NGARA FUEL SUPPLY CO., P.O. Box 1292.

KISUMU MUNICIPAL BOARD

MUNICIPAL MILK DEPOT

Tenders

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 6,000 quarter-pint or ... cream cartons ... to be delivered.

(Signed) THOMAS ANDERSON, Town Clerk.

Kisumu,
May 16, 1951.

WATER ORDINANCE, 1929

Notice

Nairobi River — Nyeri District

Application by A. F. Kirby for a Water Right from the Nairobi River ... for the purpose of domestic use and minor irrigation ...

Plans may be seen at the Public Works Department, Head Office, Nairobi ...

Objections stating specific grounds therefor should be filed in duplicate with the Water Board, P.O. Box 645, Nairobi, within thirty days from the date of publication of this notice and a copy served on the undersigned.

A. F. KIRBY,
Applicant or Lawfully Authorised Agent.
P.O. Box 121, Nairobi.

WATER ORDINANCE, 1929

Notice

Ngunyumu River — Plateau District

Application by A. P. von Maltitz for a Water Right from the ... River ... of water per day of normal flow for domestic purposes ...

Objections stating specific grounds therefor should be filed in duplicate with the Water Board, P.O. Box 645, Nairobi, within thirty days from the date of publication of this notice and a copy served on the undersigned.

A. P. VON MALTITZ.
P.O. Plateau.

WATER ORDINANCE, 1929

Notice

South Kaliset — Uasin Gishu District

Application by the Conservator of Forests ...

Objections stating specific grounds therefor should be filed in duplicate with the Water Board, P.O. Box 645, Nairobi, within thirty days from the date of publication of this notice and a copy served on the undersigned.

E. SMITHSON,
Applicant or Lawfully Authorised Agent,
for Conservator of Forests.
Box 337, Nairobi.

WATER ORDINANCE, 1929

Notice

Unnamed Spring, Tributary of Mathari River — Kabete District

Application by Mrs. R. Fane for a Water Right from an unnamed spring, tributary of the Mathari River on L.R. No. ... for a net quantity of 500 gallons per day of normal flow ... for domestic use ...

Plans may be seen at the P.W.D. Head Office, Nairobi.

Objections stating specific grounds therefor should be filed in duplicate with the Water Board, P.O. Box 645, Nairobi, within thirty days from the date of publication of this notice and a copy served on the undersigned.

REBECCA FANE (Mrs.),
Applicant or Lawfully Authorised Agent.
Springs, Kabete.

WATER ORDINANCE, 1929

Notice

Wanjohi River — Naivasha District

Application by A. M. Gibb, of Naivasha, for a Water Right from the Wanjohi River on L.R. Nos. 2717/183, 2717/184 ... for domestic use ...

Plans may be seen at the Public Works Department Head Office, Nairobi and at the Office of the District Council, Naivasha.

Objections stating specific grounds therefor should be filed in duplicate with the Water Board, P.O. Box 645, Nairobi, within thirty days from the date of publication of this notice and a copy served on the undersigned.

K. C. GRIFFIN,
Applicant or Lawfully Authorised Agent.
Ol Kalou.

WATER ORDINANCE, 1929

Notice

Tengeru River — Kitale District

Application by W. F. von Maltitz, of Kitale, for a Water Right from the Tengeru River on L.R. No. ... for a quantity of 5,000 gallons per day of normal flow for domestic ...

Plans may be seen at the Public Works Department, Head Office, Nairobi, and at the Office of the District Council, Eldoret.

Objections stating specific grounds therefor should be filed in duplicate with the Water Board, P.O. Box 645, Nairobi, within thirty days from the date of publication of this notice and a copy served on the undersigned.

W. F. VON MALTITZ,
Applicant or Lawfully Authorised Agent.
P.O. Box 325, Kitale.

ELECTRIC POWER REGULATIONS, 1951

Notice

NOTICE is hereby given in accordance with Rule No. 27 of the Electric Power Regulations, 1951, that the ELECTRICITY SUPPLY to the following areas will be interrupted between the hours of 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Sunday, the 20th May, 1951.

NANYUKI TOWNSHIP

Purpose:—Reconstruction of Sub-stations and alterations to Low Tension mains.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED.

P.O. Box 451,
May 18, 1951.

IN HIS MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT OF KENYA AT NAIROBI

Probate and Administration
Cause No. 1 of 1951

Notice

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of the late DACRE ASHE SHAW, of Makuyu Estate, Ruiru, Kenya.

Pursuant to an order of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Kenya dated the 21st day of February, 1951, ... all persons having any claims against the estate of the above-named deceased who died at Nairobi on the 28th day of September, 1950, are required to lodge and prove their claims ... on or before the 25th day of July, 1951, ... after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the estate ...

DALY AND FIGGIS,
Advocates for the Executors above-named.

Clarke's Chambers,
Nairobi.
May 18, 1951.

Situation wanted

ENGINEER EXECUTIVE

A.M.I.Mech.E. seeks post. Englishman, with very wide experience in ... erection and control, modern workshops ...

Apply Advertiser, Box 1122.

COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA

Public Works Department

Notice

to Drainage Engineering Contractors

TENDERS are invited for the construction of the Surface Water Drainage Scheme ... at the Nairobi South Estate ...

Applications to Tender should be addressed to the Acting Director of Public Works ... on or before the 25th May, 1951, and accompanied by a deposit of One Hundred Shillings (Shs. 100/-) ... on receipt of a bona fide Tender and return of documents.

Bills of Quantities, Forms of Tender, Surety Undertaking and Conditions of Tendering will be sent to each approved applicant ...

The Acting Director of Public Works reserves the right to reject any application ...

G. D. RHODES,
Acting Director of Public Works.

Head Office,
Public Works Department,
Nairobi.

EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED

7% Cumulative Preference and 6% Cumulative Preference Shares

CLOSING OF PRINCIPAL REGISTERS

NOTICE is HEREBY given that the Register of Transfers of the 7% Cumulative Preference Shares and 6% Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company will be closed from ... to the 21st of ... for the purpose of preparation of dividends.

By Order of the Board,
G. C. REED,
Secretary.

Electricity House,
P.O. Box 451,
Nairobi.

KENYA GOVERNMENT

Vacancy

Staff Instructor—Education Department

Applications are invited for the post of Staff Instructor at the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, for duties in connection with the Cadet Force. The appointment will be on a two-year contract in the first instance ...

The requisite qualifications for this post include a knowledge of infantry training ...

Applications giving full particulars of age, qualifications and experience ... should be addressed to the Director of Education, P.O. Box ..., Nairobi, to reach him on or before the 31st May, 1951.

Full particulars of the post will be found in Kenya Official Gazette dated 8th May, 1951.

NYANZA SAW MILLERS LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Ebrahim Jamal, the Receiver for Nyanza Saw Millers Ltd., ... by Order of His Majesty's Supreme Court at Nairobi dated the 14th day of December, 1950, ... in favour of the Diamond Jubilee Investment Trust ... the above Saw Mill ...

EBRAHIM JAMAL,
Receiver/Manager,
Nyanza Saw Millers Ltd.

DO YOU KNOW THE IRISH TERRIER?

The dog with the heart of a lion, the lineage of a king, and a small body. Everything else about him is big. He will guard your home and family with his life ... Mrs. J. W. HURNDALL, NARO MORU, who has two dog pups left.

Situation wanted

Housekeeper

WIDOW, 52, desires post as housekeeper to elderly gentleman, or nice companion ... salary £25 to £30 ... Apply Voucher No. 2891.

FIRE ARMS FOR SALE

Under instructions from the District Commissioner, Central Nyanza, I shall sell by Public Auction on ... May, 1951 at Kisumu the following:—

4.5 mm. Repeating Portuguese Rifle.

... Terms Cash.

L. D. Nobindra,
Official Broker and Auctioneer,
Kisumu and Kisii.

P.O. Box 252,
May 5, 1951.

Tenders

for D.D.T. Emulsion

TENDERS are invited for the supply of ... D.D.T. emulsion ...

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER,
Moshi Native Coffee Board.

P.O. Box 132,
Moshi.

KISUMU MUNICIPAL BOARD

MUNICIPAL MILK DEPOT

Tenders

TENDERS are invited for the supply ... Tenders marked "Tender for refrigerator" ...

(Signed) THOMAS ANDERSON, Town Clerk.

Kisumu,
May 16, 1951.

For Sale

Sale of Building Materials on behalf of Messrs. Horton Building and Carriage Co. at the old Abbatoir, Nanyuki, on Monday, May 21, at 10.30 a.m. Sale of miscellaneous collection of Building Materials, Spindle Moulding Machine, timber, piping, plate glass, paints, floor blocks, lorry spares and tools, etc.

PORTLAND CEMENT

MONTHLY QUANTITY OF THIS ARTICLE AVAILABLE AGAINST PAYMENT IN FORM OF U.S. DOLLARS.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY—

VOUCHER NO. 2169
MOMBASA TIMES

Announcement

WE have pleasure in announcing that a few S.M. 1500 Saloon Cars are readily available for delivery in the United Kingdom.

Near future Visitors to the United Kingdom are requested to call on us for full information and needful arrangement.

Central Automobiles (E.A.) Ltd.

(Behind National Bank of India)
P.O. Box 421, Nairobi

THE CROWN LANDS ORDINANCE (CHAPTER 155)

Alienation of Crown Land

Notice

ATTENTION is drawn to the General Notice appearing in the issue of the Official Gazette of the 1st May, 1951, and subsequent issues inviting application for the direct alienation of Crown Land as Scheduled therein.

G. H. W. ANNELLS,
for Special Commissioner and Ag. Commissioner of Lands.

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS

J. W. MILLIGAN

AND COMPANY LIMITED
Estate Agents and Valuers.
(Established 1912)
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Also at Eldoret, Kampala, Arusha and Tanga.

COAST—KILIFI: ...

WEST NANDI: ...

NYERI DISTRICT: ...

WANTED: ...

DAN SAUVAGE

EXPERIENCED VALUER, LAND AND ESTATE AGENT, INCORPORATED AUCTIONEER

THOMPSON ESTATE, NAIROBI: ...

THOMPSON ESTATE: ...

CHIROMO ESTATE: ...

Particulars may be obtained ... subject to alteration.

DAN SAUVAGE
'Phones: Office 2154, Residence ...
Telegrams: "SAUVAGE"
NAIROBI.

Edmund N. Moskow

Land, Estate, Insurance and ... Agents

WESTLANDS: ...
UPPER PARKLANDS: ...
LANGATA: ...
KIAMBU: ...
MOMBASA: ...

NATIONAL ... TORR'S ... POPU... LO... F... TUDOR ... PAL ... The SI... KENYA ... East ... Com... Trav... Overse...

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Incorporated in the United Kingdom. Established in 1863.

Bankers to the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar

Head Office: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2

Subscribed Capital £4,562,500
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Every description of commercial banking business transacted. Night-safe banking facilities available.

TORR'S HOTEL

ORCHESTRA
TONIGHT!
POPULAR LOUNGE MUSIC
12 p.m. — 9 p.m.

FLY—

SEASONED AIR TRAVELLERS CHOOSE CAMPLING BROS. & VANDERWAL LTD. for a safe, fast and comfortable journey in 4-seater aircraft equipped with Radio. Smoking permitted.

Also FLYING INSTRUCTION— Special reduced terms where pupils own aircraft is used.

AIRCRAFT FOR SALE

A selection of light aircraft, including Austers & Piper Cruisers

Mansion House: 'Phone 3019. Box 1951. Nairobi West Airport: 'Phone 2765.

—CBV

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TUDOR HOUSE HOTEL

MOMBASA

P.O. Box 281 'Phone 670

* THE ONLY HOTEL IN MOMBASA WITH 31 ROOMS EACH WITH PRIVATE BATHROOM OR SHOWER.
* RENOWNED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CUISINE.
* PRIVATE BEACH — SAFE BATHING.
* BOOK EARLY.

TUDOR HOUSE HOTEL

PALACE HOTEL

KAMPALA

- FIRST-CLASS CUISINE and SERVICE
- LARGE AIRY APARTMENTS

FOR YOUR NEXT SAFARI MAKE YOUR STAY AT THE

PALACE

P.O. Box 388, Kampala
Telegrams: "Palace"

When in KAMPALA for good relaxation stay at The SILVER SPRINGS HOTEL

Box 736 Telegrams: "Silversprings" KAMPALA

KENYA MOUNTAIN SAFARIS

Notice

8 Days £20 "all in" including transport from Nairobi and back, food and equipment. Starting June 2, 16, 30, July 7, 21, Aug. 4 and 18

Book early

Box 7
NARO MORU

East Africa's Comprehensive Travel Service

1. Grey Line Coach Services
2. Air Booking Centres
3. Self-drive Cars
4. Chauffeur-driven Cars
5. Congo Tours
6. Mt. Kenya Safaris
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Sadler Street, Nairobi
Branches: Mombasa and Kampala

East African Standard
FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1951.

The Secretary of State

All races in Kenya will join in welcoming His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths, who arrived in the Colony yesterday afternoon after his visit to Uganda. His progress through the Protectorate has been followed with a growing appreciation of his friendly approach and his keen interest in all he has seen and heard. There has been about the visit a quality of personal intimacy devoid of the aloofness which can so easily mar the value of human contacts, and there has also been a welcome and appreciated tact which in itself provides an insight into the character of Mr. Griffiths.

He has come to Kenya, as to Uganda, not to make decisions on the spot, perhaps not even to indicate the trend of his thought. He is here to see Africa and the people who live in it, to hear their views and to try to understand them against the background of their lives and achievements. It is inevitable, of course, that in Kenya he will be confronted with the political problems of a plural society in a degree of urgency which they have not as yet acquired in the neighbouring Protectorate. But he will not, we hope, be led to believe that political problems need necessarily be given priority.

These problems, which are related to responsibility and to capacity in the task of carving a British Colony worthy of the great British tradition from the raw materials of Africa, can only be solved, in the end, by the peoples of Kenya. What is important is that in their solution there should be a closer association with the British people than has been the case hitherto—that in Britain, as in Kenya, there should be a willing and conscious acceptance of responsibility for what goes wrong as well as for what goes right.

Too often the small group of British people who have made their homes in this young African country—a country which in its present progressive state is largely of their creation—have had to bear the brunt of an assault which should at least be shared by the people of Britain whose tasks and duties in the civilising of Africa, the raising of the standards of its people, the development of nature's great resources, and the building of a new and better economy and society, they are discharging faithfully and to the best of their ability.

While temporary adjustments can be made in the present ill-fitting constitution, the real work to be done is to explore long-range changes. This the European community, under the leadership of its own elected representatives, is prepared to do. It is important that while there should be no delay, there should be no undue haste in that search for a political structure which will share responsibilities according to ability, encourage the progress of the African (who has already made so promising a beginning through the development of local government system which has no parallel in Colonial Africa), and maintain the essential stability and authority while the processes of evolution are being carried out.

But it is of the greatest importance to keep all problems in proper focus and relationship. Before political responsibilities can have any meaning for the great masses of the African people, there must be carried out the preliminary work of creating a sound economic foundation by the planned and ordered development of the great resources of the country, both agrarian and industrial, in town and in country. That is the basis of real progress, the source of the great sums of money needed to equip the Colony and improve the standards of life of its people, on which British policy insists. Together with that task is the urgent one of giving the African social security, giving him adequate housing of good quality to make the family unit a pillar of the social structure, technical education to fit thousands of Africans to play their part in the development of the country as self-respecting workers, education of the women to raise the whole level of the race.

Progress in some of these things has been much too slow in recent times. There must again be a driving force, a new determination to get on with the things that really matter in life and in the making of a country, a renewed confidence that the great undertaking of bringing Christian civilisation to Africa under the British flag can be accomplished and be a credit to all who have put their hands to it.

To Mr. Griffiths—and to the British nation, when they begin to understand what it all means—is given the opportunity and the power to assist us to make of these things a living reality—if he and they come in and help us to adjust the outlook and keep the balance, that first things will remain first at this early stage in the making of a worthwhile country.

STANDARD DIARY

May 18: St. John Ambulance Executive Committee meeting in St. John Headquarters at 5.15 p.m.

May 18, etc.: Donovan Maule Players in Noel Coward's Present Laughter.

May 19: Natural History Society ramble to the swamp on Mr. Webb's estate, leaves Coryndon Museum at 2 p.m. Moth monthly dance, R.A.O.B. Hall.

May 24: Arbor Day.

Today's Cause List

COURT OF APPEAL FOR EASTERN AFRICA

Before Nihill, P., Worley, V.P., and Lockhart-Smith, J. of A.
In Court No. 2 at 10 a.m.
For Judgment:
Cr.A.—Rex v. Obuyo Odinga.
Cr.A.—Rex v. Ogongo s/o Lwaru.

SUPREME COURT

Before Bourke, Ag. C.J.
In Chambers No. 15 at 9.30 a.m.
Chamber Summons:
Cr.A.—Rex v. Kartar Singh.
In Court No. 1 at 10 a.m.
For Hearing:
Cr.C.—Rex v. Benjamin Appolo and two others (Part heard).
Before Connell, Ag. J.
In Chambers No. 15 at 9.30 a.m.
Notice to show cause:
C.C.—Wason Stores Limited v. R. W. Bryant.
Chamber Summons:
C.C.—Tulsa Singh and Co. v. R. H. Wilkins.
In Court No. 2 at 10.30 a.m.
Witness Actions:
C.C.—Naran Ramji Patel v. K. K. Patel and Co. (Part heard).
C.C.—Mohamed Yusuf and Mohamed Sadiq v. Hamir Singh s/o Natha Singh.
C.C.—Festus Kariuki Waithaka v. Mukuhu Kimani.
C.C.—Edward Konigsberger v. R. P. Anand.
Before the Deputy Registrar in Chambers No. 11 at 2.15 p.m.
For Certificate:
D.C.—Christos Katsantoni v. Anna Catharina Jacoba Katsantoni.

.KENYA VOTERS AND THE 'PARTY WHIP'

Comment on Electors' Union decision

ONE HUNDRED MEMBERS of the Ukamba Electors' Organisation, many of whom had travelled upwards of forty miles to attend, listened for three hours on Wednesday while their chairman, their Elected Member, and three guest speakers told them of the work of the Organisation and of the Electors' Union during the past year, and of future plans and policies.

Lady Shaw, Ukamba Elected Member, who spoke last, made almost at the end of her speech a comment which revealed a difference of opinion which could become a major "policy" breach in the ranks of the Electors' Union.

She said: "In Nairobi there is a large body of opinion that wants the Electors' Union to put forward its own candidates and elect them to Legislative Council, where they would have to vote as the Union policy directed. If the Union puts forward a policy most of us would agree with most of the points in it; but the great thing about the Kenya people is that we are all individuals, and you would not be able to get them as members if they had to obey a 'party whip.' You certainly would not get the Members you have now.

Result—weakness

"Besides, the constituencies elect the people they like, not the ones they are told to elect by someone else. Nairobi likes one sort of person, Thika another sort. If you order all the people to vote the same way they just would not get the Member they wanted. How can a Member serve the interests of his own constituency by serving the majority opinion of all the other districts?"

She also made the point that often insistence on unanimity produced unsatisfactory results. For example, a forceful decision by a majority would be whittled down and emasculated so as to meet the approval of a minority, merely for the purpose of achieving unanimity. The result was general weakness. It was better to have a strong decision, with some dissentients.

Lady Shaw was commenting on a recent decision at a meeting of the Nairobi branch of the Electors' Union when it was decided that the Union ought to elect its own members and act as a fully fledged "political machine."

Need for discipline

Earlier, Mr. E. K. Boseley, Electors' Union Chairman, had referred indirectly to the same subject when he spoke of "discipline" within the organisation.

He said they would all, "from the highest to the lowest," have to have the strongest possible discipline so as to present an absolutely united front. All must be prepared to make some sacrifices: where individual "conscience" was at odds with the demands of the common good, a way had to be found out of the difficulty.

"We must all be prepared to accept and press a majority verdict of our fellows if we are to survive," he told the meeting.

People were often critical of the Elected Members, but if they had not clear leadership and also clear guidance on the wishes of their constituents, they could not carry out their work. And their leader had to have discipline in his ranks, so that all could work to the common end with an integrated effort.

"I believe, in fact, that they now have in Legislative Council something in the form of a 'whip,'" he added.

Mr. Mervyn Cowie, Vice-President of the Union, spoke chiefly of the "Whittle Migration" Plan to move 20 million people, with their jobs and industries, to the Commonwealth from Great Britain. He revealed that the Union had appointed a "Migration Council" in Kenya to co-operate with the British Migration Council, of which Sir Frank Whittle is chairman, to press forward the scheme and to decide how many people and industries Kenya could absorb.

Tourist money

He revealed, too, that last year it was estimated that tourists in Kenya spent more than £3 million in the country—"an invisible export bringing more money in than the Colony's chief export, pyrethrum." This could easily be doubled, he said, if there were improved accommodation facilities.

Major Kendall Ward, executive officer of the Electors' Union, interpreted the Union's balance sheet for the year in terms of work done; this later raised a query by Sir Robert Shaw, who questioned the necessity for an expenditure of some £700 in travelling expenses for committee members.

He suggested that the committee should meet not more than quarterly, instead of approximately every six weeks as now. Close liaison between the Central Office and the elected Members and District Organisations, he said, made much of their work redundant.

£44,669

Hospital Appeal contributions

A UNIQUE donation to the prize stall of the E.A.W.L. Hospital Appeal fete on June 2, is the gift of three complimentary flight tickets from Caspair Air Charters. Each flight will be of 15 minutes' duration and the winners should contact Captain Caspareuthus to arrange details.

The draw for the fur cape and the hand-made lace cloth will now take place at the Mayor's Ball on June 29 and not at the fete on June 2, as previously announced.

Latest list of donations:	Shs. Cts.
Balance of Flag Day, less expenses	20 92
E.A.W.L., Makuyu Branch (2nd donation), Sale of old clothes	246 50
E.A.W.L., Central Branch (6th donation), Raffles, etc.	300 00
Dagoretti Bridge Drive (per Mrs. Nevill)	70 00
Fruit, etc., sold in Rest Room	14 00
Mrs. Percival (sale of plants)	10 00
General Investment, Co., Ltd.	400 00
Mr. and Mrs. H. Clay	2,000 00
E.A.W.L. Hospital Appeal Shop	738 00
Previously acknowledged	889,593 05
Total to date	892,392 47

Legislation against 'rent ramp'

(Continued from page 1 Col. 3)

would be de-control of any class of premises. He pointed out that if such were desired, the Governor-in-Council had the power to do that as the law stood.

Mr. Hobson thanked a sub-committee of the Law Society of Kenya for the help they had given in the preparation of the Bill, although they did not agree with the Government's outlook.

Mr. Hobson concluded by saying there had been much criticism of the rent control laws in the past. He hoped this Bill would make the task of the Rent Control Boards much easier.

'The time has come . . .'

Mr. Salter said he did not wish to appear unduly critical of the Bill, but he thought it did not go far enough.

"But the time, I feel, has come," said Mr. Salter, "when it should be tackled and the whole ordinance should be reviewed. There are important matters of principle well known to the mover and the Member for Commerce and Industry. There is the fundamental principle as to whether this ordinance should be continued at all."

"I am expressing the feeling of the Law Society of Kenya when I say it was hoped that these amendments would be postponed until a more vigorous review of the ordinance had taken place."

Asian view

Mr. C. B. Madan (Central Area) did not want the rent control laws abolished. They were a good piece of legislation.

He suggested that new houses should be de-controlled. That would give a fillip to house building and help to alleviate the shortage. It would not cause hardship on tenants because they could safeguard their interests before they took the houses.

At present people were not keen to build because their returns on Rent Control Board assessments were inadequate.

Present assessments should be revised, said Mr. Madan. Market value of land should not be fixed on its 1939 value but at a time between 1939 and 1951.

Mr. C. G. Usher (Mombasa) had always thought the ordinance favoured the tenant. He was going to support the landlord. He was disappointed there had been no substantial alteration to a standard rent.

He thought that a landlord ought to be able to re-acquire his premises for near relatives.

After Mr. I. E. Nathoo (Central Area) had congratulated Mr. Hobson on his presentation of the Bill, he also asked for a complete revision, so that remaining anomalies could be erased.

Mr. Arthur Hope-Jones, Member for Commerce and Industry, said the Government would try to remove the anomalies and to consider the principles mentioned in the debate.

The reason the Bill, which was incomplete and not adequate, had been introduced was to remove the pressing anomalies.

Replying to Mr. Salter's point about the hearing of rent matters in the courts, Mr. Hobson said people could always bring experts, whose views conflicted, to give evidence. Those "battles of experts" gave the courts a "headache."

Something new in coach comfort

THIS bus, with five others, is due in Iringa, Tanganyika this weekend and will go into immediate service on the E.A.R. and H. Tanganyika road services. The six—first of a fleet of 36 which the Railways plan to put on the road—left Johannesburg in convoy on May 8, and have been averaging 200 miles a day of uneventful driving.

The new buses will provide comfort hitherto unknown on Tanganyika's roads—except for private motorists. These are not adaptations of types which have served in other parts of the world from the beginning: they were specially designed for the job they had to do: to carry passengers swiftly, comfortably, unfailingly over some of the worst roads in Africa year after year.

They are not, say the Railways, "luxury" coaches. But they have the latest in cushion comfort, independent lights for each seat, air-conditioning; and they cost about twice as much as the luxury coach that runs on the roads of Britain. Mounted on Albion diesel chassis, the buses weigh three tons.

They carry ten upper-class and sixteen third-class passengers, and will be put into service on the Arusha-Mbeya, Itigi-Mbeya, and Morogoro-Korogwe roads. Eighteen of this type are now being built in Johannesburg to designs worked out between engineers of the Railways, Messrs. Thomas Taylor and Gascoigne in Nairobi, and Messrs. Brockhouse Bodies in Johannesburg. Designs for the rest of the 36 chassis on order will depend on the results shown by the first 18.

NEW RANK FOR KENYA AFRICAN POLICE

Legislature given promotion figures

THE Police (Amendment) Bill which will create a new rank—Senior Inspector—yesterday became law when it passed its third reading in Legislative Council. But there was a further debate—an unusual feature in the third reading of any Bill, which is usually formal.

When the Bill was given its second reading last week—the normal opportunity for debate—African Members of Council opposed it on the grounds of racial discrimination. African Inspectors, they argued, should be promoted to Chief Inspector without the intermediate rank, as were officers of other races.

When he moved the third reading yesterday, the Acting Member for Law and Order, Mr. B. J. Hobson, said that since the previous debate he had had an opportunity to confer with the Colony's Commissioner of Police, and as a result was now in a position to throw some light on matters raised then.

Examinations

There was the question of examinations and whether promotion should not be based on the result of examinations to be taken by African members of the Force in the same way as other members.

The position was that Africans did sit one examination before becoming Assistant Inspectors. That examination was taken while they were in the probationary stage for that rank and before they were confirmed in the rank. Asians and Africans took the same examination and had to obtain the same pass marks, but they were promoted "each in their own sphere."

Mr. Hobson commented: "I am happy to say it is not only this examination, and not only pass marks which count when the promotion of an African member of the Force is being considered. Matters which also receive a great deal of consideration—I understand pass marks only count 50 per cent when promotions are being considered—are the sense of responsibility of the particular policeman, his activity as a policeman, his sense of integrity and other virtues."

The Amending Bill was designed to make the present position of Senior Inspectors strictly legal and if it were not passed, existing Senior Inspectors might have to revert.

The Commissioner proposed to ask in the draft estimates for 1952 that the rank of Chief Inspector be created.

No bias

Any suggestion that African members of the Force were being held back because of bias, said Mr. Hobson, should be dispelled by the figures supplied by the Commissioner of the development of the African Inspectorate in recent years.

In 1945 there were 58 African Inspectors, of whom 48 were Assistant Inspectors and the remainder Inspectors. In 1948 that number had increased to 83, of whom 10 were Inspectors and 73 Assistant Inspectors. In 1949 the figure was 115 with 105 Assistant Inspectors and 10 Inspectors. In 1950 there were 96 Assistant Inspectors, 15 Inspectors and three Senior Inspectors. By 1951 there were 110 Assistant Inspectors, 34 Inspectors and 13 Senior Inspectors.

It was proposed that in 1952 the figures should be 120 Assistant Inspectors, 47 Inspectors, 17 Senior Inspectors and two Chief Inspectors.

The Commissioner, said Mr. Hobson, would be glad to meet African Members of Council and discuss with them matters affecting African police officers.

Mr. S. V. Cooke (Coast), who had supported the Bill at its second reading, said he intended to oppose it unless he was given an assurance by the Acting Financial Secretary that the Standing Finance Committee would be asked to put the provisions for African Chief Inspectors into this year's estimates.

Mr. E. W. Mathu (African Interests) opposed the third reading because he was convinced that the whole affair could have been arranged in a way that could have removed the opposition of African Members.

The Acting Financial Secretary, Mr. W. Padley, said he could not give the assurance asked for by Mr. Cooke. He had, however, no objection to giving consideration to the matter.

MR. NEHRU'S PLEDGE ON 'RESTRICTIONS' BILL

'Only to be enforced in crisis'

PANDIT NEHRU, Prime Minister of India, has told Parliament that the Government would not take advantage of the restrictions it is proposing to impose on freedom of speech and expression "except in the event of a national or international crisis."

The controversial move, now before Parliament—it is expected to be referred to a Select Committee of the House—seeks to amend the clauses on fundamental rights in India's 16-month-old Constitution.

Besides curtailing freedom of speech, the Bill also seeks to make valid certain agrarian reforms which have been challenged in the courts by landlords in some States.

While agrarian reform has been generally welcomed, the move to impose restrictions on the fundamental rights of freedom of speech have been widely attacked by influential newspapers and political figures.

The Government's position is that freedom of speech and expression should not degenerate into licence and any flaw in the provisions of the Constitution disclosed by judicial interpretations must be corrected.

India today enjoys almost unrestricted freedom of the Press. The only restrictions on the exercise of freedom of speech and expression now in force are that it shall not affect the operation of any existing or future laws relating to contempt of Court, offend against decency or morality, undermine the security of the State or tend to overthrow the State.

The amending Bill proposes further restrictions "in the interest of friendly relations with foreign powers" and of "public order." It also widens the scope of existing restrictions with regard to the security of the State.

Premier's denial

Opening the debate in Parliament on a Government motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, Mr. Nehru said that when at the present time, even the great powers of the world thought in terms of survival, it was necessary that the Indian Parliament, which represented the organised will of the Indian community, should have power to face a crisis when it arose.

He denied that the freedom of Press was endangered by the Bill and claimed there was no other country in the world where there was as much freedom of the Press as in India.

But apart from responsible journals, he said, there were some news-sheets which were full of "vulgarity and falsehood, poisoning the minds and morals of the younger generation and degrading their mental and intellectual make-up."

The Government did not intend to stifle criticism of foreign countries by the power it sought to give to Parliament. At the same time he said "at this particular moment of a very delicate international situation and tension we cannot easily take a risk when something said and done repeatedly and continuously in regard to foreign countries may lead to the gravest consequences."

A former member of Mr. Nehru's Cabinet, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee (Independent), asked why there should be "indecent haste" to change the Constitution. People were saying that the provision on relations with foreign States was put in "to placate and appease Pakistan."

Dr. Mookerjee argued that the existing powers of the Constitution gave sufficient authority for the Government to deal with the "news sheets" which the Prime Minister had in mind.

Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava (Congress) said the proposed restrictions "went against the very foundation of the liberty of the citizen."

(Reuter)

Uganda census

The Uganda Government intends to hold a non-African census in 1951.

Business course suggested for African traders

NAIROBI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE is to support a course for African traders at Jeanes School, Kabete, this year.

The course will teach accounting, simple company law, licensing laws, wholesale buying, simple economics and civics including business ethics.

The President of the Chamber, Mr. Derek Erskine, explained at the monthly meeting that the course was the idea of Mr. T. Asquith, the Commissioner for Community Development. It was designed to give African traders an opportunity to learn more about their jobs so that they would be able to develop their businesses along the best commercial traditions.

He urged the Chamber to give more than its spiritual backing to the scheme and to provide lecturers on the various subjects.

Example of 1946

Mr. D. H. Goldstein said that the Chamber had been approached on identical lines in 1946 and a number of members had given a certain amount of time and effort to it. He submitted that the African trader had not advanced so far in five years and that the experience they had had in 1946 was that the scheme finally wound up by the "student" trying to find out how much he could get for his produce and "for his mealies which his bibi brought on her back."

Mr. Erskine said that the previous course had been organised by the Army and that the men who attended were either still soldiers or had just been demobilised.

"You cannot just take a man and make him a merchant," he said, "but you can select people who are doing their best to be honest shopkeepers and teach them a little more about bulk-buying and keeping of simple accounts."

Kisumu and Nyali help Red Cross

The Kisumu Red Cross Ladies Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Miller, raised over £100 by means of a flag day and dance. The dance, at the Kisumu Hotel, was attended by nearly 200 people.

The Red Cross also benefited from a dance held at Nyali Beach Hotel. Music was provided by Messrs. Norman Post and Nigel Walsh and arrangements were in the hands of Mr. du Casse.

Today's weather

Kenya, East of Rift and Kilimanjaro - Usambara Area — Cloudy or overcast at first with patches of rain or drizzle. Cloud decreasing gradually towards and after midday, but showers developing locally on the higher ground.

Kenya Highlands—Cloud increasing during the day with showers and local thunderstorms developing during the afternoon. Yesterday's maximum temperature in Nairobi was 71.8 degrees; minimum 59.8 degrees.

Bible thought

THE Lord is good to all; and his tender mercies are over all his works.

Psalm 145: 9.

Under THE STANDARD CLOCK

[illegible]

MUSICAL FESTIVAL

[illegible]

POWER CUTS

[illegible]

NEW ADDRESS

[illegible]

TEA PARTY

[illegible]

VENUE CHANGED

[illegible]

"AT HOME"

[illegible]

MISSING MILK

[illegible]

MOTION WITHDRAWN

[illegible]

BLOOD DONORS

[illegible]

COUNTRY DANCING

[illegible]

CINEMA TICKETS

[illegible]

REPORT ON BRIDGE

[illegible]

TRAFFIC PROBLEM

[illegible]

MASKED BALL

[illegible]

PARENTS' MEETING

[illegible]

ROTARY JUBILEE

[illegible]

HOUSEBREAKER JAILED

[illegible]

PUBLISHER FINED

[illegible]

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SUPPLIES are in the shops
BUY A TUBE TODAY!

THE SHELL COMPANY OF EAST AFRICA LTD

Higher pension proposals are approved

WITHOUT opposition, the Kenya Government's proposals to spend an additional £38,000 a year on pensions were approved at Wednesday's sitting of Legislative Council.

The proposals, at present embodied in a White Paper, will now be framed into a Bill to be introduced at the August session of the Council.

If that Bill is approved, annual cost of pension adjustments will jump from £22,000 a year to £60,000.

Asking the Council to approve the changes, Mr. C. H. Hartwell, Acting Deputy Chief Secretary, told Members that the increased cost of living in 1950 and 1951 had made it apparent that pensioners were facing financial difficulties. Hardest hit were those in the middle and the upper groups, who got no benefit from the present scheme.

Congratulating the Government on its presentation of the proposals, Mr. S. V. Cooke (Coast) said he had been asked by the Kenya Pensioners' Association to thank the Government. The proposals were, however, not quite what the pensioners wanted because they did not go far enough.

They realised their requests had to be reasonable, but a 7½ per cent increase in a country where the cost of living had risen 100 per cent was not a great contribution.

It was ten years since the pensioners had asked for relief, said Mr. Cooke. They felt that because the Government had taken so long to "see reason" that the increases should be further back-dated.

Mr. W. B. Havelock (Kiambu) said he had been worried about the cost of the increases but he could see no way out of them. The increases would in no way deter him from his present policy of demanding reduction in Government posts although he realised that the increased pensions would make that policy expensive.

Replying, Mr. Hartwell said that the Government could not back-date the increases beyond the beginning of the year. He added that the Government would be willing to consider any representations from pensioners about increases for those who had service in other places besides Kenya.

COUNCIL TO REVIEW ROAD FUND ALLOCATION

KENYA'S ROAD AUTHORITY is to be asked by the Legislative Council to review the allocation of funds to the Kibos-Miwani District and find out whether there has been wasteful expenditure on the roads there.

A motion to this effect was put before the Council by Mr. T. R. L. Preston (Nyanza).

The story behind the motion, he said, went back to 1940 when the sugar industry and Asian farmers in the area made representations that they should be provided with a road system to take their products to the sugar factory and ordinary farm produce to Kisumu.

'Inherited'

The sugar industry, Mr. Preston went on, was very valuable to the Colony but had been much handicapped by lack of proper roads and communications between plantations and factories.

Although the question had been raised several times before, the situation was unchanged to-day. The Indian farms road constructed by the P.W.D. and for the maintenance of which P.W.D. received a grant of money, was in a deplorable condition.

Seconding the motion, Mr. I. Nathoo (Central Area) said that the problem had existed long before 1940, in fact from the time the first Asian farmers took up residence in the area. At a time when world sugar prices were rising it was the Council's bounden duty to encourage the production of more sugar in the Colony.

The Director of Public Works, Sir Godfrey Rhodes, explained in his reply that the problem had been inherited by his department. It was due to inadequate planning in the early stages; and the reason for that was due to inadequate facilities at the time.

Between 1947 and 1950, said Sir Godfrey, the total expenditure on the roads in the area in question had been £15,500 including overheads. The whole position, he said, would be put before the Road Authority at an early meeting.

Mr. Preston agreed that the problem might be an inherited one but saw no reason why that heritage should become a perpetual heritage. He would therefore not withdraw his motion, which was carried.

Fewer people visit Museum

THE Curator of Coryndon Museum, Nairobi, Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, feels that the lack of room at the Museum makes people think twice before visiting it.

He gives this as the reason for the falling-off in the number of visitors to the Museum last year, when there were 3,300 less than in 1949.

This meant that 1,492/- less was taken in door receipts.

"We hope the position will be better when the new wing is opened towards the end of this year," says the Curator in his annual report.

Of the 134,831 people who visited the Museum during the year, 73,781 were adults, 59,840 children, and 1,210 members.

The increase in the number of persons studying the bird collection was well maintained and well over 1,000 personal plus 420 postal inquiries were dealt with during the year.

To assist this growing demand for knowledge of East African bird-life, the Ornithologist, in July, commenced a series of monthly lectures on bird identification; 246 people attended the six lectures.

Unsettled weather to continue

AFTER a fall of pressure associated with the eastwards travel of a depression, pressure over South Africa will rise early in the week with the advance of an anti-cyclone. This will be followed by a fall towards the end of the period as a second depression moves up. Three discontinuities in the monsoon will, during the first four or five days, affect the coast and inland areas of Kenya, and are likely to produce frequent thunderstorms in the north-west of Lake Victoria and across Northern Uganda. Although not in evidence at present, further line disturbances may be expected subsequently. The prevailing unsettled conditions will continue in Uganda, Kenya, and in the northern districts of Tanganyika. Elsewhere in Tanganyika weather will continue to be generally dry, with a few very scattered showers and cloudy conditions over the Southern Highlands.

REGIONAL FORECASTS

KENYA

EAST OF RIFT, TANA RIVER AND TEITA AREAS.—Cloudy; local morning rain and drizzle; widespread showers in the afternoons and evenings.

COAST AREA.—Extensive showers continuing, with bright afternoon periods.

REMAINDER OF KENYA.—Bright periods during the mornings; cloudy afternoons with some showers; thunderstorms near the highest ground.

UGANDA

LAKE AREA.—Morning thunderstorms near the Lake shores; showers and thunderstorms inland during the afternoons and evenings.

REMAINING AREAS.—Dry in the south-west; cloudy with widespread showers elsewhere.

TANGANYIKA

KILIMANJARO - USAMBARA AREA.—Cloudy mornings with rain and drizzle; local thundery showers during the afternoons.

LAKE AREA.—Morning thunderstorms in the west; otherwise fair, with little rain.

REMAINING AREAS.—Isolated afternoon showers, with cloudy conditions persisting over the Southern Highlands.

ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.—Showers and occasional thunderstorms continuing, with some heavy falls during the mornings. Bright afternoon periods.

RAINFALL:

Eldoret, 0.84; Embu, 2.80; Equator, 1.35; Hoey's Bridge, 1.17; Isiolo, 0.00; Kabete, 3.25; Kajiado, 0.27; Kapsabet, 2.71; Kericho, 1.66; Kiambu (D.C.), 1.14; Kilifi, 3.53; Kinangop, 1.72; Kisumu, 2.37; Kitale, 0.82; Kitui, 0.88; Lamu, 12.16; Limuru, 3.50; Machakos, 0.56; Magadi, 0.22; Makindu, 1.11; Makuyu, 0.92; Malindi, 10.86; Meru, 1.18; Mitubiri, 0.31; Molo, 1.23; Mombasa (Port Reitz), 4.10; Nairobi, 1.30; Naivasha, 0.27; Nakuru, 1.61; Nandi, 1.90; Nanyuki, 0.86; Narok, 0.40; Ngong, 1.18; Njoro, 0.74; Nyeri, 2.58; Rongai, 0.78; Ruiru (Marula), 0.68; Rumuruti, 0.00; Songhor, 3.16; Sotik, 0.24; Soy, 0.92; Thika (D.C.), 0.82; Thomson's Falls, 1.40; Turbo, 2.36; Voi, 0.32.

Church Notices

KIAMBU & DISTRICT CHAPLAINCY

SUNDAY, MAY 20, TRINITY SUNDAY

St. Paul's Kiambu:—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.

All Saints Limuru:—Matins and Holy Communion, 10.30 a.m.

SUNDAY, MAY 27

St. Cuthberts Limuru:—Scottish Service, 10.30 a.m.

Memorial Church, Thika:—Holy Communion, 10.30 a.m.; Matins, 11.10 a.m.

NAKURU AND DISTRICT CHAPLAINCY

SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1951:—St. Christopher's, Nakuru, 6.30 p.m. Evening Prayer.

St. Albans, Molo, 8.30 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

Rongai, 11.15 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

SUNDAY, MAY 27, 1951:—St. Christopher's, Nakuru, 7.30 a.m. Holy Communion, 6.30 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Solai:—11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Stamford on the farm of Mr. Sage, Rhodora Estate.

Subukia:—4 p.m. Evening Prayer and Holy Communion.

REV. GORDON E. MAYO

NYANZA CHAPLAINCY

SUNDAY, MAY 20, TRINITY SUNDAY

Kakamega: 7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion, 9.30 a.m. Morning Service.

Kisumu: 9.30 a.m. Children's Service, 5.30 p.m. Evening Service. The Chaplain.

SUNDAY, MAY 27.

The First Sunday after Trinity.

Kisumu: 9.30 a.m. Children's Service, 5.30 p.m. Evening Service. A Layman.

Sotik: 11.00 a.m. Morning Service, 11.45 a.m. Holy Communion.

Kisii: 7.00 p.m. Evening Service.

MONDAY, MAY 28

Kisii: 7.30 a.m. Holy Communion.

Kitere: 7.30 p.m. Evening Service.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30

Macalder-Nyanza: 7.00 p.m. Evening Service.

The Chaplain.

C. E. C. STILEMAN, Chaplain.

WESTERN ABERDARE CHAPLAINCY

May 20, Trinity Sunday.

11.00 a.m. Ol Kalou (Country Club) Matins and Holy Communion.

3.00 p.m. Ol Joro Orok (Mrs. Combe's house) Evensong.

May 27, Trinity 1.

7.30 and 9.00 a.m. Thomson's Falls School.

10.30 a.m. Thomson's Falls (District Council Room) Matins and Holy Communion.

3.00 p.m. Rumuruti (Laikipia Club) Evensong.

W. J. WALTON, Chaplain.

ELDORET CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP

Services every Sunday at 5.0 p.m.

Sunday School every Sunday at 9.30 a.m.

Bible study every Friday at 5.0 p.m.

General's widow visits Ethiopia

"STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT
ADDIS ABABA.

Mrs. Orde Wingate, widow of General Orde Wingate, is visiting Addis Ababa at the invitation of the Emperor. General Wingate played an outstanding role in the liberation of Ethiopia in 1941. He was later killed in Burma.

Mrs. Wingate participated in the inauguration of a new building at the General Orde Wingate Secondary School.

Emperor Haile Selassie has given a court reception to celebrate the tenth anniversary of his return to Addis Ababa.

The new American Ambassador to Ethiopia, Mr. J. Reeves Childs, has arrived in Addis Ababa. Mr. Childs was formerly American Ambassador to Saudi Arabia. He replaces Mr. George R. Merrell, who has been transferred to Afghanistan.

Arusha sportsmen form Gun Club

"STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT
ARUSHA.

Bird shooting on the Maserani and Ardai Dams has greatly deteriorated in recent months—the result of over-shooting and the methods employed.

Hearing that the Game Department was considering closing both areas to shooting, a number of sportsmen met recently in Arusha to form a Gun Club. Rules and by-laws were formulated—under one the "bag" for each gun will be limited—and it was decided to request the Game Department to declare the two dams and adjoining areas as reserves, limiting shooting there to members of the Gun Club and their guests.

The Committee appointed was: Mr. C. J. W. Hodgson (chairman), Baron Verheyen (hon. secretary), Mr. W. N. Wells (hon. treasurer) and Colonel Weston and Messrs. Avery, Scott and Hutchison (members).

The Kenya Regiment

PART ONE ORDERS

by Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Valentine, O.B.E., E.D., Commanding the Kenya Regiment (T.F.)

TRAINING PARADES: The following evening parades will take place at B.H.Q. on dates shown:—

Monday, May 21, 1951—Voluntary 3" Mortar and Signals, 1730-1930 hrs.

Tuesday, May 22, 1951—Clerks' Course 1730-1930 hrs.

Monday May 28, 1951—Compulsory 3" Mortar and Signals, 1730-1930 hrs.

Tuesday, May 29, 1951—Clerks' Course 1730-1930 hrs.

Thursday, May 31, 1951—N.C.O.s Cadre 1730-1930 hrs.

There will be an all-day parade for "A" Company, Bn. H.Q., Admin. Pl. Sigs Pl and 3" Mortar Pl on Sunday, May 20, 1951.

All members will assemble at Nairobi Rifle Range at 0830 hrs.

Dress:—Bush Hat with Hackle, Bush Jacket and Slacks, Boots and Gaiters, web belt and frog.

WEEKEND CAMPS:

May 18, 19 and 20, 1951—5 Pl 'B' Company, Naivasha.

May 25, 26 and 27, 1951—"C" Company N.C.O.s, E.A.T.C., Nakuru.

June 1, 2 and 3, 1951—"B" Company N.C.O.s, E.A.T.C., Nakuru.

June 15, 16 and 17, 1951—"C" Company N.C.O.s, E.A.T.C., Nakuru.

PRACTICE FOR COMPETITION SHOOTING: During the month of May, 1951, the Regiment has been allotted the Nairobi Rifle Range from 1630 hrs on the following dates:—

Tuesdays: May 22 and 29, 1951.

Fridays: May 18 and 25, 1951.

Volunteers are requested to attend with a view to selecting teams for entry in the East Africa Command and Nairobi Sub Area Rifle Meetings which take place in the near future.

Members will please notify Adjutant of their intention to attend at the Range on the days set out above as early as possible.

ANNUAL CAMP: The Annual Camp from August 11 to 26, will be held at the old Kenya Regiment Camp site at the foot of the Ngong Hills. Detailed directions of how to get there will be issued later.

SGTS MESS MEETING: There will be a Sgts. Mess Meeting at B.H.Q., on Thursday, May 31 1951 commencing at 19.45 hrs. All members in Nairobi Area are requested to attend.

Captain
E. C. PHILLIPS
Adjutant, The Kenya Regiment (T.F.)

KENYA POLICE RESERVE

NAIROBI CITY PROVINCE
Weekly Orders No. 19

STEN GUN COURSE: European members of the following Areas, who have not yet fired this course, will do so at 4.30 p.m. on the Nairobi Rifle Range, on the dates set down hereunder:

Monday 28th May: Kabete, Karen and Muthaiga Areas.

Tuesday 29th May: Parklands, Kilimani and Eastleigh Areas.

Dress optional. The staff Officer will be in attendance on the range until 6.00 p.m. Signals Wing will use Central Area in the month of June on dates which will be published in next week's Orders.

FIRST AID: Mr. Powell will hold the first lecture for European members of Central, Parklands and Signals Wing, on Thursday 14th June. The time and venue of this lecture will be published in these Orders at a later date. Members of the Emergency Company may also attend these lectures.

CENTRAL SECTION: It is most important that all European members of this Section attend a meeting to be held in the Board Room of the E.A.P. and L. Coy. Ltd. at 5.30 p.m. on Friday 25th May. Entrance by main door in Hardinge Street.

TRAINING PROGRAMME: The lecture set down for 24th May is cancelled.

WOMEN RESERVISTS: The next lecture by Asst. Inspr. Miss Cansier will be on Friday 25th May at 5.15 p.m. at Central Police Station.

ASIAN SECTION: A First Aid lecture will be given by Dr. Chaudhri at 5.15 p.m. on Saturday 19th May at Provincial H.Q.

New appointment

"STANDARD" STAFF REPORTER
KAMPALA.

Mr. C. H. C. Donald, Registrar of the Co-operative Society, Cyprus, has been appointed Deputy Financial Secretary of Uganda. He is expected to arrive in the Protectorate in June.

Uganda considers new vehicle numbering

"STANDARD" STAFF REPORTER
KAMPALA.

The authorities in Uganda are considering a different system of vehicle registration, whereby the British system of three letters—the first would be a "U" to denote Uganda—followed by a serial number up to 999 might be employed.

OVERSEAS MAILS

The following posting times have been supplied by the G.P.O.:

Latest Posting Times at Nairobi
(italics in alteration)

Direction	Letters	Parcels
North (U.K., and Europe, etc.)	4 p.m. 19.5.51	4 p.m. 18.5.51
South (South Africa, etc.)	4 p.m. 21.5.51	4 p.m. 21.5.51
East (I. India, Pakistan, etc.)	4 p.m. 29.5.51	1 p.m. 19.5.51
West (U.S.A., etc.)	4 p.m. 29.5.51	4 p.m. 29.5.51

Cable and Wireless, Mombasa, were yesterday in communication with:—Amalia, Carabao, Thornhall, Empire Ken, Strathdore, Slytehurst, Boschfontein, Tripolitania, City of Pretoria, Karanja, Dunnottar Castle, Leicestershire, Milano, Tervaete, Lavadara, African Crescent.

Uganda scouts chosen

"STANDARD" STAFF REPORTER
KAMPALA.

The six non-European Boy Scouts chosen to go from Uganda as guests of the London Boy Scouts' Association are: Paulo Okene (Acholi), Nyapea, West Nile troop; Ikramul-Haq (Asian), Kampala Government Indian School troop; Henry Karuhanga (Munyankole), Mwiri College troop; Samuel Odaka (Samia), Nabumali High School troop; Patrick Naluswa (Musoga), Mwiri College troop; and Mohamed Kyakoqyi (Muganda), Police Training School, Kampala, troop.

They will fly to London early in August.

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In jars: 1 oz., 2 oz., 4 oz., 8 oz., 16 oz.
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The range includes: Band Saws; Saw Benches of all types; Planing, Jointing, Rebating and Moulding Machines; Mortising Hollow Chisel Mortisers; Hand Mortisers Spindle Moulding Machines; Combined Over and Under Planers and Thicknessers, Wood Turner's Lathes, Sanding Machines.
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See this grand new pen at your Parker dealer's. You can identify it by the silvery sheath inside the barrel. You'll want to own the new Parker "51" ... or give it as a very special gift.
PRICES: Rolled Gold Cap ... Lustraloy Cap
Parker "51"—world's most wanted pen
Prices: With Rolled Gold Cap 117/38 cts. With Lustraloy Cap 1 /50 cts.
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OVERSEAS MOTOR TRANSPORT Co. (E.A.) Ltd.
NAIROBI

IT IS OFTEN SURPRISING how quickly backache, stiff, aching muscles or joints, lumbago, rheumatic pains and common urinary troubles due to impurities in the blood can be overcome. Strong, active kidneys safeguard your health by straining impurities and harmful wastes out of the system. When kidney action is inadequate and fails to filter the blood properly, pain and discomfort are the frequent results. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills bring happy relief by helping to cleanse the kidneys. You can rely upon this well-known diuretic and urinary antiseptic. Many thousands of grateful men and women have testified to the good results they have received by taking Doan's Pills.
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LEGISLATION TO REGISTER CONTRACTORS PROPOSED

District Councils voice support

"Standard" Staff Reporter. Nakuru.

MEMBERS of the Association of District Councils of Kenya, at their meeting in Nakuru recently, supported a proposal to introduce legislation to register contractors. Rift Valley's Senior Labour Officer, Mr. P. E. D. Wilson, explained that the Labour Department had been concerned about contractors who went away without paying wages or not doing the contract job properly.

It was hoped that a Bill would go before Legislative Council in order that activities of itinerant contractors might be controlled.

The idea would be that a contractor would start with a probationary licence for six months, provided that he had the knowledge and tools to do the work he claimed to be able to do.

'Very foolish'

Having been approved at the end of six months, he would be given a licence, renewable every year. A probationary licence, it was suggested, would cost 10/-, and a full annual licence 20/-. Should it be felt that the contractor was the sort of man who might run away without paying wages, a deposit of up to 500/- might be demanded.

While this was going to be introduced on a non-racial basis, big contractors who had registered offices would be considered already registered on that basis.

After support for the proposals had been expressed, Mr. C. J. Saville (Trans Nzoia) said that trouble might be experienced. If a deposit had to be paid, the farmer might pay the deposit because the contractor was unable to pay it in advance. After a week, one might find that the contractor was useless and that one was 500/- out of pocket.

Mr. Wilson said that he thought that anybody who gave 500/- in advance to a contractor would be very foolish.

Mr. E. B. Hosking (Uasin Gishu) proposed that members support the proposals to introduce legislation, and the proposal was carried without dissent.

Responsibility for erosion

"Standard" Staff Reporter. Nakuru.

RESPONSIBILITY for water running from District Council roads on to farmlands and causing erosion, and from farmlands on to District Council roads was explained at the meeting here of the Association of District Councils of Kenya.

Mr. J. H. Phillips (Uasin Gishu) said that Councils' executive officers had suggested that in any case where a farmer claimed that water from a District Council road was causing erosion or damaging his property, the District Council should stop it immediately if it was a small matter. If it was a larger matter, the Soil Conservation Officer of the district should examine the site with the complainant and the executive officer of the District Council, and the Council should be guided by what he considered necessary.

In a case where any measure taken by the District Council might benefit the farmer, the farmer might be asked to pay something.

Umpire

Mr. A. Dykes (Aberdares) said that often there had been cases where water ran on to District Council roads. Councils should not be penalised for something for which they were not responsible.

Mr. Phillips said that had been considered and it had been agreed that the Soil Conservation Officer should be the umpire.

Following a query by Mr. G. B. Mousley (Nairobi), Mr. E. Cooper (Nyanza) said that a farmer would not be held responsible if water ran naturally from his land on to the road, but if the farmer constructed drains or ditches which caused the water to run in that particular direction, he would be responsible. He had the Attorney-General's opinion on that.

Zanzibar appointments

"Standard" Correspondent. Zanzibar.

Sheikh Abdulla bin Saif el-Kharusi has been appointed District Commissioner for the rural district of Zanzibar in succession to Sheikh Salim bin Mohamed el-Barwani.

Mr. B. A. Babb, Director of Education, has been appointed an Official Member of the Executive Council.

FINANCIAL NOTES

'No panacea for secondary industries'

SECONDARY industries should not be protected by Customs tariffs because that might raise the cost of living. This recommendation comes from a sub-committee of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce appointed to consider the protection of such industries.

The President of the Chamber, Mr. D. O. Erskine, read their report to members at the monthly meeting this week.

The sub-committee had found, he said, that there was no panacea for all secondary industries. The aid required in each individual industry appeared to be of an entirely different nature.

Care had to be taken that no aid should be considered which could increase the cost of living. The sub-committee had found general agreement that a protective tariff was not the right way to assist the industries.

It would be readily appreciated that industries could not be protected by increasing customs duties without some immediate adverse effect on the cost of living, said Mr. Erskine.

Each witness has emphasised the advantages of employing local labour and advocated educating the African to improve his standard of living.

The report ended: "There is already in existence machinery for which any firm requiring aid can appeal. A special form can be obtained from the Board for Commerce and Industry which makes recommendations to the Member."

Mr. Norman Harris, Vice President of the Chamber, who was chairman of the sub-committee, said new industry bred new industry.

They had seen instances of where an existing secondary industry was obviously going to create a further industry for the supply of materials at present being imported. That showed the necessity for giving these industries every possible aid.

• • •

Calcutta tea sale

THERE was a good general demand for all types of tea at the private sale for internal consumption held at Calcutta this week. Although there was some irregularity prices were generally in close proximity to brokers' valuations.

The offerings, 6,000 chests of leaf and dust grades, were mostly of very inferior types being end-of-season teas, and included many small lots of less than six chests.

East African stock and share list

Consolidated from lists provided by certain Nairobi Stock and Share Brokers

Prices at noon, May 17th

GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL

	Byrs.	Slrs.	Sales
E.A. War Bonds 52/54	100	—	—
Kenya 3½% 73/75	96	—	—
Nairobi 3½% 70/74	96½	—	—
INDUSTRIAL:			
Boyd (Printers), Ord. 20/-	—	27/-	25/-
Buret Tea, Ord. 5/-	40/-	43/-	(42/- 40/-
Drapers (1943), Ord. 20/-	72/-	—	—
E.A. Breweries, Ord. 10/-	—	50/-	(48/- (48/50
E.A. Match, Ord. 10/-	—	—	(11/12½ (12/-
E.A.P. and Lighting, Ord. 20/-	38/-	—	38/30
4% Pref. 20/-	20/25	20/50	20/25 c.d.
E.A. Standard, Ord. 25/-	60/-	—	—
Part. Pref. 20/-	60/-	—	—
Elliot's Bakeries, Ord. 20/-	—	—	23/50 c.d.
English Press, 3½% Pref. 20/-	—	20/-	—
Express Transport, 7% Part Pref. 20/-	24/-	—	—
Hughes Ltd., Ord. 5/-	—	12/75	12/75
6% Pref. 20/-	23/25	—	—
Hutchings Biemer, Ord. 5/-	—	7/-	7/-
5½% Pref. 20/-	—	19/-	18/50
Kaimosi Tea, Ord. 20/-	—	15/-	—
K.F.A., 5% Pref. 20/-	20/50	—	21/-
Kenya Hotel Ltd. (Outspan and W. Rhino), Ord. 5/-	—	5/-	—
6% Pref. 20/-	—	20/-	—
Kenya Orchards, 5½% Pref.	—	10/-	—
Macgregor-Oates, Ord. 2/50	—	5/25 c.d.	—
6% Pref. 5/-	—	20/-	20/-
Motor Mart, Ord. 20/-	—	30/-	30/1
5% Pref. 20/-	23/-	—	—
New Arusha Hotel, Ord. 20/-	—	19/-	—
5% Pref. 20/-	—	19/-	—
Pearl Dry Cleaners, Ord. 5/-	16/50	—	—
Sisal Ltd., Ord. 12/50	—	72/-	72/-
Stag's Head, Ord. 20/-	25/-	—	—
Ord. (12/50 pd.) 20/-	—	—	15/-
Standard Investment, 5½% Pref. 20/-	—	15/-	—
Tang. Cotton, 6% Pref. 20/-	—	—	22/50
Tang. Passion Fruit, Ord. 5/-	—	5/-	—
Taylor & Co., Ord. 10/-	63/-	—	65/-
The Grosvenor, Ord. 5/-	5/25	5/50	—
Uganda Breweries, Ord. 10/-	—	27/-	(28/- (27/50
Urgwira Minerals, Ord. 5/-	6/-	6/75	6/50
Wardle & Co., Ord. 2/-	6/75	—	—
6% Part Pref. 5/-	8/-	—	—
White, A. A., Ord. 5/-	—	7/75	7/75

Note.—This list appears every Monday and Friday. Today's Sales column records business since Saturday noon.

K.F.A. notes & market report

INDICATION OF LOCAL PRICES

Kenya Pyrethrum Powder on sale at all Branches as follows:—

Sprinkler 8-oz. carton, 1/50; 1-lb. packet, 2/50; 2-lb. packet, 5/10; 4-lb. packet, 10/10; 10-lb. packet, 24/-; 56-lb. bag, 131/-; 112-lb. bag, 262/-.

All prices quoted above are f.o.r. all Kenya branches.

Horseradish: Horseradish roots for planting are available at 1/- per root, 9/- per dozen or 50/- per 100 roots, f.o.r. Ol Kalou.

Jerusalem Artichoke Tubers for planting, 1/- per lb., f.o.r. Ol Kalou, less 10 per cent for lots of one bag or over.

Napier Grass: Roots for sale, imported hairless type, 7/- per bag, f.o.r. Lake Solai. Quantities of over 10 tons, 6/- per bag. Planting rate estimated at 30 bags to the acre.

Horse Beans: Available at Elburgon at 70/- per bag.

Sweet Edible Lupins (Blue Flower): For seed purposes at 1/50 per lb., f.o.r. Lumbwa. A limited quantity available.

Edible Canna for stockfeed wanted. State price required.

Edible Canna Tubers: Supplies available at 10/50 per bag; for lots of 25 bags and over, 9/50, both prices f.o.r. sender's station. Also available at 8/50 a bag, f.o.r. Koru.

Ramie (Boehmeria Nivea) Roots available at 40 cents a lb., or £40 a ton f.o.r. Koru.

Grenadilla Plants in boxes of 50 at 10/- a box, f.o.r. Koru.

Cordia Holstii and Jacaranda: Seedlings available on application.

Linseed: Stocks of the following varieties of linseed are available for planting:

Persian Gulf: good supply.
Canadian Royal: fair supply.

61/50 per bag of 200 lb., f.o.r. Molo, subject to being unsold.

Growers are reminded that of the resultant harvest, and on delivery to the mill, the grower has first option to purchase one bag of linseed cake for every three bags of clean seed.

Flax Seed: "Liral Crown" Flax Seed available for planting 80/- per 200 lb. f.o.r. Molo. Stormont Gossamer — we are anxious to hear of growers who have re-cleaned supplies of this variety for sale. Please submit samples stating price and quantity available to Head Office.

Sweet Clover Seed, American: available at 2/- per lb. ex Solai.

Seed Maize: Quick maturing White Cateh Seed Maize from imported seed. A hard flint variety which yielded 16 bags per acre. Ready to stook at 5½ months at 6,500 feet, will mature quicker at low altitudes. Price 130/- per bag, f.o.r. Kitale.

Marrowstem Kale Seed available at 6/- per lb. f.o.r. Nakuru.

Sunflower Head Bran: Supplies available at 1/- per bag, including bag, f.o.r. Turbo.

Marrowfat Peas: Any quantity required up to two tons. Any grower having Marrowfat peas for sale please advise us of the type and price required and submit a representative sample to our Produce Department at Nakuru.

Lentils: Limited quantity available at 1/25 per lb., f.o.r. Nakuru.

Baled Wheat Straw: Available in bales of approximately 40 lb. at 2/- per bale, f.o.r. Thomson's Falls.

Baled Produce: Available at Ol Joro Orok in bales of about 50 lb. wired.

Ready in June: Bromus Hay, 180/- per ton, f.o.r.

Ready in October: Oat Hay, 150/- per ton, f.o.r.

Lots under one ton plus 10 per cent on above prices.

Seeds: Ready now as under:

Sweet Lupin Seed, 1/50 per lb.; Scarlet Runner Bean Seed, 50 cents per lb.; Sugar Beet, imported, 5/- per lb.; Broccoli and Kale Marrowstem, 7/50 per lb.; Broccoli and Kale 1000 headed per lb.; Broccoli and Kale Tall, 7/50 per lb.; Cabbage, Green Savoy, 12/- per lb.; Cabbage, Ox-Drumhead, 20/- per lb.; Cabbage, Oxheart, 24/- per lb.; Cabbage, Savoy, 30/- per lb.; Carrot, Chantenay, 20/- per lb.; Carrot, Oxheart, 12/- per lb.; Pumpkin, 10/- per lb.; Rape, Giant English, 4/- per lb.; Turnip, Swede, 8/- per lb.; Sweet Pea Seed: one of our members is offering Sweet Pea Seed, f.o.r. [illegible], as follows: Mixed Colours, 2/- per oz.; All one Colour, 2/50 per oz.; minimum order 1 lb. total.

Stock exchange prices

Special Cable to the "East African Standard"

LONDON, MAY 17

3½ War Loan	88 15/16
2½ Consols	65½
3 Transport	66½
Morris Motors	40/9
Austin Motors	34/1
Ch. B. of India	39½
Hong. and Shang. Bank	89½
S.A. Breweries	102
Bass Ratcliffe	149/6
Guinness	142/-
B.A. Tobacco	118/1
Imp. Tobacco	98/9
William Cory	80/
G. K. and Nettlefold	62/6
Powell Duffryn	24/4
Union Castle	39/4
P. and O.	64/7
Gen. Electric	92/9
English Electric	71
Br. Celanese Ord.	34
Courtaulds	47/
J. and P. Coats Ltd.	63/9
Ass. Port'd Cement	106/3
Br. Oxygen	96/9
Boots Pure Drug	52/10
Woolworths	48/10
Lever Bros. and Unilever	48/4
Dunlop Rubber Co.	66/
C. and Wireless Ord.	129½
Imp. Chemicals	50/2
T. and Newall	100/10
Anglo-Iranian Oil	5
Shell T. and T.	4 35/32
Burmah Oil Co.	2 13/16
Can. Pacific	33½ dol.
Inter. Nickel	74½ dol.
Rhod. Broken Hill	23/
Rhokana Corp.	21 1/8
Rhod. Anglo-American	64/
Ashanti Goldfields	30/
Bibiani	11/6
De Beers Def.	59/6
Anglo-Am. Inv. Trust	84/4
Middle Wits	35/1
Randfontein	21/3
West Wits	48/1
Anglo-Am. Corp.	171/3
Western Holdgs.	66/6
F. State Devel.	18/
Nairobi Municipal	97
Rhodesia Breweries	5/6

JOHANNESBURG, MAY 16

African and European	32/6
Anglo American Corp.	178/9
Assoc. Manganese	72/6
Blyvoor	52/-
Brakpan	21/9
Cons. Main Reef	30/-
Crown Mines	98/-
Daggafontein	71/-
De Beers Def.	58/9
Durban Deep	Unquoted
East Daggas	20/3
East Geduld	57/-
East Rand Props.	63/-
Freddies	17/9
Freddies North	11/9
Freddies South	15/9
Free State Geduld	78/-
Geoffries	34/3
Grootvlei Props.	42/-
Libanons	18/3
Marievales	24/-
Middle Wits	36/-
Natal Navigation	Unquoted
Nchanga	153/9
New Montelen	7/6
New Pioneer	27/-
New States	7/7
New Union	7/3
Nigels	Unquoted
Ofsits	51/-
O. K. Bazaars B	Unquoted
President Brand	32/-
Randfontein	Unquoted
Rand Selection	Unquoted
Rhodesian Anglo-Amer.	62/3
Rhodesian Broken Hill	23/9
Robinson Deep	17/3
Rose Deep	44/9
S.A. Lands	42/9
Saker Battle	4/6
Simmer and Jack	7/1
Spring Mines	11/6
Stanley Motors	15/9
St. Helens	33/-
Stilfontein	27/10
Sub Nigel	70/6
Union F. S. Coal	9/10
Vaal Reef	9/3
Vandenberg	1/1
Van Dyk	17/-
Venterspost	32/3
Vlakfontein	18/6
Vogels	30/3
Welkom	41/6
West Driefontein	129/-
Western Holdings	66/6
West Rand Cons.	47/6
West Rand Inv. Trust	33/3
Western Reefs	41/6
West Wits	51/-

B. I. LINE

FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM: Arrives Mombasa
s.s. MATIANA — 12th June
s.s. MULBERA — 27th June
s.s. MADURA — 18th July
s.s. MANTOLA — 9th August
s.s. MODASA — 30th August

TO THE UNITED KINGDOM: Leaves Mombasa:
(Cargo accepted for the Continental ports; passengers disembark Plymouth)
s.s. MANTOLA (Marseilles, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg) — 23rd May
s.s. MODASA (Marseilles, London, Hull and Hamburg) — 6th June
s.s. LEICESTERSHIRE (London, Hull, Newcastle) — early July
s.s. MATIANA (Marseilles, London, Rotterdam and Antwerp) — 25th July
s.s. MULBERA (Marseilles, London and Sunderland) — 8th August

FROM BOMBAY: Arrives Mombasa:
s.s. AMRA (via Bedibunder) — 6th June
s.s. KARANJA (via Bedibunder and Karachi) — 19th June
s.s. KAMPALA (direct) — 27th June

TO BOMBAY: Leaves Mombasa:
s.s. KARANJA (via Karachi and Bedibunder) — 22nd May
s.s. KAMPALA (via Seychelles) — 28th May
s.s. AMBA (via Bedibunder) — 19th June

FROM DURBAN: Arrives Mombasa:
s.s. KARANJA (via intermediate ports) — 19th May

TO DURBAN: Leaves Mombasa:
s.s. KARANJA (via intermediate ports) — 19th June

TO AUSTRALIA: Leaves Mombasa:
s.s. ITAURA — about end June

COASTAL SERVICE: Leaves Mombasa:
s.s. MOMBASA (all ports to Mikindani) — 28th May

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s.s. "AFRICAN CRESCENT" — 20th March — 25th May
s.s. "AFRICAN STAR" — 11th May — 17th June
s.s. "AFRICAN PLANET" — 5th June — 15th July
Steamship & General Agencies Ltd.
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Farrell Lines, International Corporation, Nairobi House, P.O. Box 2007, Nairobi. 'Phone: 3436
Tanga Sub-Agents: Messrs. Bird & Co. (Africa) Ltd. P.O. Box 125, Tanga.

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"STRAAT SOENDA" In Port
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NAKURU P.O. Box 13 'Phone: 5

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m.v. "DUNNOTTAR CASTLE" — 28th May — 2nd June
m.v. "DURBAN CASTLE" — 30th June — 7th July
m.v. "WARWICK CASTLE" — 28th July — 4th August

OUT via CAPE: HOME via SUEZ:
s.s. "LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE" — 2nd June — 8th June
s.s. "LLANDOVERY CASTLE" — 8th July — 12th July
m.v. "LLANGIBBY CASTLE" — 2nd August — 7th August

CARGO VESSELS:
m.v. "ROXBURGH CASTLE," loads for Aden, Suez, London and Rotterdam — In Port
s.s. "KING JAMES," loads for Suez, London, Hull, and Bremen — In Port
m.v. "RUSTENBURG CASTLE," discharges at U.K. — due about 18th May
s.s. "GOODHOPE CASTLE," loads for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Barcelona, London, Hamburg and Middlesbrough — In Port
s.s. "DRAKENSBERG CASTLE," loads for Suez, London, Hull, Sunderland and Middlesbrough — about mid June

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OUT via CAPE: HOME via SUEZ: Due Mombasa — From Mombasa
m.s. "GAASTERKERK" — 28th May — 5th June
m.v. "BOSCHFONTEIN" — 26th June — 1st July
m.v. "KLIPFONTEIN" — 25th July — 30th July
Loading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Antwerp, Rotterdam/Amsterdam, Hamburg and other Continental ports (direct or with transhipment).
OUT via SUEZ: HOME via CAPE: Due Mombasa — From Mombasa
s.s. "AKKRUMDIJK" — In Port — 4th June
m.v. "BOSCHFONTEIN" (turning at Lourenco Marques, special coastwise excursion) — 19th May — 29th May
m.v. "RIJNKERK" — 24th June — 5th July
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s.s. "TOPDALSFJORD" — end June
LOADING AT MOMBASA FOR FRENCH, SCANDINAVIAN AND BALTIC PORTS:
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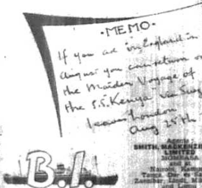

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NAIROBI RACING: AN EXPERIMENT

Weights for second City of Nairobi Cup

AFTER a lapse of nearly four months, racing will be resumed in Nairobi at the end of June when the City Cup and St. Leger meeting will be run off on two Saturdays, June 30 and July 14, respectively.

The spacing of this meeting, ordinarily held in June-July on successive days, is in conformity with the Jockey Club's experiment of discontinuing Friday racing for the time being and holding such two-day meetings as do not fall on public holidays on Saturdays a fortnight apart.

On June 30 the first renewal of the City of Nairobi Cup, a one mile handicap roughly equivalent to the City and Suburban in England, will be run. This is one of the most valuable races in the calendar. On Saturday, July 14, the Kenya St. Leger will take place.

Entries for June 30 close on Thursday, June 7, and for the July 14 events, on Thursday, June 21. In each case closing time is 6 p.m. at the Registry Office on the Nairobi course (or P.O. Box 273).

Meeting at Eldoret

Eldoret is also to hold another meeting under rules and a seven-race card, including a two miles hurdle handicap under Kenya N.H. rules, has been arranged.

Most events are divisional handicaps, including a renewal of the Prince of Wales Cup and the Geordie Beech Cup (Div. III and IV, respectively), but there is a new open handicap for the Manchester Cup (value £200 with £130 added) for a trophy presented by the Duke of Manchester.

Entries for this Eldoret meeting, to be run on November 3 next close with the Hon. Secretary of the Eldoret Race Club, Eldoret, on Thursday, October 4.

Details of the first day of the Nakuru June meeting have already been published, together with some particulars of the one mile 3-Y-O handicap for E.A.C.B. horses which is to take the place of the 3-Y-O Maiden Plate which failed to fill, attracting only three entries. Weights for June 9 will be issued on June 4 and, it is hoped, published the day following in these columns.

Once again the City of Nairobi Cup, an open handicap over one mile, has attracted a good-class entry of 19. The Challenge Cup itself is valued at some £250 and last year's race was worth about £300 to the winner in addition.

Again the topweight

Of the entry, last year's winner, Panoi—once again set to carry topweight—and the third to finish, Top Straight, are in once more, as well as four others who were among the 14 runners a year ago.

Eight of the entries are imported English thoroughbred horses with the two carrying next to top weight being comparative newcomers. Of these two, Wood's Corner has not yet run in Kenya but Costermonger had an outing at Nakuru this month.

Both are owned by Major G. P. Richardson and trained by Alexander.

Wood's Corner, who has won in England and has been allocated to Division I in Kenya, is a 4-y-o chestnut mare by Artist Prince out of Chestnut Pole. Costermonger, a 4-y-o bay horse, is in Division II in this country and is by Trigo out of Costumbre.

The bookmakers licensed by the Jockey Club of Kenya (Messrs. Greene, Jan Mahomed, Leatherman, Webb and Watson) have opened ante-post books on this race which, incidentally, was won by Panoi on his first outing in the Colony last year.

City of Nairobi Cup, weights and entries are:—

PANOI	10.0
WOOD'S CORNER	9.12
COSTERMONGER	9.12
BACCHUS	9.10
TOP STRAIGHT	9.9
WATER MAIDEN	9.3
IPSWICH	9.0
GOLDEN ORDER	8.12
SOCIAL ERROR	8.10
SCOTCH OATS	8.9
FAIR SIREN	8.4
ARISTOCRACY	8.1
THE PAINTER	7.12
FIELD MARSHAL	7.12
CRY HAVOC	7.11
IRAN	7.10
TRUE K[illegible]GE	7.8
HIGHLAND FLING	7.7
BI[illegible]	7.7

Referee stops fight in favour of Scot

Kella Persson, South African flyweight champion, was beaten by Norman Tennant, of Dundee, at Cardiff, the referee stopping the fight in the seventh of the ten-round contest. Persson, who was at the time a little ahead on points, stopped boxing and signified that he could no longer see with his swollen right eye.

Tennant, carrying the fight to his opponent from the outset with right and left swings, had raised a lump under Persson's eye in the third round.

The South African held off Tennant with nicely timed straight lefts and right hooks, but Persson's right eye was completely closed when he came up for the seventh round. He had displayed the greater skill throughout and when he opened a cut over Tennant's left eye in the fourth round, looked all set for a win. The Scot, however, remained strong, despite the hard lefts he took in the face and he frequently landed blows on Persson's damaged eye in the ensuing rounds. (Reuter)

Parklands tennis

Fixtures for the Parklands lawn tennis tournament at 4.30 this afternoon are:— Lockyer v. Langmead, Perkins v. Dodd, Mrs. Swynnerton v Mrs. Boswell, Mrs Thompson and Miss Keeling v. Miss. Van Vloten and Miss Unwin, Miss Dodds and Mrs. Barnes v Mrs. Poe and Mrs. Riddell, Braimbridge and Trim or Murt[illegible]gh and Ramsay v. Paterson and Carpenter, Lord and Goddard v. Fenner & Corden, Steel v. England, Flowerdew v. Thatcher.

SPORT NEWS IN BRIEF

B.R.M. not to race at Berne next week

BRITISH RACING MOTORS announced yesterday that the B.R.M. would not run in the Swiss Grand Prix. The company said the provisional entry for the race at Berne on May 27 had been cancelled because the new 1,500 c.c. 16-cylinder supercharged V16 cars were not ready and because the drivers had not practised with them. Nominated drivers for the event were Prince Bira, of Siam, and the Derby garage owner, Reg Parnell. The B.R.M., first British team challenge in the Grand Prix field for 27 years, has competed in only one European event, in Spain last year. Two cars started, but neither finished the course.

NAIVASHA TENNIS

Naivasha beat Nakuru Athletic Club by ten matches to six in a tennis match played at Naivasha last weekend.

PROBABLES

The seven probables and their jockeys for the Manchester Cup, to be run over 1½ miles at Manchester, today, are Burnt Brown (W. T. Evans), Belsay Castle (no jockey), Exodus (Doug Smith), Crusader's Horn (Edgar Britt), Coastal Wave (no jockey), Rapid Motion (Eph. Smith), Sinbad (J. Carter). Reuter's tip is Rapid Motion.

* * *

The eight probable runners and jockeys for the Derby Trial Stakes to be run over 1½ miles at Lingfield Park, today are — Meiway (W. Rickaby), North Carolina (E. C. Elliott), Claudius (D. Page), Nour ed Din (T. Lowrey), Stokes (G. Younger), Tufthunter (Gordon Richards), Souepi (V. Mitchell), Turco II (W. H. Carr). Reuter tips Turco II.

SPRINGBOK MATCHED

South African middleweight boxer, Duggie Miller, has been matched with "Baby" Day, coloured American, at Leicester, on June 11, in a supporting bout to the British flyweight championship contest between Terry Allen, former world champion, and Vic Herman. Day gave George Angelo, South African champion, a hard fight last Tuesday before losing on points.

OUT OF DERBY

Galenite, quoted at 28-to-1 for the Derby at Tuesday's call-over, is to be struck out of the race. The colt's trainer, Fred Armstrong, said Galenite met with a mishap early in the season and there has been no time to get him ready.

Kisumu golf

"STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT
KISUMU.

The rains have interfered with recent golf events at Kisumu but the May Monthly Spoon was completed last Saturday, without interruption.

There were not enough entries to divide the competition into two sections as is the usual practice in these competitions. Playing the best of seven games over 22 matches Mrs. Joy Burton and J. Monteith were winners with Miss Denise Monteith and C. A. Harvey runners-up.

The ladies' nine holes Stapleford event was won by Mrs. Murcott, 11 points, Mrs. Molly Watts was runner-up, nine points.

Next day the men's 18 holes Stapleford event attracted 20 entries. With the course heavy and playing long, scoring of points was expected to be a bit lower than is usual in this form of competition. So it proved when T. A. Cairns came in with the best card of 31 points followed by J. M. Allen, with 28.

* * *

At Brackenhurst at the weekend the men's bogey competition was won by Alistair Robertson with a return of three down.

The Mitchell Cup was won by Miss Mary Brown, with scores of 83 and 85 for an aggregate of 168 over 36 holes. Runner-up was Mrs. Jones, with 88 and 83 for an aggregate of 171.

* * *

Brackenhurst will visit Gilgil on Sunday (May 20) and will be represented by Messrs. Abbott, Jeffrey, Little, Irish, Howard Burnup, Hurles, Berrie, Mackie and another.

UGANDA LOSE TWO CUP GAMES

Eldoret and Kitale Rugby victors

UGANDA lost their two week-end Enterprise Cup matches—at Eldoret by 11 points to nil and at Kitale by 8-3.

For most of the Eldoret game Kobs were playing one man short after J. Redman had an ankle injured in the first 20 minutes.

Nevertheless they put up a stout fight and were only thwarted by hard tackling from Eldoret's stalwart defence. Eldoret opened the score in the third minute when from a loose maul near the Uganda line Tucker extricated himself to go over. The try was unconverted. Soon afterwards Hindle had hard luck when a drop-kick narrowly missed going over.

In the second half Eldoret had a few unpleasant minutes following from a free kick to the Kobs. Play returned to the visitors' end with a nice kick to touch by Meintjes, culminating in a penalty goal to Eldoret.

Following some play in mid-field Hindle broke from a loose scrum with a superb run, beating all opposing forwards, and passed to de Haas who scored by the posts. The try was cleanly converted by van Heerden.

Kitale's win

At Kitale, although the visitors appeared to have a heavy pack of forwards, the home team had them bottled up in their own 25 for most of the first half. The interval came with the Uganda men defending desperately and no score.

In the second half Bennett collected the ball from a loose scrum, kicking ahead for Robinson to go over for the game's only try. Steyn converted.

Play was carried up to the visitors' goal line when Harrup and Robinson were grassed. A try was lost and Harrup had to leave the field with a shoulder injury. Uganda were penalised and Steyn made no mistake with the kick.

Uganda were by no means lacking in fight. Hayden, their captain, broke up many a three-quarter movement. Kitale were again penalised and this time the ball went over.

Bennett, who received from Beaumont, made a dash for the line. He failed, however, to pass out to the men backing up, and the try went astray.

Outsider wins Derby 'trial'

Hampden Forest, likely mount of Gordon Richards in this year's Derby, was beaten by two lengths in a Derby "trial" race—Druids Stakes, run over ten furlongs at Salisbury on Wednesday. Richards was in the saddle. The winner Mr. J. V. Rank's Expeditious—bred from Derby winner Hyperion out of an Oaks winner Why Hurry—is also entered for the Derby.

But neither horse has yet been quoted at Derby callovers. Expeditious was an 8-1 outsider in the field of four with Hampden Forest 9-4 second favourite.

Expeditious will be ridden in the Derby by Arthur Breasley, the Australian jockey, who has to fulfil his retainer to Mr. J. V. Rank. This leaves Ki-Ming, whom Breasley rode to victory in the 2,000 Guineas, without a jockey. It is understood, however that Charlie Elliott may be approached to ride Ki Ming, at present 10-1 favourite for the Epsom classic.

Lester Piggott, 16-year-old British jockey, had only three mounts on Wednesday at the Salisbury races and won on all of them.

Mr. F. W. Dennis's Signal Box, a 5-4 favourite raced to an easy six lengths' win in the Irish 2,000 Guineas, run over a mile at Curragh on Wednesday. (Reuter)

Nanyuki's tennis win against Meru

STANDARD CORRESPONDENT
NANYUKI.

Nanyuki played Meru in a two-day American Tennis Tournament at Nanyuki Sports Club last weekend resulting in a win for Nanyuki by 16 matches to [illegible].

In the men's doubles, mixed doubles and ladies doubles the teams were

Meru: Wilkinson, Homan, Barwell, Benson, Matthews, Nimmo, Mrs. J. H. Randall, Mrs. R. Nimmo, Mrs. Sinclair-Lockhart, Mrs. S. E. Bastard. **Nanyuki:** S. E. Bastard, W. K. Bastard, Marshall, M. B. Randall, Ambler-Davis, Spanton, Mrs. M. B. Randall, Mrs. R. A. Soames, the Misses F. and C. Hook.

WALES AND SCOTLAND WIN 'FESTIVAL' INTERNATIONALS

Revenge for Welshmen: Scots were lucky

WALES avenged a two-year-old defeat in Berne when on the Racecourse, Wrexham, on Wednesday, they beat Switzerland in a Festival of Britain football international by three goals to two after leading by a single goal at half-time.

An unimpressive Scottish team were fortunate to beat France 1-0 on the same evening before a crowd of 85,000 at Hampden Park, Glasgow, in another "Festival" international.

Kich, in the Swiss goal, was the star of the Wrexham game, where Wales, despite chances missed, might have been several goals ahead at half-time, but for him. In addition, Lusent, at centre-half, was successful in a number of tussles with Ford, the outstanding Welsh forward.

Burgess gave Wales their first-half lead. The second half opened with a series of Welsh attacks so that the home goalkeeper was rarely troubled. Ford put Wales two up and then showed a superior turn of speed to add the third.

Switzerland rallied splendidly and Ballaman and Antenen scored for them, the latter after two shots had been driven against the Welsh goalkeeper.

Costly lapse

Against Scotland a grand French defence lapsed badly after 30 minutes' play in the second half and allowed left-half Redpath to run the length of the field unchallenged to make scoring easy for his centre-forward, Reilly.

Apart from that a ragged Scottish forward line had little scope. The half-backs had not given them proper support and only Cox at left-back was of international calibre.

The French left-back, Marche, was outstanding and his partner Hughuet, and the half-backs were better than the Scot. Forward, too, the Frenchmen had flashes of combined work that the Scottish line could not equal. Kargu and Hann on the left were the best wing pair on the field.

Results of other Festival of Britain matches played on Wednesday were:—

Barnsley, 4; Rapid (Austria), 1.
Bournemouth, [illegible]; Hamborn (Germany), 1.
Carlisle United, 4; Waterford (Eire), 2.
Charlton Athletic, 1; S.C. Wacker (Austria), 3.
Chesterfield, 2; Saarbrucken (France), 1.
Crystal Palace, 1; Nancy (France), 2.
Gillingham, 4; R.S.C. Verviétois (Belgium), 0.
Hartlepools United, 4; Limerick (Ireland), 1.
Port Vale, 4; Progres (Luxembourg), 1.
Reading, 4; Nation (Luxembourg), 0.
Scunthorpe United, 2; Sligo Rovers (Ireland), 0.
Sheffield Wednesday, 0; Frem (Denmark), 0.
Sunderland, 1; Red Star (Jugoslavia), 3.
Walthamstow Avenue, 1; R.V. & A.V. (Sparta), 3.
Accrington Stanley, 1; Cork Athletic (Ireland), 1.
York City, 3; Transport (Ireland), 0.
Plymouth Argyle, 2; Agr United, 1.

* * *

The Football Association team opened their tour of Australia on Wednesday with a 7-0 win over South Coast, at Wollongong. Langley (Bolton W.), two; Clarke (Portsmouth), two; Kieran (Tranmere Rov.), Hagan (Sheffield United); and Broome (Notts County), were the goal scorers.

F.A.'s second victory

Comm. League: 3; F.A. of Kenya: 4

Threatening weather kept the attendance low at the second meeting of a Commercial League football team and a representative F.A. of Kenya side at the African Stadium on Wednesday. Result was another victory for the F.A. team by four goals to three.

The game opened sensationally with the F.A. two up in five minutes. The goalkeeper was not quite faultless in either case, but the thrustful Betts and then Bell took their chances from close range.

Shortly afterwards Ewing broke through, shot hard and straight and the ball went between the keeper's legs to take the score to 3-0.

F.A. were on top at this stage, with the League forwards all at sea on the slippery ground.

A fine Festus-Sila right-wing move bore fruit when Sila raced through, drew goalkeeper Schooley from his charge and lapped the ball into the empty net to make the score 3-1.

With some luck the League might have increased their lead but the greasy ball kept shooting too far in front of their forwards for passes to be collected.

A run by Marsh on the right-wing led to the fourth F.A. goal. He squared back from the goal line for Ewing to send it home hard and true.

A handling offence in the F.A. penalty area led to a spot kick. But Sila, in trying to place the ball, merely lifted it into Schooley's hands.

Making amends after the interval, Sila brought the score to 4-2 with a shot which gave Schooley no chance.

From then on the League assumed mastery. A combined Sila-Ajanga move saw Ajanga whip around Woodburn to make the score 4-3 with a left-foot drive.

All the League side moved into the attack for the equaliser and all the F.A. could offer in reply were spasmodic raids in which Bell and Ewing missed open goals. But the all-out League attacks foundered on a solid defence, and the F.A. held on to their meagre lead until the final whistle.

Second time shoot winners

The Rumuruti Rifle Club have won the Kenya Rifle Association's postal shoot for the Staff Officers' Cup for the second year in succession. The competition attracted rifle clubs from various parts of the country.

The six members of the Rumuruti team averaged their best-ever total of [illegible] points per man over the three ranges of 300, 500 and 600 yards, for a total of 561 points. This score easily beat that of the closest challengers, Nanyuki Rifle Club, which, with two of the Colony's best shots in its team — the prewar champion, B. K. Roberts, and Major E. C. B. Elliott — mustered 536 points. Limuru R. C. was third with 501 points.

Two of the Rumuruti team tied for the highest total. R. D. Paton Ker and J. A. Orchardson scored the exceptionally good total of 97 points. Other scores of the team were H. Owles, 94, P. J. van der Westhuizen, 89, J. H. van der Westhuizen, 92 and J. Macleod, 92 points.

Nanyuki visitors

Nanyuki Rifle Club visited Rumuruti last weekend, and the home club won a very close match.

At 300 yards Rumuruti got a five-point lead mainly due to the 33s scored by Paton Ker and Cunningham. At 500 yards the lead was increased to nine points.

But at 500 yards, Nanyuki pulled up with a good 34 by B. K. Roberts—and some bad shooting by Rumuruti, including a bull on the wrong target. At this point Nanyuki led by 530 points to 528.

In the final range, the 600 yards, Rumuruti pulled together and ran out winners by five points—707 to 702.

Cunningham shot very steadily to get 127 while B. K. Roberts got 125 and A. O. Roberts, 124.

Conditions were not easy. There was a fishtail wind and the targets were in shadow.

The scores were:

Nanyuki R.C.—A. O. Roberts (31, 32, 31, 30)—124; B. K. Roberts (31, 28, 34, 32)—125; C. Norris (29, 27, 29, 24)—109; E. Rundgren (30, 29, 32, 28)—119; E. C. B. Elliott (28, 30, 32, 27)—115; W. Rose Smith (26, 28, 27, 27)—110. Total (177, 174, 185, 166)—702.

Rumuruti R.C.—R. D. Paton Ker (32, 29, 32, 28)—121; K. W. Cunningham (33, 34, 32, 31)—127; J. Macleod (30, 28, 28, 29)—117; P. J. van der Westhuizen (27, 29, 29, 31)—116; W. A. Perreau (30, 32, 25, 32)—119; R. Carnegie (29, 28, 29, 24)—107. Total (182, 176, 176, 177) 707.

The Springboks at Bristol

In their match against Gloucestershire at Bristol yesterday the South African cricket tourists declared their innings closed at the overnight total of 388/9 wickets.

By the luncheon interval yesterday the County had lost two wickets for 97 runs. (Reuter)

Eldoret tennis

"STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT
ELDORET.

The Rhodes Cup annual lawn tennis tournament at the Eldoret Railway Club was won at the weekend by Mrs. A. Adams (Kenya lady champion in 1930) and Bruce Tweedie (handicap minus 40) who beat Miss Betty Stinchcome and George Bovenizer (plus 15) 3-6, 6-1, 6-2.

Mrs. Adams's steadiness coupled with the outstanding overhead play of Bruce Tweedie, proved to be an invincible combination. The losers, however, deserve commendation for their good work in the first set against such formidable opposition.

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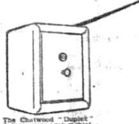

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...be honest with ourselves ...that this is neither neces-...or desirable, especially as ...of us can afford such a ...luxury of living. Let us rather return to the old wartime system in England when we heard ...cook a cup of tea and bread and ...butter was given to us in a spirit ...of friendliness, and, if we were ...lucky, we got a piece of cheese. ...After all, if Mrs. Smith is a friend of ...yours it is a compliment she appreciates and not the force we after-...wards. It is the food only that ...she enjoys, then friendship will be ...all to the good if she decides to ...call on us no more.

...Too often we deceive ourselves ...and others too by dissatisfaction dis-...plays that sometimes only expresses our guests and that are out of keeping with our incomes.

It is unfortunate true in Kenya, as indeed in other countries that we are judged largely by the size of the house in which we live, and by the number of servants we employ, and ...—no less important—by the frequency of the parties we give. This form of snobbery affects the servants as well, and it is a known fact that in the old days in India, the staff judged the prestige of the master in this way and would often refuse to work for those who employed a small staff and entertained but seldom.

The war was responsible for sweeping away many of the old ideas in England, but in Kenya we are still trying to live in an age that has gone, never to return, and the sooner we realise that we must cut our coat according to our cloth, the better.

Instead of boasting, "I never stand in my kitchen," let us rather say, "Yes, I made these pastries from the scrape left over at lunch."

U.B.

WEDDINGS

PENNEFATHER—THOMPSON

AT the Mission Church on April 28, the marriage took place of Mr. Edward William Pennefather, of the F.W.D., to Miss Stella Thompson, in ex-Chief Officer of the W.R.N.S., with a large and distinguished career.

The bride wore a dress of misty blue sea island voile with a small fitting feather hat in pearl grey, she was attended by Mrs. J. A. J. Thompson, the Matron of Honour.

After the ceremony, the guests were received by Mrs. J. A. J. Thompson at her garden, where tents were arranged under the trees. The toast of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Mr. F. G. Rowe, the Provincial Commissioner, Nyanza. The bridesmaids, who were wearing a powder blue and white costume with white accessories, left for their honeymoon under a barrage of confetti.

DOONER—ALDERSON

GOLD and white flowers decorated the Church of the Holy Family on May 5 for the wedding of Mr. Michael Brendan Dooner, only son of Mrs. L.M. Dooner, Nairobi, and the late Major F. B. Dooner, of Sligo, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Alderson, elder daughter of Mrs. F. J. Hossack and the late Squadron Leader Alderson.

The bride, who was given away by her stepfather, wore a gown of French ivory brocade cut on classic lines with a gold embroidered veil held by orange blossom. She was attended by two bridesmaids, her sister Miss Wendy Alderson, and the groom's sister, Miss Sheila Dooner. Their both wore heavy brocade dresses with wreaths of red flowers for head-dresses.

Father Peel came down from Soila to officiate at the ceremony, and Mr. J. McKillop was best man.

At the reception, which was held at Mr. and Mrs. Hossack's residence, Windsor Road, Dr. J. G. Cameron proposed the bride's health, having known her since she was a little girl of 3 years old. Mr. J. Kirby proposed the health of the bridegroom, and he in turn had made the three-tiered cake which was familiar in appearance to that of Princess Elizabeth.

Mrs. Hossack chose a blue and white spotted French silk dress with white accessories when she received the guests. After the reception, Mr. and Mrs. Dooner left for their honeymoon—to be spent in Mombasa. The bride wore a white and navy checked charmeuse suit with matching accessories.

THE MODEL HOUSE GROUP IN LONDON

Elsa M. Sanders gives news of

UNITY is strength, the saying goes, and taking this as their motto the wholesale fashion houses of London five years ago formed themselves into the London Model House Group. The idea was to pool their knowledge of home export salesmanship to improve their scope.

Their members include well-known names like Dorville and Maffia, Bresser, Sportland and Mary Black, but not every firm that asks for membership is accepted, as the group maintains a very high standard of work and selling, and they are careful of their prestige which corresponds to the wholesale trade to that of the principal retail houses.

In collaboration with famous retail firms, they have arranged fashion shows all over the world, and have greatly increased the export trade of women's clothes, especially to the States where their simple and practical "make" marketability is fully appreciated.

In London they have entertained foreign buyers during the Fashion Fortnights held every summer for the past three years at highly regional settings, at the Royal Academy and the House of Commons, and once even in the Tower of London. Each member firm retains its own individuality and reputation, so that one specialises in "day-to-day" or "take-motoring, evening dress, sports clothes or summer wear.

Formal wear

Mary Black is perhaps best known for smart dresses for formal occasions. Illustrated here is one from her latest collection, ballet-length evening dress of stiff ivory taffeta printed with vivid peonies in shades of coral and strawberry, the whole velvet backed and strapless, it is a magical top to the high waist and slashed to the waist at the back. A black velvet sash encircles the waist and ashes the long black velvet gloves.

Top version of the dinner dress is plain but smart, in navy silk jersey, the floor-length skirt closely pleated from a hip yoke, the bodice short-sleeved and closely moulded to a new diamond-opened neck, with a deep-pointed collar stitched with lines of white appliqué embroidery.

In the classic tradition is a lovely model in silver-grey silk jersey, elaborately draped and swathed from high to floorlain bands. The bodice has a deep decolleté front and back that can be covered by an amusing little scarf bolero with the sleeves caught tightly above the elbow.

For ball gown in the grand manner by Mary Black, there is an oyster satin the voluminous skirt trailing regal from the fitted, boned, strapless bodice encrusted with glittering pearls and sequins, the top curved and netlined to match the bustque over the hips; it was worn with pearls for jewels and very long black gloves.

Lovely for garden parties or race meetings was a flowy green of cerru net, the full skirt only a few inches above the ankles and striped diagonally with broad bands of fine black lace that also formed the sleeve and yoke of the high-necked bodice. A wide picture hat of black tagal straw completed the ensemble.

Popular aprons

Neither does Mary Black neglect the smart luncheon or cocktail party. Ideal for lunch in town was a dress in navy wool with one wide revers in front crossing the bodice diagonally and edged dramatically with a crisp strip of white marcella, that also gleamed on the outstanding pocket on the right hip and as cuffs on the three-quarter sleeves. The calf-length skirt flared widely from under an asymmetrical apron. A triple choker of pearls and pearl ear studs accentuated the white note.

Quite as charming was a slim dress in navy and white novelty check, the straight skirt buttoned back in panels in front to give the fashionable apron effect and to reveal the finely pleated underskirt of the reverse side of the material, white-checked blue, that matched the wide rever collar and narrow cuffs.

THE STORY OF AN OLD KIKUYU CUSTOM

By MARGARET MALCOMSON

AMONG the many chores which used to await the Kikuyu woman on the very threshold of life, such as wood-carrying, water-drawing, pottery-making and grinding grain, there was one which made amends and compensated her right through life for all the other drudgeries.

This was the care and cultivation of her castor oil patch. This patch was never as large as the potato area, but the proceeds of it did not exceed a set of wooden bowls.

This was the harvest of the beans, the initial roasting, the grinding, boiling, stone, the boiling and the skimming and the storing of it in stippered gourds. The babe was introduced to castor oil on the day of its birth and as it grew its limbs were constantly massaged with it in order that they become strong and supple.

Communal

Later, this oil, mixed with a fine red ochre, was used as a cosmetic, attended all initial ceremonies, been drunk, dipped and marriages. And even when death visited the village it had its place for the wife or wives of the deceased had an oil boiling and covered themselves and their children with it — as an oblation or placatory offering to death.

As a rule there was only one tree in the village set aside for the boiling of castor oil, and this was kept about to those who had none. There was a sub-chief which had to be the curved rib of an ox — neither stick nor metallic. This was deemed holiest to the stirring of oil. Between boiling it given to the thatch of the hut.

Motherless girls and girls in disgrace were to that there was always a plentiful supply on hand. Large quantities were required for the bride-to-be for she had to poured over her from head to heels many times before the great day. The wedding dress required an almost unlimited supply. It had been the bride of a cow and had been worn by it for many years. So when it had been placing and pronouncing and kicking up its heels in a wedding garment it had to be scraped and oiled and oiled and scraped until it was even more supple than when it was alive.

This oil was believed to be possessed of magical powers. Apart from the fact that it was good for farmers it was supposed to be able to cure ogoms . . . fla.

Beauty experts

A very sick person had a chance of recovery if his nose, the lobes of his ears and the tips of his big toes were lubricated with it and the cattle boma was safe from sold attention if the posts had been smeared with it.

As the principal ingredient of a cosmetic its value was known before the Europeans came to the Colony. Kikuyu and Wakamba women had a serviceable knowledge of "beauty culture." They knew about "mud packs" — ochre and castor oil — they knew and practised the art of eyebrow plucking, they were — and still are — experts in massage with castor oil. And at the time there was a "Muhemani wa Mutai" — a professional masseuse — who was a pupil relative in tattooing. Young people went to her for the adornment and she pricked little lozenge shapes and circles on the cheek bones, rubbing them with the juice of the Giroobo tree.

The observant will sometimes be able to trace the outlines of these patches on old and withered Kikuyu faces, warps eminently of the days when they were young and coquetty.

This practice recently resembled the wearing of patches in 17th and early 18th centuries in England and was used for the same purpose — namely to attract attention and to win admiration.

Still sold

The cultivation of castor oil is greatly on the decline although in some Reserve markets there are still women who sell little round baskets of the brown seeds; but native dispensaries have made it no longer necessary to grow the oil as a medicine, and the dusky Nakuru maiden with her short skirts and high heels knows all about modern beauty preparations. Her country cousin within not being versed in beauty parlour lore has discovered that there are labour-saving devices. So, when she wishes to achieve a toilette de luxe, she goes to the nearest market and buys red ochre, then wends her way to the nearest Indian duka and buys herself a large bottle of coconut oil. This she mixes with the red ochre and she has a perfect mud pack. The result is just the same as with castor oil but more than that.

In this way passes a custom which brought much happiness into the social and domestic lives of Kikuyu women. And shortly it will become merely "an old tale told."

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at the office, the first thing I do is to switch on my PHILIPS Set. It's grand to listen to such a racing and it means the world to me, though it is over so small. And most feature of all, its NEW STYLE appearance is just what I wanted for my cosy flat.

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THE FRIDAY MISCELLANY

Parties of the week; going on leave; high fashion points.

A FEW thoughts and flashes from the social events of the last ten days.

The youthful air of Group-Captain Douglas Bader who admits to forty-one years but certainly doesn't look it; his enthusiasm for his job takes him all over the world—he has visited South America, the States and Canada this year. The view of Mrs. Angus Ward that although she finds Kenya backward culturally "it is majestic and beautiful." Someone who likes Kenya already although she has only been here a month—Mrs. S. Rogers, whose husband is now general manager of the E.A. Tobacco Company; he was formerly a member of the Legislative Council in Nigeria. Young Jennifer Jones, performing hostessly duties at the side of her mother and father at the Shell Company party, and wearing a turquoise taffeta dress with broderie anglaise hem; the Jones's niece, Vivian Pickles, who should have been appearing in the new Studio Theatre production but who had the bad luck to be ill, was there, too, giving a hand. Mr. Gordon Bax, soon to appear as a doctor in the play Bonaventure (he should get plenty of tips from his wife who is a real-life physician), reminiscing about ex-Kenyans he met recently in Cairo, notably Charles Hadfield, Hodje Barrett and David Thomson. Excitement generated in the Murawsky family when they discovered that Mr. J. H. Hall, one of the visiting New York representatives of the Shell Company, lives only seven miles away from their home town of Clifton, New Jersey; his home is at Montclair. The attractive table decorations, soft lights and appetising refreshments served at the Pichot residence during the *Louise* concert, and the smooth running of the programme made possible by the united efforts of Monsieur Andre Pichot, Mr. I. Somen, Mr. and Mrs. Onrnet and Mlle. Simone de Barbier, in the unavoidable absence of the host. Mrs. J. C. Mundy looking forward to her holiday (which started last Friday) in Britain while her husband attends the financial conference at the Colonial Office; they expect to be back again in June. Also off on leave, Mr. and Mrs. Kimber, not expected back until October. The fashion for charades set by Lady Nihill, in which the Commissioner for Police is said to excel. And a particularly enjoyable party given by Mr. and Mrs. Havelock for Mr. and Mrs. Hobson on the eve of the latter's departure for Nyasaland—the guests all came in the guise of song titles, and Mrs. Kinnear brilliantly improvised "The Jewel Song" in hers. Much interesting talk of a part of Israel, west of Beersheba, where the annual rainfall is only four inches and this year only two inches fell! Yet despite this, wheat and barley are successfully grown. Answer is, apparently, the mist and the dew.

*

A BEVY of beauty celebrating the birthday of one of them—Miss Alison Watt, of Burnbrae—was lunching Chez Dave last week and included Miss Joan Ghersie, Miss Marvel Georgiadis, Miss Simone de Barbier, Miss Theo Scordoulis, and Miss Elena Aniere.

FAVOURITE RENDEZVOUS

The Mayor was enjoying a tete-a-tete with the Town Clerk, and Mrs. Leslie Fisher was lunching with Mrs. Wheeler.

Chez Dave would seem to be a favourite rendezvous for Dr. de Neiva who was also lunching there with Messrs. Juan and Jose da Rocha, the silversmiths whose exhibition opened in Nairobi last week.

*

THE Conservatoire of Music will have to look for a new director. Mr. Jean de Middeleer, who has been away from Kenya for some months on leave and had a very successful concert tour which included playing in Turkey and in Italy, will not return. He is remaining in Brussels to teach at the Conservatoire there.

His friends in Kenya will wish him every success in his new post.

TWO Elizabeths from Eldoret were among the debutantes presented to the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace recently. One was the daughter of Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone, who have recently left Kenya on retirement after Sir Howard's many years in the Colonial Service. The other was Miss Elizabeth Rawson-Shaw.

Miss Rawson-Shaw wore a grey ensemble and Miss Elphinstone wore pink and black.

Among the debutantes was an old lady of 70. "I always wanted to be presented, but there never seemed to be an opportunity before," she said.

*

THE first visitors to the South Bank Exhibition in London were the Rev. and Mrs. Frank Lafonte, Kenya missionaries, who are now on their way to the United States. They were under the impression that the Festival Exhibition opened on May 1 and were so keen to see it that they spent several more days in London than they intended. They had been in Kenya four and a half years and are coming back after their leave in America.

*

THE cocktail hat was to the fore this week—at the E. T. Jones's party for Group-Captain Bader and the two Shell representatives from New York—as worn by Mrs. Angus Ward, a confection of straw and veiling tied under the chin and teamed with a man-tailored black suit; by Senhora de Neiva, in a skull-cap form of stiff white satin; by striking Mrs. Karliner, in black velvet and ostrich feathers, worn with a black ensemble and Mrs. Grinsted, something of mysterious grey feathers—seen at the Somens's Israel anniversary party.

FASHION POINTS OF THE WEEK

Of the frocks, attractive Miss Pam Hewitt's shimmering peacock-green took the palm at the Shell party; and Mrs. Somen's cocktail-length black velvet and embossed net, with square-cut decolletage, set off by her high-heeled diamante-studded shoes, ran away with the honours at her own sundowner.

Carmel Moss's enticing picture gown, with black velvet bodice topping a wide skirt of stiff white net, must surely have been the envy of all those present at performances of the Studio Theatre's new play among them noticed on Thursday and being Mr. and Mrs. Kaplan and Miss Susan Kaplan, Mr. and Mrs. Pat Archer, Mr. Muter and Mrs. Hayes-Gratz, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Young and Colonel Barcroft, Mr. and Mrs. Kimber, Mrs. Barrett, Monsieur J. P. Pichot (risen from his sick bed for the occasion) with Mr. and Mrs. Onraet, Mrs. Sorsbie, Mr. and Mrs. Groner and Mr. George Parkin.

Some very smart hats were seen at the opening of the Portuguese silverware exhibition at the Casa de Portugal. Mrs. Randall-Warden, who was talking to the Marquis Sanfelice, had allied a very chic little back-of-the-head black velvet hat to her smart black and white pinhead tweed coat-frock; the dress was set off by two rows of buttons at the back. Mrs. Riseborough's fine wool jersey dress had a black bodice and black and white check skirt, her hat a curling feather. A scimitar-like feather ornamented the small hat of Senhora de Neiva and was worn with a navy blue satin ensemble. Blue was also the choice of Lady Nihill, carried out in a tailored suit, and Mrs. Gerald Hoe's brown outfit was topped by an eye-catching brown velvet hat.

*

SPEAKING excellent English, the new French Vice-Consul in Nairobi, Monsieur G. A. McClenahan, tall, fair-haired and genial, confesses to a liking for tea. He gets his Irish name from his father who was of that nationality and says that he inherits quite a number of Irish traits.

Monsieur McClenahan is no stranger to this Continent, for two years ago he was in the French Colonial Service of French Equatorial Africa. He arrived in Nairobi about a month ago from Paris, where he was a member of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Consulate. He plays all forms of sport and has travelled extensively, particularly in South America where his father was in business in the Argentine. Paris-born, Monsieur McClenahan had an English nurse and went to an English school in South America, which probably accounts for his mastery of the language. During the war he was with the Free French and spent some time in Britain.

*

POPULAR Kenya personality, and former premier ballerina at Covent Garden, Ely Gerald has arrived back in the Colony after eleven months in England. Miss Gerald took over her duties as Club Hostess at the Studio Theatre just in time for the first night of *Present Laughter*.

Her association with the Donovan Maule Players dates back to their very first production at the Theatre Royal more than three years ago, and she will be remembered for her superb performance as "Beer" in *George and Margaret* at the Studio Theatre just a year ago.

*

COMMANDER AND MRS. LOGAN HOOK, well known as two of Kenya's pioneer residents, gave a dance on Saturday, May 12, to celebrate the coming of age of their second daughter, Miss Francesca Hook, at their residence in Nanyuki.

At midnight the birthday cake was cut and Miss Hook, wearing a gown of old gold satin cut on classic lines, was presented with a silver key. She then made a charming little speech.

Nearly 200 guests were received by Mrs. Hook (who had chosen a dress of magnolia slipper satin for the occasion), among them many well-known and respected Kenya residents.

*

THE Nairobi Musical Society is holding an informal evening of Old Ballads at the Railway Club on Friday, May 25, at 9 p.m. All members and their friends will be most welcome.

*

A WEEK or so ago, 70-year-old bachelor Joseph Chambers arrived at Mombasa. He had drawn out his life savings from the bank in his native Londonderry and had sailed in the Warwick Castle to visit his sister who has lived in Kilindini for the past 25 years.

IT'S NEVER TOO LATE

She is Mrs. Mabel Murray, whose husband, Mr. Vivian Murray, is an overseer at No. 3 Shed on the docks.

Soon, Mr. Chambers is going up-country to visit an old Londonderry acquaintance whom he has not seen for 29 years. Due for the surprise is Mr. Matt Irwin, owner of 3,000 acres of farming land near Kitale.

MR. W. DUNCAN STEWART, who will be remembered as an E.N.S.A. officer in East Africa during the war, recently resigned the management of Warner's Cinema, Leicester Square, and has rejoined his wife in Kenya. She was formerly Mrs. Lazarus, a Nairobi widow.

*

A HEAVY downpour did little to dampen the pleasure of the large number of guests who assembled at Mr. and Mrs. I. Somen's house last Thursday in celebration of the third anniversary of the State of Israel.

A big marquee had been erected in the grounds to cope with this eventuality and guests took their choice of conversation and refreshment under it—the while admiring the pale blue and white icing of the celebratory cake—or repaired to the comfort of the lounge inside.

THREE YEARS A STATE

Particularly interesting visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Kramer, of Nakuru, Mrs. Karliner, of Johannesburg, and Mr. I. Brock, of Cape Town. Mr. Brock had just returned from his first visit to Israel where his daughter lives. A sheep farmer for 31 years in South Africa, Mr. Brock has been acting as adviser on pasturage problems during his stay in Israel.

*

HOUSE-WARMING his new abode in Muthaiga on Monday night was Mr. George Parkin, ex-Indian Police and now of the Imports Control. The delightful furnishings were being admired by his guests, many of whom knew Mr. Parkin in India, among them Sir William and Lady Tibolson, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Atkin, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Le Mesurier, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Craddock, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson.

Others present were Mr. R. C. Laming—who is looking forward to taking part in the coming production of *King John*—and Mrs. Laming, Miss Rutt, Mr. and Mrs. Martin and Colonel Tarmey.

*

AN exhibition of crafts will be held by the Kenya Arts and Crafts Society at the Memorial Hall from July 3 to 6. Entries for the exhibition close on June 27, and will be divided into crafts of general interest, photography, architecture, group exhibits, and loan.

*

MR. AND MRS. CYRIL HUNT, recently married in Nairobi, sailed on the Warwick Castle for a 5-month holiday in England.

Mrs. Hunt, better known as Eve Holland Smith, was a well-known and popular personality in Arusha. She ran a snake-venom farm for medicinal purposes at Oldonyo Sambu during the war years and also supervised the Bakery at Tengeru Polish Camp.

She and her husband are returning to East Africa in September and will live at Mombasa, where Mr. Hunt is general manager of the African Mercantile Co. Ltd.

*

MR. C. McGREGOR, Chief Engineer of Kenya Bus Company, has a habit of seeing snakes in his chicken-house.

THE SNAKE CHARMER

The other day he went inside to have a look round — and found a ten-foot python about to make a meal of one of his English hens.

One sharp blow on the head from Mr. McGregor's walking stick put paid to the python, but rescue had come too late for the hen. It was crushed to death.

Not long ago Mr. McGregor had a similar brush with a snake in his fowl-house. The evidence of what the snake had been up to was quite clear—a great bulge halfway down its body. A bullet in the head finished the marauder, then before Mr. McGregor's astonished eyes the bulge whizzed along the snake's body — and out of the mouth popped a dead but intact duck!

His colleagues call him Python McGregor now.

*

ONE of the most successful parties of the week was that given by the President of the Alliance Francaise in the form of a farewell cocktail party in honour of Dr. Jose de Neiva, the Consul-General for Portugal who is also Vice-President of the Alliance.

Dr. Jose de Neiva, with Senhora de Neiva, and their small son also named Jose, will be leaving for a four months' holiday in Portugal towards the end of the month and they are in the midst of a series of "farewell" functions. Monsieur Pichot had thrown open his house in his usual generous and hospitable manner for the occasion and although not yet recovered from his recent serious illness, performed his duties as host in impeccable style. A torrential downpour early in the evening sent the guests from the outside marquee scurrying into the house and but for the gallant sorties of Monsieur Onraet and others much of the liquid refreshment might have been temporarily isolated!

FAREWELL TO THE DE NEIVAS

Dr. and Senhora de Neiva arrived in Nairobi in 19[illegible] and have since become popular and well-known members of the community. Dr. de Neiva, who took his doctorate in history and philosophy at Coimbra University, met his wife, the charming petite Dona Domitila de Jesus Apolinario de Neiva, at college. He later joined the foreign service and was in Paris and Brussels before coming to Kenya. Senhora de Neiva told an *East African Standard* reporter that she was looking forward to spending two days in Cairo and in Rome before reaching Lisbon where they will be met by her people. They have rented a house at Estoril, and will make a trip through Spain and visit Paris before they return by ship to Nairobi about October.

Among a representative gathering of guests were particularly noticed Sir Arthur and Lady Dowler, the former recently back from Britain where, he said, his visit coincided with the first burst of sunshine which had been seen for many months. The G.O.C. had a glimpse of the Festival and thought it looked good. Lady Dowler, who looks forward with mixed feelings to leaving Kenya in October, said that her daughter Lois had been having an operation for sinus trouble and would be leaving before them, in July, making a leisurely trip to Britain via Greece. Sir Barclay Nihill was there having a word with Mr. O'Rorke, the Police Commissioner, and the Mayor came with Mrs. [illegible] whose new hair style [illegible] attractive.

The Marquis Sanfelice [illegible] pects to follow the [illegible] de Neiva next year, and [illegible] the consular posts he has [illegible] prefers this one in Kenya [illegible] him leisure to read and [illegible] the country. He [illegible] make another trip [illegible] and Uganda.

*

TWO large cocktail parties were given last week by Mr. E. T. Jones, general manager of the Shell Company, and Mrs. Jones, at their Muthaiga residence in honour of Group-Captain D. Bader and for Mr. G. H. Dempster and Mr. J. H. Hall, of the Shell Company's New York office.

In conversation with an *East African Standard* reporter, Group-Captain Bader was [illegible]

Group-Capt. Bader

[illegible] "Otherwise," he said, [illegible] The [illegible] Eastleigh [illegible] from the [illegible] The [illegible] tebbe, continued Group-Captain Bader, was "a beauty," not [illegible] use to Nairobi except as a [illegible]. He thought it was a bad [illegible] too, to combine an R.A.F. aerodrome with an international [illegible].

Mr. Dempster and Mr. Hall have never been to Kenya before and are only here for a month. After the war many members of the Shell Company from all over the world visited America to exchange ideas on petroleum and to see how their refineries were operated in Texas and other depots. Now Mr. Dempster and Mr. Hall are here on a reciprocal basis, [illegible] with pleasure.

At both parties the Shell Company was represented [illegible] ied by Mr. and Mrs. D. [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Claridge, Mr. [illegible] Pilkington, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Bax, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Wing-Commander Vines. Among those not connected with the company were Air-Commodore and Mrs. Pankhurst, who have returned from the Middle East, Mr. and Mrs. Christie Miller and Wing-Commander Harry Cooper (a brother of Mrs. Jones) and Mrs. Cooper.

*

OFF to England for a [illegible] visit last week [illegible] Mary Cunningham, of Thika [illegible] seen the rain [illegible] coffee, she feels she can [illegible] responsibility for a little time [illegible] pay a visit to her friends and relatives in the U.K.

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THE NANDI ESCARPMENT ROAD PLAN

No date yet for start of work

ALTHOUGH Kenya Government is unable to say when construction on the Nandi Escarpment road system will start plans and estimates are now complete.

This was stated in Kenya Legislative Council by the Acting Chief Secretary in reply to the Member for Nyanza, Mr. T. R. L. Preston, who had asked when the construction of the road would start and what funds were available for the work.

Part of network

The Acting Chief Secretary said that the road was part of the secondary network of the Colony's road system, which was to be reviewed by the Road Authority on May 25 with the object of allotting priorities of construction and reconstruction. It followed that no funds had as yet been specifically earmarked for the project.

Mr. Preston also asked if, in view of the prolonged delay in the construction of essential roads in the Kibos-Miwani area, the Government would direct the Road Authority to make an immediate inquiry as to the reasons for the delay and to establish if public funds allocated to roads in that area had been expended wastefully.

The Acting Chief Secretary said that since the plans for the development of road communications in this area were first discussed and the first estimates made, very considerable difficulties had been experienced which had not been foreseen. The result had been that not only had the work not proceeded as fast as was hoped but the original estimates of total cost had been found to be far too low.

Decision held over

The whole question of future plans regarding the completion of the road as far as Kibigori and Chemelil had been discussed in September last year by the Central Roads and Traffic Board, which advised that a decision should be held over for the consideration of the Road Authority which would be able to assess the relative importance of completing the plans for this particular road against the needs of other areas in the Colony.

The question had, therefore, been brought to the notice of the Road Authority which would have all relevant materials regarding the past history of the work on this road before it when considering the matter. In these circumstances, the Government did not think there was any necessity for express directions to be issued to the Road Authority of the kind suggested in the question.

Canon W. H. Hillard dies in Australia

News has reached London of the death last month at his home in South Yarra, Victoria, Australia, of the Rev. Canon W. H. Hillard, who was for 21 years a missionary in Kenya.

He gave up a commercial career in 1915 to enter Ridley College, Melbourne, and after ordination undertook parochial work in the diocese of Bendigo before he volunteered for missionary service through the Australian C.M.S.

Canon and Mrs. Hillard arrived in Nairobi in 1925 and later served at Multim. Their longest spell, however, was at the coast, where the canon became sub-dean of Mombasa Cathedral and for many years ministered both to African and European congregations.

Canon Hillard had to give up his ministry before retiring age owing to failing health. On returning to Australia he bore a long illness with patience and cheerfulness. He received the title of Canon Emeritus of Bendigo Cathedral.

In addition to his widow he leaves a daughter, Judith, who followed her mother's vocation as a trained nurse.

Arrested on charge of cattle stealing

"STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT NAIVASHA.

Two Masai are to appear in court accused of the theft of 17 head of cattle, valued at Shs. 3,600/-, from the farm of Mr. C. H. Mayers in the Kedong Valley. Naivasha police tracked the animals, all of which were recovered, and arrested the two Masai.

NAKURU PLANT TURNS OUT 4,000 BLANKETS A MONTH

Up-country industry is flourishing

"STANDARD" STAFF REPORTER NAKURU.

RACING through to Nakuru from Nairobi, most motorists pass the cluster of jacaranda and pepper trees without a second glance, but these trees, the neat European houses fronting the main road and a small signboard serve to mark one of up-country Kenya's most flourishing secondary industries.

This is East Africa's only wool textile plant and, although only three miles east of Nakuru, the plant—Nakuru Industries—is so completely self-contained that few people know of its existence and only a mere handful know the scope of the work which goes on.

Yet, every month, over 4,000 blankets — ranging from the luxurious, pastel-shaded coverings which furnished the sleeping compartments of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester's train during their 1938 Kenya visit, to the warm but ordinary blankets which cover your houseboy's bed — are dispatched from the Nakuru mill.

And the blankets are only one aspect of Nakuru Industries' activities.

Self-contained

From Textile and Works Manager, Mr. Ken Trotter, I heard something about the yards and yards of fine dress cloths, tweeds and tartans, the bars of laundry and toilet soap, the tanned and cured game skins, and the dozens of containers of glue—manufactured from the tannery waste products which Nakuru Industries produce every month. The firm also tackles outside engineering jobs, making large castings, for example, in the well-equipped workshop, to help out people who have a difficult engineering problem.

The first thing which makes the plant self-contained is that it is not dependent on Nakuru's municipal water supply. Nakuru Industries have their own boreholes—three in all—with a joint production of 9,000 gallons an hour. This supply is pumped up to storage tanks with a total capacity of 110,000 gallons.

Over 300 Africans are housed and fed here, with former Rhodesian police officer "Pop" Russell to watch over their welfare in his capacity as compound manager. The African staff have 50 acres of land on the estate for their own private shambas, a dispensary, and two mission-run schools in buildings erected by the firm and with equipment from the same source. Cooking is done for the Africans in a communal kitchen. Sport is strongly encouraged, and, last year, Nakuru Industries' African soccer team brought home the local soccer cup. A large running track and playing fields do not exhaust the amenities provided by Nakuru Industries for their 300 Africans.

From Yorkshire

There are 17 Europeans housed with their families and employed on the estate. This being a woollen mill, it is only natural that a large proportion of the Europeans should originate in England's great woollen area—the West Riding of Yorkshire—and, in fact, the general manager of Nakuru Industries, Mr. Charles Rigby, comes from the very heart of the wool country, Bradford.

The woollen plant is equipped with modern machinery, including four of the latest automatic looms. There are 32 looms altogether. Starting with the raw material, the mill provides every process on the spot through to the finished product including dyeing and finishing — few textile plants, even in England, are equipped to deal with every process. During the last two years, all the processes and machinery have been reorganised on the "moving belt" system so that the raw material will go into the plant at one end and come out in the form of a finished blanket ready for sale, at the other end. Nearly all waste in the plant can be used again, after processing through special machinery.

"The Africans take to the work very well," said Mr. Trotter. "The night shift is entirely run by Africans with periodic visits from the Europeans. Certain departments operate for 24 hours daily, others for 16 hours. It is hoped eventually to run them all on a 24-hour basis in order to meet the demand."

Some of the Africans can become proficient within a month, others may take two months to learn the task. Very few Africans require longer than two months training in order to become reasonable operatives.

Nakuru Industries was opened in 1938 and was turned over to war production as an ordnance factory about 1941. It reverted to civilian production after the end of the war. Sole proprietor is Lord Egerton of Tatton.

He led revolt against ruler of Ethiopia

STANDARD CORRESPONDENT ADDIS ABABA.

ONE of the oldest and once most powerful of the feudal lords of Ethiopia, Ras Hailu Taclehaimanot, has died in Addis Ababa.

He was believed to be 100 years old. His body was flown by special aircraft to his ancestral province of Godjam, bordering on the Sudan, for burial.

Ras Hailu was of Royal birth, his father having been the last Negus (King) of Godjam. At one time he was reported to be the richest man in Ethiopia. He once owned much land and property in Addis Ababa, had a huge bank account in Switzerland, and held vast lands in Godjam province.

In golden chains

During the early days of Emperor Haile Selassie's regency, Ras Hailu raised and led a revolt against him. The revolt miscarried and Ras Hailu was arrested, imprisoned and put in golden chains on an island in Lake Zwai in Southern Ethiopia.

Shortly afterwards, however, Ras Hailu accompanied the Emperor on his grand tour of Europe in 1924.

During the Italian occupation, Ras Hailu collaborated with the Italians and returned to a life of vassal and feudal lordship in Godjam. But he seems not to have been punished for this and, since the liberation, was regularly seen at Court functions or accompanying the Emperor on visits about the city.

UGANDA IS LOSING ITS GAME

Urgent control measures needed

"STANDARD" STAFF REPORTER KAMPALA.

THE future of game remaining in Uganda will be "gloomy indeed," says a Secretariat statement, unless urgent action is taken for stricter control of hunting, better policing of game reserves and the creation of national parks.

Information reaching the Protectorate Government shows that in areas over which vast herds of game once roamed little is now left except bush buck, pig and baboon.

In 1925 it was estimated that there were 17,790 elephants in Uganda. By 1950 the figure had been reduced to about 8,000.

During those 25 years 25,892 elephants were killed by Game Department staff on control operations, and 7,650 by licence holders.

In 1950 a record number of elephant licences were issued—a total of 699.

Of the elephants remaining in Uganda, most are said to be cows and calves, accompanied by immature bulls. Most of the bigger bulls which have survived normally cling to the game reserves.

Buffaloes are still the most numerous of any of the game animals in the Protectorate. They increase and multiply despite every sort of setback.

White rhino safe

Antelopes have suffered very badly from excessive tribal hunting, poaching with unlicensed 303 rifles and with shotguns.

In Buganda, in particular, antelopes of all species have been almost exterminated.

Outside the game reserves, there are few Uganda Kob left, and it is probable that within the next 10 years these will be exterminated.

The gorilla and the white rhino are quite safe. White rhino especially are showing a satisfactory increase.

HUNTING WITH A SHOT-GUN IN EAST AFRICA

SOONER or later someone with the necessary qualifications had to write a book—long overdue—descriptive of the game tackled with a shotgun in Eastern Equatorial Africa.

Until Colonel Lynn-Allen took on this task in *Shotgun and Sunlight* there was no such authoritative work since Sir Frederick Jackson published *The Game Birds of Kenya and Uganda* 25 years ago.

Sir Frederick's book, as one would expect from the "Father" of all African naturalists, was more a natural history than a shooting book. It helped the novice to grasp to some extent the galaxy of game-birds on the Equator. That was all.

Reminiscences

Col. Allen's effort introduces the hunting element in a most attractive form. No one who has ever shot duck, partridge, etc., on the Equator can help but respond to his personal reminiscences revealing, as they do, the love of wild life, the lure of the chase and more than a superficial knowledge of natural history not forgetting the culinary value of the bag to the hunter.

The author visualises the novice, for whom he claims he writes, being appalled by the number of species and sub-species, all complete with Latin titles in triplicate, which are presented to him for identification. He endeavours to solve this difficulty by most carefully drawn-up and tabulated descriptions worthy of a real systematist (which he emphatically declares he is not).

Whether he was wise in being enmeshed in such a mass of detail is an open question—personally, the writer can never enthuse over a whole series of sub-species of either game-bird or animal which are clearly one except for insignificant details of size, plumage, etc. Nor does the writer believe that minute details of plumage proper to a systematist among naturalists is necessarily helpful in a shooting book designed to help the novice.

One instance of a magnificent game-bird will suffice to drive the point home.

Jackson's Francolin (*Francolinus Jacksoni*). Description (page 157): Upper head dull rufous, chin and upper throat dull white, with narrow rufous shaft stripes. Feathers of upper back chestnut with darker chestnut centres and black vermiculated margins. The chestnut gradually disappears on the lower back, being replaced by fine vermiculations of black and grey, and so on and so on in a mass of detail.

Can any novice after this visualise the bird described?

Of course, the real answer is the coloured plate which at once solves the difficulty as pictured by the famous bird artists of the past: A. Thorburn, W. H. Riddell, Peter Scott and Lodge (the last two happily still with us). No natural history book (and this book under review deals with natural history extensively) was formerly considered complete unaccompanied by coloured plates of the birds described. Present costs of reproduction forbid, but the loss remains.

One criticism

One small criticism the writer cannot omit. The frequent use of that vile word "battue" to denote a big bag. This word was never used at home by a sportsman, only by "anti-blood sport" writers to bring big bags of hand-reared pheasants, beloved of our fathers, into contempt.

"The tame cock pheasant, will he keep you?

"He is lord of many a shire!"

I hope the author will forgive this one "grouse," having regard to the real pleasure his book has given me (an old hand) to read, and the pleasure in store for both novices and old hunters when they come to read it in turn.

JACK RIDDELL

Footnote: The book is available in East Africa at Shs. 27/50.

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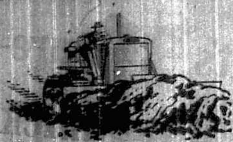

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KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA

BROADCASTS WILL BE ON SHORT WAVE

Delays change Tanganyika plans

"STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT
DAR ES SALAAM.

DIFFICULTIES have been experienced in starting Tanganyika's £10,000 broadcasting project. It was originally planned to start operations with a medium-wave transmitter in Dar es Salaam but owing to the Korean war and the rearmament programme there is now a long delay before such equipment can be obtained.

It is now proposed to use a short-wave transmitter, which is available. Before broadcasting can start, however, the international authority which controls "the air" has to allocate a wavelength. This has not yet been done.

Africans only

Initially, the scheme is to broadcast purely to the African quarter of Dar es Salaam but the station will also be picked up accidentally elsewhere in the world. It is probable that reception will be quite good in Morogoro.

No decision has yet been taken as to the kind of receivers which will be used. "Saucepan" radio sets, which have proved popular among Africans in Northern Rhodesia, are soon to be imported into Kenya. Their range will normally be confined to Nairobi broadcasting station, which is planning additional Swahili programmes.

Advice for farmers on tree planting

"STANDARD" AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT

Farmers will find that a small pamphlet just issued by the Forestry Department on *Tree Planting on Farms* is a most useful compilation. It contains advice on the types of trees which can be used most successfully for various purposes, for example windbreaks, fuel, timber, posts and so on, and also advice on planting and maintaining.

A feature of the pamphlet, which can be obtained from the Forestry Department, is a comprehensive list of trees for use under the different altitude and rainfall conditions of Kenya. This list will be found invaluable by any farmer who intends to plant young trees, for it not only classifies them by areas but also describes their growth characteristics.

Most of the trees listed can be obtained from the Kenya Forestry Department at Box 337, Nairobi, if sufficient notice is given.

Price inspector

Mr. Owen Shirley Hopkin has been appointed a Price Inspector for Zanzibar under the provisions of the Price Control Regulations, 1947.

TONIC COPPER SPRAYING OF COFFEE TREES

Research Station's advice to planters

IN a special note to the *East African Standard* on the tonic copper spraying of coffee trees, the Coffee Research Station at Jacaranda writes that recent investigations on the time of spraying have shown that advice given by the station for the East of Rift districts has been largely correct.

"It appears," says the note, "that spraying during the dry period of January and February is harmful, causing considerable shedding and shrivelling of leaf.

"A spray applied early in the long rains reduced leaf fall in the period June to September, but failed to control leaf fall the following January.

"Spraying in May, towards the end of the long rains, was most effective in controlling leaf fall at both times. Later sprays were less effective, and spraying in November had no effect on leaf fall, either before or after the long rains.

"As soon as the growth appears to slacken, which this year will probably be about the middle of May, copper spraying should be undertaken on coffee East of the Rift.

"In the Solai area similar investigations indicate that leaf falls in the months of October to February; the position appears similar on Mount Elgon, and indeed in the West of Rift coffee areas generally.

"The indications are that the best time to spray in these districts would be during the first half of July. Research has shown that copper spraying increases yields on Elgon, but the optimum time to spray is not yet known. Until further trials have been carried out, it is recommended that copper sprays should be applied during early July for coffee West of the Rift Valley.

Formulae for sprays

"Until precise experimental evidence is available regarding rates and strengths of sprays, the following recommendations should be followed:—

(a) Copper sprays applied with hand pumps should be of 2 per cent strength at a rate of one pint per tree.

(b) Power spraying, due to the superior cover of spray, will probably be equally effective at lower strengths. Thus if 130 gallons are applied to an acre of coffee at 9' x 9' spacing (1.67 pints per tree) a strength equivalent to 3/4 per cent may be used. For this equivalent concentration, in 100 gallons of water 5 lb. of Blitox or 41 oz. of Perenox are required.

"It will be appreciated that the advice given above, while investigations are incomplete, must be based on indicative rather than conclusive results.

"Formulae for 2 per cent sprays are as follows:—

Perenox powder 42 ounces.
Blitox powder 83 ounces.
Carbide Bordeaux (Copper Sulphate) 2 lb.
Calcium carbide 3 lb.
Burgundy mixture (Copper sulphate) 8 lb.
Magadi Soda Ash 5 lb.

"In the last, 5 lb. of Soda Ash can be replaced by 7 1/4 lb. of household Magadi Soda. For Lime Bordeaux use 8 lb. of quicklime or 10 lb. of slaked lime in place of Calcium carbide."

Sold cattle—then a woman beckoned...

Three Masai, Kaiga ole Keisaika, his brother Chayul, and Goinina ole Lungebai, sold some cattle and came to Nairobi to do some shopping. Before they came, they each counted out what money they had, and stowed it carefully away in wallets.

Kaiga had 380/-, and was going to buy clothing for his son. But as they passed through Eastleigh Section III, they turned aside from the narrow path that leads to the clothing store.

A woman in a doorway beckoned. She said she had good tembo. They stepped inside, and after a bottle of beer each she brought in some spirits, too.

Kaiga does not believe in having something for nothing, and he took out his wallet, extracted a five shilling note and gave it to the woman. No change. But by that time he was not in a condition to debate a little thing like that.

The woman, Zanabech, thought that, too. She said: "You are very drunk—you had better give your money to me for safe keeping."

Telling his story in Nairobi Resident Magistrate's Court, Kaiga said: "I refused, but she said all the Masai when they come to Nairobi give their money to her to look after. So I gave her my wallet to keep."

Later, Zanabech denied having received it.

But the police found 295/- in her house. And later they dug up the wallet near the house.

Zanabech was jailed for 12 months.

Five flower shows

The Kenya Horticultural Society announces five shows in June, starting with the Trans Nzoia Rose Show on June 1. The other shows are: Nyeri on June 15, Nairobi on June 18; Uasin Gishu on June 22; and Rift Valley on June 29.

With the plentiful rains this year the entries are expected to be exceptionally good and the exhibits of high quality.

Nanyuki parade

"STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT
NANYUKI.

An Empire Youth Day parade was held at Nanyuki Sports Club last Sunday when all units of the garrison took part after a service conducted by the Rev. Darby, Chaplain to the Forces.

The salute at the march-past was taken by Brigadier E. W. D. Western. The combined bands of the 3rd and 4th K.A.R. gave a display of marching and music.

GROWING OF COFFEE BY AFRICANS

Government states the position

INCREASED production of coffee for the economic good of the Colony is the policy of Kenya Government, it was stated in Legislative Council this week in reply to a question from Mr. E. W. Mathu, leader of the African Members in the Council.

Mr. Mathu had asked, if it was Government policy to encourage increased production of coffee, would the Government state what it was doing to achieve this end among Africans in the districts of South Nyanza, Meru, Embu, Nyeri, Fort Hall and Kiambu, giving the number of acres under coffee grown by Africans in each of the districts?

The Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources replied that in order to encourage and foster coffee-growing by Africans, areas had been gazetted as suitable for this purpose in South Nyanza, Meru, Embu, Nyeri and Fort Hall districts. The question of the gazetting of an area in the Kiambu district was under consideration.

Free plants

Nursery facilities for the raising of coffee plants of suitable varieties had been provided in the gazetted areas and the plants had been issued free of charge to licensed growers.

African staff had been increased to provide the necessary supervision and advice to growers on planting and cultural methods.

Central pulping stations financed by African District Councils and by loans to co-operative societies of coffee growers had been established and the accounting work necessitated by the marketing of the crop on a co-operative basis and the subsequent payment of growers for cherry delivered to the pulping stations was largely carried out by officers of the Agricultural Department.

The position as at the end of 1950 as regards acreage and number of growers in each district was:—South Nyanza, 270 acres and 789 growers; Meru, 865 and 9,408; Embu, 88 and 363; Nyeri, 79 and 310. Fort Hall was in the nursery stage.

It was expected that a rapid development in the crop would take place during the coming season in the Meru district.

Trout fishing at Arusha

"STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT
ARUSHA.

Tribute was paid at the annual meeting of the Arusha Trout Fishing Association to the work of the secretary-treasurer, Mr. Tom Cairns, particularly in improving the Themi River, now open again to fishing by members of the association or others to whom the association gives consent in writing. Rules are being framed to ensure that the river will not be over-fished.

Work to improve both the Themi and Nduruma streams is to be put in hand after the rains cease.

Officers elected were:— president, Mr. A. J. R. MacEwan; secretary-treasurer, Mr. H. W. Nelson; committee, Messrs P. H. Hutchison, R. Cubison, D. Hassell and W. Thornton.

Agriculturists' tour

"STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT
DAR ES SALAAM.

A party of agricultural advisers are touring Tanganyika, gathering information for the Central African Link Development Survey.

Inspecting the Sao Hill district recently were Sir William Gavin, a former chief adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, Dr. R. L. Matlock (agronomist), Mr. W. E. Calton (pedologist), Mr. C. C. Marshall (project manager), Mr. J. P. McDonagh (economist) and Mr. J. C. Dickie (field engineer). They were accompanied by Messrs. F. Thomas, B. Gilchrist and W. A. Burns, of the Tanganyika Government.

The party visited Mufindi and the experimental grassland farm leased by the Tea Company from the Southern Highland Estates. Later they visited Songea and Iringa and a tobacco farm at Ndull. They inspected four other farms in the district before returning to Sao Hill.

Later in the week the party left by car and air for visits to Njombe and Mbeya.

GAME CONTROL IN THE NAIVASHA AREA

"STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT
NAIVASHA.

SOMETIMES landowners have completely opposite views on game, according to Colonel R. Hurt, Game Control Officer for the Naivasha - Kinangop District.

One may wish to destroy every animal which he sees on his land, regardless of the amount of damage being done, while another wants to preserve even dangerous game which may be doing serious damage. But in the main, he says, farmers adopt a practical attitude which is between the two extremes.

Elephants

Here, in diary form, are some notes on the game control measures taken in the Naivasha-Kinangop area during the second half of 1950. Except for the Kinangop Forest Reserve and Mount Longonot, the area is private land where game is doomed to extinction unless the owners concerned wish to preserve it.

July: Elephants were reported to be doing damage to Major Grimwood's and Mr. Fraser's farms on the South Kinangop. Colonel Hurt found a herd of eight in the forest four miles away and the largest bull, which turned savage, had to be shot. This herd gave no further trouble but soon three other young bulls were doing damage on Major Grimwood's farm and one was killed after they had been followed into the Bamboo Forest.

Children chased

August: Buffaloes in the Karati Forest were reported to be chasing native children on their way to school. For three days they were hunted with dogs and three were killed, the remainder moving away, probably going to Mount Longonot.

A visit was paid to North Kinangop to deal with zebra which were destroying Major Reynard's and Mr. Strong's cultivations. Twenty were shot.

September: During a three-day visit to Longonot Farm, at the request of Mr. Nazer, 15 kongonis and six zebras were shot and this helped to shift the game away from the grazing which they had been damaging.

In three days' hunting at Mr. Nightingale's farm on South Kinangop, two buffaloes, which had been getting into the wheat, were killed. When the buffaloes returned, another visit was necessary and one more animal was killed.

At Mr. Bamfylde's top farm—leased to Mr. Yarrow—ten ostriches, which were damaging the wheat, were shot after attempts to drive the birds out of the area had failed.

October: Buffaloes were shot on Mr. Bamfylde's top farm and also on Mr. Nightingale's farm.

The Forest Officer, North Kinangop, asked Colonel Hurt to deal with an elephant which was becoming a menace in the forest squatters' shambas. It had already killed a donkey and a dog and was becoming increasingly fearless of human beings. Colonel Hurt eventually traced the animal to the side of a hill so steep that it was almost unbelievable that an elephant could climb such a gradient. Later the elephant was found in open country and killed without difficulty.

Hippos shot

In another visit to Karati Forest three buffaloes were shot.

November: Another buffalo was shot in Karati Forest and a game scout shot a hippo which Captain Tailby reported had been smashing his fences and damaging his maize shambas.

December: Two more hippos were shot on Captain Tailby's land and one buffalo and one wart-hog were shot on Mr. Arthur Cole's farm.

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THE WEEK'S LEADERS

[illegible] Central Assembly

[illegible]DAY, MAY 12, 1951.

[illegible] East African Territories [illegible] be grateful to the [illegible] Unofficial Members of the [illegible] for grasping the [illegible] Central Legislative [illegible] the High Commission. [illegible] debate yesterday ended in [illegible] support for the resolution [illegible] been put to all the [illegible] Legislative Councils [illegible] in principle the extension [illegible] of the Central Assembly [illegible] period of four years [illegible] end of this year. But there [illegible] important addition.

[illegible] outcome of the debate is that [illegible] Committee of the Kenya [illegible] Council will be appointed [illegible] the work of the High [illegible] to see whether Kenya [illegible] value for the increasing [illegible] money from local revenues [illegible] spent at the Centre, and [illegible] what steps need be [illegible] to ensure the Kenya Legislative Council that the control over [illegible] spent "is consonant [illegible] desire of this Council to see [illegible] benefits from contributions." The Select Committee will also [illegible] suggestions as to how the [illegible] of the self-accounting services [illegible] be improved. Those [illegible] are, principally, the East [illegible] Railways and Harbours and [illegible] African Posts and Telecommunications Department.

[illegible] a considerable task. The [illegible] Committee will need to be as [illegible] a body as the Legislature can [illegible]. Fortunately there is time [illegible] carry out the investigation thoroughly because there are at least [illegible] three years in hand now that [illegible] been agreed, by simple resolution, to continue the organisation [illegible] present form. It is true, of [illegible] that there will be a general [illegible] interruption in Kenya a [illegible] from now, but though that [illegible] require changes in the personnel, [illegible] not necessarily delay a [illegible] in what must of necessity [illegible] wide survey.

[illegible] decision taken this week is the [illegible] answer to those who may have [illegible] that a Territorial Legislature had no right to criticise the [illegible] or even to ask questions [illegible] self-accounting services. The [illegible] of the demand for an investigation is the fact that the Kenya Legislative Council has been asked [illegible] the past three years to authorise [illegible] increasingly large amounts towards [illegible] cost of the management and [illegible] of the Common Services [illegible] the High Commission. The [illegible] Legislature is therefore fully [illegible] to express concern about [illegible] growing cost, to seek to assess [illegible] benefits resulting from the High [illegible] Commission system of management, [illegible] to make proposals for improvement if such proves to be necessary. [illegible] has been taken by the public [illegible] of the mounting sums which have [illegible] diverted from local revenues to [illegible] maintain the High Commission and [illegible] Central Assembly. The rapid [illegible] growth of the High Commission [illegible] organisation, the expansion of the [illegible] numbers of its employees, the [illegible] accumulating responsibility to meet [illegible] considerable recurrent annual [illegible] costs of central research and other [illegible] services which have come into being [illegible] with the aid of grants of capital from His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, have caused some apprehension among those who have watched the simultaneous mushroom-like growth of the territorial Budgets.

Nor has there been lacking in impression that the Central Legislative Assembly was not perhaps as vigorous on the Unofficial side of the House in its criticism as was necessary and desirable. The revelations by the new Postmaster-General concerning the financial problems of his Department gave public opinion a needed shaking, even though it is clear that in considerable measure the Territorial Legislatures were largely responsible for having allowed so serious a situation to develop unchecked.

But if East Africa as a whole is to benefit from this Kenya survey and if there is to be avoided when it is concluded a controversy with Uganda and Tanganyika about its recommendations and their application, it would be wise at not too late a stage to give consideration to Mr. Mathu's suggestion that either all the Territories appoint Select Committees or they combine together in setting up one reviewing body.

The Secretary of State's recent declaration that territorial constitutional changes are to evolve independently clearly threatens to bring weakness to the Centre rather than the continually growing strength it needs to develop eventually into a Central Government for East Africa, and a joint territorial approach to a survey of the experiment should help to avoid any trend towards disintegration. It was encouraging to note that the action of the Kenya European Unofficial Members had been made after discussion with their opposite numbers in Uganda and Tanganyika.

The Cost of Living

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1951.

The various peoples of Kenya, all of whom, whether they are producers or consumers, are experiencing today the pressure of the rising cost of living, will expect from the Colony's Legislative Council this week some evidence of the desire and willingness of all its members, on both sides of the House and of every race, to seek earnestly and continuously for means of alleviating the situation.

The debate has made an unpromising start. There is too much indication of the desire to defend or explain the position of vested interests, to stress the difficulties, and too little appreciation of the fact that this is a problem which is whole and indivisible. The population cannot be divided into producers and consumers and civil servants in the consideration of what is to be done to avert threatening social dangers which may emerge from failure to find solutions. Any policy which the joint wisdom of the Legislature can produce will only be sound if it deals with the economy and social structure of the country as one unit.

The Government made a poor beginning in the debate. If it is bankrupt of ideas, if there is not a single proposal in the Report of its own ill-starred Cost of Living Commission which it thinks worthy of study and support, then assuredly we may well despair of doing anything at all about the cost of living problem. But it does not follow that the heads of the Unofficial Members should be equally empty. They are the representatives of the people, whose problem this is, and it is their business and responsibility to advise the House on the conditions as they see them, and what in their view and experience can and should be done. It may turn out, of course, as the debate progresses, that the Unofficial Members have no agreed policy to bring hope and encouragement to the people, and that the whole debate will end in shoulder-shrugging.

Yet it is only a few weeks since the Government took exclusive sectional action by granting public servants a cost of living allowance which will cost the taxpayer £800,000 in a year—and this on top of recently revised salary scales and a very large amount in retrospective payments. The Railways and Harbours, the Post Office and other Services will be similarly expending relief sums probably as great.

The Council might well consider whether this unbalanced approach to a problem affecting every person could be improved upon if these large sums of money, together with other steps open to Government, were placed aside as the nucleus of a fund which could be used to stabilise and subsidise the prices of some of the essentials of life. The Cost of Living Commission Report has suggested a means whereby a very large sum indeed could be accumulated to help agriculture by holding back some part of the abnormally high prices to form a fund for the benefit of the industry as a whole. Uganda has very successfully built up reserves which in one case alone amount to twenty-two million pounds; Kenya has nothing.

It will be useless in the long run opposing unorthodox measures on principle if the ultimate result of failure to take bold and imaginative action is a threat to the peace and order from sections of the population who have to struggle with small wages and poor conditions while a few enjoying unprecedented prosperity help inflation along.

It is true, too, that a percentage of members of all races have recognised no need to reduce too extravagant standards of living. Economies in domestic expenditure have not gone as far as they might in many homes. The official policy of buying time by giving large allowances and raising wage levels does not encourage them to economise. But do not let us make the error of supposing that because some are able to spend lavishly, and luxuries seem to be in still greater demand, whatever the price, this applies to all. There are thousands who find life very hard indeed.

And it goes almost without question that the greatest burdens in the urban areas have had no easement from public policy—indeed they have been made heavier by it: housing, transport costs, domestic service, food prices, profit margins. The house-building policy is wrong and extravagant; the house-renting by Government is maintaining the shortage and keeping rents up; the taxation policy, the inadequacy and expense of urban transport, the uneconomic spread of residential areas instead of concentration of development of flats near places of employment, are all adding to the cost of living and administration and provision of local government services; ever-rising costs of production of essential food, dealt with in detail by the Cost of Living Commission Report against the background of development policy and the economics of agriculture, resulting inevitably in ever-rising prices, are receiving scant attention from the State, or the Legislature.

ON TOUR

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1951.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has made a good start on his all too short visit to East Africa. Reports from our Uganda correspondent indicate that Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths are not only absorbing the African atmosphere, both modern and not so new, but are enjoying themselves in the doing of it.

There is something pleasant and stimulating in the picture of this ex-miner and now His Majesty's Secretary of State finding his feet in the setting of new industries in this African Protectorate; something satisfyingly practical about his examination of the site of the great hydro-electric project on the banks of the ancient Nile and his high perch among the scaffolding of a great new cement works at Tororo where what is to be a State-owned enterprise vital to the development programme of the country is taking shape.

But though these examples of the new industrial era are evidence of the profound change which has come over East Africa under the direction of the British people both here and in the United Kingdom, and a reminder of the nature of the problems that industrialisation brings, they are not all the picture. However, they are a part of it with which Mr. James Griffiths has been familiar all his life and he could not be insensible to the thrill of adventurous progress in the re-shaping of Africa which these symbols of change represent.

Nor will it have escaped him that in this and other great developments, both State-owned and private enterprise, such as the projected textile manufacturing industry and much more that will be attracted by the harnessing of the waters of the historic river, there will be a demand for the special experience and the knowledge which has been traditionally so great an asset and characteristic of the British people. The experts and the technicians from Britain in many fields of industrial development and enterprise will be required by Uganda—and by the other East African Territories—to start these industries, to keep them going, to set high standards of management and technical quality and proficiency and to teach the African to play his full part as a skilled worker and partner with British brains and capital in the shaping of the new Africa.

But factories are only part of the economy. For a long time to come the land will be the basis of progress. Mr. Griffiths was brought into early contact with the grievances of the African about the exploitation of ignorance which has been so deplorable a feature of the cotton ginning industry for so many years, and which the recent inquiry revealed afresh in startling allegations. He has also seen, as an enthusiastic co-operator, the very encouraging growth of the co-operative movement among the Africans. It is one of the most hopeful movements in the Territories and, under careful guidance and advice, can add needed strength to the economic structure and both protect and encourage the emerging African commercial and agricultural enterprise.

Mr. Griffiths has yet to meet the interests which consider themselves threatened by the progress of the African in these directions and have been looking askance at rumours of nationalisation. It is clear that the State could not "nationalise" the cotton-growers in the normally used sense of the word. But Mr. Griffiths will not be unaware that, belonging mainly to the Africans, there is the magnificent sum of twenty-two million pounds in a cotton price stabilisation fund. There is a good case for the employment of some of this stagnating capital for the satisfaction of African aspirations by giving generous financial aid to co-operative societies desirous of operating their own ginneries, and even by using some part of the money to meet the cost of one or more large modern model ginneries as a necessary part of the reorganisation of the country's most important industry.

OIL

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1951.

Leading British and American oil companies are expected to send experts to Kenya to examine the areas of the barren Northern Frontier District for oil deposits. Some of these experts are already here and the examination will begin as soon as weather conditions enable them to travel to the remote border country in which American geologists, financed by E.C.A. dollars, and South African geophysicists have been working this year.

Reports of oil formations and indications in the area south of Moyale and east to the border of the ex-Italian Colony of Somaliland are not new. They have been current for many years and both prospectors and oil companies have been interested from time to time. But nothing to warrant serious development has been found hitherto.

Now there is some ground for somewhat greater optimism because in January survey by the E.C.A. geologists was stated by the Government of Kenya to have had "encouraging results" and it is as a result of the subsequent geophysical survey that commercial interest has at length been shown.

That there is oil in the Northern Frontier District is no longer seriously disputed by those who know the business. What has yet to be proved is whether it is there in conditions and in quantities which warrant exploitation. The work to be done within the next few months by the world's largest oil interests, with whom is associated His Majesty's Government, should take us considerably nearer the answer.

The discovery of oil deposits which could be economically developed would bring important changes in the economy of Kenya and great benefit to East Africa. The development of industry in the Colony awaits the discovery of a cheap prime mover. Hydro-electric power in Kenya is seriously limited by the absence of suitable river resources and coal of quality has not yet been found. But with an oilfield in Kenya added to the harnessing of the Nile in Uganda, and the exploitation of the coal-beds and iron ore deposits in Southern Tanganyika these Territories would take a long step forward in importance to Africa and to the British Commonwealth and Empire.

These things are also a reminder of the often under-estimated fact that this great part of Africa is still in its early immature stages, and that great changes will be brought about by the development of the as yet only partially discovered resources of nature. Industry will begin to play an ever-increasing part in the conditions of life, the structure of society and the standards of the people.

The development and application of these resources and the opening up of new lands to immigrants will also bring difficult problems requiring the highest qualities of British statesmanship in their solution. What is increasingly evident is that political solutions alone—considerations of numbers of heads in Legislatures—will not suffice.

What is needed is more concentration on the development of economic wealth and the more rapid provision of conditions in which the African people in particular can enjoy social security as good and indeed better than is provided for them by dependence on the land and the low standards of life of a peasant economy.

Politics in Africa will not fill empty stomachs, educate children, provide good homes, give a man and woman self-respect, unless preceded by the building of a sound economic foundation. To make that foundation, and to make it without delay, and to build social security is the real task of European and African partnership in these young Territories.

KENYA AND THE HIGH COMMISSION

Unofficials question 'benefits'

AMENDMENT ON MOTION TO EXTEND ASSEMBLY'S LIFE

KENYA'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL has followed the action of other East African territories in agreeing to extend the life of the Central Legislative Assembly for another four years.

The decision was, however, only taken after the Government had agreed to an amendment put forward by Unofficial Members that a Select Committee be set up to examine the question of whether the Colony was deriving the maximum benefits in return for contributions to the High Commission.

Mr. E. W. Mathu (African Interests) suggested that similar bodies might be set up in the other territories and that eventually an inter-territorial select committee might emerge.

Moving the motion to extend the life of the Central Legislative Assembly, the Acting Chief Secretary, Mr. C. H. Thornley, explained that while no limit was set on the existence of the High Commission itself or its advisory and consultative bodies, the life of the Assembly was limited to four years. That period was due to expire at the end of this year.

If the life of the Assembly were not continued it would mean that in 1952 there would be left an executive organisation to administer the services without any legislating body associating the Governments and communities of the three territories.

What was possibly even more important, there would be no forum in which matters pertaining to the High Commission services could be publicly discussed.

No changes proposed

No change, said Mr. Thornley, was proposed to the schedule of services administered by the High Commission, nor would there be any alteration of the scope of the Assembly's functions.

The motion he put to the House included a provision that existing Kenya Members of the Assembly should remain in the Council until the end of June next year when they would resign their seats in order to allow new appointments to be made.

Mr. W. B. Havelock (Kiambu) said that Unofficial Members were not satisfied that the Central Legislative Assembly had sufficient critical powers over common services under its present constitution. He wished to make an amendment on this point: the appointment of a Select Committee of the Council.

It was nevertheless necessary to have something to guide us to the lines of thought which a committee should follow.

There had been also seen a certain amount of disquiet in the other East African Territories about Kenya's delay in approving the four-year extension. The results of that delay would be seen in the amendment which he now moved.

"It is further resolved that a Select Committee of this Council be appointed with the following terms of reference: to examine and report on the benefits derived by the Colony from non-self-accounting services under the High Commission in relation to the expenditure incurred by the Colony in this regard. And to make recommendations as to the means by which this Council could assure itself either within the provisions of the Order in Council or with reference to any amendments which the Committee might suggest for consideration before the end of 1956, that the control of that expenditure is consonant with the desire of this Council to see the maximum benefits from contributions. And further to make suggestions as to the steps necessary to improve the efficiency of self-accounting services."

It was not the intention of Unofficial Members, Mr. Havelock assured the Council, to take a line on their own or to drive a wedge between the three territories. They had been in consultation with the Unofficial Members of the other territories who now had full knowledge of the intentions of the Kenya Members.

A Select Committee, such as had been suggested . . . might be of great use to the Colony's representatives [Central Legislative Assembly] in giving direct advice.

Members, he said, agreed that Unofficial representation on Central Legislative Assembly should be strengthened.

'Greatest doubts'

He hoped that a Select Committee would not only think in terms of the present Order in Council. It was possible that the present set-up of the Central Legislative Assembly was entirely wrong. It might, for instance, be of benefit to the three territories to have a series of conferences instead of a Central Assembly. This applied especially to the non-self-accounting services and research services whose present advisory committees might not be on the right lines.

The greatest doubts concerned the research services. It might be, he thought, that they were going up into the air on pure scientific research instead of solving practical day-to-day problems.

There were few people in the Central Legislative Assembly today with the qualifications or knowledge to criticise properly such services as specialised research. It was not their fault. Provision just had not been made for it.

Mr. Havelock felt there was great apprehension and disquiet in the Colony as a whole about the expenditure of the High Commission services and about whether or not Kenya was getting proper benefits for the money contributed. In moving the amendment, he felt he was doing so for the whole of the Colony.

It would prove whether the country's disquiet was justified or not.

The amended motion was passed unanimously.

Barclays Bank and bazaar rumours

During the past few days some hundreds of Asians have been withdrawing their balances from branches of Barclays Bank in various main centres in East Africa.

These withdrawals were made mainly by merchants with small accounts and were the result of bazaar rumours which began in Dar es Salaam on Friday to the effect that owing to the proposed nationalisation of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company the bank would be involved in heavy losses.

By Monday the conditions in Dar es Salaam were back to normal. Leading Asian clients of the bank had explained to their compatriots that such rumours were baseless and their action was foolish.

However on Monday morning a similar "run" began at the Nairobi branch of the bank and cashiers were kept busy paying out until after the normal closing time. But by eleven a.m. on Tuesday business was resuming normal proportions.

In Mombasa there was a steady stream of small depositors making withdrawals but not in the same proportions as Dar es Salaam and Nairobi. The rumour reached Kampala on Tuesday and there was a queue of Asians awaiting the opening of the bank. Two policemen were on duty to regulate the queue.

Reports of similar developments have come in from Jinja and Iringa.

By the time the rumour reached Kampala it had been considerably distorted. One version was that an atomic bomb had been dropped on the great refineries at Abadan.

The local director of Barclays Bank in Nairobi in a statement to the *East African Standard* said that the rumours respecting the bank were entirely without foundation.

In Nairobi on Tuesday a number of Asians were carrying considerable sums in bags and suitcases trying without success to open new accounts elsewhere.

Commons debate

"STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT
LONDON.

A debate on the Colonial Development Corporation's annual report is due in the House of Commons on May 29.

Delivery of goods wagons to East Africa

THE Member for Commerce and Industry, Mr. A. Hope-Jones, answering a question by Mr. A. Pritam (Western Area) in Kenya Legislative Council this week, revealed that of 1,308 railway goods vehicles ordered for Kenya and Uganda between 1947 and 1948, only 550 had so far been received.

Of the balance, 160 were on the way at the moment. The delivery of the remaining wagons had been promised by the manufacturers in Britain from this month forward and before the end of the year.

Mr. Pritam had asked: "Having regard to the present very unsatisfactory railway trucks supply position, will Government please state when additional goods wagons are expected to arrive and what steps in the meantime are being taken by the railways to ensure that excepting priority goods, all users are accorded equal treatment in the matter of the allocation of trucks?"

He was assured by the Member that every possible precaution was taken by the Railway Administration to ensure that all users were given equal treatment.

Hiley Report on Kenya forests

Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, asked by Mr. L. R. M. Welwood (Uasin Gishu), in Legislative Council this week when the Hiley Commission Report on forests could be debated by Council, said: "It is proposed that Council should be given an opportunity to debate the Hiley Commission Report as soon as the views of the new Conservator of Forests have been obtained."

The Conservator, he explained, had been in the country only two months, and it was hardly likely that he would wish to express opinions on such important recommendations without first-hand knowledge of what was involved.

CORRESPONDENCE . . .

The Meat Commission

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—In your issue of May 4, you publish an attack by Mr. Chettle against the Kenya Meat Commission, which in his eyes is, and always has been, a most pernicious organisation, even before it was created. There is, however, no need to blame the Meat Commission for crimes which it has not committed, and indeed, some of which it cannot commit. Dealing with his points seriatim:

Firstly: The Meat Commission has most obviously made very handsome profits owing to the rise in prices of hides. Mr. Chettle, however insinuates that the revenue from hides has been absorbed by the increased expenses of the Meat Commission in some mysterious way. It has not, as we shall see most certainly when the Meat Commission issues the balance sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the period June/December, 1950.

The hides and offals, just as much as meat, are products of an ox, for which value is payable to the producer in precisely the same way as are wool, etc., and meat in the case of a sheep. The proceeds are properly distributable to the producers but, unfortunately the Government Finance Department is obstructing the members of the Meat Commission.

Incidentally, I would like to point out to Mr. Chettle that although offals may be worth only 15/- per ox in a backyard slaughter-house, they are worth an average about 50/- in an efficient frigorifico.

Secondly: Mr. Chettle blames the Meat Commission for an allegedly inadequate working margin for butchers. This has nothing whatever to do with the Meat Commission and it is within the sphere of the Price Controller, against whom he should direct his criticism.

Here he rather lets the cat out of the bag by saying only the country butcher makes a "fair working profit" by buying direct from the producer, whereas the urban butcher who buys from the Meat Commission is being bled white. In other words, the country butcher is paying the producer too little.

Mr. Chettle knows perfectly well that the onset of very heavy rains, accompanied by terrific flush of grass, is responsible for the temporary shortage of meat supplies, and to blame the Meat Commission for this is pure propaganda. Again, if Mr. Chettle had travelled round the world a bit he would be rather less critical of the quality of Kenya meat, I think. I have eaten much more bad quality meat in other countries than I have in Kenya. As regards price, I can only suggest he looks up the price fixed in the recent U.K.-Argentine meat agreement; these prices indicate that the Kenya meat price is too low rather than too high.

Thirdly: Is not Mr. Chettle rather passing the sins of the father on to the children in blaming the Meat Commission, which has been in existence for less than a year, for not "having taken a single constructive step to organise the industry"? In any case, is not the Athi River frigorifico, a constructive step? And this will be in operation in 12 to 15 months.

Fourthly: As already pointed out, value of offals, i.e., products other than hide or meat will be about 50/- per beast from the Athi River plant as against 15/- quoted by Mr. Chettle for his backyard slaughter-house. This extra 35/- will cover all extra costs and still leave a handsome saving.

As regards rail transportation, the E.A.R. and H., we have been publicly assured, have unequivocally stated, both their ability and willingness to undertake the traffic. I feel doubtful whether the Railway Administration would be so utterly devoid of sense as Mr. Chettle insinuates as to allow a situation to arise, where they know the traffic will be forthcoming in the near future and yet do nothing to meet it.

Yours etc.,
G. C. STREATFEILD.

Nairobi, May 10, 1951.

Cost of Living: Inflation

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—Current official statements and public discussions on such problems as food shortages, the continually rising cost of living, and cost of living allowances, give the impression that in Kenya our ideas are failing to keep pace with a rapidly changing world situation. With the second phase of World War [illegible] economic and military preparedness for the third—getting into its stride, what chances our Government ever had of stabilising the internal purchasing power of its paper currency units have passed. We are again entering a period likely to be much more prolonged [illegible] time—when about the only commodity that will be in plentiful supply will be paper money. So would it not be wise that we all, people and Government, take [illegible] stock of the situation?

[illegible] to be an alarmist, but [illegible] shut one's ears to the [illegible] that failure of the Paris conference to find even the basis upon which peace talks might be initiated brings the third phase without war—within the bounds of probability if not of inevitability. The situation is one in which anything may happen at any moment despite assurances to the contrary. However there is no need to allow fears of the worst to determine the decisions needed today. Kenya has not yet faced up to the problems forced upon her by economic and military preparedness.

Being free of public responsibilities, I approach the problem from the viewpoint of the ordinary intelligent well disposed citizen. As I see it, in the world situation into which we are entering to concentrate on chasing paper money, whether as profits or salary, is comparable with the donkey chasing the bunch of carrots tied to his tail. Even if the responsible authority doled you out all the paper money you are demanding, you might still be far from satisfied.

What you really want is plenty of the things you eat and drink and wear and get pleasure out of—and they just are not there. So even if you were given all the profit or salary or cost of living allowance you demand you would be no better off, because having given you orders on goods and services that are not available, in an effort to stem your agitation, Government then brings the reverse side of inflation into play and gets the paper money back from you in all sorts of different ways. So, why not abandon the paper money delusion and face up to the facts? You hesitate perhaps because "other people seem to get away with it." True, they seem to. But do they really in the end? Being a millionaire these days is not what it used to be. Believe it or not, in the near future it will be no better than a choice between coughing up nineteen and six in the £ and being driven into a mental hospital by the income tax fellows. The money game is about played out, so do not let it distract you from the real purposes of your life.

For meeting the day-to-day problems of life under such conditions, I offer a few suggestions. If your ideas of a pleasant manner of living are over-sophisticated, simplify them; otherwise you may find life very tiresome. Conserve everything you possess, down to your shabby shoes and cracked crockery. Keep your pantry and cupboards stocked in advance of your immediate needs. That is not hoarding, but intelligent economic planning on the domestic level, and will assist, not hamper, Government's efforts to check profiteering and marketeering. Do not wait for Government's late-as-usual Grow More Food Campaign to arouse you to a sense of its urgency. Local shortages will be more frequent and more prolonged, so start in now to make yourself and your family less dependent on others to supply your needs. Crimes against property will continue to increase. Government will, of course be more stupid and inefficient than ever, so remember "Don't shoot, the poor devil is doing his best." Cultivate your sense of humour and charitable outlook. If you are so unfortunate as not to possess either, you are indeed, unfortunate.

Yours etc.,
T. J. O'SHEA

Athi River, May 10, 1951.

Hospital Services

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—An Ordinance is now before Legislative Council, which labours under the wonderful title: "An Ordinance to Repeal the Hospital Services (European) Ordinance, and to make Better Provision for the Relief against the cost of Hospital Treatment of European Patients and for matters connected therewith."

What is this "better provision" we are to expect?

The Hospital Services Scheme being repealed was uneconomical and has apparently gone bankrupt, so now a new scheme requiring every European to contribute a large sum based on his gross income is coming into being. In addition to which a sum equivalent to 25 per cent of the total thus contributed will be paid by Government to the Central Fund. But is such a Central Relief Fund necessary? I think not.

To my mind it would be far better to abolish any idea of a Central Scheme, and let each district run its own insurance scheme. Such a scheme would enable local residents to receive treatment in their own hospital at a reasonable cost; any profits made from the scheme could be used to remit fees of patients unable to pay, and for the betterment of the hospital generally. Administration costs of such a scheme would be relatively low and local people would see that their money was being used to good purpose instead of being poured into a bureaucratic machine.

Granted it is true that the hospitals previously controlled by the Hospital Authority revert to local administering bodies—a very desirable thing—and each district is given the privilege of maintaining and bettering its own hospital. Yet it will not receive any funds from the Hospital Treatment Relief Fund for this purpose. Where then will the profits of this scheme go to—and profits there must be from such heavy taxation. Presumably these will be swallowed up in green steel, buff paper and red tape!

Here, in Kitale, the repeal of the previous scheme means that a patient will have to pay perhaps 42/- per day in hospital, and receive a rebate from the new scheme of perhaps 20/- per day. A hospital rate has also been levied in the district of 20/- per annum to enable an extension to be built to the hospital. So now we pay more to go into hospital, we pay to have our hospital extended, we pay greatly increased tax into a Central Fund, but where does the "better provision" under the new scheme come in?

Public confidence in this Bill is not likely to be enhanced by the fact that whilst Government levies a specific sum on the public, it maintains an Asquithian vagueness about its own part of the bargain. (Vide Section 8.)

We are all struggling hard to make ends meet, and to find ourselves saddled with such greatly increased contributions to a scheme, the benefits from which seem negligible, compared with the cost, is to say the least of it, disheartening.

Yours etc.,
ELIZABETH BOXLEY.

Kitale, May 8, 1951.

Butter

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—I read with great interest and no little astonishment a small paragraph on page 6 of your issue of today's date headed: "Butter Thieves Jailed." This paragraph contained the statement that an African had been sent to prison for stealing 100 lb. butter valued at Shs. 123/50, from his employers, the Kenya Co-operative Creameries.

How is it, then, that butter whilst still in the store is worth only Shs. 1/23½ per pound, but is valued at Shs. 3/- per pound as soon as any housewife wishes to buy it? Quite a difference.

Yours etc.,
POUND FOOLISH.

Nairobi, May 11, 1951.

The Kenya African Union

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—I am not a critic, but I feel it a duty to make some references to the meeting of the Kenya African Union of April 29. The meeting sent a cable to the Secretary of State for the Colonies inviting him to attend an African mass meeting in Nairobi. But the meeting made its point very weak by including these words "Failing which, we will know he has not come for our benefit." This as most people understand it, is a threat to the Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies is not coming for the benefit of any particular community, but he is, I believe, coming for the benefit of the country as a whole. It was stated clearly that he is not going to meet the Electors' Union, Indian National Congress or Kenya African Union, but he will only meet Members of Kenya Legislative Council and Central Assembly. The K.A.U. action and statement show that they have no confidence in their Members of Legislative Council and Central Assembly—which I do not think has any ground.

Four years ago, the Kenya African Union rejected Paper 210 and went as far as attacking Mr. Mathu because he accepted it as a temporary measure. Today, one is surprised to see the K.A.U. advocating the permanency of the Assembly without giving reasons! This only proves the short-sightedness of our political leaders. Our leaders should give full consideration to simple matters affecting the African community and not get too far ahead of their followers, nor attempt to lead them along paths, the ends which they cannot see.

The President of the Indian National Congress had an opportunity of addressing the meeting. But it should be remembered that there is a large population of Indians in the Colony who wish to secure their own position against both Africans and Europeans. A policy should be found and made clear to these Indians—otherwise the future of their existence in the Colony will sometimes [illegible] danger.

Yours etc.,
F. DICKSON AKODHE.

Ulu, May 7, 1951.

The King's English

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—Most of us Asians, having to acquire knowledge of English while in the schools from certain Indian teachers, who, despite higher college and university degrees, fail to teach us the art of correct pronunciation and accent of the English words, find ourselves handicapped due to lack of this art, in the midst of a formidably large group of educated Europeans with whom we come in contact in daily life.

English is recognised in this country to be the most important language and the only channel of communication through which business and social activities are conducted.

We have to remember that the wider our command over the pronunciation and accents, the clearer we make the others understand our thoughts and feelings without which everything is confused.

To do this, should it not be suggested that all the schools in this country ought to make a point to keep worthy teachers, namely, European, to teach English to the Indian students, and not teachers who lack this art.

Moreover, could not the Cable and Wireless Station, Nairobi, endeavour to give us radio lessons on this art of pronunciation and accent on certain days in the week convenient to them?

Yours etc.,
HAIDERALI.

Eldoret, May 5, 1951.

The Cost of Women's Clothes

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—I was very interested to read Mrs. J. A. V. Sellon's letter on the subject of the disparity in prices of women's clothes between the United Kingdom and Kenya.

I returned a few months ago from the United Kingdom and South Africa. In both places the prices of women's clothes were a half, if not a third, of those charged in Kenya. A friend of mine bought a plain linen dress of a particular brand in the West End of London for £3 10. We later saw an identical dress offered for sale in a Nairobi dress shop for Sh. 180/-. In both cases the make, label was attached and the material the same so there could be no mistake. In both South Africa and the United Kingdom I saw many dresses of the brands sold in Kenya, so I had a fair basis for comparison.

I agree that Price Control should be reimposed, but on a much more stringent basis than when it was previously in force. An assistant in one of the dress shops once told me that 100 per cent profit was the margin allowed by Price Control on women's dresses. I think even allowing for airmail, or whatever excuse the dress shops may offer, that 100 per cent is a bit high.

Unfortunately, dress shops are not the only offenders. I bought a pair of shoes in England made by a well-known firm for the sum of 65/- (non-utility). Imagine my surprise when I saw an identical pair (same make, same colour) in a Nairobi shoe shop, marked 120/-. While on the subject of shoes, how do the local shoemakers justify their charges for ladies' shoes, or any shoes for that matter? I understand that the price of local leather is extremely cheap and as I read a short time ago that local shoemakers are interested only in cheap classes of shoes, and that craftsmanship is not one of their considerations, I wonder how the prices which they charge (which in most cases are as much as for imported shoes) are arrived at. Their shoes are very inferior both in leather and comfort and I feel that an investigation of their percentage of profit might prove enlightening.

I have noticed since the recent cost of living allowance was granted that shoes which had been previously marked at a certain figure have in certain shops been marked up by a couple of shillings. In a particular case I noticed, the shoes had been in the window some time and one morning the price had been increased by 2/50. This case was in an Indian shoe shop.

I could quote endless cases of disparity in prices but I shall mention only one more very unimportant item in passing. It is the price of English magazines. I believe there is no duty on printed matter and yet in most cases the magazines are 1/- dearer here than in Britain. Does it cost 1/- per book to transport magazines by sea-mail?

Yours etc.,
FAIRPLAY.

Nairobi, May 9, 1951.

AFRICAN VIEWS ON DEVELOPMENT

Talks with Mr. Griffiths

DISCUSSIONS IN UGANDA ON TRADE AND CO-OPERATIVES

"STANDARD" STAFF REPORTER KAMPALA.

CONTINUING his tour of Uganda, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths, has had representations made to him regarding the need for further economic development in the Northern Province and has also heard something of the hopes and anxieties of African growers of cotton and groundnuts.

The point regarding economic development was made during talks Mr. Griffiths had with the standing committee of the Acholi African Local Government, who in a document presented to him for his perusal averred that without economic independence political independence could not be realised.

Mr. Griffiths heard the African growers' viewpoint on co-operative ruling at a baraza he attended at Namungalwe, a village some nine miles from Iganga. He was told there were over 70 Growers Co-operators Societies in Busoga, and it was their aim to unite in the near future and form a union in every county.

The spokesman of the growers told the Colonial Secretary: "We are very anxious to gin our cotton this coming season, and if the Protectorate Government will allow us to do so we would be fortunate if ginneries were leased for our executive use."

Commenting on the Acholi document, Mr. Griffiths said it was private, but he would quote what he regarded as "a remarkable sentence." This was the acknowledgment that without economic independence, political independence could not be achieved.

Because of that the committee desired to discuss with him and make representations regarding the Northern Province, generally, about the need for further economic development.

Mr. Griffiths said they mentioned particularly the need for improvements in communications and made a number of suggestions in this regard.

The Africans had welcomed wholeheartedly developments in local government and had made suggestions for consideration on lines upon which they thought further progress should be made.

They said that they were anxious that educational facilities should be developed as quickly as possible. They claimed that in the Northern Province education lagged behind the South and they pleaded with Mr. Griffiths to see that the North got "a fair share" of development in the educational sphere.

"I told them," said Mr. Griffiths, "that I would have the opportunity of discussing these matters with the Provincial Commissioner the District Commissioner and with His Excellency and officers of the Government before leaving. I said I would give careful attention to all points they brought to my attention."

Mr. Griffiths said he had now learned at first hand about provincial and district administration problems. He received progress reports on agriculture, medical matters, education, forestry, and public works. The officers had indicated what their problems were and what their needs were.

Asked the reason for his present tour, Mr. Griffiths said: "My purpose is to meet people and to study their problems on the spot."

At Namungalwe, Mr. Griffiths was greeted by a spokesman of the Busoga Growers' Co-operators, in a speech of welcome at a baraza in the shade of a tall tree and attended by hundreds of Africans.

'Suspicious'

The spokesman said: "We people belong to the Growers' Co-operators Societies, scattered all over Busoga, who market co-operatively the produce—mainly cotton and groundnuts—of members. There are in this county Indian middlemen who are lying throughout the year waiting to cheat us unmercifully during the buying season. You will realise how easily they do this by being reminded of the fact that over 80 per cent of us are unable to read the weights, so we are simply left at their mercy.

"So our aim is to sell together and to avoid being cheated by these cunning buyers who are after getting rich quickly at the expense of our ever-remaining poor.

"To some extent our aim has been achieved and the membership of the societies has increased, so that within three years there are over 70 societies in Busoga. We hope, in the near future, to unite these and to form a union in every county."

The spokesman went on: "We are very anxious to gin our cotton this coming season (1951-52) and, if the Protectorate Government will allow us to do so, we would be fortunate if ginneries were leased for our exclusive use, so that we could shell our groundnuts and mill our maize in a way that would bring us more profit than we get now."

The spokesman said the co-operators were not happy about the prices given them for their crops. They thought the prices low compared with current world prices. They were suspicious about the question of prices because they did not have their own representatives on the Price-Fixing Boards. These, they said, were "full of the buyers."

The Colonial Secretary replied: "I am deeply grateful to you and to your people for your very cordial welcome this afternoon. On behalf of my wife, my officers from London and myself I want to express my sincere gratitude to you for your kind welcome.

"I feel very privileged to have the opportunity of visiting Uganda and already, in three days, I have been privileged to see a good part of your lovely country and to meet many of your people. I am convinced that Uganda has a very bright future and that with whole-hearted co-operation between the Government and the people themselves, I am sure that you will make steady progress in the future.

"In future Uganda will be something more than just a place on the map to me. It will be a lovely country and a people which I have been proud to meet. I shall be indeed very anxious to do everything I can to help the Government and the people of this great country.

"I am indeed grateful to you for presenting me with your views about some of your problems. I shall study them with very great care and shall discuss them with the Governor and Government officers, for I have come to Uganda to learn as much as I can for myself of all your problems and all your anxieties."

Surprise for the Colonial Secretary

"STANDARD" STAFF REPORTER KAMPALA.

A SURPRISE awaited Mr. James Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies, when touring Soroti and district during the weekend.

After visiting the cotton ginneries on Saturday, he arrived at Serere Agricultural Station to find a relative among those waiting to show him around. This was Mr. Gwyn Thomas, botanist at Serere, whose home near Llanelly is six miles from Mr. Griffiths's birthplace. Mr. Gwyn Thomas's grandmother and Mr. Griffiths's mother were sisters.

Throughout the visit Mr. Griffiths referred to Mr. Gwyn Thomas as "my nephew."

Groundnuts

Among the first things Mr. Griffiths was shown at Serere were groundnut plants. Mr. Thomas indicated some plants in pots and began to explain the effect of a fly-transmitted disease.

Suddenly Mr. Griffiths saw the inked notices by each pot. One said "Healthy groundnut plant" and another "Rosette virus of groundnuts."

Mr. Griffiths started back and exclaimed: "Oh, groundnuts!" Workers at Serere and members of Mr. Griffiths's own party joined in the laughter.

Mr. Griffiths later climbed into a lorry—normally used for transporting cotton, agricultural tools and barrels of oil—and with 15 other people bumped along a narrow road for a tour of the station. Frequently he had to duck to miss overhanging leaf clusters on the tree-lined road.

The first stop was to see a large area of groundnuts growing.

Later he visited the educational training centre, and towards the end of the station tour stopped to inspect dairy cattle.

At the training centre Mr. Griffiths raised the question of the possibility of the exchange of visits between six Uganda agricultural workers and six from the United Kingdom.

Mr. A. B. Cohen, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, who is travelling with Mr. Griffiths, made a note of the suggestion.

On Sunday Mr. Griffiths had what may prove to be the most energetic morning of the tour, at the cement works being built at Tororo. He climbed numerous concrete steps, scaled iron ladders and came out on a dizzy catwalk 60 foot high. He was shown the 150-ton mills and the 75-ton driers.

His guide was Major E. F. Nicolay, superintending engineer.

COLONIAL SECRETARY AND 'SELF-GOVERNMENT'

Kampala statement 'totally unexpected'

"STANDARD" STAFF REPORTER KAMPALA

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on Tuesday met members of Uganda legislative Council in Kampala Town Hall. The meeting was in private and no statement was issued afterwards. It is believed, however, that the Colonial Secretary expressed his desire to see African participation in the cotton-ginning industry, while confessing that he did not entirely see how increased participation could be brought about.

He agreed with Unofficial Members, however, that one way by which it might partially be brought about would be through the co-operative movement.

Later, the Colonial Secretary was guest of the Unofficial Members at a luncheon in the Imperial Hotel, Kampala. There he surprised some of the Members of the Legislative Council by referring to Uganda as "a community which is inevitably in a transitional stage, reaching out towards eventual self-government."

'Uncertain'

A Member of the Legislative Council, whose opinion the *East African Standard* sought for clarification of the reference, said he was uncertain whether by the term "self-government" the Colonial Secretary meant government apart from the Colonial Office. He confessed that the Colonial Secretary's reference to "self-government" was "totally unexpected" and "entirely new."

The Senior Member of the Unofficials, Mr. H. K. Jaffer, proposed a toast to Mr. Griffiths.

Responding, the Colonial Secretary said he was conscious of the fact that in his six-day visit, all he had been able to gain was a fleeting impression of Uganda.

"But even so, I have learned a very great deal in these six days," he said.

He recalled that he had gone firstly to Entebbe, then to Arua, to Gulu, Soroti, Tororo and Jinja.

Mr. Griffiths said that Uganda was "a very beautiful country." He had enjoyed meeting people and holding discussions with them, and sometimes arguing with them.

Mr. Griffiths said he had been impressed by the desire which had been expressed on all sides that there should be in the future development of the country the fullest co-operation among all races and communities who had found in Uganda a common home.

"It is more difficult to organise the development of a community in which there is a multiplicity of races than if it is a community with one single homogeneous race," he stated.

Mr. Griffiths said he wanted to see Uganda develop on the basis of racial co-operation. That, he thought, was the only foundation for the future happiness and well-being of the territory. He thought Uganda was, perhaps, at the beginning of a new era—an important new era.

"I am anxious now that every step that can be taken shall be taken to ensure that the population of Uganda—which is increasing—will grow up into a country in which the problems to which the increased population will give rise, will be resolutely studied and solved," he said.

He said that a balanced economy was most essential in a community which was essentially in a transitional stage, reaching out towards eventual self-government.

Mr. Griffiths concluded by saying that he would leave Uganda, conscious of the fact that it was a land which had many problems but which contained a people whom he was confident could solve those problems. More than that, Uganda contained a people determined to solve its problems together.

COMBATING LIVING COSTS

Statement in Legislative Council

PENALTIES for defective weights and measures used in Kenya will be stepped up by as much as 600 per cent under the provisions of a new Government Bill to be submitted to the August session of Legislative Council.

In some cases offenders will suffer imprisonment without the option of a fine.

Mr. Arthur Hope-Jones, Member for Commerce and Industry, disclosed this to Members of the Council during the debate on a motion to thank the Cost of Living Commission for its work and report.

He described the Bill as "a very practical contribution" in the fight against the rising cost of living.

'To help poorest'

The new Bill was the result of a suggestion by Mr. E. A. Vasey, Member for Health, Education and Local Government, when he was an Unofficial Member. The Department of Commerce and Industry, Chambers of Commerce and other interested parties had helped to frame it.

"It is a Bill which will help the poorest," declared Mr. Hope-Jones. "They will benefit most of all.

"Reputable firms will be safe. But there are those people in this Colony who batten on the very poorest by deliberately using false weights and measures."

When the debate resumed, the first speaker, Mr. I. E. Nathoo (Central Area), who was a member of the Commission, congratulated the Acting Financial Secretary, Mr. W. Padley, on "such an excellent speech introducing the motion."

"The honourable Member had such an excellent manner in telling us nothing, I consider that a very good speech indeed."

Mr. Nathoo continued: "The report now before us, for which we are thanking its authors, was dead before it was published, as the Cost of Living Commission was the laughing stock of the country while it was sitting."

His remark was greeted by shouts of "Shame."

Appeal to Government

With the problem threatening every country in the world, surely the Government would not sit back and do nothing about the report's recommendations. Some of them were unorthodox in their application to the Colony, but adjoining territories had accepted some of them. They had helped stabilise and strengthen their financial position.

"I hope the Government will reconsider the position and bring forward plans to stem the rising tide of inflation within the next few weeks or months. I hope they will not wait until the next election," he concluded.

Mr. J. G. H. Hopkins (Aberdare) did not agree that all agriculture should be "lumped together" and treated as one industry so that branches now making profits should be subjected to an export tax for the benefit of less prosperous sections.

"The ultimate aim seems to be clearly to keep so low the prices of agricultural commodities essential to the life of the colony that in their production the farmer is just as likely to lose money as to make it."

Prices in Kenya were lower than in any other part of Africa, yet the public still complained.

"I have heard quite a number of complaints that the high cost of milk is such that people cannot buy enough for their families. But some of these people seem to think nothing of the fact that they provide ample supplies of Coca-Cola for their children at two or three times the cost of milk."

Subsidies opposed

He opposed the introduction of food subsidies. They would mean financial difficulties which an "apparently poor" country like Kenya could not overcome; they would bring political repercussions and cause disaster to the poor members of all communities. If a commodity was subsidised there was little incentive to the producer to overhaul his methods for greater economy and lower prices.

He advocated a "general trend against extravagance and a sustained effort to cut budgets." Then manufacturers, producers and distributors would have to overhaul their methods and bring down prices to meet the reduced demand of a buyers'—not a sellers'—market.

The Government should reduce some of its less essential services and through individual efforts the public should cut down their cost of living.

"There are quite a number of people who have drastically cut expenditure, but this spirit of sacrifice is not general in any area or community. Until it is and we are prepared to use this remedy of economy I do not believe we shall be able to accomplish much in checking rising prices no matter how many commissions we appoint to solve the problem for us."

Mr. S. G. Ghersie (Nairobi North) was concerned with the possible trend of the cost of living during the next few months. He considered that the price of maize might easily have to be increased.

He urged the Government to consider food subsidies.

Family budgets

He had examined family budgets and assured Mr. W. B. Havelock (Kiambu), who appealed last week for a more realistic approach to the question, that there were people who could not afford to go to the cinema. "I know of cases where a pair of new shoes means saving for four to six months," he added.

Mr. I. B. M. Welwood (Uasin Gishu) had said that wages had still increased despite food subsidies in Britain. He (Mr. Ghersie) suggested that if there had been no subsidies wages would have risen still higher. The object of a subsidy was to attempt to control rising wages to a degree.

He realised subsidies were not the final answer but it ought to be realised that they were not peculiar to Britain. Southern Rhodesia had subsidies and they all regarded its economy with respect.

Colonel [illegible] Breton, Acting Member for Trans Nzoia, suggested that if the cost [illegible] and [illegible] towns had been controlled [illegible] had in the country the present high cost of living would have been greatly reduced.

Many [illegible] goods went through too many hands before they reached the consumer. Each dealer was entitled [illegible] profit and that put up prices tremendously. He asked Price Control to investigate.

He suggested that up-country petrol prices might well be reduced. That would help bring down the cost of agricultural produce.

Bus services

Regarding the suggestion that Municipal Authorities might provide more bus services, he said there would be more encouragement to expand and improve the services if the present system of only a four-year operating permit was extended.

Numbers of servants could be reduced in many families.

He agreed that food subsidies "although desirable" were far beyond the means of the Colony.

Mr. Ghersie had suggested that a possible rise in the maize price would have serious results, but he maintained the possible rise would only mean [illegible] 1/10 per month per [illegible].

Practically [illegible] to those hardest hit by the cost of living had been shown [illegible] of the [illegible] granting of C.O.L. allowances [illegible] servants, said Mr. C. G. [illegible] (Mombasa).

There [illegible] of dealing with the [illegible] was necessary [illegible].

Some play [illegible] made upon the effect [illegible] duties on the cost of living. For people who preferred [illegible] the effect [illegible]. Out of an ordinary [illegible] expenditure only 43 per cent [illegible] Customs duty.

He supported the introduction of food subsidies.

"Retail prices are exorbitant," he said. "There is no getting away from that. Subsidies are bound to come sooner or later. The sooner they come the better."

He pleaded for increased help for the family man with Income Tax allowances. His position was getting more and more pitiable. He also advocated payment of wages weekly.

The big problem was whether to allow wages to follow prices or institute control by subsidies and thus reduce the cost of living. Up to a certain point it was reasonable to let wages rise but there had to be a stop because past a certain point disaster came to the economy. In some European countries it had led to revolution.

When money became cheap, cheaper than anyone had ever known, "the smiles on the face of Moscow" grew broader and broader.

'Not their fault'

It was not the fault of the Commission, said Mr. Hope-Jones, that circumstances during their deliberations had changed. Nor was it their fault that the assumption three years ago that 1951 would see a movement towards the ebb of the economic tides of inflation, had proved wrong.

Now they were faced by a third inflationary wave from the deteriorating in the international situation. It could not be met by subsidising or by making transport cheaper or by controlling land prices. Before they could attempt to provide the appropriate remedies, they had to diagnose the situation.

"It is useless to keep on applying palliatives and poultices which might have the effect of aggravating rather than helping the patient," he said.

If subsidies came there had to be some form of rationing.

Kenya could not afford to stay behind a "Chinese wall of isolation." The situation which faced them was world-wide.

In limited circumstances there was a case for subsidies to help the poorest. That was not political economy but a social duty. He also suggested a more direct route for produce from producer to consumer. Many sensible suggestions had been made by various organisations.

African wages

Mr. Michael Blundell (Rift Valley) agreed that subsidies would destroy the economy they were trying to build up.

He believed they were doing serious damage to Kenya by a "low wage" economy. Balance sheets of prosperous business firms showed there was room for a rise in the wage structure. That applied to African wages. Increased wages would mean greater efficiency in the use of labour which was one of the Colony's natural assets.

"We are kidding ourselves if we think we can control inflation by a temporary palliative such as subsidies," he added.

There was much talk of the tremendous security of the farmer, said Mr. T. R. L. Preston (Nyanza). But if Members compared the price of locally produced primary produce in Kenya and in Britain they would find they were much lower in Kenya.

They had also to consider the fact that the average British family was able to live on £28 a month. It was obvious then that there were other factors than the price of locally produced food affecting the cost of living.

"I would ask Members who live in urban areas," he said, "to examine their monthly bills. I should be very much surprised to find that any of them spend more than a quarter of their monthly expenditure on household food and necessities and locally produced articles."

As an economy measure he suggested reducing the acreage necessary to accommodate a house. Were the acreage reduced so would be the cost of the house.

It had been said that Southern Rhodesia managed to subsidise its agriculture satisfactorily, therefore subsidies must be a good thing. But Southern Rhodesia had other industries to pay the bill. To suggest that in Kenya would mean drawing the money for subsidies from the very industry which was to be subsidised.

It would be manifestly unjust to try to tax one section of the community over and above the normal taxation system. It would be just as logical to inflict a "fees tax" on professional men as a body.

By the raising of cost of living allowances the problem had in no way been solved. In fact he doubted whether any of the married people with children were in a much better position than they had been before. There was still considerable hardship in certain circles.

It had to be remembered, he said, that there were many lean years behind agriculture and that even if certain plantation industries were apparently making large profits sight should not be lost of the considerable losses they had endured during years of hardship.

'Great mistake'

It was possible that they might have made a great mistake by allowing agriculture to subsidise other industries for too long a period. Agricultural prices had been held down below world levels, although at the same time farmers had had to buy their tractors and oil and spare parts at world prices.

For many years cereal growers had kept down the price of their produce on the understanding that when times were bad they could be assured of a guaranteed price. Should that happen it might be that there was not enough money in the Treasury to keep the promise.

The tea growers had kept their prices down although they knew they could look forward to a 100 per cent increase if they could sell their produce on world markets. That was how agriculture subsidised the other industries of the Colony.

It would be wiser, Mr. Preston suggested, to allow agriculture to get its prices nearer those of the world market, and if it was necessary to obtain more money that could be done through the normal channels of taxation.

Cost of living problems could be relieved to a degree by Income Tax relief and educational grants for some of the needy and more lowly paid civil servants. Many people were carrying a great burden by the virtue of having families.

The Acting Financial Secretary, in winding up the debate, said: "While Government does not regard the question of food subsidies as being necessarily finally disposed, the present period of instability militates against their introduction, which might have an adverse affect upon the cost of living."

The Government, he said, had no control over the landing cost of imported goods which figured in the cost of living.

It was impossible to calculate the sum required to peg the cost of living index as it was at the beginning of 1948, even presuming it could be done. His guess was that the annual sum required would be of the order of £45,000,000.

Regarding the suggestion of the payment of weekly wages, that was already under consideration by the Government and private concerns. But the payment of weekly wages presupposed weekly contracts and Government's policy at present was to encourage longer contracts in the interests of continuity.

Of controlled prices, he said that Price Control was engaged in careful examination with the object of re-establishing price control on all essential goods in short supply.

He finally assured Council: "We will not just sit back. We intend whenever it is within our power to keep the cost of living within bounds."

Council agreed to take note of the Report and thank those who had compiled it.

Road project delayed

"STANDARD" STAFF REPORTER KAMPALA.

The proposed road from the Fort Wavertree area, in the Toro district, to Ndaiga, at the south end of Lake Albert, has been abandoned "for the time being at least," according to an official statement. Reason given is the progress which has been made with plans for extending the Railway westwards from Kampala.

EXPLORING KENYA OIL PROSPECTS

Search intensified

WORLD'S LEADING OIL COMPANIES SENDING OUT EXPERTS

THE world's large oil companies are becoming increasingly interested in the prospects of finding oil in commercial quantities in the barren lands of Kenya's Northern Frontier District.

One of the Shell Company's leading geologists is now in Nairobi preparing to leave for the N.F.D. to acquaint himself with the discoveries made by geologists of the E.C.A., who earlier in the year reported "favourable indications" in the north-eastern corner of the Colony.

He is Mr. E. Kundig who has already been actively concerned in the development of oil fields in South America, Rumania and Indonesia.

He will be joined shortly by Dr. Kent, of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. Bad weather and communications to the "oil area" near Wajir and El Wak are likely to delay the start of Mr Kundig's visit for some days.

An official of the Mines Department told the *East African Standard*: "It is expected that more representatives of the international oil companies will soon be arriving in Kenya to seek permission of the Government to investigate for themselves reports of possible oil deposits in the N.F.D.

"The area is at present closed to prospecting to avoid an 'oil rush' by land speculators who would stake claims without the necessary capital to produce oil and would then hope to sell out their holdings at exorbitant prices to the large companies."

Failure—so far

The history of the search for oil in Kenya has been so far one of failure and disappointment. The search began in earnest in 1937 and about 10,000 square miles of the N.F.D. have been surveyed with varying degrees of thoroughness. The war interrupted the search, but in 1948, Dr. F. Dixey reported gypsiferous shales in the vast areas of the N.F.D., which indicated that the geological conditions existed under which oil could be expected to be found.

In 1949, the Commissioner for Mines and the Chief Geologist of the Kenya Government made a personal inspection of reports of traces of oil in the Moyale District, and in the following May, 7,500 square miles, south of Moyale, near the Ethiopian border was excluded from further prospecting.

At the beginning of this year, two American geologists, posted to Kenya under the E.C.A. began a survey of the north-eastern corner of the Colony and later surveys were made by two South African geophysicists, who were employed by the Kenya Government. With expensive equipment, including a £4,000 gravimeter—an instrument for measuring gravity attraction—they visited the Wajir-El Wak area.

It is to this area that Mr. Kundig and Dr. Kent will be going.

Mr. E. T. Jones, General Manager of Shell Company, in Nairobi, told the *East African Standard*: "On the results of the visits by these men, we will know whether to carry out further investigations. The reports we have received have made us hope that at last oil will be found in this part of Africa."

AFRICANS DEMAND MORE LAND

OVER 10,000 Africans packed in and around Kaloleni Hall, Nairobi, on Sunday authorised the Kenya African Union to petition the Secretary of State for the Colonies about African land needs.

They heard Mr. E. W. Mathu, leader of the African Members in Legislative Council, say he would discard European clothes and go naked if only he could have his land back.

They also heard him say: "Give me no parity. Let them have their (European) parity but give me back my land."

Less than an hour before, Mr. Mathu had proposed a resolution, seconded by Mr. J. M. Nazareth, President of the East African Indian National Congress, that "this mass meeting, held under the auspices of the Kenya African Union and the East African Indian National Congress, strongly opposes the demand by European Elected Members of Kenya Legislative Council for parity between European Unofficials on the one hand and non-European Unofficials on the other."

Presenting his case for the petition, Mr. Mathu said that land was the African's most important need. Land was everything to the life of the African people. Africans played very little part in the commercial life of the Colony and they could not depend for livelihood on trading profits.

In the labour market they had "very meagre wages"; and it was surprised how they managed to live and breed on those wages. Therefore they had to lean back on their only security—land.

He outlined the work of the Carter Commission whose recommendations had always been rejected by Africans. "All the recommendations did," he said, "was to legalise the robbery by Europeans of land from the African people."

Now Africans were going to make another attempt and petition the Secretary of State. Because of the lack of time the petition would not be submitted to Union members before its presentation.

"Children are crying, women are crying for something to eat. We must demand the land," he said.

"Go to Nakuru. There is only one house in a distance of about 20 miles. All the land belongs to one white man. But those who labour on those farms are put down near the rocks . . . to squat on the land which belonged to their forefathers."

'An injustice'

Mr. Mathu half tore off his jacket as he told a stamping and clapping audience: "They brought this. I would take it off and go naked to have my land. They say to go naked is not civilisation. I would rather go naked and not be civilised and have my land.

"We have said that an injustice has been done to us. But there is no injustice except the removal of the land from the African people. Give me no parity. Let them (Europeans) have their parity, but give me back my land."

Because of the African's friendliness and inviting spirit, the European had come and taken away his land.

Mr. Mathu told the Africans he had travelled all over Europe. "But if I attempted to say I was going to reside anywhere there I would be shot alive," he added. "Europe was made for the Europeans. I do not claim one acre in any of the countries of Europe. Why, on what grounds, should they claim land which we got from God for Africans?"

He then suggested the formation of a league — The African Lands Restoration League. The land must be restored. "If not, they can bring the atomic bomb and destroy the whole lot of us, because without land the future of the African people in this country is doomed."

All other things were minor to land restoration. He hoped his suggestion for a land restoration league would be implemented and quickly start operating.

In his speech on the first resolution about parity, Mr. Mathu said its object was to show a united front when the Secretary of State arrived.

Africans had been told they could have no more seats in Legislative Council because they lacked character and dependability. That was not true. There were men in the non-European community who could make first-class contributions to the Colony.

He asked what fears had led European Elected Members to make their demand for parity. "I want to give them encouragement and tell them they need have no fear for their power. What are they afraid of? We have no guns."

Even if in a minority on the Unofficial side of Council, said Mr. Mathu, Europeans could always defeat non-Europeans by voting with the Government.

Mr. A. B. Patel, M.L.C., Eastern Area, presided.

Uganda's new Advisory Board

"STANDARD" STAFF REPORTER KAMPALA.

Arising out of a recent recommendation made by the Standing Committee on Finance, the Governor of Uganda, Sir John Hall, has decided that the Department of Commerce shall be assisted by an Advisory Board.

The terms of reference of the Department of Commerce Advisory Board will be to advise the Protectorate Government through the Commissioner for Commerce (Mr. M. A. Maybury) "in matters of principle or policy relating to the functions exercised by the Department of Commerce."

It is proposed that the Advisory Board shall consist of the Commissioner for Commerce as chairman, and the Director of Agriculture or his representative, the Resident, Buganda, or his representative, and two Unofficial Members of Uganda Legislative Council, plus representatives of the various Chambers of Commerce, and three representatives of consumer interests—one European, one African and one Asian.

In addition to the Advisory Board, it is understood that it is intended to establish a number of standing committees to advise the Department of Commerce in the more detailed administration of matters affecting trade, marketing and economic controls.

Appointments to the committees will be made by the Advisory Board itself, and an official assurance has been given that every endeavour will be made to see that trade interests affected are fairly represented.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS AFRICAN LAND REQUEST

Plea for Royal Commission refused

THE Government of Kenya this week refused a request by an African Member of Legislative Council, Mr. E. W. Mathu, for the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the land needs of Africans in the Colony.

Mr. Mathu—two days after addressing a mass meeting of the Kenya African Union, which decided to petition the Secretary of State for the Colonies about African land demands—had asked Government:

"In view of the increasing overcrowding of Africans in the African Land Units and the fact that the land allocated to the Africans by the Carter Commission has proved hopelessly insufficient, will the Government please recommend to the Secretary of State for the Colonies to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the land needs of the Africans in Kenya?"

He was told by the Chief Native Commissioner, Mr. E. R. St. A. Davies: "No, Sir. The Government is well aware that problems of population pressure exist in some African areas, but does not consider the situation calls for the appointment of a Royal Commission."

During the debate last week in Legislative Council on the Kipsigis-Government land exchange in the Kericho area, Mr. Michael Blundell, speaking for the Highlands Board, said that the Board intended to stand on the findings of the Carter Commission.

SUMMARISED SPORTING HIGHLIGHTS

UNITED STATES amateur golfers won the Walker Cup contest against the British Isles on the Birkdale, Lancashire course on Saturday by [illegible] matches to three, with [illegible] halved.

Detailed results of the matches (American players mentioned first) were: [illegible]

Foursomes: F. Stranahan and W. Campbell halved with R. J. White and [illegible]; C. Coe and J. McHale [illegible]; Ewing and J. D. A. Langley [illegible]; [illegible]nesa and S. Urzetta beat J. [illegible] Morgan, 5 and 4; R. D. Chapman [illegible] Knowles beat A. T. Kyle and [illegible] by one hole.

Singles: S. Urzetta beat [illegible] McCready [illegible] and 3; F. Stranahan lost to J. [illegible] 1; C. Coe lost to R. White [illegible]; McHale beat J. Langley [illegible]; [illegible] bell beat R. Ewing, 5 and 4; [illegible] lost to A. Kyle, 2 down; [illegible] halved with I. Caldwell; T. Chapman [illegible] J. Morgan, 7 and 6.

Cricket

THE South African cricketers gained the first victory of their tour on Tuesday at Cardiff when they beat Glamorgan by [illegible] and 14 runs. South Africa [illegible] 330 and then dismissed Glamorgan for 130 and 186, respectively.

Highlight of the South African innings at Cardiff was McGlew's chanceless 110 runs made in [illegible] hours, ten minutes.

THE SOUTH AFRICANS

E. Rowan c. Watkins, b. Hever
J. Waite, b. Watkins
D. J. McGlew, run out
A. D. Nourse, hit wkt., b. E. Davies
G. Fullerton, b. Muncer
R. A. McLean, hit wkt., b. Jones
C. B. van Ryneveld, b. Shepherd
A. Rowan, b. Shepherd
N. Mann, b. Shepherd
G. Chubb, c. Cliff, b. Shepherd
[illegible] McCarthy, not out
Extras
Total*

Bowling—Hever: 20-12-43-1; Wooller: 13-7-37-0; Watkins: [illegible]; Shepherd: 29.5-5-68-4; E. Davies: [illegible]; Muncer: 21-9-[illegible]-1; Jones: 14-5-21-1.

GLAMORGAN—1st innings

E. Davies, b. McCarthy
P. Clift, c. Waite, b. Chubb
G. Parkhouse, b. Chubb
W. [illegible] Jones, b. Chubb
A. Watkins, c. Waite, b. Chubb
W. Wooller, c. van Ryneveld, b. A. Rowan
J. Pleass, c. Fullerton, b. van Ryneveld
B. Muncer, b. McCarthy
H. Davies, not out
N. Hever, b. Chubb
D. Shepherd, b. McCarthy
Extras
Total

Bowling—McCarthy: 14-5-23-3; Chubb: 10-9-21-5; Mann: 10-3-11-0; A. [illegible] 15-4-43-1; Van Ryneveld: [illegible]-1.

Glamorgan: 2nd innings—186 [illegible] details not yet to hand).

Racing

THE postponed Thomson's Falls two-day gymkhana meeting, rained out last month, was run on Friday and Saturday and provided some interesting racing, particularly on the second day. Results of the two days follow:

The Naval Handicap (about [illegible]): Miss Eyre-Matcham's TRUNDLE [illegible] (Mrs. Jackson)—1; Blarney [illegible] Brummer)—2; Gaiety [illegible] play)—3. Four ran. Won by [illegible] lengths. Tote: win, 10[illegible] places [illegible].

Division III Handicap (about [illegible]): Mr. J. Bevan's ROB ROY [illegible] Barclay)—1; Highlight (11[illegible]) North)—2; Carefree (9.12, [illegible]) ball)—3. Four ran. Won by a [illegible] lengths. Tote: win, 33[illegible] places [illegible].

Division II Handicap (about [illegible]): Lieut.-Col. N. Hendricks's TALLY HO [illegible] Owner)—1; Best Bow (10.7, Miss A. [illegible])—2; Thomas (11.3, Capt. R. [illegible])—3. Eleven ran. Won by a length [illegible]. Tote: win, 16/-; places, 5/-, [illegible].

T.F.G.C. Foundation Stakes [illegible] 5 furs.: Mr. and Mrs. C. [illegible] JOSEPHINE (11.0, Mrs. [illegible]) garry (10.6, Mr. B. E. A. [illegible]) Cinders (9.7, Mr. A. J. Brummer)—3. [illegible] three ran. Won by a distance [illegible]. Tote: win, 7/-.

Division I Handicap (about [illegible]): Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Wace's GOLDEN [illegible] (11.0, Mr. B. E. A. Pockley)—1; [illegible] (10.5, Mrs. Jackson)—2; Oasis [illegible] North)—3. Seven ran. Won by a [illegible] distance. Tote: win, 2/-; places, [illegible].

Division IV Handicap (about [illegible]): Lieut.-Col. N. Hendricks's SUNFLOWER [illegible] (11.12, Owner)—1; Old Mahogany [illegible] Mr. B. E. A. Pockley)—2; [illegible] (10.8, Miss A. Campbell)—3. Ten ran. [illegible] by a distance, dead-heat second and [illegible]. Tote: win, 12/-; places, 11/-, [illegible].

The Pony Race (about 4 furs.): Miss [illegible] Barclay's MELODY (10.7, Miss [illegible]) Gold Lace (10.2, Miss Harding)—2; [illegible] (10.7, Miss Allen)—3. Four ran. Won by [illegible] distance, 3/4 length. Tote: [illegible] places, 14/-, 11/-.

Saturday's results

A Hurdle Handicap (about [illegible]): Mr. Beck Dave's GAMBRIDE [illegible] Bishop)—1; Blare (10.9, Lieut.-Col. [illegible] Hendricks)—2; Intrigue (10.12, [illegible] C. L. L. Boyd)—3. Five ran. Won by [illegible] lengths; 1 lengths. Tote: win, [illegible] 15/-, 9/-.

Division II Handicap (about [illegible]): Mr. and Mrs. N. Brennand's GLADNESS [illegible] (9.7, Miss Nash)—1; Josephine (10.[illegible] Harne)—2; Tally Ho (10.[illegible] Lieut.-Col. [illegible] Hendricks)—3. Ten ran. Won by [illegible] lengths; the same. Tote: win, [illegible] 16/-, 5/-, 9/-.

Division IV Handicap (about [illegible]): Lieut.-Col. N. Hendricks's SUNFLOWER [illegible] (11.13, Owner)—1; Marmalade (10.[illegible] M. Telfer-Smollett)—2; Old [illegible] (10.10, Mr. N. Brennand)—3. [illegible] Won by 1½ lengths; 3 lengths. Tote: [illegible] 13/-; places, 5/-, 28/-, [illegible].

The Barraclough Memorial Stakes [illegible] 9 furs.: Mr. G. W. Martin's [illegible] (11.10, Owner)—1; Mambo (10.[illegible] Carr)—2; Rufus (11.10, Miss [illegible])—3. Four ran. Won by [illegible] lengths. Tote: win, [illegible] places [illegible].

Division I Handicap (about [illegible]): Messrs. Foster and Emgesen's [illegible] (10.5, Mr. B. E. A. Pockley)—1; [illegible] street (9.12, Mrs. Jackson)—2; [illegible] Miss E. Barclay)—3. Five ran. [illegible] lengths; 4 lengths. Tote: win, [illegible] 6/-, 5/-.

Division III Handicap (about [illegible]): Major D. Swannell's and Dr. [illegible] son's CAREFREE (9.[illegible] Miss A. [illegible])—1; Rob Roy (10.[illegible])—2; Highlight (11.0, Mr. G. W. [illegible])—3. Eight ran. Won by 3 lengths; [illegible]. Tote: win, 30/-; places, 8/-, [illegible].

The Kwanari Handicap (about [illegible]): Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Wace's GOLDEN [illegible] (Mr. B. E. A. Pockley)—1; Josephine [illegible] Ryan)—2; Rufus (Miss [illegible])—3. Seven ran. Won by 4 lengths; [illegible]. Tote: win, 11/-; places, 6/-, [illegible].

Shooting

WITH an aggregate score of 1,516 points out of a possible 1,600, the Kenya team won the open-sights section of the National Small-bore Rifle Association's 1950 competition, of which the results have recently been issued.

The detailed scores of the team of eight, each of whom had to shoot two tin-hat cards at 25 yards, were:

H. J. Condon: 100 + [illegible]; J. A. Orchardson: 99 + 98 = 197; A. [illegible] Ker: 97 + 98 = 195; R. Cooper: 95 + 95 = 190; B. D. Fresh[illegible]: 95 + 95 = 190; K. Howell: 94 [illegible]; [illegible] 187; D. I. Ker: 94 + 92 [illegible]; R. W. Hoyle: 94 + 85 = 17[illegible].

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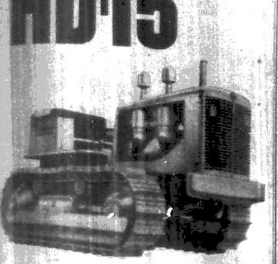

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Colonial Secretary will open the Muguga research headquarters

"STANDARD" AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT

WHEN Mr. James Griffiths, the Colonial Secretary, formally opens the Muguga headquarters of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation on May 26 he will see the culmination of a good many years' effort to provide the East African territories with adequate facilities for basic research.

Dr. B. A. Keen, F.R.S., Director of E.A.A.F.R.O., is charged with responsibility for a campaign to provide East Africa with basic knowledge about agriculture and forestry, knowledge which is now urgently required.

He himself stresses the essential difference between the problems of basic research and those of the immediate, practical worker in the field.

The objects

In his own words the objects of the Organisation are "to conduct basic researches into those sciences bearing on agriculture and forestry and to test this new knowledge over the environmental variations in East Africa, so that reliable guidance is available for its ultimate introduction into practice."

East Africa's first inter-territorial research headquarters at Amani, in Tanganyika, was found to be unsuitable for development into a bigger organisation. Additional laboratories and houses could only have been built there on very steep slopes, at prohibitive expense and permanent inconvenience. There was also the fact that Amani is far too isolated.

Following on a conference in East Africa in 1946, at which Sir Harold Tempany, Sir Frank Engledow and Professor Munro were present representing Britain, it was decided to go ahead with an enlarged scheme on a new site. The proposals were that the new Organisation should have 35 research scientists by 1952 and 45 by 1957—which will be the end of the ten-year period. These figures have been severely cut by financial considerations and by 1952 there will now be only 20 scientists.

The Kenya Government provided 1,600 acres of forest land at Muguga, easily accessible from Nairobi in all weathers. As a preliminary step—pending the erecting of laboratories and housing at Muguga—the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund provided money which enabled a start to be made on fertiliser experiments—now well known to most Kenya farmers—and on the "sudden-death" disease of cloves in Zanzibar. Scientific staff from Amani undertook these investigations.

Finances

Rapidly rising building and other costs overtook the Muguga development plan. The scheme is financed as to £290,000 for capital expenditure by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, which also provides half the recurrent expenses, the remaining half of the recurrent expenditure being provided by the three East African Governments equally sharing, with a small contribution from Zanzibar.

This capital sum has been spent on providing the necessary buildings and equipment for E.A.A.F.R.O. and on facilities which will now be shared by a sister organisation, the East African Veterinary Research Organisation.

The greater part of the grant has gone towards site development, including a road of access three miles long, boreholes, a reservoir and piping system, sewage disposal and the necessary housing for Europeans, Asians and Africans.

Housing has been planned, as were the laboratories, by the East African Railways architects and experts. On the laboratories and their equipment, ancillary buildings and workshops the following sums have been spent:

Laboratories	£34,000
Library	£13,000
Offices	£21,000
Site works for above	£ 4,700
Workshops and stores	£ 5,200
Equipment	£42,800
Animal Husbandry (under development)	£14,300

This totals £134,900.

The laboratories consist of three single-storey blocks, each containing six laboratories of 15 x 20 feet and six ancillary laboratories of smaller size.

In the library, provision had to be made for 6,000 feet of shelves to accommodate the books from Amani and the library of the E.A. Veterinary Organisation and to allow for reasonable expansion.

Fortunately the Muguga headquarters will possess one of the most comprehensive agricultural and scientific library collections in all Africa, a fact largely due to the foresight of early purchases by Amani and to endowment in the early days by the generous Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Office accommodation had to be found not only for E.A.A.F.R.O. and E.A.V.R.O. but also for the Bureau for Epizootic Diseases—which is now to be sited at Muguga—and for a conference room, a statistical section, book-binding and library service rooms, Forestry Bureau and the joint animal husbandry division. The total cost of this building is £21,000, of which it is estimated that the E.A.A.F.R.O. offices have cost £5,300.

The design produced by the Railways architects is pleasing and practical, providing maximum light and ventilation. The buildings are of the flat-roof type, enabling the ceiling, as part of the roof, to be a really dust-proof affair. No effort was spared in using materials which would prove to be economical, as, for example, mvuli from Amani for the laboratory benches and the mvuli offcuts for flooring. Housing follows modern lines and is of bungalow type. A hostel to house unmarried scientists engaged at Muguga has also been provided.

In a paper on the Organisation, Dr. Keen has written that "basic research is, by its very nature, an exploration of the unknown. ... It is true that many basic researches reach the goal that the researcher expected and hoped for, but this must never be assumed."

Valuable discovery

As an example of the unforeseeable change of direction which sometimes occurs in research into basic problems, Dr. Keen quoted to me, the other day, the example of a valuable discovery, of the very highest economic importance to the coconut plantation industry in East Africa, with its valuable copra and oil production, which arose out of the investigation of "sudden death" in cloves in Zanzibar.

There was strong circumstantial evidence that the "sudden-death" disease might be caused by a virus and that a likely carrier might be a scale insect, which is cared for by what is called the "maji moto" ant.

Research was begun on the relationship between the ant and its friend the scale insect, and on the habits of the ant itself. This led to the discovery that although the "maji moto" ant looks after the scale insect it preys on other insects, including a small Coreid bug.

This Coreid bug damages the young female flowers of the coconut palm, which then produce either no coconuts or dwarfed and distorted nuts of no commercial value—a very serious source of loss on coconut plantations, but where the "maji moto" had its nests in clove trees on the margin of coconut groves or in coconut trees themselves this damage did not appear.

The entomologist concerned was able to switch his investigations from "sudden-death" in cloves to this problem of coconuts with the result that the second, or technological, stage of inquiry is now proceeding. This will determine whether the Coreid bug can be controlled by means of insecticides and if so by what method, or whether biological control by using the "maji moto" ant is more practical.

Finally the application of these researches will become a matter for the Agricultural Departments concerned.

Future work

This, explains Dr. Keen, is just how the basic research worker will proceed, with Muguga as his headquarters. The scientists employed are not necessarily agricultural scientists, but chemists, entomologists, biologists and so on charged with basic scientific investigation. It is at the second stage of technological inquiry that co-operation between Muguga and the Departments of Agriculture in East Africa will carry discoveries to the field and practical use.

An example of future work, which will be of intense interest to Kenya farmers, is the study of the effects of organic manures.

It has been taken for granted, says Dr. Keen, that a considerable amount of scientific and practical knowledge available for temperate climate soils is directly applicable to tropical conditions.

"How erroneous this assumption is," he writes, "can be seen when the essential difference between the two sets of conditions is stated—the 'dead' season for soil micro-biological activities and for plant growth is, for temperate climate soils, the winter, when the soil is cold and saturated; in most of the tropics and sub-tropics it is the summer when the soil is hot and dry. This vital difference besides affecting the fertility status and the question of the optimum organic matter content of our soils also directly affects moisture regime."

The Muguga programme will cover a wide field of plant pests and diseases, soil conditions and moisture problems, genetics of plants and the physiological business of plant nutrition, suitability of fodders for animal feeding and forestry problems of a large range.

This programme will be undertaken by the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation, now that its headquarters make it possible for work to proceed without interruption. This encompassing most of the things which in Europe are now so well known that they are taken for granted. In East Africa these fundamental pieces of knowledge have still to be acquired.

Two essentials

Two things are regarded by Dr. Keen as indispensable to the future success of the Organisation he controls. The first is public understanding of the nature of basic research and why it is an essential prerequisite of practical "help for agriculture," and flexibility within the Organisation itself. The latter entails full responsibility within the Organisation to switch the lines of any piece of research work — as in the successful and commercially invaluable switch-over from "sudden-death" to coconuts in Zanzibar—when that becomes scientifically necessary.

When Muguga is working at full strength it will constitute one of the biggest efforts of the kind in the Colonial Empire, largely financed by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund — a new conception of scientific organisation and work in African colonies.

HEARD LION EATING HIS EMPLOYEE

Songea marauder is still at large

"STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT
SONGEA.

THE District Commissioner, Tunduru, Mr. W. St. G. Anderson, has had the harrowing experience of hearing a man-eating lion in the process of eating one of his own employees.

Leaving his house one evening to visit a neighbour, he found that the African in charge of a road-block near his home had been taken by a lion who was devouring the victim in a thick patch of grass a few yards away. The animal growled fiercely on being disturbed.

Shots were fired and the lion eventually decamped and was killed by other Africans the following morning. The mauled body of the victim was recovered.

The lion, who, with 38 kills to his credit, has terrorised the Gumbiro area of Songea, is still at large.

Mr. B. D. Nicholson, of the Game Department, recently visited the area where it was thought the man-eater had been killed. Although no reports of its whereabouts had come in for some weeks and no kills had been reported, as soon as Mr. Nicholson returned to Songea the lion again reappeared.

Africans at Gumbiro no longer go out singly but always in twos and threes, fully armed.

Leopards at Newala

In a village near the Ruvuma last month, a lion broke into a native house, killing four Africans and severely mauling a woman, who died later. The lion was later shot.

Leopards have been active at Newala, where they broke into the goat-shed of Mr. N. J. Sinclair, of the Red Gorge, killing three goats and mauling several others.

Their method of entrance was by the roof, considerable strength and ingenuity having been shown in the way they removed the thick thatch and the heavy bush poles which supported it. There was a leap of ten feet to regain the roof and one leopard did this carrying a fully grown goat in its mouth.

Maize stalk borer may be heavy again

Attack of maize stalk borer was heavy last year and may be expected to be heavy this year. Farmers are advised to treat all maize with insecticide for the control of maize stalk borer. Effective treatments are D.D.T. one per cent in mutomite or Derrisol one part in 600.

For cancer research

The total proceeds of the Nkana-Kitwe Lottery Fund in Northern Rhodesia in April, amounting to £2,381, is to be handed to the Central Charities Committee for the British Empire Cancer Research Fund.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT UNDER WAY

"STANDARD" STAFF REPORTER
NAKURU.

COMMUNITY development is getting under way in Nakuru District and, into the nerve-centre of the district organisation, District Officer Charles Hayes's office, flow daily reports of spontaneous efforts and support for suggested schemes.

High priority centre for the establishment of a community hall and complete information centre is Elburgon. People of that area have already agreed to raise £114 to pay for a trained African welfare worker running the centre. Elburgon Europeans will give £54; Indians £40; and Africans £20.

At Subukia

At the other end of the district, Vale Estates and Mr. H. Watkins, Subukia, have given six acres of land from their farms for the establishment of a Community Centre at Subukia. Subukia Africans, to whom Mr. Hayes spoke the other day, liked the scheme, wanted to express their own community spirit by raising the money for an ambulance. Out of their suggestion may come a complete ambulance link-up of outlying districts with Nakuru Native Civil Hospital.

Rongai's centre is already planned and survey of the site—in the township—almost completed.

Support in Naivasha for the district football league's scheme is strong, 16 teams having already entered from the area. District Councillors want to use part of their initial community development grant for fencing a stadium in Naivasha and a second one at Gilgil.

Cinema shows

Individual European efforts include the recent purchase of a cinema projector for their employees by Njoro's Beeston Timber Company, and establishment of a farm club by Mr. S. O. V. Hodge, of Subukia—Mr. Hodge and his wife intend to organise Saturday night talks and film-strip lectures.

At the Londiani Industrial Mission, Independent Missionary Mr. Finch, his wife and sister, are running training courses for African girls. Subjects include homecrafts, simple agriculture aimed at improving diets, weaving, spinning, and general domestic science. Courses last for four months, cost 5/- a month, which includes food and sleeping accommodation. More girls from the Nakuru district can be enrolled for courses at the moment. Boys and men at the Mission make high-class furniture and Christmas gifts. There are about 25 boys there at the moment. Apprenticeship lasts two years; for the first six months, each boy pays 6/- a month; after that, he receives about 5/- a month as he is then turning out good workmanship. An ideal training ground for leaders of the proposed African Women's Movement, it is hoped that the mission will attract wives of headmen from farms in the district.

Commissioner for Community Development, Mr. T. G. Askwith, has just completed a seven-day tour of the Nakuru district "in order to see for himself the problems of the district and to advise on methods of solving them."

'Vital to success'

Accompanied by Mr. Hayes, who pointed out "that European support and contact is vital" to the success of the schemes, Mr. Askwith visited Dundori Community Centre, the site for the Subukia Centre, Njoro's site, Beeston Timber Company, Elburgon Forest Station, Mali Mazuri and Sabatia—visiting forest area projects—Gilgil Centre site, and he spoke to members of Nakuru District Council, Rongai Association, and Molo Settlers' Association.

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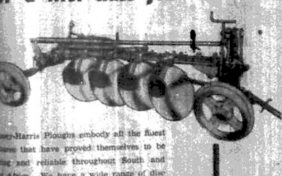

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Mail to Oldeani

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir—In your issue of April 20 (which incidentally was delivered at Oldeani on May 11) you published a letter "Mail to Oldeani" and a statement by a Post Office official. I should be grateful if you would publish this letter.

Oldeani mail should arrive on Monday and Thursday and be despatched to Arusha on Tuesday and Friday; the following day the mail was handed during April 5th April. A part of the mail arrived at Oldeani by private car.

6th April: Balance of this mail arrived by private car (no Railway bus got through as stated by the Post Office official).

7th April: Mail taken to Arusha by private car.

11th April: The mail due at Oldeani on the 9th arrived after two days en route by Railway bus.

12th April: Railway bus took mail to Arusha.

13th April: Mail to Arusha by private car.

17th April: Mail arrived, yesterday late, by Railway bus which took mail to Arusha same day.

20th April: Late as 17th.

25th April: Late as 17th.

28th April: No Railway vehicle arrived. A Railway bus which left Arusha with mail on 26th April was stranded 19 miles from Oldeani. 1st May: A private car went out to the bus and collected the mail—this bus eventually reached Oldeani at 4.30 p.m. 1st May, this bus left for Arusha it reached Karatu 12 miles from Oldeani 4½ hours later.

During the above period the Arusha-Mbulu postal box service (run by private enterprise, which runs over 2 miles of the 100-mile Arusha-Oldeani route) gave regular, dependable delivery to Mbulu, except for one delay of two days.

Practically since its inception in 1948 my Association, in reply to our requests for a regular postal service to Oldeani made to the Railway and the Postal Authorities, has received a constant stream of "statements" similar to that which you published on April 20, but no attempt whatsoever appears to have been made to improve matters.

It is now high time that action be taken by some higher authority to deal with this appalling inefficiency of the Railway mail service to Oldeani.

Yours, etc.,
C. REDFEARN,
Agl. President, Mbulu Farmers' Association, Oldeani.

Oldeani, 11th May, 1951.

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—Reference correspondence column of your paper dated April 20: "Mail to Oldeani."

I agree with "Ab Uno Disce Omnes" but I do not agree to the statement made by the Post Office official, as his reply is not correct and is misleading.

Representations were sent by wire by private individuals to the P.M.G. Kenya and Tanganyika. Result, the usual replies. In one case P.M.G. Tanganyika replied: "Mail services Oldeani understand road closed 23-30 April. Informed Railway services operating as normal stop Consider delay to mails regrettable but unavoidable in circumstances stop Alternative contracts not advisable or available." Other text: "Not advisable because it is a contract. Another Government department presumably, "not available" because no service has been asked presumably. The mail to Mbulu (Government Department Headquarters) can get a local contractor to take mails, and regularly, but Oldeani not advisable or available."

Railway mail bus service is brought in a five-ton lorry (Government well knowing that during the heavy rains no vehicle over 15 cwt. is allowed on the roads) Such is "service with a smile."

The condition of the road to Oldeani is a disgrace, money being squandered by shovelling earth instead of gravel (which is available) on really bad bits of the road.

We in Oldeani and Mbulu district somewhere between quarter to half a million pounds sterling in produce and look at the state of our postal and road service! We pay our numerous taxes, and if there happen to be a bit late, are fined 30 per cent. Yet when a Government Department defaults it is unavoidable.

Yours etc.,
FLETCHER SUPERIOR.

Oldeani, May 4, 1951.

Oldeani Road

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir—I had occasion to go to Arusha last week-end by the road from Mto-wa-mbu to Mawela a quagmire with ruts two feet deep made by heavy lorries, one of which I met bogged down and blocking the road—an hour's work for a tractor for one trip, dotted lines from the Road Authority, Mbulu. But this lorry had already done two trips and ploughed the mud up so badly it took me 10 hours to go ten miles. Further on, the P.W.D. joined in the game and were churning the road up with two lorries throwing down rocks up to one foot in size, no chippings anywhere. This ensures a mail, which has survived the mud, once broken-down on the tracks. On my return on the sixth, after heavy rain, I again found the road blocked with time, a 3-ton lorry loaded to the axles with 2" or 3" gravel, a good five- or six-ton load belonging to the Water Development Department, without a permit. This lorry will finish the road entirely and leave a hole feet deep.

This road is a Class "B" road and is supposed to be closed for all vehicles over 3 tons, which Government Departments, being the laws what can you expect from the public. As a, or, result of the mail lorry, the rules are disregarded and heavy lorries go up and down. Result we have had no mails for need for two weeks, as the Railways only have worn-out 5-tonners, and the schools have close track on the 19th, stand every chance of being stranded for a night in a highly malarial area.

As a contributor, dated I suggest all lorry traffic over 30 cwt. be prohibited without permit from 15th March to 15th May, the only exception being fat cats in Oldeani with no other means of transport using single wheels only, and carrying not more than one ton, the one bona-fide property, ex P.W.D. must make the road good before carrying more.

It is not right when there is a school of 30 to 40 young children here to have their mail from Arusha Hospital in case of emergency enforcing due to missing of the road.

Yours etc.,
AB UNO DISCE OMNES.

Oldeani, May 8, 1951.

Fort Hall

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir—The state of the Thika-Fort Hall road, never good, is now quite disgraceful. I recently drove to Nairobi on Thursday, April 26, and as a result of my adventures in the Bahama Swamp and the potholes on the Thika side of the swamp, I broke a front spring (fortunately, and not unusual, I had a Nairobi travelling show). The state of the road was in a certain extent (only) excusable on this occasion as the rains had just started to soften up.

However, a week later to the day, I travelled the same, although the road surface had dried to a large extent (the only excuse for any work being done on the road was here—a small gang was cutting a ditch across the road—presumably to put in a culvert) a new crisis from Thika. This appears quite inexcusable, the surface was, on the comparatively fair stretch from Fort Hall to Karatina, there were two complete mechanical road-scraping units hard at work.

Incidentally, I can see no reason why in the purpose of doubling the width of the road there should be less of the road into Fort Hall from Nairobi, when I understand that the main route to the North will not pass through Fort Hall.

Yours etc.,
JOHN LLEWELLIN.

Nanyuki, May 5, 1951.

Transport of Dairy Produce

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—I refer to the answer given by Mr. R. Farquharson, Acting General Manager of the East African Railways, which appeared in your issue of May 4.

As a regular recipient of a basket each week from Kenya, I can assure Mr. Farquharson that the transport of these baskets is far from satisfactory; all that has to be done to ascertain the facts is for one of the senior responsible officials of the Railways to put his ear to the door of a goods containing the baskets on arrival here, and he will hear the sad tale of woe recounted at all as to whether or not the transport of the baskets was satisfactory.

Whilst it is agreed that it is not normal railway practice anywhere in the world to provide wagons with built-in refrigeration equipment, practically without exception all the more successful railway systems in the world which have to convey perishable goods under conditions, provide for the use of refrigerated, covered wagons which are been sealed and.

None of these successful undertakings have referred to the method as expensive as to be prohibitive, which contention the East African Railways provide the same for their mail, which, by the way, not provide them many years ago. After a warm welcome to Equatorial Africa is no innovation.

Yours etc.,
C. W. STUART.

Kampala, May 4, 1951.

East African Indian National Congress

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—Though your correspondent Arvind Gandhi did not reply to a single one of my questions, one gathers from his letter that Indians do not always prove so fine in practice as in theory.

He has clearly indicated where his sympathies lie, and, obviously, my letter did not apply to any of his friends. I would not ask him to answer the question, "Why are some Indian periodicals and papers so pro-Mau Mau, so anti-Europe, and one would like to think his sympathies are with the Mau Mau, whole Indian population of Kenya."

Notice also he ignored the Parliament in my letter. My statement, which he quotes, is well-known facts, and my questions remain unanswered. East Africa Indian National Congress represents the same.

Yours etc.,
MARGARET CLARKE.

Naro Moru, May 3, 1951.

Lucerne Meal

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—I read with interest the report appearing in your issue of April 27 regarding a request by Major Newbigging for an increase in the price of dairy products at the K.N.F.U. general hold in Nakuru on April 6.

It has come to my right to our notice by the Interim growers at Naivasha and Nairobi, and also by Major Newbigging, for this Association to support the request, and which were used as part of the evidence to prove that farmers on increased price were interest.

It is regretted that the price of the above lucerne meal, which is now rises by 100 per cent in the market, and by 50 per cent in the under-priced, the fact at the beginning of the period, i.e., October, 1947, the weight of a bag of lucerne meal was 90 lb., against the present weight of 112 lb., a reduction of 20 per cent.

We wish to state that the price changes to the consumer by this Association from 1/75 per 112 lb. Ex. Mombasa, and 1/75 per 112 lb. Mombasa, which includes the increased cost of production, the actual increase 22.1 per cent and to the consumer 22.1 per cent, not 100 per cent as reported.

R. H. O. LOVDELL,
Assistant General Manager,
The Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-op.) Ltd.

Makuyu, May 8, 1951.

Lembeni Sisal Estate

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—I read with some interest and in one or your weekly editions an article by a correspondent who signed himself "Inquisitive." The letter leads some rational remarks on the Lembeni Sisal Estate, a property of which was advertised for sale by the Custodian of Enemy Property in Tanganyika as having been formerly owned by a German.

As this subject of the destruction of Lembeni in Tanganyika is logical, one, I, and, I would, interesting to know whether the case of Lembeni estate has been a pigeon-hole by the authorities, whether, as you politely put it, whether the notoriously slow proceedings of Government are working upon it.

Personally, I, in my possession show the estate to be a valuable asset, also all good property, but means time is the essence of the contract, and, therefore, although the restitution of my claim to it has not been challenged.

Yours etc.,
E. N. MANTHEAKIS.

Songhor, May 12, 1951.

U.N.O. and the Far East

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—Owing to the railway breakdown I have only just seen "Layman's" letter in your issue of April 27.

"Layman" and others who share his views must surely appreciate that we are fighting with the rules of hired mercenaries drawn up opposite with some of the officer in charge of each available of fell the enemy. Yet the avowed Korea rule side is fighting with the rules of the game and is engaged behind the back, not allowed to let his opponent whenever fine he chooses to withdraw behind of the game. This does not alter the fact.

The sentiments expressed by "Layman" might, but immediately be understandable, if it had not been for the evidence, and all parallel, parallel of Nazi Germany. There, too, also, it had the long-term aim, openly and clearly stated, "Germany is so many of us it can, or quite a number of us, it can do what it wishes." Hitler, the dictator, also taken—the tactical rule when press quoted in a public hearing to be largely grasped at—the "Germany is a peaceful, hold the propaganda—the Fifth Columns—the Fifth Columns—the Fifth Columns

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PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK

(May 21st to May 27th)

REGULAR DAILY FEATURES

B.B.C. OVERSEAS SERVICE

[illegible]

NAIROBI RADIO

[illegible]

MACKINNON ROAD F.B.S.

[illegible]

MONDAY

B.B.C. OVERSEAS SERVICE

[illegible]

NAIROBI RADIO

[illegible]

MACKINNON ROAD F.B.S.

[illegible]

TUESDAY

B.B.C. OVERSEAS SERVICE

[illegible]

NAIROBI RADIO

[illegible]

MACKINNON ROAD F.B.S.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY

B.B.C. OVERSEAS SERVICE

[illegible]

NAIROBI RADIO

[illegible]

MACKINNON ROAD F.B.S.

[illegible]

THURSDAY

B.B.C. OVERSEAS SERVICE

[illegible]

NAIROBI RADIO

[illegible]

MACKINNON ROAD F.B.S.

[illegible]

FRIDAY

B.B.C. OVERSEAS SERVICE

[illegible]

NAIROBI RADIO

[illegible]

MACKINNON ROAD F.B.S.

[illegible]

SATURDAY

B.B.C. OVERSEAS SERVICE

5.45 p.m.—Nottingham v. South Africans. 6.15—Montmartre Players. 6.35—Middlesex v. Lancashire. 7.15—Morris Motors Works Band. 1.45—Nottingham v. South Africans. 6.30—Middlesex v. Lancashire. 8.30—Meet the Commonwealth. 10.00—Festival Parade. 11.15—Listeners' Choice.

NAIROBI RADIO

[illegible]

SUNDAY

B.B.C. OVERSEAS SERVICE

[illegible]

NAIROBI RADIO

[illegible]

MACKINNON ROAD F.B.S.

[illegible] 7.15—London Studio Melodies. 7.45—I Know What I Like. 8.15—Radio Newsreel*. 8.30—Emma, by Jane Austen, Pt. 12. 9.15—Calling East Africa*. 9.00—News*. 9.30—Reverie. 9.45—Epilogue.

†B.B.C. Transcription Services.
*Relayed from the B.B.C.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS

TEN STORIES OF LIFE IN AFRICA

LAST year a new author appeared on the African literary scene whose first offering was of considerable importance.

The Grass Is Singing was a novel remarkable for its sustained feeling and for its insight into the social problems of Africa since the coming of the white man. The author, Doris Lessing, has now published a volume of long short stories entitled *This Was the Old Chief's Country* which fully bears out the hopes raised by the success of her first book.

There are in all ten stories, each of which takes for its background one or other of the manifold aspects of life in Africa. And, in case the reader makes the habit of avoiding books of short stories, it should be said at once that their content is in itself important and the writing so concise that each has almost the effect of a short novel. They are poles apart from the evocations of mood in which such a writer as Katherine Mansfield, for example, excelled.

Some of her stories deal with relations between white and black and others between white people only. Perhaps the finest, as well as the most provocative, is that after which the collection takes its title. In it we follow the gradual realisation by a white girl that the racial outlook to which she was brought up is wrong. After the discovery of a new point of view reconciliation with the old chief is still no easier. The story is related with a moving simplicity and most telling in effect. Then there is the story of the little African boy, Temba, whose life is saved by the careful nursing of a young European woman, married but at the time childless. His subsequent development follows a line with which we are all familiar and about which we can argue ceaselessly according to our point of view. It is in fact about our own everyday relations with our servants.

The stories about Europeans reveal the same underlying uneasiness and tension. The problem of Julia, for example, who, after a youth in which she travelled widely, settles down on a remote farm in Rhodesia where she marries one of two brothers, and of the subsequent complicated relations between them, is illustrative of the difficulties which are likely to crop up among people living anywhere in isolation.

It is one of this author's outstanding gifts that, although she does not try to slur over guilt or unhappiness, she writes of none of her characters without sympathy and understanding. She shows the dilemma but does not seek to lay blame on any one individual. Her book is another considerable contribution to the literature of the African continent.

It seems likely that we are to have a number of novels this year with a Festival background. Mr. John Moore, the popular author of *Portrait of Elmbury* and *Brensham Village* is one of the first off the mark with *Dance and Skylark*.

It is a story of a small country town in the throes of preparation for a festival pageant. His characters, perhaps a little more than life-size, but nevertheless recognisable, are a most agreeably assorted bunch, ranging from a teetotal publican and a local female Communist to a Greek-American visitor of formidable proportions. Both the characters and their English setting are sympathetically treated. A very enjoyable book.

This Was the Old Chief's Country: Stories by Doris Lessing
(Michael Joseph. Shs. 9/50)
Dance and Skylark, by John Moore
(Collins. Shs. 9/50)

Peggy Sage

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...LECTED MEMBERS SEE MR. GRIFFITHS

Parity and other issues

'...CONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SHOULD COME BEFORE POLITICS'

... European attitude to current problems in Kenya has been explained to Mr. James Griffiths, Secretary of State for the ..., during talks at Government House with European ... Members. It is understood Mr. Griffiths was informed ... European community was not prepared to depart from ... it had taken on the ratio of numerical representation ... Unofficial benches of Legislative Council.

... was strongly represented that a solution of the constitu... problems of the country could not be obtained by quick ...considered decisions, and that a most careful examination ... necessary if the Colony was to advance on the basis of all ... working harmoniously together.

... minor adjustments in ... were discussed ... the interview, but, as had ... the case in his talks with ...tatives of other com... the Colonial Secretary ... commit himself on any ...

... European Elected Members ... that political advance was ... for the problems of ... unless the foundations ... that advance were made ...

Real problems'

... real problems, it was ... economic and social ... in the widest sense, and ... in the matter of over... and social in that any ... advance could be based only ... citizens capable of ... advance.

... people of the United King... the most mature in political ... considered advance in terms ... whereas true advance ... be achieved only by a great ... in the economic well... social life of the colonial ...

...ck of confidence

... European community, Mr. ... was told, was suffering at ... from a sense of anxiety as ... and a lack of con... in the trend of ... asked for greater ... in the development ... of the Colony ... that this had already been ... their record.

... majority of European ... willing to accept the ... a responsible partner in ...try's development—provided ...ship was based on merit ...

... regard to the Asians, the ... Elected Members stated it ... important to provide two seats ... Council for Muslim ... They gave Mr. ... an assurance that the ... community was anxious to ... the Asians to solve their ...

Defence talks

... of the Fleet Lord Fraser, ... First Sea Lord and Chief ... Staff, is having talks in ... with Italian authorities on ... problems. (Reuter)

Another petition to Colonial Secretary

A PETITION asking for the repeal of the Crown Lands Ordinance and the Native Lands Trust Ordinance was presented yesterday by Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, Kenya African Union president, to Mr. James Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in Kiambu.

The petition was presented at a tea-party held at the house of Senior Chief Waruhiu yesterday morning, after a short tour of the Kiambu area.

"The African people in Kenya do not recognise the moral authority of either the Crown Lands Ordinance or the Native Lands Trust Ordinance," the petition says. "Their land has been taken from them without their consent."

Four demands

Specifically the petition demands:

1.—That Africans shall have rights to the occupation and ownership of land in any part of Kenya;

2.—That Africans shall immediately be allowed to occupy and to farm the large unused areas in the territories reserved for Europeans;

3.—That whatever land is for sale or auction, Africans should have the prior right to purchase or bid for it, wherever the land may be situated; and

4.—That all immigration should be stopped, in view of the land hunger from which the African community suffers.

The petition says that in industrial and social work, defence and education, the African inhabitants are ready to work in harmony and co-operation with the immigrant races, "but in the matter of the ownership and the utilisation of land we demand that there shall be no whittling away of our original and natural rights.

"Unless justice be done, we can have no confidence in the pronouncements made on behalf of the British Government that their primary object is to lead the African people along the path to self-government."

Chief Waruhiu read an address of welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths.

(Continued on page 5 col. 6)

COMMUNISTS IN FULL RETREAT

'No limitations' on United Nations

THE 8th Army Commander in Korea, Lt.-General James van Fleet, yesterday announced that United Nations forces were attacking along the whole front.

The General said there were "no limitations on where they may go." He appeared to be indicating that the Allies would, if necessary once again, pursue the retreating Communists into North Korea.

He told correspondents at his headquarters: "We have secured a significant victory in the past week. The enemy has been severely defeated in his so-called second phase of action and his initial success with deep penetrations has turned into a complete rout."

General van Fleet said he thought the Communists had "lost their nerve and turned turtle."

"The failure of the enemy to reinforce a continual offensive effort by the commitment of undoubtedly available reserves can at present only be partially explained by the enemy's relative inflexibility in the face of the counter-offensive by the 8th Army units."

Sober note

General van Fleet said the situation was one to "inspire full gratification but not undue optimism. Enemy tactics of precipitate withdrawal followed by violent counter-action are too well known," he declared.

"The 8th Army is again moving forward to maintain the initiative, to inflict the maximum casualties and again, possibly, to precipitate prematurely a counter-attack of which the enemy is capable, considering his known reserves."

General van Fleet said that many Chinese officers captured in the past week were formerly Nationalists. Among the troops there were a number of young boys but they were badly equipped. "The Chinese forces are not nearly as good now as they were at the beginning," he declared.

Cut to ribbons

While General van Fleet was speaking, thousands of Chinese soldiers were in full retreat, hotly pursued by the United Nations forces they tried to submerge in their second spring offensive eight days ago.

Their assaults cut to ribbons by United Nations firepower, the Communists had been in full retreat for 24 hours.

An 8th Army spokesman said roads and railways leading northwards over the 38th Parallel were loaded with Communist troops fleeing in good order.

The Communist collapse was believed to be partly due to an inability to maintain battle organisation.

In the east coast sector, where the American 2nd Division bore the brunt of the recent attacks, most of the enemy troops had disappeared and American and South Korean forces were forming a big pincer movement to trap the remnants. (Reuter)

Dr. Malan and Republic

South Africa must become a republic, the Prime Minister, Dr. Daniel Malan, has said, according to the political correspondent of the Johannesburg Nationalist daily paper *Die Transvaler*.

Receiving a 77th birthday present on Tuesday of a writing desk from his Nationalist Government colleagues, Dr. Malan was quoted as saying: "We will never escape divided loyalty among a section of our people until we have a form of government which is wholly our own."

The road to a republic would have to be traversed with tact and caution, but "we will get it without revolution and with the agreement of a large portion of the English-speaking section of the people," Dr. Malan added.

The Afrikaner people were called to bring about a great and united South African nation with differences of language and culture, but with a spirit of patriotism which was one. (Reuter)

Ambassador's new appointment

Sir John Le Rougetel, British Ambassador in Brussels, has been appointed British High Commissioner in South Africa. He will succeed Sir Evelyn Baring and will take up his new appointment in September.

It is Sir John's second appointment in the Commonwealth. Before going to Brussels, he was Ambassador to Persia. He entered the Foreign Office in 1921 and served at Vienna, Budapest, Ottawa, Tokyo, Peking, The Hague, Bucharest, Moscow, and Shanghai.

Sir John, a fluent speaker in Russian, Japanese and Bulgarian, will be 57 in June. He is a Channel Islander. (Reuter)

Senate competent

The President of the South African Senate yesterday ruled that the House was competent to deal with the Government's Coloured Voting Bill at a separate meeting.

The Opposition leader, Senator C. Heaton Nicholls, had challenged the competency of the Senate to do this. He maintained that under the South African Act a two-thirds majority of a joint session of both Houses of Parliament was required. (Reuter)

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths (right), has a friendly handshake for one of the veterans of the East African Railways and Harbours workshops in Nairobi, Mr. Jack Day, senior foreman, who plans to retire shortly after 27 years' service in the foundry. Centre is Mr J. Hudson, Works Superintendent.

Photo: E.A.R. and H.

NAIROBI CELEBRATES EMPIRE AND ARBOR DAY

Parade by 2,000 Indian schoolchildren

A LARGE scroll bearing the words "Empire and Arbor Day," printed in green leaves, stretched across the main entrance to the Government Indian Primary School yesterday. It typified the spirit in which Nairobi Asians celebrated May 24.

In the morning nearly 2,000 pupils of the school, led by their own band, had paraded through the city, via Delamere Avenue and Government Road, and had taken up positions in the school grounds to await the arrival of Brigadier-General Sir Godfrey Rhodes, Chief Scout Commissioner for Kenya, the Mayor of Nairobi, Councillor N. F. Harris, and other guests.

In his speech of welcome, Mr. K. D. Kapila, Principal of the school, said that Empire Day was a great day in the history of the development of the British Empire. Centuries had rolled by since the foundations of the Empire were laid. Great changes had taken place. Today they felt very proud to be members of the Great British Commonwealth, over the dominions and territories of which ruled His Majesty, King George VI.

'Family of nations'

"Once more we have gathered here to pay homage to Their Majesties the King and Queen, as proud and privileged citizens of the British Empire, and to salute the Flag to which we owe allegiance as His Majesty's humble subjects," Mr. Kapila said.

"It is a matter of great pleasure to all men of the Republic of India as well as to those who look upon Pakistan as their Fatherland, to think that they belong to a family of nations knit together by their loyalties to the Throne and to His Majesty as the head of this unique brotherhood of free and democratic nations, who stand and fight for peace, fraternity and freedom. We are passing through very critical times today and we feel that we are fortunate in that we belong to a Commonwealth which is a guarantee of our safety and independence.

"The tree-planting ceremony that we are holding today is in keeping with the spirit of joy and pride with which we are celebrating Empire Day. The planting of trees in our school may seem to be a small matter, but it is, I assure you, an act in which we, the members of the school staff and pupils, take pride and which we look upon as a creative, constructive effort," the Principal stated.

The Empire Day Message to the Youth of the Empire, from the Earl of Gowrie, President of the Boy Scouts Association, was then read by Sir Godfrey Rhodes and afterwards translated into Hindustani.

In his address to the assembled children, Sir Godfrey said that in the days of Queen Victoria, as the older people looked upon it, the Empire stood for something really worth while in the world. Now, many of the younger countries of the Empire had grown up and had become Dominions, so that the name of the day had to be changed to "Commonwealth and Empire Day." He looked forward to the day, he said, when those young nations remaining in the Empire would grow up and join the Commonwealth, in which was enjoyed something which the rest of the world did not enjoy or appreciate.

"You are lucky to belong to the Colony of Kenya and to take part in its advancement and its progress. There is much to be learned from what has been done in the past by great men and great women here in Kenya and in East Africa. Learn what you can from reading about their lives and studying what they have done. You will have responsibilities and difficulties to face just as we had," Sir Godfrey stated.

The planting ceremony, during which 11 of Nairobi's leading citizens each planted a tree, then took place on a portion of ground in front of the school.

A similar ceremony took place at the Government Indian High School, where Mr. W. J. D. Wadley, Assistant Director of Education, commenting on a speech delivered by the Principal, Mr. R. D. Dixit, said he was pleased that Mr. Dixit had emphasised the fact that it was Empire Day as well as Arbor Day.

He went on: "There is grave danger, in all our efforts to celebrate Arbor Day in a fitting manner, that we may tend to lose sight of the fact that this is also the birthday of Queen Victoria and, as Empire Day, should be foremost in our minds."

Twenty-three trees, symbolising the years since the school was founded, were planted in the grounds.

Guard of Honour

At Kenton College a Guard of Honour of the Kenton Troop of Boy Scouts escorted the Mayor of Nairobi to the platform, where he delivered an Empire Day speech. He stated that a few years ago the Kenya Arbor Society had decided to inaugurate an annual Arbor Day, when an appeal would be made for

(Continued on page 5 col. 4)

NON-PARTY VOTING ON PRESS BILL

Suggestion to Mr. Nehru

SEVENTY-SEVEN members of the Indian Congress Parliamentary Party have suggested to their leader, the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, that they be allowed to vote as they please on his Bill restricting freedom of speech.

The Party was to meet yesterday to discuss the proposal.

The Bill, now being studied by a select committee of Parliament, empowers the State to impose restrictions on freedom of speech and expression "in the interests of public order and friendly relations with foreign States."

Editors' regret

The All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference has released correspondence with Mr. Nehru, in which the editors declared they were unable to accept the Bill as it stood.

"The proposed amendment (to the constitution) practically nullifies the fundamental right of freedom of the Press guaranteed to citizens under the constitution," they said.

Mr. Nehru, in his reply, said the Government was prepared to give full attention to the effect of the amendment of the freedom of the Press, but "could not ignore a large number of other considerations."

After a meeting with the Premier, Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta (President of the Editors' Conference) wrote, regretting that Mr. Nehru's assurances afforded "no constitutional protection against the misuse of the wide enabling powers by future Governments."

The amendment, Mr. Gupta said, would apply indefinitely and not merely for an "intervening period" as contended by Mr. Nehru.

Mr. Gupta has announced he is calling a special plenary session of the A.I.N.E.C. for the end of June to consider steps "to protect the liberty of the Press now threatened by the proposed amendment of the constitution." (Reuter)

£3,035 million to fight Communism

President Truman yesterday asked Congress to vote a new foreign aid programme costing £3,035 million to "help thwart Communist dreams of world conquest." The vast programme which he outlined included a plan "to build up within Russia internal pressure which will cause the Soviet leaders to abandon their policy of aggression."

The value of the proposed military and economic aid programme for the Far East, South and South-East Asia amounted to £576,422,960, he said. (Reuter)

What the Empire means

The British Commonwealth was described yesterday as the "greatest single force in the world for peace" by Mr. Robert Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister.

He told the Royal Empire Society luncheon in Melbourne: "The reason is the capacity for unity in thought and action. The greatest danger is not a physical or material one. It lies in allowing ourselves to lose the inner vision of what the British Empire means." (Reuter)

Flight time halved

One of Britain's record breaking jet Comet airliners flew the 930 miles from London to Rome yesterday in just over two hours on an experimental flight.

It was half an hour ahead of schedule and almost halved the time taken by airliners on the present service. It averaged 450 miles an hour. (Reuter)

NAIROBI TO SEEK £2 MILLION LOAN

To finance City's development programme

IT was announced in London yesterday that the Nairobi City Council is to borrow £2 million in London and East Africa on May 31. The loan will bear interest at 3 3/4 per cent and will be offered at £99 per cent.

It is redeemable 1966 to 1970.

Nairobi raised a loan of £1¼ million on the London market in June, 1949. From the investors' point of view, the new loan will be better by ¼ per cent and the redemption yield will be £3.19s.6d. compared with £3.6s.5d. for the 1949 loan.

East African investors are to be offered £750,000 of the new loan. The stock has trustee status in Kenya and it is understood that discussions are going on with the object of giving Nairobi City loans trustee status throughout East Africa.

The purpose of this second stock issue within two years is to finance the City Council's development programme.

Of the total amount, a sum of £927,000, or nearly half the loan, is for water supply, mainly the major part of the Sasumua-Chania scheme (£755,000), completion of the Ruiru Dam and provision of additional storage reservoirs in Nairobi. A sum of £50,000 is provided for improvement of the reticulation system so that areas which suffer at present from low pressure will be enabled to get a better water supply.

An amount of £380,000 will be used for sewage works and main sewers.

Housing, roads

Housing, as hitherto, continues to represent an important item in the city development programme, and out of £450,000 from the new loan, £350,000 will be for African housing, including extension of the Gorofani scheme. There are also to be additions to Woodley Estate and a further scheme for more Asian houses.

For roads, the loan provides just under £100,000, part of which represents the first instalment of the East African highway. Racecourse Road and Ngara Road are to be reconstructed.

The balance of the loan, some £220,000, will finance a miscellaneous programme, especially for the extension of social services. It includes a new African maternity hospital, a child welfare centre and clinic, an African market at Shauri Moyo, buildings for the Bus Company (£17,000) and a municipal garage (£10,000) for City Council vehicles. A sum of £25,000 is also provided to pay for the preparation of plans for the City Hall extension.

Only £520,000 of the loan represents non-revenue-producing expenditure. The housing, for instance, including Gorofani, is to be on the basis of an economic rent.

It is explained that the stock will follow very closely the arrangements made for the previous issue. It will be floated on the London Stock Exchange, will be transferable between Nairobi and London, and interest paid to persons residing in East Africa will be paid without tax deduction.

The list of applications will be opened in London at 10 a.m. and in Kenya at 9 a.m. next Thursday and will be closed at 3 p.m. in London and noon in Kenya on the same day. In the case of residents in East Africa, applications must be made to the National Bank of India at three of its branches only, namely Nairobi, Mombasa or Nakuru.

Iran a danger zone, General tells Senators

GENERAL OMAR BRADLEY, Chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, has told the Senate Joint Committees in Washington that there is danger of the Russians moving into Iran and starting another aggression.

He said this while answering the Senate's questioning at the inquiry into the dismissal of General MacArthur.

Senator Owen Brewster asked General Bradley what consideration the Chiefs of Staff had been giving "to the apparent imminence of trouble in Iran" with relation to the desirability of ending the Korean war.

To this General Bradley replied: "The longer the problem in Korea keeps up the less we are prepared to meet any movement anywhere else.

"There is danger, of course, of the Russians moving into Iran and starting another aggression. Whether or not that is any more dangerous than Jugoslavia or Indo-China or some other place, I am not prepared to say, but certainly it is a point of danger and we would like to be in a better position to meet any further aggression if it occurred."

Aid to Formosa

When Senator Brewster asked about United States' aid to the Chinese Nationalist Forces in Formosa, General Bradley said the decision to send United States military aid to Formosa was made last August and the first delivery, of about ten million dollars (£3,570,000) worth of ammunition and key equipment, was supplied to the Nationalists last November.

He said an aid programme totalling 300 million dollars (£107 million), had been recommended to date. He could not say how much of this total had been delivered to General Chiang Kai-shek's forces.

General Bradley said the strategy proposed by General MacArthur would not end the Korean war.

"We are not prolonging this war just for the fun of it," he said. "The only difference is that General MacArthur thinks that to do certain additional operations would be decisive, and we do not think they would be decisive."

By "we" he meant the Chiefs of Staff and himself.

Persia ready to take over oilfields

Persia is ready to take over the Anglo-Iranian oilfields and installations "without further delay." Announcing this the Teheran newspaper *Keihan* said that the Iran Finance Ministry representative on the oil nationalisation board had made this statement. (Reuter)

'DRASTIC ACTION' AGAINST COMMUNISM

THE Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, told ... in Melbourne yesterday he would ... surprised if drastic action had to be taken against Communists in Australia within the next 24 hours. Mr. Menzies did not say whether he was referring to the action of the ... in declaring ... all New Zealand ships arriving at Australian ports. But he did say: "The Federal Government has been given a mandate to resist the menace of Communism and we propose to do so."

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

SULPHUR RATION

Sulphur may be rationed in the United States "in a matter of months," according to Mr. Theodore Newet, American representative to the International Materials Conference, in a Washington statement to a House of Representatives sub-committee.

HALF A MINUTE

The "Big Four" Foreign Ministers' deputies, meeting in Paris for the 58th time, have reached another deadlock—this time on the issue whether the ... "The Atlantic Pact," should be included in the agenda for a conference of their chiefs. Western delegates said they could not agree ... which contained this item. The meeting—the shortest yet—ended after half a minute.

FRENCH BUDGET

The French National Assembly has adopted, by ... votes, a new 1951 Budget ... [illegible]

NEW RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walker, Minister for Commonwealth Relations, ... [illegible] after the reassembly of Parliament next week. This is not a specific ministerial post and Mr. Gordon-Walker would continue his duties as Minister for Commonwealth Relations.

MAN-HUNT ENDS

After a man-hunt through the wild regions of the Atlas Mountains, police have arrested Mohammed Todemalli, the "Mad Moor" who is alleged to have murdered eight Europeans during the last two weeks, says a French news agency message from Rabat.

ARREST ORDERED

President Juan Peron, of Argentina, has ordered his police to arrest the Austrian-born scientist, Professor Ronald Richter, chief of Argentina's atomic research team, the newspaper *Tribune* ... reports. Professor Richter recently claimed to have probed the secrets of the sun to produce atomic energy.

'CERTAINLY NOT'

China's charge that Britain was "an enemy of the Chinese people" has been firmly rejected by a Foreign Office spokesman in London. The charge was made in a statement by the Foreign Ministry in Peking, attacking the United Nations embargo on trade in strategic materials between Communist China and the West. Asked to comment on the statement, a Foreign Office spokesman said: "Britain is certainly not the enemy of the Chinese people."

FOOD FOR INDIA

China has agreed to send ... tons of millet to India to help overcome food shortages ... [illegible] ... of a new food agreement, said the first shipments would start next month and would be completed within four or five months.

NEWSPRINT

Mr. Eric Carlson, Swedish delegate to the annual congress of the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers, has forecast a shortage of raw materials for newsprint production. He told 140 delegates from 15 countries meeting in London that it would soon be hard for producers to obtain a balance between supply and demand and added: "It would be advisable for newspaper proprietors to promote collaboration between newsprint producers and newspaper technicians to find out whether a standardisation of newsprint at a lower gram weight can be carried out."

ESPIONAGE

Staff-Sergeant Harry Lond, of the Royal Army Service Corps, has been sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment for espionage by a general court-martial at Klagenfurt, Austria. He was also sentenced to loss of rank and dishonourable discharge from the Army. Lond admitted passing secret documents relating to British military affairs to an Austrian.

THREAT RECEDES

First indication that India's famine threat is receding was given in a guardedly optimistic speech by the Indian Food Minister, Mr. K. M. Munshi, in New Delhi. He said India had now secured ... supplies of about half a million tons of food grains for each of the critical months from May to August.

CZECHS PROTEST

Czechoslovakia has protested to the United States against the alleged hostile activity of "Radio Free Europe," an American-controlled broadcasting station in West Germany. A note delivered to Mr. Ellis O. Briggs, United States Ambassador in Prague, said the United States Government was "continually preparing, organising and carrying out various forms of activity hostile to and directed against the Czechoslovak Republic."

PARIS 'AIR-RAID'

Bombers may "attack" Paris this week, when about 300 planes from six North Atlantic nations fly together in the mock battles of "Operation Umbrella." It will be the largest air exercise in Western Europe since the war.

'TOO PRO-SOVIET'

Jugoslavia has rejected the Danube navigation plan drawn up by the Soviet-dominated Danube Commission as "too pro-Soviet," Belgrade radio announces.

TO BE EXECUTED

It is understood that seven Nazis in Landsberg Prison, Bavaria, who have been under sentence of death for two years, have been told they would be executed "imminently." The men include ex-General Oswald Pohl.

WAS BANK CHAIRMAN

The death has occurred at his Gloucestershire home of Sir William Goodenough, former chairman of Barclays Bank and chairman of the Nuffield Foundation. He was 51. The heir to the baronetcy is 25-year-old Mr. Richard Edmund Goodenough.

GLUBB PASHA SHOT

The English-language ... Post, of Tel Aviv, ... that General Glubb Pasha, ... Commander of the Arab Legion, has been shot in the ... by an Arab. The report, which is not confirmed, ... the shot was fired after the ... aimed ... at King Abdullah of Jordan, ... [illegible] (Reuter)

East African Standard Limited

NAIROBI OFFICE:
Telegrams and Cables: "Standard"
P.O. Box 30, Delamere Avenue
NAIROBI KENYA COLONY

LONDON OFFICES:
Editorial: 47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Phone CITY [illegible]
Advertisements: 14 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3
Phone AVENUE [illegible]

BIRTHS

ANDERSON.—To [illegible] and [illegible] Anderson, a daughter on [illegible] May.

GREENE.—To Victor and Queenie [illegible] May, at the Princess Elizabeth Hospital, a son, Michael Edward George.

OTTO.—On [illegible] May, 1951, at the [illegible] Hospital, Nyeri, to Elizabeth, wife of [illegible] Otto—a daughter [illegible].

[illegible]—To Peta (née [illegible]) and [illegible] on [illegible] May, a daughter.

[illegible]—To [illegible], a daughter on [illegible] May at the Princess Elizabeth Hospital.

McKAY.—On May [illegible] at the [illegible] Nursing Home, Canberra, to Joy (née [illegible]), wife of Douglas McKay, a daughter.

[illegible]—To Kirsten and Eric, a son on [illegible] May, Princess Elizabeth Hospital.

[illegible]—At the Military Hospital, Nairobi, on May [illegible], to Marion, wife of Major [illegible], Royal Army [illegible] Corps, a daughter [illegible], a sister for [illegible].

STANLEY.—To [illegible] and Stan on [illegible] May—a son, at the Alice Beaton Nursing Home.

ENGAGEMENTS

HOLMES—DAGGOTT. The engagement is announced between James Robert, elder son of Mr. [illegible] Holmes and the late Mr. J. R. Holmes, Nairobi, and [illegible], only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. [illegible].

HILLIN—[illegible]. The engagement is announced between Joseph Gerard, son of Mr. J. [illegible], and Betty Margaret, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible].

[illegible]

MARRIAGE

WATKINS—DOGGOTT. [illegible]

DEATHS

[illegible]

THANKS

[illegible]

IN MEMORIAM

[illegible]

MACHINERY FOR SALE

[illegible]

MACHINERY WANTED

[illegible]

PARTNERSHIPS

[illegible]

PERSONAL

A SMALL business in spare time. British Agencies offer pleasant profitable [illegible]. Explanatory [illegible] free. [illegible] London, [illegible].

A DUCKSDOWN pillow for [illegible]. Apply [illegible], P.O. Box [illegible].

A QUALIFIED Optician in attendance [illegible]. Lewis [illegible], Consulting [illegible], Victoria Street [illegible].

A HAMED Bros., Ltd., Nairobi, offer [illegible] blankets, size 60" x [illegible] each [illegible].

A HAMED Bros., Ltd., Box [illegible], Nairobi, have managed to secure at a very special price some very good quality Corduroy and have made in their own workrooms ready-made Corduroy trousers in shades [illegible], fawn, drab and grey which they are able to offer at the very special price of Shs. [illegible] pair. In view of the rising price of Corduroy it will not be possible to repeat such an offer.

BRITISH-ISRAEL World Federation, Box [illegible], Nairobi [illegible], Hardinge Street, [illegible]. Open Monday to Friday [illegible] a.m. to [illegible] p.m. Monthly Magazine "[illegible]" [illegible] yearly posted. Inquiries invited.

BRONCHITIS, Influenza, Neglected Colds, Catarrh, Asthma, greatly relieved by [illegible]. Price Shs. [illegible] per bottle, all chemists. Sole agents: [illegible] and McKenzie Ltd.

"COME to Britain." Drive yourself [illegible] to [illegible] h.p. cars, from £[illegible] per month. Delivered docks, airport. [illegible] Self-drive Service, Chandler's Ford, Southampton, England.

CONVALESCENTS recovering from operations or illness welcome at [illegible] Teresa [illegible]. A country house [illegible] ft. above Nairobi. Good food, trained nurse in attendance. Apply Mrs. [illegible], S.R.N., S.C.M., P.O. [illegible].

DO your friends avoid you, or is it that they just cannot find your house? [illegible]

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL

[illegible]

PLANTS FOR SALE

[illegible]

FLORISTS

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE—(Continued)

[illegible]

WOOLLEN Gabardine in 16 shades and [illegible] of quality at [illegible]. City Drapers, Government Road, Nairobi.

WOOLLEN Travelling Rugs, bed-sheets, towels, at Virji Narshi, [illegible], Nairobi.

WE are now able to offer a small lot of electric shavers and a Bush [illegible] Radiogram, all operating from a [illegible] battery. Write to Nakuru Radio Co., P.O. Box [illegible], Nakuru.

18" [illegible] Imperial Typewriter No. [illegible] carriage, in good repair, having been regularly serviced by Agents. Apply Voucher [illegible].

.350 Rigby Magnum with Telescopic Sights. Much ammunition—canvas case, etc., perfect order. £[illegible]. Apply Voucher [illegible].

.350 Rigby Magnum in perfect order. Shs. 1,800/- for quick sale. Lewis, Arusha.

1950 Ultra 8-valve radiogram, new condition. £70. Apply Voucher 2180.

TRADE NOTICES

ABRAHAMS and Co., leading furriers, largest stockists of imported and local furs. Expert repairs and remodelling service. Fur capes and coats made from customers' own skins.

ABRAHAMS and Co. make ladies' shoes and sandals to measure from crocodile, lizard, python, zebra, also evening sandals from suede, silver and gold, and handbags to match. We also make fur-lined slippers and winter boots.

ABRAHAMS and Co., stock ready-made blouses, in French georgette, crepe de chine, [illegible] stripes in many attractive shades. Price only Shs. 30/-. No extra for made-to-measure.

ARE you going Home? Then buy your furs here and save 100 per cent Purchase Tax. You can now buy our furs in the three East African capitals and in conjunction with our associated firms: Nairobi at Abrahams, of Government Road, Kampala at "Continental" near [illegible], and Dar es Salaam at "Continental" of Acacia Avenue. Remember Furs, Fabrics and Footwear by Abrahams is your guarantee.

ALL sizes Rerubbered Tyres available at a week's notice. Apply Colonial Vulcanising Works, Box 6026, Nairobi.

ANDERSON Transport System, for transport, sand, ballast, murram, etc., reasonable rates. Phone 3894 ext. [illegible].

A SPIRELLA, soft, flexible, and scientifically designed for the individual figure, permits ideal support with freedom, ease and freedom. Box 778, Government Road.

ALL sizes Rerubbered Tyres available at a week's notice. Apply Colonial Vulcanising Works, Box 6026, Nairobi.

AT Pandora, P.O. Box 2094, Sheddard Street, Nairobi, Copenhagen Porcelain and Earthenware from The Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Co. Art Porcelain, Porcelain, After Dinner, Coffee and Tea Sets, Earthenware Dinner, Breakfast, Tea and Coffee Sets in "Sonja" Blue Decoration.

ALL the latest books sent to you by post. Write for details to Post Horn Library, P.O. [illegible], Nairobi.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS VACANT

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—(Continued)

[illegible]

POULTRY FOR SALE

[illegible]

BUSINESS TO LET

[illegible]

STAMPS

[illegible]

AT STUD

[illegible]

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

[illegible]

ACCOMMODATION OFFERED

[illegible]

WHERE TO STAY

[illegible]

WHERE TO STAY—(Continued)

[illegible]

LIVESTOCK FOR SALE

[illegible]

LIVESTOCK WANTED

[illegible]

DOMESTIC PETS

[illegible]

DOGS FOR SALE

[illegible]

MOTORS FOR SALE

[illegible]

PERSONAL

[illegible]

MOTOR VEHICLES FOR SALE

[illegible]

LAND FOR SALE

[illegible]

LAND WANTED

[illegible]

PLOTS FOR SALE

[illegible]

FARMS FOR SALE

[illegible]

FARM TO LEASE

[illegible]

HOUSES FOR SALE

[illegible]

HOUSES WANTED

[illegible]

HOUSES TO LET

[illegible]

PREMISES TO LET

[illegible]

PREMISES WANTED

[illegible]

SEEDS FOR SALE

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

[illegible]

MOTOR VEHICLES WANTED

[illegible]

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

T. H. CHETTLE Ltd.

(Established 1929)

NAKURU Phone 51 — NANYUKI Phone 36

NJORO

MONDAY, JUNE 4th, AT 10.30 A.M.

[illegible]

FRIESIANS: [illegible]

SHORTHORNS: [illegible]

RED POLLS: [illegible]

AYRSHIRES: [illegible]

JERSEYS: [illegible]

GUERNSEYS: [illegible]

A Veterinary Certificate for [illegible]

Implements

[illegible]

THE AYRSHIRE CATTLE BREEDERS' SOCIETY OF KENYA

SHOW AND SALE

Wednesday, June 6th, 1951

AT NAIVASHA SPORTS CLUB

[illegible]

THE JERSEY CATTLE BREEDERS' SOCIETY OF KENYA

SHOW AND SALE

Monday, June 25th, 1951

AT NAIVASHA SPORTS CLUB

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES

[illegible]

T. H. CHETTLE Ltd.

Auctioneers, Livestock and General Insurance, Valuations, Importations, Land and Estate

Dalgety & Company Ltd

Auctioneers, Valuers, Land and Estate Agents

NAKURU

SALE OF GRADE DAIRY CATTLE

at

MR. G. E. C. SAUVAGE'S FARM, KAHAWA

on the new tarmac road, 10 miles from Nairobi

on Friday, 8th June 1951

[illegible]

LIVESTOCK FOR PRIVATE SALE

[illegible]

SALE

[illegible]

Don Sauvage

[illegible]

Auction Sale

[illegible]

R. R. OSWALD

[illegible]

R. R. OSWALD

[illegible]

Public Auction

[illegible]

MOHAN SINGH CHADHA

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

Muter and Oswald LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1921

FORTHCOMING AUCTION SALES

To be held at our Salerooms, Hardinge Street, Nairobi.

MONDAY, 28th May, at 9 a.m.: Furniture and effects.

WEDNESDAY, 30th May, at 9 a.m.: [illegible] Goods.

THURSDAY, 31st May, at 10.30 a.m.: Seven Residential Plots, and 4 Houses at Sclaters Road, Parklands. [illegible]

SATURDAY, 2nd June, at 9 a.m.: China, Glassware, [illegible], Plated ware, Lamps, etc. etc.

MONDAY, 4th June, at 9 a.m.: Furniture and Household effects.

Fuller details of the items to be offered are or will be advertised in the "East African Standard."

Muter and Oswald LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1921

SALE OF FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS AND REFRIGERATORS

[illegible]

ON MONDAY, MAY 28th, at 9 a.m.

[illegible]

Catalogues will be available and the above items on View on Saturday morning, May 26th.

Muter and Oswald LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1921

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

of

Seven Valuable Unrestricted Plots, OFF SCLATERS ROAD, PARKLANDS

[illegible]

on THURSDAY, MAY 31st, 1951, AT 10.30 A.M.

[illegible]

MUTER AND OSWALD LIMITED

P.O. Box 257, Hardinge Street, NAIROBI.

Muter and Oswald LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1921

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE RIVER ROAD PROPERTY AND VACANT PLOT ON PARK ROAD

[illegible]

THURSDAY, MAY 31st AT 10.30 A.M.

[illegible]

MUTER AND OSWALD LTD.

Hardinge Street, Nairobi.

Telephone 2304 and 2312 — P.O. Box 257

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

REX KIRK

Land, Estate and General Commission Agent, Dealer in Livestock and Implements, Livestock and General Auctioneer

[illegible]

P.O. Box 47 — ELDORET — Phone: 57

AUCTION SALE, KAKAMEGA WEDNESDAY, 6th JUNE

Commencing at 9 a.m. sharp

[illegible]

Woodworker's and Cabinet-maker's Tools: [illegible]

Engines: [illegible]

Blacksmith's Tools: [illegible]

Garage Equipment: [illegible]

STOCK IN TRADE: [illegible]

Transmission Equipment: [illegible]

Office Furniture, etc. [illegible]

Sawmill Equipment, [illegible]

Household Effects, [illegible]

Property: [illegible]

[illegible]

A full list will be available on application.

The Sale will take place on Mr. Kelly's Business Premises, Kakamega.

Auction Sale

of

GODOWN WITH RAILWAY SIDING AND VACANT POSSESSION

[illegible]

For further particulars, please apply:—

G. A. DATOO & Co.

LIMITED

Auctioneers and Valuers

P.O. Box 234 — Telephone: 631

Mombasa

Auction Sale

OF PIRBHAI BUILDING

Valuable Property on Station Road

[illegible]

ALSO

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]

For further particulars please apply

G. A. Datoo & Co. Ltd.

Auctioneers and Valuers

P.O. Box 234 — Telephone 631

AUSTIN & CO.

(Estab. 1922)

Phone 2186, P.O. Box 586

(MRS. SAM LAZARUS)

Mvuli Household and Office Furniture

All Types of Beds and Bedding

Loose Covers and Upholstery

OUR SPECIALITY

Opp. Torr's Hotel, Hardinge Street

NAIROBI

EASTBURNS

Auctioneers and Estate Agents

24 Weymouth St., London W.1

Have opened a department dealing exclusively with inquiries from residents in East Africa, who intend to return to the U.K. and are able to offer property of all descriptions (including Licensed premises) for sale. Agricultural and Country properties a speciality.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

SALE OF LARGE CATTLE FARM SITUATED NORTH-EAST OF RUMURUTI LAIKIPIA AREA IN THE HIGHLANDS OF KENYA

[illegible]

Ramzanali H. Ebrahim

Land and Estate Agent,

Salim Road, P.O. Box 143, Phone 387,

MOMBASA

Auction Sale

OF

Valuable Freehold Plots on and around KILINDINI ROAD

Re: Estate of LATE GEORGE ISHMAEL

[illegible]

For further particulars and copies of plans please apply:

G. A. Datoo & Co.

LIMITED

Auctioneers and Valuers,

P.O. Box 234, — Telephone 631

MOMBASA

SHANZU BEACH HOTEL LTD

[illegible]

ADULTS to 16.50 per day.

CHILDREN [illegible]

This will take effect from the 1st June 1951.

(Sgd.) M. B. McCORMICK, Secretary.

Shanzu, May 7th 1951.

WANTED

[illegible] Apply Voucher 3204.

For Sale

INTEREST in established fishery concern on Kenya Coast.

Principals only.

Apply Voucher 9188

m.s. 'SLEMMESTAD'

OFFERS ARE INVITED FOR THIS VESSEL AS SHE LIES INCLUDING 2 ANCHORS AND CABLE

THE VESSEL, DAMAGED BY FIRE, IS AGROUND ON THE DAPHNE REEF, DAR ES SALAAM AND CANNOT BE MOVED

IT IS OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE AS SCRAP AND WRITTEN TENDERS SHOULD BE SENT BEFORE 31ST MAY, 1951, TO:—

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.

Insurance Department,

P.O. Box 470, Dar es Salaam

[illegible]

Terms: Cash on acceptance

To Let

LARGE SHOPS in centre of city, ready for immediate occupation. Long lease offered.

Apply Voucher 3164.

FOR SALE

FREEHOLD LAND KASAMA N.R.

[illegible]

Apply Advertiser, Box 1102

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS

R. R. OSWALD

House, Land and Estate Agent, Assessor, Valuer

Auctioneer and Stock and Share Broker

FOR SALE

[illegible]

P.O. Box 281 — Phone 2807

Coronation Street, opposite Regal Mansions, Nairobi.

J. R. MARTIN

LAND AND ESTATE AGENT NAIROBI

WHITEAWAY'S BUILDING

Phone 2281, P.O. Box 2122

Delamere Avenue, Nairobi

FOR SALE

[illegible]

Tisdale Jones

Estate Agents and Valuers

PRINCES HOUSE, GOVT. ROAD.

[illegible]

NAIROBI

FOR SALE

LIMURU: [illegible]

THOMSON'S FALLS: [illegible]

Muter and Oswald LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1921

FOR SALE

[illegible]

J. W. MILLIGAN

AND COMPANY LIMITED

[illegible]

[illegible] BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
[illegible]

TORR'S HOTEL
ORCHESTRA
TONIGHT:
POPULAR
LOUNGE
MUSIC
[illegible] p.m. — 9 p.m.

FLY—
[illegible] AIR TRAVELLERS [illegible] DAMPLING BROS. & [illegible]WAL LTD. for a safe, [illegible] and comfortable journey [illegible] aircraft equipped [illegible] Radio. Smoking permitted.
[illegible] FLYING INSTRUCTION— [illegible] reduced terms where [illegible] own aircraft is used.
AIRCRAFT FOR SALE
[illegible] of light aircraft, [illegible] Austers & Piper Cruisers
[illegible] House; 'Phone 3019. [illegible] Nairobi West Airport; 'Phone 2766.
—CBV

For a wonderful holiday at the Coast stay at the
TUDOR HOUSE HOTEL
MOMBASA
P.O. Box 291 'Phone 570
* THE ONLY HOTEL IN MOMBASA WITH [illegible] ROOMS EACH WITH PRIVATE BATHROOM OR SHOWER.
* RENOWNED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CUISINE.
* PRIVATE BEACH — SAFE BATHING.
* BOOK EARLY.
TUDOR HOUSE HOTEL

THE NAIROBI COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
(Established 1937)
EXCELLENT BUSINESS TRAINING GIVEN UNDER PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF THE PRINCIPAL with QUALIFIED ASSISTANTS
POSTAL COURSES AVAILABLE
CLASSES UP TO 6.15 P.M. ON TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS
TYPING & DUPLICATING UNDERTAKEN AT COMPETITIVE RATES
EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
For full particulars of our Courses apply to: THE PRINCIPAL [illegible]
Assistant Tutor: MISS P. FENTON, P.D.T.
[illegible] BUILDING
P.O. Box 1473 NAIROBI 'Phone [illegible]

[illegible] CATTLE BREEDERS' SOCIETY
AN OPEN MEETING
[illegible]

East Africa's Comprehensive Travel Service
[illegible]
Overseas Touring Co. (EA) Ltd
[illegible]

East African Standard
FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1951

A Nairobi Loan

It was announced in London yesterday that the City Council of Nairobi is raising another [illegible] loan for the development of the public services and the extension of its social work, including another [illegible] of housing for all races. The prospectus is published in East Africa today. The total amount of the loan is [illegible] million pounds, and following the success of the flotation two years ago a considerable percentage, this time raised to three-quarters of a million pounds, is to be offered for local subscription.

There have been indications recently that money is becoming somewhat tighter in London and not so cheap. The Nairobi loan, [illegible] market conditions, is being offered at [illegible] per cent more than the loan which was so successful in 1949. It also seems likely that, encouraged by the response to the first sterling loan raised by the International Monetary Bank (which has the guarantee of the many countries which are members), the underwriters of the Nairobi City flotation decided to go to the market without delay. Our London correspondent, reporting the announcement of the Nairobi loan, quotes the view of the underwriters that it will be a success.

There is certainly much to do with capital resources before the City of Nairobi is equipped with such elementary needs as an adequate water supply, drainage, housing. For a very large part of the population, the African in particular, housing has to be provided. It is a social need which must have the highest priority, and it is not to be supposed that even the amount [illegible]

[illegible]

Another Comet may fly to Nairobi

THE second Comet turbo-jet airliner, which was recently received by B.O.A.C. for "development flying," may come to Nairobi some time next month while on its experimental flight for the Corporation.

Plans for the flying schedule of this prototype Comet have not been completed. Captain M. Sorsbie, General Manager of East African Airways, agents for B.O.A.C., told the East African Standard. Much will depend on the results of tests and results over the next few weeks.

Captain Sorsbie, just returned from a two-week visit to the U.K., said there was no doubt that B.O.A.C. would eventually use Comets on routes terminating in East Africa.

Nairobi preferred

If there were no hitches, the Comet should be flying on a scheduled service to East Africa by next year. The tests, which will take place at Eastleigh soon, will ascertain the all-up take-off weight for the aircraft, but allowances will be made for the [illegible] and repairs to the runway not yet completed, which will improve the position by 1952.

It was not true, said Captain Sorsbie, that B.O.A.C. would prefer to use Entebbe Airport rather than Nairobi as a stopping place on the Johannesburg route whether Eastleigh was in existence or not.

The saving of a hundred or so miles would not influence the Corporation on this matter [illegible]

Future aircraft

[illegible] aircraft—and the attractive facilities offered both by Entebbe and the proposed Dar es Salaam Airports.

The programme of flying which has been drawn up for B.O.A.C.'s Comet is to study the practical problems of traffic control of jet aircraft, operating techniques and the problems of meteorological conditions at high altitudes on overseas routes.

Over £45,000 Hospital Appeal contributions

AMONG gifts to the E.A.W.I. Hospital Appeal Fund this week are two items of particular interest.

The White Sisters Convent at Thika has sent some exquisite needlework and also soft toys and examples of sisal craft—table mats, string bags, etc. These are on sale at the Hospital Appeal Shop opposite the Playhouse Cinema.

Messrs. Pitt-Moore, Mirenghi & Co., Ltd., have given 27 pieces of glassware, including wall-vases, candlesticks, flower bowls and a set of beer mugs. These will be on sale at the E.A.W.I. Hospital Appeal Fete which is now being held on Saturday, July 7.

List of donations:	Shs. Cts.
Proceeds of Worm's Eye View, per Mr. W. Needham-Clark	11,642 [illegible]
E.A.W.I. Hospital Appeal Shop	581 45
Sale of Cream in Rest Room	7 50
Anonymous	5
Previously acknowledged	893,494 47
Total to date	905,[illegible]

Improving police radio link-up

"STANDARD" STAFF REPORTER
KAMPALA

Mr. Reginald Watson, a Home Office expert, has arrived in Uganda [illegible]

[illegible]

Bible thought

For God is not the author of confusion, but of peace. [illegible] Cor. [illegible]

STANDARD DIARY

[illegible]

All units of the Army garrison at Nanyuki took part in this Empire Youth Day service held recently on Nanyuki Sports Club grounds.
Photo N. E. Gilbert.

AFRICAN CROPS DAMAGED BY TOO MUCH RAIN

Forty per cent failure on Kano plains

REPORTS from the African areas, summarised in the crop report for April, say there has been too much rain and that crops are suffering as a consequence. In Nyanza Province waterlogging is reported and "many crops have suffered from wet feet."

On the Kano plains a 40 per cent failure is estimated, as a result of waterlogging on the low-lying land. Weeding has been held up and the land cannot be worked. Sunshine is badly needed.

In the Central Province, rivers have flooded, terraces have been damaged and growth of crops has been retarded. Beans "will produce an indifferent crop" unless warmer and sunnier conditions come along.

In both Central and Coast Provinces there are food shortages and importations of maize and maize meal are reported. Kitui imported 14,[illegible] bags during April, distribution to retailers being held up by washaways on the roads.

A shortage is anticipated in Fort Hall and in Gatundu (Kiambu), while in Machakos the demand is again rising and 11,652 bags had to be imported in April.

Over 3,000 bags of food were required in the Kwale district and 14,315 in the Kilifi district. "The demand in both districts is increasing" and it is probable that there will be no decrease in demand until July.

At Ol Kalou

The Ol Kalou correspondent of the East African Standard reports that [illegible]

[illegible]

Commonwealth's part in 'pest' conference

[illegible]

Empire Day in Nairobi

(Continued from page 1 col. 5)

as many people as possible to plant trees throughout the Colony.

"I think it would be a great pity if Empire Day lost its significance in the purely local idea of an Arbor Day, and we must all of us remember that it is Empire Day first and Arbor Day second."

"Today, therefore, let us plant this tree not only as an act conforming with the ideals of the Arbor Society, but also as an act of faith in the permanence of our way of life and as a symbol of the growth of the Empire to which we belong," he concluded.

Among other tree-planting ceremonies in the Colony was that at the Modern High School, where the guest of honour was Mr. A. M. Sadaruddin, chairman of the Government Indian Schools Committee.

Mr. Sadaruddin, who was introduced by the Principal, Commander J. Millar, dwelt largely on the subject of the new Technical College to be built in Nairobi and said that the students of the school must have been especially delighted when they heard the announcement made by [illegible]

Chairman's opinion

[illegible]

Services to Legislative Council recognised

[illegible]

Drank whisky and beer during £4,000 theft

[illegible]

Africans present petition to Mr. Griffiths

(Continued from page 1 col. 2)

and their party. He spoke first of overcrowding in the Kiambu District; he suggested that adjacent Forest Reserves should be made available for African occupation, and also certain grazing areas. Other points he covered in his address were:

Agricultural credits: These should be granted freely to successful Kiambu African farmers, who supplied Nairobi and Thika with so much of their food.

Coffee and tea restrictions: African farmers "should not be denied facilities for the production of cash crops such as coffee and tea."

Wages: Agricultural labour in Kenya could do with better wages and working conditions; at present the farm worker has to work his own holding as well as his employer's.

Trade: The African trying to play his part in commercial life finds "other people entrenched in the trade of the country, and the competition is so keen he often goes under." He is forced to buy in cash — credit facilities are restricted.

Local Government: "It is almost the general wish of most of the ratepayers in the district that their Councillors should be directly elected by them by secret ballot and that the offices of the Council should be accorded greater responsibilities than hitherto."

[illegible]

Symbolic gift

[illegible]

Hearing about groundnuts area

SENIOR officials of the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika [illegible]

[illegible]

MRS. GRIFFITHS'S VIEWS ON EAST AFRICA

'Education all-important to the African'

EDUCATION is all-important to the African, considers Mrs. James Griffiths, wife of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In an interview with the East African Standard, she was emphatic, however, that any growth and development had to be based on the life that the African knew, not upon an attempt to impose European ideas upon him or to teach him things of no practical use.

"I find the Africans as a people very lovable," said Mrs. Griffiths.

"They are certainly in all stages of development; some are far more backward than I expected to find any of them, but some are more advanced than I had expected."

Stresses and strains

Getting to know the African, and to understand him, thought Mrs. Griffiths, was one of the most necessary things one was called upon to do. The impact of European civilisation was bound to cause stresses and strains.

In the short time she had been in East Africa Mrs. Griffiths said, she had begun to visualise some of the problems which beset the various races, but she was convinced that among the responsible leaders there was a sincere desire to co-operate in the changes that were taking place.

She had met a few of the White settlers and had been impressed by the many fine types, who possessed a great deal of the old pioneering spirit. Their attitude and affection for their African workers was, she thought, admirable.

She thought that the women of each race could play a great part in building a real nation in East Africa, for it was in the home that the foundation could be laid and she was convinced that the education of the girls must keep that in view. Training them in domestic service, for instance, would be a good thing.

Taking an interest

With few exceptions she thought that European women in East Africa took an interest in the problems of the country. As regards Asians, she regretted that she had not had more opportunities of meeting them. Those whom she had contacted she thought admirable people who had a great part to play in the development of the country.

[illegible] the climate." Asked whether she would care to settle in Kenya, Mrs. Griffiths said that had she been younger she would have liked to have done so.

When the Minister's wife, who is a Justice of the Peace, reaches home, she will talk of her experiences and findings in East Africa to the local Labour Party and to the Women's Co-operative Guild.

Fourth time chairman of Council

"STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT
NAIVASHA

AT a recent meeting of the Naivasha District Council, Mr. J. W. Etherington was elected chairman for the fourth consecutive year. Mr. O. Fayle was elected deputy chairman, and chairman of the Gilgil Area Committee.

The Senior Superintendent of Police in the Rift Valley Province told the Council about grass fire control, the licensing of dogs and damage to roads.

Of fires, the Superintendent suggested that, during the next dry season, the Council should consider the employing of fire rangers. He said the Police had taken action in 24 cases during the past 12 months, resulting in 21 convictions with fines ranging from 10/- to [illegible]. Other cases were pending.

The Police have their busiest time, he said, in the dry season, dealing with cattle thefts, etc., and few people could be spared for grass fires.

Dog licensing

The introduction of by-laws for the licensing of all dogs is under consideration by the Council. Such a step, it is felt, would help to control disease in dogs by keeping a check on African-owned and stray animals.

[illegible]

Lakeside land

[illegible]

Today's weather

Kenya East of Rift and Kilimanjaro-Usumbara area: Locally overcast at first, breaking by mid-morning to mainly half-covered skies with scattered showers developing by midday and continuing locally into the evening.

Kenya Highlands: small amounts of cloud at first, increasing by midday to half-covered skies with a few showers developing during the afternoon.

Yesterday's temperatures: maximum 77.2 degrees F, minimum 59 degrees F.

OVERSEAS MAILS

[illegible]

Under THE STANDARD CLOCK

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Nairobi Standard, Friday, May 25, 1951

WEEKLY EDITION

East African Standard

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ELECTED MEMBERS SEE MR. GRIFFITHS

Unity and other issues

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SHOULD COME BEFORE POLITICS'

The European attitude to current problems in Kenya has been explained to Mr. James Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies, during talks at Government House with European Elected Members. It is understood Mr. Griffiths was informed that the European community was not prepared to depart from the attitude that taken on the ratio of numerical representation of official benches of Legislative Council.

It was strongly represented that a solution of the constitutional problems of the country could not be obtained by quick decisions, and that a most careful examination of the affairs of the Colony was to advance on the basis of all sections working harmoniously together.

Certain minor adjustments in the Legislative Council were discussed at the interview, but, as had been the case in his talks with representatives of other communities, the Colonial Secretary did not commit himself on any point.

The European Elected Members stated that political advance was desirable, but that it could not be satisfactory unless the foundations of the country that advance were made secure.

Real problems'

Economic and social problems, it was stated, were real and urgent, and should be given priority in the matter of overseas aid. It was felt that political advance could be based only on a sound economic and social advance.

Members of the United Kingdom Parliament, the most mature in political thought, considered advance in some areas where true advance could be achieved only by a great deal more thought and study of economic and social life of the colonial territories.

Lack of confidence

The European community, Mr. Griffiths was told, was suffering at the hands of a lack of confidence in the future, and a lack of confidence in the trend of events in the United Kingdom in the development of the Colony. It was felt that this had already been reflected in the Colony.

The majority of European opinion was willing to accept a responsible partner in the country's development—provided that partnership was based on mutual confidence.

In regard to the Africans, the European Elected Members stated that they desired to provide two seats in the Legislative Council for Muslims and Africans. They gave Mr. Griffiths an assurance that the Government's attitude was unknown to the Africans to solve their problems.

Defence talks

Members of the Fleet Lord Fraser, Royal First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff, is having talks in Kenya with Italian authorities on defence problems. (Reuter)

Another petition to Colonial Secretary

A PETITION asking for the repeal of the Crown Lands Ordinance and the Native Lands Trust Ordinance was presented yesterday by Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, Kenya African Union president, to Mr. James Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in Kiambu.

The petition was presented at a so-party held in the house of Senior Chief Kinyanjui Wa Kiambu, after a short tour of the Kiambu district.

"The African people in Kenya do not regard the most authentic of the Crown Lands Ordinance or the Native Lands Trust Ordinance," the petition says. "Their land has been taken from them without their consent."

Four demands

Specifically, the petition demands:

1.—That Africans shall have rights to the acquisition and ownership of land in any part of Kenya;

2.—That African shall immediately be allowed to occupy and to farm land in any part of the Colony, in the reserves and in the Native areas reserved for Europeans;

3.—That whenever it be for sale or auction, Africans should have the same right to purchase and bid for it whenever the land may be situated; and

4.—That all immigration should be stopped, in view of the land hunger from which the African community suffers.

The petition says that in industrial and social work, defence and education the African inhabitants are ready to work in harmony and co-operation with the immigrant people. But, in the matter of the ownership and the acquisition of land, it says that there shall be no shifting away of our original and inherent rights.

"Unless justice be done, we can have no confidence in the promises and statements made on behalf of the British Government that their primary object is to lead the African people along the path to self-government."

Chief Wamlobo read an address of welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths.

(Continued on page 5, col. 4)

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COMMUNISTS IN FULL RETREAT

'No limitations' on United Nations

THE 8th Army Commander in Korea, Lt-General James van Fleet, yesterday announced that United Nations forces were attacking along the whole front.

General van Fleet said there was no limitations on where they may go.

He said he prepared to depart from Allied world, if necessary once again, to attack the retreating Communists into North Korea.

He told correspondents at his headquarters: "We have secured a bigger front victory in the past week. The enemy's forces have severely mauled in his so-called second phase of attack and his initial success with deep penetrations has turned into a rout."

General van Fleet said he thought the Communists had "lost their nerve and morale."

"The failure of the enemy to reinforce his original attack with the bulk of the commitment of undoubtedly available reserves, has severely mauled and partially explained by the enemy's relative inability to stop in the face of the counter-offensive by the 8th Army units."

Sober note

General van Fleet said the situation was now "quite optimistic. Enemy losses in the past week have been followed by violent counter-action are now well underway."

"The 8th Army is again moving forward in force. We are meeting no resistance to inflict the maximum casualties possible on the enemy. We are prepared, preparatory a counter-attack, if which the enemy is capable, considering his losses and morale."

General van Fleet said that many Chinese soldiers surrender in the past week were "formerly Nationalists. Among the troops there were a number of young boys but they were fully indoctrinated. The Chinese forces are not nearly so good now as they were in the beginning," he declared.

Cut to ribbons

While General van Fleet was speaking, thousands of Chinese soldiers were being cut to ribbons by the United Nations forces when they attempted to break through opening offensive sight near Seoul.

Their assaults cut to ribbons, by British United Nations troops, rolled Britishers and Commonwealth troops in full retreat for 10 miles.

An 8th Army spokesman said roads and bridges in the area were blocked over the 38th Parallel were loaded with Chinese and Korean troops fleeing in good order.

The Communist offensive was believed to be partly due to an inability to maintain battle organisation.

In the east coast sector, where the American Marines are fighting in the brunt of the recent attacks, most of the Communist units are Nationalists and American and South Korean forces were forming a big pincer movement to trap the remnants. (Reuter)

Dr. Malan and Republic

South Africa must become a republic, the Prime Minister, Dr. Daniel Malan, has said according to the political correspondent of the Johannesburg Nationalist daily paper *Die Transvaler*.

Receiving a 77th birthday present on Thursday, he said he was doing from his Nationalist Government colleagues. Dr. Malan was quoted as saying: "We will never accept divided loyalty among a section of our people until we have a form of government which is wholly our own."

The road to a republic would have to be traversed with care and caution, but "we will get it without revolution and without the support of a large portion of the English-speaking section of the people," Dr. Malan added.

The Afrikaner people were called to bring about a great and united South African nation with differences of language and culture but with a spirit of patriotism and love. (Reuter)

Ambassador's new appointment

Sir John Le Rougetel, British Ambassador in Brussels, has been appointed British High Commissioner in South Africa. He succeeds Sir Evelyn Baring and will take up his new appointment in September.

It is Sir John's second appointment in the Commonwealth. Before going to Brussels, he was Ambassador to Persia. He entered the Foreign Office in 1921 and served at Tokyo, Budapest, Ottawa, Tokyo, Peking, The Hague, Bucharest, Moscow, and Brussels.

Sir John, a fluent speaker in Russian, Japanese and Hungarian, will be 57 in June. He is Channel Islander. (Reuter)

Senate competent

The President of the South African Senate yesterday ruled that the House was competent to deal with the Government's Coloured Voting Bill at third reading.

The Opposition leader, Senator G. Heaton Nicholls, had challenged the competence of the Senate to do this. He maintained that the Bill could not be passed by a two-thirds majority of a joint session of both Houses of Parliament was required. (Reuter)

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths (right), has a friendly handshake for one of the veterans of the East African Railways and Harbours workshops in Nairobi, Mr. Ali Jumbe Kerenga, who hands a rose to him after 30 years' service in the foundry. Centre is Mr. J. Hudson, Works Superintendent.

Photo: E.A.R. and H.

NAIROBI CELEBRATES EMPIRE AND ARBOR DAY

Parade by 2,000 Indian schoolchildren

A LARGE scroll bearing the words "Empire and Arbor Day," printed in green leaves, stretched across the main entrance to the Government Indian Primary School yesterday. It typified the spirit in which Nairobi Asians celebrated May 24.

In the morning, nearly 2,000 pupils of the school, led by their own band, had paraded through the city, via Delamere Avenue and Government Road, and had taken up positions in the school grounds to await the arrival of Brigadier-General Sir Godfrey Rhodes, Chief Secret Commissioner for Kenya, the Mayor of Nairobi, Councillor N. F. Harris, and other guests.

In his speech of welcome, Mr. K. D. Kapila, Principal of the school, said that Empire Day was a great day in the history of the advancement of the Indian people. Lessons had added to since the foundations of the Empire were laid. Only the Empire had shown such great concern for the welfare of its members, of the British Commonwealth, over the dominions and colonies, which ruled His Majesty, King George VI.

'Family of nations'

Once more we have gathered here to pay homage to His Majesties the King and Queen, as great Emperor and Empress of the British Empire, and to salute the Flag to which we owe allegiance as His Majesty's humble subjects, Mr. Kapila said.

"It is a matter of great pleasure to all men of the Empire, Indians as well as to those who look upon Pakistan as their Fatherland, to think that they belong to a family of nations that together pledge loyalties to the Throne and to His Majesty as the head of this unique brotherhood of free and democratic nations, who stand and fight for peace, liberty and freedom. We are passing through very critical times today, and we feel that we are fortunate in being a part of the Commonwealth which is a great bulwark of our safety and independence.

The teachings of Empire, that we are holding today, is keeping with the spirit of our ancient ideals, which, we are celebrating today on the occasion of Arbor Day. The planting of trees in our school may seem to be a small matter, but it is a beginning, an act in which we, the members of the school and all pupils, take pride and which we look upon as a creation, something effect," the Principal said.

The Rev. Jesse Mesage, the Youth of the Empire, from the East African Christian Council, and the Scouts Association, was then read by Sir Geoffrey Rhodes and afterwards published into Hindustani.

In his address to the assembled children, Sir Godfrey said that in the days of Queen Victoria, at the beginning of the century, the Empire stood for something really worth while in the world. Now, many of the member countries of the Empire has grown up and had become Dominions so that the name of the day had to be changed to Commonwealth Day and Empire Day. He looked forward to the day, he said, when these equal nations are making in the Empire would grow up and join the "Commonwealth of what great and remarkable whole that all of us, world put on enjoy and appreciate."

"We are lucky to belong to the Commonwealth and to take part in its advancement and its progress. There is much to be learned from what has been done in the past by Britishers and Indians in Kenya and in East Africa. Learn what you can from reading about their lives and studying what they have done. You will have responsibilities and difficulties to face yet as we do," Sir Godfrey stated.

The planting ceremony, during which Sir Ali Bin Salim's leading Britisher each planted a tree, then took place on a portion of ground in front of the school.

A concert then took place at the Government Indian Primary School, where Mr. W. J. D. Wadley, Assistant Director of Education, commenced by giving a speech followed by the Principal, Mr. R. D. Dhi, said he was pressed that Mr. Dhi had emphasised the fact that it was Empire Day as well as Arbor Day.

He went on: "There is grave danger in all our efforts to develop the fact that it was Empire Day as well as Arbor Day.

"Let us not forget the lessons of the years since the school was founded, were planted in the grounds.

Guard of Honour

At Lenana College a Guard of Honour of the Kenton Troop of Boy Scouts, with the Mayor of Nairobi, rode to the platform, where he delivered a short address. He said he thought that a few years ago, the Kenya Arbor Society had decided to inaugurate an annual Arbor Day, and a prize would be made for the

(Continued on page 5, col. 4)

NON-PARTY VOTING ON PRESS BILL

Suggestion to Mr. Nehru

SEVENTY-SEVEN members of the Indian Congress Parliamentary Party have suggested to their leader, the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, that they be allowed to vote as they please on his Bill restricting freedom of speech.

The Party was to meet yesterday to discuss the proposal.

The Bill, now being studied by a select committee of Parliament, empowers the State to impose restrictions on freedom of speech and expression "in the interests of public order and friendly relations with foreign States."

Editors' regret

The All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference had released a correspondence with Mr. Nehru, in which the editors declared they were unable to support the Bill as it stands.

"The proposed amendment (to the constitution) unquestionably mutilates the fundamental right of freedom of the press, which all citizens under the constitution," they said.

Mr. Nehru, in reply, said the Government was prepared to give the Conference a free hand in amendment of the freedom of the press, but "we cannot agree to a large number of other considerations."

After a meeting with the Premier, Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, President of the Editors' Conference, wrote, regretting that Mr. Nehru's statement affected "an constitutional protection against the exercise of the State's enabling powers by future Governments."

The amendment, Mr. Gupta said, would apply indefinitely and not merely for an "intervening period" as contended by Mr. Nehru.

Mr. Gupta has announced he is calling a special plenary session of the A.I.N.E.C. for the end of June to consider steps "to restore the liberty of the Press now threatened by the proposed amendment of the constitution." (Reuter)

£3035 million to fight Communism

President Truman yesterday asked Congress votes to give Nato and other programme costing £3,035 million to fight Communism throughout the world conspiracy. The vast programme, he said, he had established a plan to build up within Russia internal pressures which would make the Soviet leaders to abandon their drive for world domination.

The cornerstone the proposed military aid programme, he said, is for the Far East, South and South-Eng Asia amounting to £705,633,000. (Reuter)

What the Empire means

The British Commonwealth was described yesterday in the "greatest hope of mankind" by the Premier, Mr. Robert Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister.

He took the Royal Empire Society luncheon in Melbourne. The reason for this "greatest hope" was tolerance and action. The greatest danger is not a physical or material one, but in allowing ourselves to lose the inner strength of what the British Empire means. (Reuter)

Flight time halved

One of Britain's record breaking jet Comet airliners flew the 100 miles from London to Paris yesterday in just over two hours on an experimental flight.

It was half an hour ahead of schedule and almost halved the time taken by airliners on the Paris service. It averaged 490 miles an hour. (Reuter)

NAIROBI TO SEEK £2 MILLION LOAN

To finance City's development programme

IT was announced in London yesterday that the Nairobi City Council is to borrow £2 million in London and East Africa on May 31. The loan will bear interest at 3 3/4 per cent and will be offered at a 99 per cent.

It is redeemable 1962 to 1970.

Nairobi, Kitale, Eldoret and Kisumu will be the London agents in June, 1949. From the investors' point of view the loan has been made in Kenya and East Africa.

East African investors are to be offered £150,000 of the new loan. The stock has been made available in Kenya and it is expected that Nairobi and Kisumu will be the offset of giving Kenya City loan market (stock exchange, East Africa.

The purpose of the second stock issue within two years is to finance the City Council's development programme.

The total amount, a sum of £917,000, or nearly half the loan, is to be used for the Nairobi City's part of the Sasumua-Chania scheme £7,000 for the extension of the Ruiru Dam and provision of additional storage reservoirs in Nairobi. A further £100,000 is provided for improvement of the population trains for Nairobi, which is to be present from the pressure will be enabled to meet the water supply.

An amount of £380,000 will be used for sewage works and drainage sewers.

Housing, roads

Housing, as usually, continues to be a prominent feature in the City development programme, and £1,000,000 will be used for housing, including extension of the Gorofani scheme. There are also to be additions to Mowlem Estate and Pangani Estate, and Nairobi's Asian house.

For roads, the loan provided just under £100,000, most of which, the Council has first instalment of the East African highway, Hurlingham Road and Ngong Road are to be reconstructed.

The balance of the loan, some £250,000, will finance a multi-million pound scheme for the extension of social services. African housing is to be provided between Kariakor and Mbotela centre and clinic, African market at Shauri Moyo, buildings for the Bata Company, £112,000 for the Nairobi Sewage (£10,000) the City Council's share, and a sum of £25,000 is also provided for the first preparation of plans for the City Hall extension.

Of the £150,000 of the last represents non-revenue-producing expenditure. The houses for instance, including Gorofani, is to be paid from the rents received.

It is explained that the stock will be issued in London, the arrangements made for the previous issue will be used. The London Stock Exchange will be transferred, the holders of the stock, the dates, and interest paid to persons residing in East Africa will be paid without tax deduction.

The list of applications will be opened in London at 10 a.m. and in Kenya at 9 a.m. next Thursday and will be closed at 3 p.m. in London and noon in Kenya on the same day. In the case of residents in East Africa, applications must be made to the National Bank of India at Jeevan Mansion, Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Eldoret, Kitale, Nakuru, Mombasa, Nairobi

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BIRTHS

ANDERSON.—To David and Margaret Anderson, a daughter on 21st May.

CHEEKE.—To Victor and Queenie, on 20th May, at the Princess Elizabeth Hospital, a son, Michael Edward George.

GOTTO.—On 20th May, 1951, at the ... Nursing Home, Nyeri, to Elizabeth, wife of Peter Gotto—a daughter (Deirdre Ann).

HARRAGIN.—To Petal (née Erskine) and Lee, on 19th May, a daughter.

LITCHFIELD.—To Eileen and Bill, a daughter, on 18th May, at the Princess Elizabeth Hospital.

McKAY.—On May 20th at the Eight Nursing Home, Calcutta, to Joy (née Henderson), wife of Douglas McKay, a daughter.

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LUNCH TODAY Shs. 5/-
Mulligatawny Soup
Consomme Reguore
Poached Fish, Oyster Sauce
Dhl Curry and Rice
Vienna Sausage and Sauerkraut
Crumbed Veal Cutlet, Saute Potatoes
Vegetables in Season
Pineapple Fritter
Cold Buffet
American Ice-Cream
Cheese — Coffee

SPECIAL
FRENCH THEATRE DINNER
7.30 to 8.0 p.m.

CHEZ DAVE
presents

CINDY RYDER

the popular South African vocalist, late of His Majesty's Roof Garden, Johannesburg
AT TONIGHT'S
DINNER DANCE
A LA CARTE MENU
CHEZ DAVE
'Phone 3475

THE ALLIANCE FRANCAISE
PRESENTS
THE CELEBRATED OPERA SINGER

Georges Thill

IN A
RECITAL
AT
TORR'S HOTEL
ON
TUESDAY, 29th MAY, 1951
AT 9 P.M.
TICKETS 10/- AND 15/- FOR NON-MEMBERS OF THE ALLIANCE FRANCAISE
TICKETS 11/- AND 10/- FOR MEMBERS OF THE ALLIANCE FRANCAISE
BOOKING NOW
AT
TORR'S HOTEL

Cafe Vienna

for Nairobi's BEST Home-Made Cakes
NEXT TO THE THEATRE ROYAL

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE

presents a
CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT
on

"MOZART"

with
MRS. CARLOTTA REICH
and
Mrs. Margaret Hawkins .... Piano
Mr. Charles Peters .... Violin
Mr. F. Loebinger .... Viola
Mr. Frank Ryce .... Cello
Mr. C. Kimberley .... Clarinet
and the
CHOIR OF THE HOLY FAMILY CHURCH
at
TORR'S HOTEL
on
TUESDAY, 5TH JUNE, 1951, at 9 p.m.
The Concert will start with a Lecture
on
"THE SOUL OF MOZART"
by
MR. JEAN PIERRE PICHOT
President of the Alliance Francaise
TICKETS 10/- EACH
Booking Now Open at Torr's Hotel

E.A.W.L. HOSPITAL APPEAL

FETE

In the Grounds of Government House
(by kind permission of H.E. the Governor)
on SATURDAY, 7th JULY
PRIZE STALL
MIXED STALL
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
RAFFLES
BEAUTY STALL
MODEL ENGINEERING
SWEETS
CARICATURES
COLD DRINKS, TEAS and SAVOURIES
The Kenya Bus Co. will run a special service from Hardinge Street to Government House gates from 2 p.m.

E.A.W.L. Hospital Appeal

The Fete in the grounds of Government House has been postponed until Saturday, July 7th, owing to the condition of the grounds following the heavy rain.

KENYA ARTS & CRAFTS

ARTS BALL

FANCY DRESS
TORR'S HOTEL
June 9th
Tickets 15/- each available now from Torr's Hotel

Dine and Dance

AT THE
Salisbury Hotel
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 1st
MUSIC BY
TED MEERLOO'S SWINGTETTE BAND
ADMISSION Shs. 10/-
DANCE " 5/-
EVENING DRESS OR LOUNGE SUITS ESSENTIAL

PALACE HOTEL

KAMPALA

- FIRST-CLASS CUISINE and SERVICE
- LARGE AIRY APARTMENTS

FOR YOUR NEXT SAFARI MAKE YOUR STAY AT THE
PALACE
P.O. Box 388, Kampala
Telegrams: "Palace"

When in
KAMPALA
for good relaxation
stay at
The SILVER SPRINGS HOTEL
Box 734 Telegrams: "Silversprings"
KAMPALA

IMPERIAL HOTEL

KAMPALA

East Africa's Finest Hotel

SINGLE ROOMS AND PRIVATE SUITES IN NEW WING NOW AVAILABLE

Africa's Most Modern Hotel
Telephone 311 P.O. Box 288
Telegrams: IMPERIAL

The Princess Hotel

(behind City House)
PROVIDES COMFORTABLE ACCOMMODATION AND EXCELLENT CUISINE
BREAKFAST, LUNCHES AND DINNER
MAY BE HAD ON SPECIAL MONTHLY TERMS IN OUR FULLY-LICENSED RESTAURANT
WE BELIEVE IN QUALITY AND GOOD SERVICE

"MODES" Ltd.

ANNUAL SALE
May 28th — June 2nd.
Hardinge Street,
Nairobi.

We can Supply

MOTOR CAR AND LORRY CHAINS AND TARPAULINS, SECOND-HAND AND NEW TYRES ALWAYS IN STOCK
EX-MILITARY GOODS, CAR AND LORRY SPARE PARTS AVAILABLE
RELIANCE MOTOR SERVICE
Stewart Street
P.O. Box 2030 NAIROBI 'Phone 2250

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Vacancies

Foreman (Buildings)

[illegible]

Electricians (European)

[illegible]

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR ALL CANDIDATES

[illegible]

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

WANTED

[illegible]

PRESS OFFICE COMMUNIQUE NO. 31

Vacancy

Board of Agriculture — Kenya

[illegible]

MUNICIPAL BOARD OF NAKURU

Vacancies

Asian Clerks

[illegible]

UGANDA PROTECTORATE

Vacancy

Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies

[illegible]

Vacancy

Clerk of Works

[illegible]

WATER ORDINANCE, 1929

Notice

[illegible]

Applicant or Lawfully Authorised Agent.

WATER ORDINANCE, 1929

Notice

[illegible]

A. DALE,
Secretary.
Applicant or Lawfully Authorised Agent.
P.O. Box 34, Kericho.

WATER ORDINANCE, 1929

Notice

[illegible]

MUNICIPAL BOARD OF NAKURU

Tenders

Road Construction

[illegible]

Municipal Offices,
P.O. Box 124,
Nakuru.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

Notice

to Importers and Exporters

[illegible]

Agents:
MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (EAST AFRICA) LTD.
Mombasa.

ROBIN LINE

Notice

to Importers

[illegible]

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (EAST AFRICA) LIMITED.
Mombasa.

Tender

[illegible]

Notice

[illegible]

May 22, 1951.

Notice

[illegible]

Appointment

WANTED

[illegible]

Situation wanted

ENGINEER EXECUTIVE

[illegible]

ELECTRIC POWER REGULATIONS, 1935

Notice

[illegible]

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO.

BURET TEA COMPANY, LTD.

Notice

[illegible]

By Order of the Board,
Secretary.

THE CROWN LANDS ORDINANCE (CHAPTER 155)

Alienation of Crown Land

Notice

ATTENTION is drawn to the General Notice appearing in the issue of the Official Gazette of the 1st May, 1951, and subsequent issues inviting application for the direct alienation of Crown Land as Scheduled therein.

G. H. W. ANNELLS,
for Special Commissioner and Ag. Commissioner of Lands.

MUNICIPALITY OF KISUMU

Notice

[illegible]

THOMAS ANDERSON,
Town Clerk.
Kisumu,
May 18, 1951.

ELECTRIC POWER REGULATIONS, 1935

Notice

[illegible]

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LIMITED.
P.O. Box
May 25, 1951.

PRESS OFFICE COMMUNIQUE NO. 30

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE

Notice

[illegible]

ELECTRIC POWER REGULATIONS, 1935

Notice

[illegible]

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO.

Notice

[illegible]

Situation Vacant

[illegible]

DUNDORI BOARDING KENNELS

Notice

[illegible]

Apply—
Mr. and Mrs. W. N. ADAMS
P.O. Box 441
NAKURU, Kenya

NAIROBI HEBREW CONGREGATION

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

[illegible]

THE OLD ETONIAN ASSOCIATION OF KENYA AND TANGANYIKA

Notice

[illegible]

KENYA MOUNTAIN SAFARIS

Notice

[illegible]

Notice

[illegible]

WARNING

[illegible]

Notice

[illegible]

Sales Engineer

[illegible]

WANTED

[illegible]

[illegible] BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

STORR'S HOTEL
ORCHESTRA
TONIGHT:
POPULAR LOUNGE MUSIC
... p.m. — 9 p.m.

FLY—
AIRCRAFT FOR SALE

—C B V
For a wonderful holiday on the Coast stay at the
TUDOR HOUSE HOTEL
MOMBASA
BOOK EARLY.
TUDOR HOUSE HOTEL

THE NAIROBI COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
(Established 1937)
EXCELLENT BUSINESS TRAINING GIVEN UNDER PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF THE PRINCIPAL
with QUALIFIED ASSISTANTS
POSTAL COURSES AVAILABLE
CLASSES UP TO 6.15 P.M. on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS
TYPING & DUPLICATING UNDERTAKEN AT COMPETITIVE RATES
EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
For full particulars of our Courses apply to
THE PRINCIPAL
MRS. G. FENTON, F.C.I., F.F.T.Com.
Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Teachers in Commerce
Assistant Tutor: MISS P. FENTON, P.C.T.
CHOITRAM BUILDING
Government Road
P.O. Box 1451, NAIROBI. 'Phone 2158

[illegible] CATTLE BREEDERS' SOCIETY
AN OPEN MEETING
... NAKURU ...

East Africa's Comprehensive Travel Service
Overseas Touring Co. (EA) Ltd.

East African Standard
FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1951

A Nairobi Loan

It was announced in London yesterday that the City Council of Nairobi is raising another and larger loan for the development of the public services and the extension of its social work, including another instalment of housing for all races. The prospectus is published in East Africa today. The total amount of the loan is two million pounds, and, following the success of the flotation two years ago, a considerable percentage, this time raised to three-quarters of a million pounds, is to be offered for local subscription.

There have been indications recently that money is becoming somewhat tighter in London and not so cheap. The Nairobi loan, to meet the market condition, is being offered at one-half per cent more than the loan which was so successful in 1949. It also seems likely that, encouraged by the response to the first sterling loan raised by the International Monetary Bank (which has the guarantee of the many countries which are members), the underwriters of the Nairobi City flotation decided to go to the market without delay. Our London correspondent, reporting the announcement of the Nairobi loan, quotes the view of the underwriters that it will be a success.

There is certainly much to do with capital resources before the City of Nairobi is equipped with such elementary needs as an adequate water supply, drainage, housing. For a very large part of the population, the Africans in particular, housing has to be provided. It is a social need which must have the highest priority, and it is not to be supposed that even the amount earmarked for African housing schemes in the new loan will close the long-standing gap between the need and the provision.

It is important for the City Council to consider, and to consider soon, what steps are necessary to remove the basic cause of many serious social problems, the shortage of housing for town Africans. The new outlook on this question requires more vigorous planning and greater determination to find solutions and reduce the leeway than have hitherto been brought to bear.

The City Council must also have regard, therefore, to what part of the new money can be set aside to finance home-building by Africans on their own behalf as private citizens, the preparation of sites for these privately owned houses and the provision of Municipal services for such African housing estates.

There is also to be considered the need to house at least some part of the City's industrial workers near the industrial area to reduce transport costs and the extension of the flat system to effect more economical concentration. Encouragement of the family unit, as a contribution to the creation of essential social security in the new African urban society, is a prime consideration in housing plans.

As for the loan itself, unless undue emphasis by high authority on politics as the solution of present problems begins to make the investor lose confidence in the future of Kenya and the stability of its Government, there is plenty to encourage the investor. It is an important fact from the ratepayer's point of view that only some £320,000 of the two millions is not to be spent on direct revenue-producing schemes and the increase in the rate burden as a result of this loan is not likely much to exceed £30,000 per annum.

The growth of Nairobi has been one of the phenomenal things in postwar East Africa. It is the greatest growth probably of any city in Africa. During the years 1949 and 1950 the Town Planning Committee of the Council passed plans for private enterprise development in the City of Nairobi amounting to well over four million pounds in each year. This is in addition to capital expenditure by the Colonial Government, the Municipal Authority itself and the Railways and Harbours Administration. In Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, last year the whole amount, private and public, was only four million pounds. The same rate of private investment in Nairobi development is being maintained so far this year. The amount of Government, Railway and City Council capital expenditure can be conservatively estimated at one and a half millions.

It is also a remarkable fact that 750 industrial plots have been sold within the City boundaries since the war ended, and today there is a shortage. By comparison, it is believed that the figure of postwar sales exceeds the total of all the industrial sites sold in Southern Rhodesia. It has been computed officially that the amount of private capital invested in Kenya since 1945 (including accumulated local capital but mainly new money from outside) is two hundred and twenty-five million pounds. Almost the whole of that new private capital for the development of the resources, commercial services and initial industrial enterprise has come from the United Kingdom and the Dominions.

That is a very remarkable demonstration of the British and Dominion peoples' faith in what has been done already within the space of a lifetime to build a British Colony. But the confidence of the private investor of capital and savings is a sensitive thing and any suggestion of political insecurity or instability would very quickly divert the flow to other channels. The chief sufferer would be the African, who is today the main beneficiary from this massive undertaking. And one of the main reasons why the British investor has faith is because the remarkable progress of this Colony has been due to the initiative of its British European settlement, the British character of the Central Government, and the belief hitherto held that the stability provided by both will continue.

STANDARD DIARY

May 25: Nairobi Musical Society soiree at the Railway Club, 8 p.m. for members and friends. Informal programme of old ballads.

May 25, etc.: Donovan Maule Players in Noël Coward's Present Laughter.

May 26: Canine obedience class, Government House Grounds (Hospital entrance), 2.30 p.m.

May 27: [illegible] Club of Kenya. Meet at [illegible]

Another Comet may fly to Nairobi

THE second Comet turbo-jet airliner, which was recently received by B.O.A.C. for "development flying," may come to Nairobi some time next month while on its experimental flight for the Corporation.

Plans for the flying schedule of this prototype Comet have not been completed, Captain M. Sorsbie, General Manager of East African Airways, agents for B.O.A.C., told the *East African Standard*. Much will depend on the results of tests and results over the next few weeks.

Captain Sorsbie, just returned from a two-week visit to the U.K., said there was no doubt that B.O.A.C. would eventually use Comets on routes terminating in East Africa.

Nairobi preferred

If there were no hitches the Comet should be flying on a scheduled service to East Africa by next year. The tests, which will take place at Eastleigh soon, will ascertain the all-up take-off weight for the aircraft, but allowances will be made for the turnmarking and repairs to the runway not yet completed, which will improve the position by 1952.

It was not true, said Captain Sorsbie, that B.O.A.C. would prefer to use Entebbe Airport rather than Nairobi as a stopping place on the Johannesburg route whether Embakasi was in existence or not.

The saving of a hundred or so miles would not influence the Corporation on this matter but the considerable saving in distance by the West African route, through Kano, would carry considerable weight.

A factor in favour of the South African flights through East Africa was the desirability of short stage-points for the present type of Comet, said Captain Sorsbie.

Future aircraft

This would not apply, however, when the Comet was powered by Rolls-Royce Avon engines with a greater range.

The question of the necessity for Embakasi airfield, which Captain Sorsbie thought was now a certainty, did not hinge on the requirements of the Comet but had also to be considered in the light of other future aircraft—and the attractive facilities offered both by Entebbe and the proposed Dar es Salaam Airports.

The programme of flying which has been drawn up for B.O.A.C.'s Comet is to study the practical problems of traffic control of jet aircraft, operating techniques and the problems of meteorological conditions at high altitudes on overseas routes.

Over £45,000 Hospital Appeal contributions

AMONG gifts to the E.A.W.L. Hospital Appeal Fund this week are two items of particular interest.

The White Sisters Convent at Thika has sent some exquisite needlework and also soft toys and examples of sisal craft—table mats, string bags, etc. These are on sale at the Hospital Appeal Shop opposite the Playhouse Cinema.

Messrs. Pitt-Moore, Mirenghi & Co., Ltd. have given 27 pieces of glassware, including wall-vases, candlesticks, flower bowls and a set of beer mugs. These will be on sale at the E.A.W.L. Hospital Appeal Fete which is now being held on Saturday, July 7.

List of donations:	Shs. Cts.
Proceeds of *Worm's Eye View*, per Mr. W. Needham-Clark	11,843 82
E.A.W.L. Hospital Appeal Shop	581 45
Sale of Cream in Rest Room	7 50
Anonymous	5
Previously acknowledged	893,494 47
Total to date	905,927 00

Improving police radio link-up

"STANDARD" STAFF REPORTER
KAMPALA

Mr. Reginald Watson, a Home Office expert, has arrived in Uganda to examine police wireless communications in the Protectorate and advise on any alterations or improvements needed.

A senior police officer at Police Headquarters here said Mr. Watson was making a special trip to the East and Central African territories for the purpose of bringing about improved communications. Mr. Watson is expected to remain in Uganda about a month, during which time he will probably visit all parts of the Protectorate.

The police official added that there was a possibility of placing relaying stations at considerable heights in order to increase range and performance. He mentioned Mount Elgon (14,140 feet) and added that the Ruwenzori Range might also be examined.

Mr. Watson has advised on police wireless matters in other territories, including Malaya.

Bible thought

FOR God is not the author of confusion, but of peace.
I Cor 14: 33.

All units of the Army garrison at Nanyuki took part in this Empire Youth Day service held recently on Nanyuki Sports Club grounds.
Photo N. E. Gilbert.

AFRICAN CROPS DAMAGED BY TOO MUCH RAIN

Forty per cent failure on Kano plains

REPORTS from the African areas, summarised in the crop report for April, say there has been too much rain and that crops are suffering as a consequence. In Nyanza Province waterlogging is reported and "many crops have suffered from wet feet."

On the Kano plains a 40 per cent failure is estimated, as a result of waterlogging on the low-lying land. Weeding has been held up and the land cannot be worked. Sunshine is badly needed.

In the Central Province, rivers have flooded, terraces have been damaged and growth of crops has been retarded. Beans "will produce an indifferent crop" unless warmer and sunnier conditions come along.

In both Central and Coast Provinces there are food shortages and importations of maize and maize meal are reported. Kitui imported 14,000 bags during April, distribution to retailers being held up by washaways on the roads.

A shortage is anticipated in Fort Hall and in Gatundu (Kiambu), while in Machakos the demand is again rising and 11,652 bags had to be imported in April.

Over 3,000 bags of food were required in the Kwale district and 14,315 in the Kilifi district. "The demand in both districts is increasing" and it is probable that there will be no decrease in demand until July.

At Ol Kalou

The Ol Kalou correspondent of the *East African Standard* reports that heavy rains in that district have seriously disrupted the planting programmes of most wheat farmers.

Throughout most of the district, wheat land is badly waterlogged—one farmer recorded 16.74 inches of rain in April and over nine inches during the first 20 days of May.

Tractors, even caterpillar tractors, cannot get on to the soaked fields and many of those farmers who have made an attempt to cultivate have reported getting badly bogged. Much land which had been ploughed earlier in the season is now so full of weeds, and "volunteer wheat" that before harrowing and planting the whole area will have to be reploughed.

A general feeling of pessimism prevails and it is feared that unless there is an immediate and an unexpected break in the rains, with strong sun and drying winds, much land will have to remain unsown and what wheat is planted will be in so late that even a moderate crop is unlikely.

Main roads in the district have, however, stood up extremely well under the deluges. The District Council has put in much work on them during the past year and immediate action is being taken to deal with washaways and to clear flooded culverts.

From Singida comes a brighter story regarding crop prospects. The *East African Standard* correspondent writes that the only bad effect of the heavy rains has been to destroy some of the heads of sunflower. Maize, millets and sorghums are reported very good, and onions, for which there appears to be an insatiable demand, are already being marketed.

Empire Day in Nairobi

(Continued from page 1 col. 5)

as many people as possible to plant trees throughout the Colony.

"I think it would be a great pity if Empire Day lost its significance in the purely local idea of an Arbor Day, and we must all of us remember that it is Empire Day first and Arbor Day second."

"Today, therefore, let us plant this tree not only as an act conforming with the ideals of the Arbor Society, but also as an act of faith in the permanence of our way of life and as a symbol of the growth of the Empire to which we belong," he concluded.

Among other tree-planting ceremonies in the Colony was that at the Modern High School, where the guest of honour was Mr. A. M. Badaruddin, chairman of the Government Indian Schools Committee.

Mr. Badaruddin, who was introduced by the Principal, Commander J. Millar, dwelt largely on the subject of the new Technical College to be built in Nairobi and said that the students of the school must have been especially delighted when they heard the announcement made by Mr. James Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies, regarding the new school. As chairman of the Government Indian Schools Committee he wished to express a deep sense of appreciation and gratitude to the Colonial Office and the Government on behalf of the Asian students and their parents.

Chairman's opinion

The chairman of the Kenya Arbor Association, Colonel La Fontaine, commenting upon a leading article in the *East African Standard* regarding the observance of May 24, said that far from detracting from Empire Day, Arbor Day provided a fitting and lasting gesture for it.

Services to Legislative Council recognised

Services to Kenya Legislative Council over a period of almost 20 years were recognised this week, when past and present Unofficial Members of the Council made a presentation to Mr. A. H. Edwards, former *Hansard* reporter.

Mr. Edwards was a member of the editorial staff of the *East African Standard* from 1930 to 1934, and at that time he acted as relief reporter during several sessions of the Council.

From 1934 to 1950, he was in charge of *Hansard* and on more than one occasion reported entire sessions single-handed. He served under more than 20 acting Clerks to the Council and became, as the Speaker once said, "Clerk de facto, if not in name."

The presentation was made by Mr. W. B. Havelock, Member for Kiambu.

Mr. Edwards has taken over the secretaryship of the Transport Licensing Board.

Drank whisky and beer during £4,000 theft

"STANDARD" STAFF REPORTER
NAKURU.

During the weekend £4,000 worth of jewellery and eight blankets were stolen from a European house on the outskirts of Molo.

The thief also drank part of a bottle of whisky and a bottle of beer before leaving again by the bedroom window.

[illegible] was later arrested by the Nakuru police and a large part of the jewellery and all the blankets were recovered.

Commonwealth's part in 'pest' conference

So far as is known in Nairobi, no East African scientist is to represent East Africa at the international conference on the threat to food supplies by insect pests and disease, to be held in London and at Haslemere, Surrey, next month.

The conference is to be inaugurated by a lunch at the Dorchester Hotel, when delegates will be addressed by Lord Listowel, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Agriculture.

On the following day its proceedings will begin at the Fernhurst Research Station, Haslemere, and will be opened by Sir John Russell, who visited Kenya last year and is remembered by most Kenya farmers for his series of addresses, delivered under the auspices of the British Council.

Over 20 Commonwealth countries are taking part.

Under THE STANDARD CLOCK

Africans present petition to Mr. Griffiths

(Continued from page 1 col. 2)

and their party. He spoke first of overcrowding in the Kiambu District; he suggested that adjacent Forest Reserves should be made available for African occupation, and also certain grazing areas. Other points he covered in his address were:

Agricultural credits: These should be granted freely to successful Kiambu African farmers, who supplied Nairobi and Thika with so much of their food.

Coffee and tea restrictions: African farmers "should not be denied facilities for the production of cash crops such as coffee and tea."

Wages: Agricultural labour in Kenya could do with better wages and working conditions; at present the farm worker has to work his own holding as well as his employer's.

Trade: The African trying to play his part in commercial life finds "other people entrenched in the trade of the country, and the competition is so keen he often goes under." He is forced to buy in cash — credit facilities are restricted.

Local Government: "It is almost the general wish of most of the ratepayers in the district that their Councillors should be directly elected by them by secret ballot and that the officers of the Council should be accorded greater responsibilities than hitherto."

Administrative posts: Posts in the higher ranks of Local Government and the Civil Service should be thrown open to Africans. "Something beyond the consideration of administrative efficiency is necessary, and the Africans must be allowed to make their mistakes to fit them for the positions of responsibility and leadership in the Colony."

Government: There should be 12, not four, African Members of Legislative Council "in order to enable these Members to discharge their responsibilities more efficiently," and two Africans in the Executive Council.

Symbolic gift

Closing his address, Chief Waruhiu presented Mr. Griffiths with a spear, a sword, and bow and arrows, and said: "We hope you will be able to use these symbolically in your fight for freedom and justice for all peoples of the world."

Mrs. Griffiths was presented with a lion-skin handbag and a plaited raffia handbag made by Kikuyu girls.

The party was a small private affair at which Mr. Griffiths talked informally with prominent African leaders. Others present besides Mr. Jomo Kenyatta and Chief Waruhiu were Mr. E. W. Mathu, M.L.C., Chief Magugu Waweru, Chief James Gichuru, vice-president of the Kiambu African District Council, Mr. Peter Mbiu Koinange, Principal of Githunguri Teachers' College, and Mr. David Waruhiu.

During the talk Mr. Griffiths was given a staff and a bunch of leaves—traditional symbols of office of the Kikuyu elder.

Earlier he had inspected Chief Waruhiu's farm, where advanced methods are used under control of the Agricultural Department. Nearby he met Kamiti wa Thuo, well over 80 years old, who told Mr. Griffiths that he had been a grown man when the first European came to Kenya. Mr. Griffiths promised to send an autographed copy of a photograph taken of the two of them together.

Hearing about groundnuts area

SENIOR officials of the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika were flown to Nairobi on Tuesday at the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Griffiths, who has taken over responsibility for the work of the Corporation from the Minister of Food.

He entertained them to dinner at Nairobi Club.

It was not a policy meeting but Mr. Griffiths thought that as he was not able to visit Tanganyika to see the Overseas Food Corporation areas for himself, he would like to meet the men mainly responsible for carrying on the new programme in the groundnut areas so that he could hear their points of view and give them his.

A general and informal discussion about the future of the Overseas Food Corporation and its work generally, particularly in Tanganyika, followed dinner so that both the officers and the Minister could understand what each had in mind.

MRS. GRIFFITHS'S VIEWS ON EAST AFRICA

'Education all-important to the African'

EDUCATION is all-important to the African, considers Mrs. James Griffiths, wife of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In an interview with the *East African Standard*, she was emphatic, however, that any growth and development had to be based on the life that the African knew, not upon an attempt to impose European ideas upon him or to teach him things of no practical use.

"I find the Africans as a people very lovable," said Mrs. Griffiths.

"They are certainly in all stages of development; some are far more backward than I expected to find any of them, but some are more advanced than I had expected."

Stresses and strains

Getting to know the African and to understand him, thought Mrs. Griffiths, was one of the most necessary things one was called upon to do. The impact of European civilisation was bound to cause stresses and strains.

In the short time she had been in East Africa, Mrs. Griffiths said, she had begun to visualise some of the problems which beset the various races, but she was convinced that among the responsible leaders there was a sincere desire to co-operate in the changes that were taking place.

She had met a few of the White settlers and had been impressed by the many fine types, who possessed a great deal of the old pioneering spirit. Their attitude and affection for their African workers was, she thought, admirable.

She thought that the women of each race could play a great part in building a real nation in East Africa, for it was in the home that the foundation could be laid and she was convinced that the education of the girls must keep that in view. Training them in domestic service, for instance, would be a good thing.

Taking an interest

With few exceptions she thought that European women in East Africa took an interest in the problems of the country. As regards Asians, she regretted that she had not had more opportunities of meeting them. Those whom she had contacted she thought admirable people who had a great part to play in the development of the country.

"Geographically," said Mrs. Griffiths, "Kenya is a fine country and one in which it is easy for Europeans to adapt themselves to the climate." Asked whether she would care to settle in Kenya, Mrs. Griffiths said that had she been younger she would have liked to have done so.

When the Minister's wife, who is a Justice of the Peace, reaches home, she will talk of her experiences and findings in East Africa to the local Labour Party and to the Women's Co-operative Guild.

Fourth time chairman of Council

"STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT
NAIVASHA.

AT a recent meeting of the Naivasha District Council, Mr. J. W. Etherington was elected chairman for the fourth consecutive year. Mr. O. Fayle, was elected deputy chairman, and chairman of the Gilgil Area Committee.

The Senior Superintendent of Police in the Rift Valley Province told the Council about grass fire control, the licensing of dogs and damage to roads.

Of fires, the Superintendent suggested that, during the next dry season, the Council should consider the employing of fire rangers. He said the Police had taken action in 24 cases during the past 12 months, resulting in 21 convictions with fines ranging from 10/- to 300/-. Other cases were pending.

The Police have their busiest time, he said, in the dry season, dealing with cattle thefts, etc., and few people could be spared for grass fires.

Dog licensing

The introduction of by-laws for the licensing of all dogs is under consideration by the Council. Such a step, it is felt, would help to control disease in dogs by keeping a check on African-owned and stray animals.

Councillor Hall spoke of the harm done to roads by inconsiderate farmers dragging agricultural implements along them. When asked by Councillor Ray if the Police were satisfied with the penalties imposed, Superintendent Hadingham said this was a country-wide problem and that sentences in Naivasha compared very well with those imposed elsewhere.

The Council then passed a resolution strongly supporting the Ol Kalou Association's request that the Ol Kalou Trading Centre be gazetted as Class "A" township at the earliest possible date, and that additional powers under the Township Ordinance are necessary to enable the District Officer, Naivasha, and the Police Department to effect proper control.

Lakeside land

An application for 400 acres of lakeside land was considered, but Council agreed that the land should be advertised in the usual way.

The Council staff is to receive the cost of living allowance recently awarded by Government to civil servants.

The Executive Officer reported four complete washaways on the South Lake road during recent flooding. Serious erosion on Longonot had been caused by a series of cloudbursts. The North Kinangop road also suffered from the recent extreme weather. Councillors pointed out that the vastly increased cultivation on the Kinangop was presenting a considerable drainage problem.

The Forest Department was granted permission, under certain conditions, to keep 173 donkeys.

Other members of the Council's Executive Committee are Col A. W. Gossage, Commander N. H. Lee, Councillors R. Hall and S. J. Odendaal.

A Native Affairs Committee was also elected.

Today's weather

Kenya East of Rift and Kilimanjaro-Usambara area: locally overcast at first, breaking by mid-morning to mainly half-covered skies, with scattered showers developing by midday and continuing locally into the evening.

Kenya Highlands: small amounts of cloud at first, increasing by midday to half-covered skies, with a few showers developing during the afternoon.

Yesterday's temperatures: maximum 77.2 degrees F. minimum 59 degrees F.

OVERSEAS MAILS

The following posting times have been supplied by the G.P.O.

Latest Posting Times at Nairobi (subject to alteration).

Direction	Letters	Parcels
North: U.K. and Europe, etc.	4 p.m. 4.6.51	1 p.m. 2.6.51
South: (South Africa, etc.)	4 p.m. [illegible]	4 p.m. [illegible]
East: (1. India, Pakistan, etc.) (2. Seychelles)	4 p.m. [illegible]	3 p.m. [illegible]
West: (U.S.A. etc.)	4 p.m. [illegible]	3 p.m. [illegible]

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Farming Fables

(with acknowledgements to Aesop)

THE PLOUGHMAN AND FORTUNE

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Today, good farmers give thanks for a tractor, and treasure their T.V.O.

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[illegible]

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Research in diseases of cloves, coconuts

STATEMENT BY GOVERNOR, ZANZIBAR

WHEN the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. James Griffiths) opens the new research headquarters of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation at Mtwapa tomorrow morning, he will see a special exhibit prepared by scientists working on the Clove Research Scheme in Zanzibar.

Accompanied by photographs and explanatory notes, the exhibit demonstrates two essentials of the Clove Research Scheme, setting to solve the problem of sudden death — dying in distinct patches — which is the devastating disease. have already found a way to eliminate gumming disease of coconut palms. Zanzibar last year lost an estimated £1 million a year.

Following up an unexpected clue, which they came across while exploring sudden death, scientists working on the problem under the direction of Dr. Keen, Director of E.A.A.F.R.O., found that a wasp preys on the insect which in turn spreads the disease. Experiments have started measures and new being organised.

Part of Saturday's exhibit will show two blocks of cloves, one the result of 3 months' treatment, the other the product of the diseased public — the weight being 45 lb. and the second only 4 lb.

Dr. J. Nutman, Mr. Roberts and Dr. M. Way will be flying with the exhibit from Zanzibar to Nairobi today.

KENYA POLICE RESERVE
Nairobi City Regiment
Weekly Orders No. 21

[illegible]

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THE NEW SUB-DIVISION OF THE SUPER LAND HAS NOW BEEN GRANTED.
FREEHOLD FIVE-ACRE PLOTS

[illegible]

MACKINNON ROAD DEPOT EXPENDITURE CRITICISED

Committee of Public Accounts report

"STANDARD" COMMUNICATION, LONDON

THE expenditure of £1,777,000 on the construction of Mackinnon Road stores depot was officially criticised today in a report just published here by the Committee of Public Accounts which has been examining Service Department Accounts.

The report, which has been presented in the House of Commons, regrets "so large an expenditure has proved fruitless. It is stated that the depot was very definitely they were expected to be, simply because there was no need for it as an insurance operation which would have been implemented in safeguarding more than £100 million worth of stores."

'Over-estimated'

While the committee considered the scale quantities to be numerous and the understanding unofficial in its expenditure, the report says the Committee say they have been informed, however, that the emergency intended to be met by the depot was over-estimated and would not again occur. The Mackinnon Road Depot was therefore fully explained.

In these circumstances it is to the Committee, "that the effectiveness of this insurance policy cannot be adjudged at present."

The Committee adds it would be desirable that if it is thought necessary to consider supplies, stores and equipment, and storage depots abroad, every care will be taken to examine the feasibility of the proposed aims in order to avoid the possibility of subsequently meeting the strategic needs for which they are required, without incurring disproportionately heavy cost on construction and maintenance.

The report shows that the total expenditure incurred on construction — £1,777,000 — is exclusive of military labour and transport, the cost of which the War Office were unable to state.

Some 120,000 tons of stores, about half the quantity originally expected to be stored, are now held at the depot. 98 million, were moved to Mackinnon Road from the Canal Zone, the Gold Coast, the Sudan, and elsewhere.

Prohibitive costs

The report recalls that even after work on Mackinnon Road was started, a discussion of circumstances led the War Office to reduce the requirement of 84 storage sheds to 18. Later, the War Office, having changed its views about the need for a storage installation in Kenya, the Committee considered further expenditure, as proved undesirable.

"As effective care and maintenance of the existing structures could be achieved only at prohibitive cost, the decision and measures were decided to close down the depot before it was completed."

The Yorkshire Post military correspondent says: "Military observers have suspected that within the Mackinnon Road project was begun at a time when the insecure position in the Middle — East, it should be recalled, was at a time when the situation in that area is more precarious than it has been at any time since the war."

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THOMPSON ESTATE, KIBIRICHIA: [illegible]

THOMPSON ESTATE, KIBIRICHIA: [illegible]

SHETLANDS: On 100 over half-[illegible]

MAKUSHERONI ESTATE: Fresh [illegible]

FIFTH RIVER: Close to Naivasha [illegible]

THE HILL: Well furnished Executive [illegible]

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ESTATE AGENTS AND VALUERS

Properties for Sale

[illegible]

NAIROBI CLUB

Notice

[illegible]

Tour by Acting Governor

[illegible]

Mr. E. B. Dawson, Acting Governor, [illegible] is to visit Kisumu, Kericho, Nakuru, Eldoret, Nanyuki, Nyeri, Kitale to see the Kenya Regiment.

Tomorrow, after the parade, he will be met at Kisumu on May 30 by E. C. Hosier, Acting Governor of Uganda, who is to survey and depart a tour of Uganda and Tanganyika. Mr. Dawson and his staff will then return to Nairobi by the Kericho Road for a day's rest before departure.

In these circumstances it is to the Committee, "that the effectiveness of this insurance policy cannot be adjudged at present."

The Committee adds it would be desirable that if it is thought necessary to consider supplies, stores and equipment, and storage depots abroad, every care will be taken to examine the feasibility of the proposed aims in order to avoid the possibility of subsequently meeting the strategic needs for which they are required, without incurring disproportionately heavy cost on construction and maintenance.

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Church Notices

KIANDU & KIMUNYE GRAPHLAISHEY
SUNDAY, MAY 27

[illegible]

NYANGA GRAPHLAISHEY

[illegible]

C. E. C. STILEMAN
Chaplain

WESTERN ANGLICAN GRAPHLAISHEY
SUNDAY, MAY 27, 1951

[illegible]

W. J. WALTON
Chaplain

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[illegible]

Colonial art exhibition in London

VISITING an exhibition of traditional Colonial art being shown at the Imperial Institute in part of the Festival of Britain, Mr. John Dugdale, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, on Wednesday, said: "This is fascinating. People of Britain to learn something of the Colonies, and people in the Colonies to understand the aims and ideals of Colonial people, the purpose of the exhibition is to show the people of the Colonies, the people of Britain, however, be taught, and we can learn, and we can learn."

Not mere curios

Exhibitions from every corner of traditional Colonial art were represented, [illegible] Malaya and the Colonies.

Mr. Williams, [illegible] British Museum, said: "We have tried to show the people of the Colonies, the people of Britain, however, be taught, and we can learn, and we can learn."

Exhibition heads, [illegible] curios but that they are [illegible] and other [illegible] representative [illegible] and scientific [illegible] and [illegible] industrial [illegible] and [illegible] cultures [illegible] and [illegible] art.

The Kenya Regiment

PART ONE OBTAINS

Exhibition [illegible] Kenya Regiment [illegible] Kisumu, Kericho, Nakuru, Eldoret, Nanyuki, Nyeri, Kitale to see the Kenya Regiment.

Tomorrow, after the parade, he will be met at Kisumu on May 30 by E. C. Hosier, Acting Governor of Uganda, who is to survey and depart a tour of Uganda and Tanganyika. Mr. Dawson and his staff will then return to Nairobi by the Kericho Road for a day's rest before departure for Mombasa.

On Monday the Sixteen research and medical survey parties at Bungoma and Mumias, Kakamega and Kericho, the foundation stone of the Indian Institute of Medical Research, the Victoria Oil Jetty, Dunbar, Kisumu, Kericho, Nakuru, Eldoret, Nanyuki, Nyeri, Kitale to see the Kenya Regiment.

The next day they were in Kericho, in the afternoon they visited the Tea Research Station, and watched the Tea Research Station, and watched the Tea Research Station, and watched

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m.v. "BOSCHFONTEIN"	20th June	4th July
m.v. "KLIPFONTEIN"	19th July	19th July

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OUT via SUEZ : HOME via CAPE :

	Due Mombasa	From Mombasa
m.v. "AKKRUMDIJK"	In Port	30th June
m.v. "BOSCHFONTEIN" (turning at Lourenco Marques, special coastwise excursion)	In Port	2nd June
m.v. "RIJNKERK"	27th June	9th July

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at the price of £99 per cent.

Interest payable 30th June and 31st Dec.

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED are authorised to receive applications for the Stock in East Africa [illegible]

On Application .... £[illegible] per cent.
On Tuesday, 26th June, 1951 £[illegible] per cent.
On Wed., 29th August, 1951 £[illegible] per cent.

[illegible]

The Stock is being offered concurrently in East Africa and London.

HELBERT WAGG & CO. LIMITED and [illegible] & CO. LIMITED have been authorised to receive applications in London.

Applications from residents in East Africa will be given special consideration [illegible]

[illegible]

This issue has been approved by the Governor of Kenya in Council and by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Trustees in Kenya are authorised to invest in the Stock [illegible] Kenya Trustee Ordinance (Cap. [illegible]).

[illegible]

THIS FORM OF APPLICATION MAY BE USED

CITY COUNCIL OF NAIROBI

3½ PER CENT. STERLING REGISTERED STOCK 1966/70

ISSUE OF £2,000,000 STOCK AT THE PRICE OF £99 PER CENT.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To : THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

[illegible]

Dated this .... day of 1951

Usual Signature ....

Name in full (Block Letters) (State Title, if any, or whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss) ....

Address ....

Please write distinctly.

[illegible]

A SEPARATE CHEQUE OR DRAFT MUST ACCOMPANY EACH APPLICATION.

East African stock and share list

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL

[illegible]

Note.—This list appears every Monday and Friday. [illegible]

FINANCIAL NOTES

Two more South African enterprises

THE last few days have seen the opening of two more enterprises in South Africa.

One is a factory for making fully fashioned nylon stockings and the other is a factory for making Holland and Havana cigars.

The only other firm in the Union producing nylon stockings is at East London. From nylon yarn imported from Britain, the new factory, which is being built on a half-acre site at Lansdowne, (Cape), will manufacture 51-gauge (30- and 15-denier) stockings. All the manufacturing processes from knitting to finishings —which include dyeing—will be done there.

Mr. B. H. J. Wytenburg, of Holland, a manufacturer of high quality Dutch and Havana cigars, is transferring to the Union all his machinery and skilled workers from his old factory at Etten-Leur, near Rotterdam, to Roodepoort in the Transvaal. Up-to-date machinery, valued at £7,000, from the old factory will be installed in Roodepoort in premises built for the purpose.

South African manufacturing industries are having such a prosperous time that they are virtually unable to cope with the demand for their goods, says the Export Promotion Division of the Department of Commerce and Industries.

* * *

'Event of great importance' for Tanganyika Concessions shareholders

THE *Stock Exchange Gazette*, commenting that soon Union Miniere will be announcing its final dividend, says this will be "an event of great importance to the shareholders in Tanganyika Concessions.

"In anticipation of the dividend, the price of Union Miniere shares has been rising fast and now approximates to £180," the Gazette says.

"This makes the Tanks holding of about 180,000 shares worth some £32½ million, and allowing for the preference capital makes the ordinary shares worth around £5 each, without worrying about the Benguella Railway or the other assets. Of course, Tanks is not going to liquidate and this break-up value does not mean a lot, but the Union Miniere final dividend will mean much.

"For the whole of the preceding year, Union Miniere paid 480 francs, but for the current year, an interim of 400 francs has already been paid. What the final will be is anybody's guess, but 800 francs is thought a minimum estimate, while others, viewing the present demand for Union Miniere shares, think 900 francs possible. Tanks gets the major part of its income from Union Miniere and a 900-franc final with the interim already paid would double last year's revenue and, having flown to Southern Rhodesia, the company can 'cock a snook' at U.K. taxation. Its royalties from Union Miniere are also sure to be very much bigger. Tank ordinary 10/- shares now stand at 43/-, and it does not seem wise to be short of them over the next few weeks."

* * *

Japan's draft trade programme

THE Japanese economic stabilisation board has completed a draft trade programme for this fiscal year. It is based on the Government's foreign currency acquisition plan which estimates receipts at 1,880 million dollars and payments at 1,880 million. Imports of raw materials for textile-spinning are placed at 650 million, while exports of textile fabrics are expected to reach 718 million.

* * *

United States sifts requests for vital metals

DEFENCE production officials in the United States are preparing a "get tough" policy to deal with inflated requests for metal under the Controlled Materials Plan. This "tough" policy is being forced upon them by urgent requests from military and so-called "essential" users that total far more than the available production of some items.

A recent National Production Authority directive ordering a 40 p.c. cut in all priority defence orders for nickel is in line with this policy. It is obvious that a heavy hand will be needed to squeeze water out of the requests for steel, aluminium and copper under the C.M.P.

There is a noted tendency to order well ahead of actual need, where items are heavily mortgaged by priority defence orders. One defence producer said he had been encouraged by the Air Force to place orders for all the aluminium he might conceivably use during the next 12 months.

* * *

Wool growers in Australia double their takings

AUSTRALIAN wool growers more than doubled their takings compared with last year's for the same quantity of wool in the ten-month season ending April 30 this year.

They sold over three million bales of wool for £A582,430,000 (£434,744,000), according to the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers of Australia.

About the same quantity fetched only £A251,874,000 (£188,499,200) in the same period last season.

America's unprecedented output

AMERICA'S output of goods and services reached an unprecedented 313,900 million dollars (£112,207 million) a year rate in the first three months of 1951.

The U.S. Commerce Department, reporting this, declared that the fundamental driving force that pushed the gross national production to new record heights was the Government's defence programme.

THE WEATHER FORECAST

PRESSURE is expected to remain low at first over South Africa as a succession of depressions moves eastwards from the South Atlantic. A marked rise is possible with cooler towards the end of the period.

[illegible]

REGIONAL FORECASTS

KENYA

EAST OF RIFT, TANA RIVER AND JEITA AREAS.—[illegible]

COAST.—More bright intervals with [illegible]

REMAINDER OF KENYA.—[illegible]

UGANDA

LAKE AREA.—Morning thunderstorms and bright afternoons at first, cloudy and thundery afternoons later.

WESTERN UGANDA.—More widespread thunder showers, persisting into the morning locally.

REMAINDER OF UGANDA.—Bright mornings, cloudy afternoons with frequent showers.

TANGANYIKA

KILIMANJARO-USAMBARA AREA.—[illegible]

REMAINDER OF TANGANYIKA.—Generally dry, apart from [illegible] in the West Lake Area.

ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.—Occasional showers, more frequent over Pemba, with some heavy falls after mid-period. Longer bright periods than of late.

RAINFALL

[illegible]

(Total for six days only.)

Today's Cause List

COURT OF APPEAL FOR EASTERN AFRICA

Before the Acting Registrar in Chambers No. 9 at 9.30 a.m.

For Settling Record

C.A.—Commissioner of Income Tax v. J. C. Nunn.

SUPREME COURT

Before [illegible] J., in Chambers No. 24 at 9.30 a.m.

Notices to Show Cause.

C.C.—Makan Singh v. Channan Singh.

C.C.—The Anglo-Baltic Timber and Hardware Co. v. Kundi and Sons.

In Court No. 1 at 10.30 a.m.

For Hearing

D.C.—Ronald Macgill v. Molly Macgill.

D.C.—Cecil Edwin Duncan Stiebel v. June Worthington Stiebel and Douglas Lindley Newton.

D.C.—Doris G. Newton v. Douglas Lindley Newton.

D.C.—Rose Senior v. Reginald Herbert Senior.

Before Connell, Ag. J., in Chambers No. 13 at 9.30 a.m.

Notices to Show Cause.

C.C.—Pan African Agency (E.A.) Ltd. v. Channan Singh.

C.C.—Karen Provision Stores v. Naren Nath and Co.

In Court No. 2 at 10.30 a.m.

Motion.

C.C.—Hassanali Virji Madhani v. Noormohamed Jiwanbhai.

For Public Examination.

B.C.—Chhibubhai Vasanji Mistry trading as [illegible]—Debtor.

B.C.—Satya Nand Puri trading as Puri's Garage—Debtor.

In Court No. 2 at 2.15 p.m.

For Hearing.

D.C.—Marjorie Phoebe Bechcroft v. Maurice Bechcroft.

D.C.—Bryan Peter Roberts v. Florence Nancy Roberts and H. F. MacGregor.

D.C.—Hella Pirrina Therese Baroness von Kaufmann v. Horst Wilhelm Ritter Baron von Kaufmann.

Stock exchange prices

"East African Standard" Special Cable Service

JOHANNESBURG, MAY 23

[illegible]

B.I. LINE

FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM :	Arrives Mombasa
s.s. MATIANA	10th June
s.s. MULBERA	27th June
s.s. MADURA	18th July
s.s. MANTOLA	4th August
s.s. MODASA	2[illegible] August

TO THE UNITED KINGDOM : Leaves Mombasa :

(Cargo accepted for the Continental ports, Avonmouth, [illegible], Plymouth)

s.s. MODASA (Marseilles, London, Hull and Hamburg)	6th June
s.s. LEOPOLDVILLE (London, Hull, Newcastle)	early July
s.s. MATIANA (Marseilles, London, Rotterdam and Antwerp)	20th July
s.s. MULBERA (Marseilles, London and [illegible])	4th August
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DERBY FIELD MAY BE A RECORD ONE

Most valuable classic worth £22,925

NEXT Wednesday's Derby, the 173rd in the series of the world's most famous race, will be the richest classic ever to be run in Britain with the likelihood of a record field, also.

The biggest field at Epsom was that of 1862, when Caractacus beat 33 Derby opponents. This year the final acceptors number 44, of whom 36 are trained in England, four in Ireland and four in France.

The total prize money will be £22,925, of which the winning owner will receive £19,486.

Odds of 20-to-1 were the best to be had in London on Wednesday about Marcel Boussac's colt Nyangal, which will be the French racing king's only runner in the Derby. The previous day Nyangal stood at 66-to-1 and the more favoured of Boussac's pair was Flamboyant III, who will not now run. Hundreds of backers have lost money on Flamboyant who, it is understood, failed badly in a trial watched by Boussac on Tuesday.

Last year Giraphar was the best backed of Boussac's horses until a week before the race when Boussac decided Galcador was the better of the two. Later Galcador went on to win the race.

Nyangal was made favourite earlier this year—when Big Dipper, winter favourite, became a doubtful runner—only to drift in the market. Nyangal has twice finished behind Le Vent this season, and Madame Volterra's colt is rated the best of the French challengers.

Coughing epidemic

Coughing is widespread at Newmarket and in G. Colling's stable, where the favourite, Arcot, is trained. Mrs. M. Glenister, the owner, and Colling are trusting to fortune that Arcot will not be a victim. The colt is well and his galloping companion, Wilwyn, paid him a distinct compliment by his showing in the Wilbourton Handicap, in which he was unluckily beaten under top-weight.

Prince d'Ouilly was found to be coughing and was not saddled for the Newmarket Stakes on Wednesday. He must now be considered a doubtful starter for the Derby.

Lord Milverton's Derby colt, Sybil's Nephew, was a big disappointment in a gallop. Sybil's Nephew, who has been regarded as a possible Epsom mount of Gordon Richards, was ridden by E. Mercer and he finished tailed off and almost a furlong behind the leaders, Castle Rock and Strong in the Arm. His stable companion, Sun Compass, took part in the gallop.

Details of the final acceptors for the Derby Stakes, to be run on Wednesday, May 30, and 21 final acceptors for the second of the fillies' classics, the 173rd renewal of The Oaks Stakes, to be run on Friday, June 1, are given below. Both races will be at Epsom and over the same mile-and-a-half course. The final acceptors for both events are:—

THE DERBY STAKES (May 30): Paradise Street, Medway, Nyangal, North Carolina, Amancetes, Signal Box, Prince d'Ouilly, Malka's Boy, Mystery the Ninth, Claudius, Pardal Pas, Arcot, Bokara, Sun Compass, Cat Chantor, Wateringbury, King Cardinal, Seaborne, Malekzadeh, Fraise du Bois, Narou, Quick Return, Ki-Ming, Arctic Prince, Clare Hill, Sybil's Nephew, Parl du Lynn, Wonderful Inn, Crocodile, Ardent Hope, Straight Quill, Brumhilda, Inquiriendo, Expeditious, Stokes, Zilzan, Zucchero, Le Prince, Selector II, Barbe Remedy, Le Vent, Rain Check, Turco II and Turk's Reliance.

THE OAKS STAKES (June 1): Just Wyn, Cambrian, Chinese Cracker, Bangor Bandage, Jaroslo, China Sarah, Bob Run, Newsham Belle, Sea Parrot, Queen of Sheba, La Doucelle, Northern Empire, Camp Fire, Ondoreth, Cœur Militaire, Corrective, Catari, Judith Paris, Belle of All and Tahiti. (Reuter)

Parklands start with 8-1 win

Parklands: 8, Railway 'B': 1

In the first May League football match of the season at Parklands on Wednesday, the Home team carved through a makeshift Railway "B" side to start the season with a convincing victory.

Railway were unfortunate when four players failed to turn up.

A hasty search around the touch-lines produced four men who agreed to play.

Only 30 seconds had elapsed before the ball was in the Railway net via Thackeray, Booth and Smith's left foot.

Within eight minutes Parklands were two-up when a wild kick by McDermott let Booth through. His shot struck the inside of the post and went in.

After that, goals came with almost monotonous regularity up to half-time through Smith, McDermott (own goal) and Smith again.

But the best move of the first-half had not produced a goal. Booth set off down the wing, drew McDermott and, in response to Ward's call, pulled back the ball for Ward to run on to, steady himself and smash a [illegible]-yard drive which Tayanana did well to hold.

The game had been fast and entertaining with almost all the football coming from Parklands.

After half-time, it took Parklands just 12 minutes to reach the half dozen. From a well-combined move, started by Maddox, the ball went to Thackeray, to Turvey and to Smith who finished the movement.

One minute later Smith made a solo run and narrowly missed the net but Booth, running in from the right-wing, made no mistake with a low shot for number seven.

Railway had not been idle but could not penetrate the Parklands defence who were quicker to the tackle and a yard faster to the ball.

Parklands' last goal was well taken. A goal kick was headed down by Thackeray to Turvey who, with two men closing on him, tapped the ball to Smith whose left foot made it 8-0 and his own contribution six.

In the last minute Railway got their consolation goal through Bradshaw whose shot [illegible] played an excellent game—unaccountably dived over.

ENJOYABLE SAILING AT NAIVASHA

Teal and Dorade win class races

"STANDARD" YACHTING CORRESPONDENT

THE monthly handicap race of the Naivasha Yacht Club last Sunday attracted an entry of ten, three being class "A" and seven class "B" boats.

The weather was on the cold side but a very nice, medium breeze was blowing the whole time with occasional squalls to make things a trifle lively.

The level of the small lake has risen by seven feet, with the result that "Robertson Rocks" in the middle of the lake have disappeared and the area of water has considerably increased.

The only unfortunate aspect of the rocks' disappearance is that hundreds of cormorants, who used them as a dormitory, have transferred their quarters to the "spreaders" of all the boats at moorings, putting them out of line. Mr. Lack, the Yacht Club treasurer, has already declared war on the birds.

New suit of sails

On Sunday, "A" class got away in good fashion with the exception of Cormorant, who had a poor start. Tern (Davis) crossed the line with the gun followed by Teal (R. Dyer), with Cormorant a few minutes late. She was stretching a new set of sails and managed to overtake Tern before very long.

Dyer got Teal going right from the start and was a winner all the way. He made two bad mistakes during the race, going for the wrong mark and taking a buoy to starboard instead of port, but Teal was so well ahead of the other two "A" class boats that it did not make any difference.

Teal will very soon come under the eye of the Handicapping Committee.

Davis was handling Tern very well and managed to beat Cormorant for second place. The latter lost some time towards the end of the race when she went to [illegible]

[illegible]

Curlew sailing again

[illegible]

GARDNER IN ACTION AGAIN SOON

Bold South African wants Turpin fight

by Freddie Mills

HOW short is public memory! The new champions press on, and last year's quit the headlines to retire to the newspaper morgues. I was reminded of this a fortnight ago, when I sat on a ringside seat with Bruce Woodcock.

For those of you who want to know—and I hope that is everyone—Bruce is doing fine. He is helping his brother to train a few youngsters, and he tells me he has got a young heavyweight who is "coming along nicely." Bruce was always too cautious to say much, but perhaps in a year or two's time he will be helping a protege to climb the international road.

A mammoth show

In the meantime, on goes Jack Solomons with bigger and better shows. June 5 is his next mammoth effort and what a programme!

Jack Gardner fulfils his delayed date with Cesar Brion, the Argentinian, a meeting which I was not too happy about a few weeks ago. Since then, however, I have had the best of reports from Gardner's connections and I really think Jack will once more come out on top.

Don Cockell, of course, is going to tangle with the American, Nick Barone, on the same bill, and now middleweight champion, Randolph Turpin, has been booked to meet the Cleveland, Ohio, boxer, Jackie Keough.

The last item has brought protests from Angelo's camp. George Angelo, of course, is the South African middleweight champion and after his points defeat of "Baby" Day he wants a crack at Randolph.

Sands will come, of course. It was only a matter of a bigger purse, but in the meantime, says George Angelo, why not let me meet Turpin instead of combing America for victims to our Randolph's dream of poison?

No winning right

[illegible]

Rain restricts cricket matches

RAIN restricted play in the match between South Africa and Oxford University at Oxford on Wednesday, to 45 minutes in the morning and two hours after tea.

In that time, however, the Indian bowler R. V. Divecha, took the wickets of three men at a cost to himself of eight runs. He clean-bowled Endean and Fullerton for [illegible] and four, respectively, and had Waite caught by Carr in the slips for a duck. Eric Rowan and Jack Cheetham later retrieved the position.

There was no play at Oxford before luncheon yesterday.

Scores in this and county matches were:

At Oxford, South Africans: 126/2 wickets (E. Rowan, 79; J. Cheetham, 31, not out). Oxford U. to bat.

At Nottingham, Notts v. Essex: rain. At Lord's: Hants: 237 (R. D. Eager, 81; D. Compton, 4/55). Middlesex: 21/0 wicket.

At Hove, Sussex: 325 (John Langridge, 192; C. Oakes, 58). Lancashire: 27/1 wicket.

At Huddersfield, Warwick: 171 (Appleyard, 5/71). Yorkshire: 41/1 wicket.

At the Oval, Somerset: 183 (Gimblett, 100, Laker, 5/74). Surrey: 10/1 wicket.

At Gravesend, Kent: 179 (B. Edrich, 59, Jenkins, 5/67). Worcester: 118/5 wickets.

At Pontypridd, Combined Services: 119/8 wickets. Rain. (Reuter)

PARKLANDS TOURNAMENT NEARLY COMPLETED

Both mixed doubles finals this evening

DESPITE the many delays caused by wet weather, the 29th annual Parklands lawn tennis tournament is now all but over. Yesterday's bright sunshine enabled the finals of the women's level and handicap doubles to be completed during the morning.

The remaining finals to be decided, beginning at 4.30 this Friday evening, are the two mixed doubles events, handicap and level. They will be followed by the prizegiving and, one imagines, a sigh of relief by the harassed organisers whose lives have been one long worry owing to the vagaries of the weather.

It was unfortunate that Miss Unwin had to play in the level women's doubles final yesterday morning only about 15 minutes after winning the handicap doubles with Miss van Vloten, in which they beat Mrs. Barnes and Miss Dods by 3-6, 6-1, 8-7—a really hard-fought match.

Mrs. Barnes and Miss Dods lost the first two games then took six in succession, with consistent play and some excellent [illegible], to win the first set. But Miss Unwin and van Vloten recovered to win the second set easily and the real battle was left in the end, the third set going to 15 games. Miss Dods produced some sizzling forehand drives, and Mrs. Barnes winners with some fine passing shots. Miss van Vloten excelled overhead while Miss Unwin paved the way for winners with shrewd placing that forced the opposition out of position.

A shorter match

After being 3-5 down, Mrs. Barnes and Miss Dods took the lead by winning the next three games, only to lose the initiative and the match when Mrs. Barnes netted a smash.

The level women's doubles was a shorter match and developed into a baseline duel between two powerful couples, with Mesdames Hurles and Swynnerton beating Mrs. Hobbs and Miss Unwin by 6-4, 6-2.

The latter recovered after being one-five down to take the next three games but Miss Unwin, feeling the [illegible]

[illegible] maintain her rally and, after surviving five match points, she finally netted the return of a fast service in the 10th game—and that was that.

In the first doubles event to be decided, the men's handicap, Fenner and Corden beat Herring and Anthony by 6-3, 6-4. They won the first set on Monday evening before rain intervened and the second when the match was resumed on Wednesday. But the losers' clever placing almost saw them through against much younger and harder-hitting opponents.

Found top form

[illegible]

Lesson in their Rugby victory

"STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT
Eldoret.

Eldoret: 19 pts., Kericho: 8

Although Eldoret beat Kericho in their Enterprise Cup match last Saturday by 19 points (1 penalty goal, 2 tries, 2 goals) to 8 points (1 goal, 1 try), they learned a lesson which nearly proved fatal—that they are too slow off the mark. In Saturday's match, only 20 minutes before the final whistle, Kericho were leading by eight points to six.

Kericho opened their account in the 10th minute, when Straghan made an excellent opening for Ellyo to score a try, which was converted by Coutts.

Eldoret's play was scrappy in the first half, the only points they gained came from a penalty kick.

Fletcher, the visitors' scrum-half, was taken off with a broken collar-bone just before his side scored another try, through Straghan.

[illegible]

North Nyanza win the Youth Cup at Kisumu

"STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT
Kisumu.

North Nyanza: 4, Central Nz: 0

[illegible]

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Sketches by Dulcie Hindle

Today's debutante must economise

Elsa M. Senders reports on the London parties for debutantes

THE curtain-raiser of the season was Queen Charlotte's Birthday Ball held last week in the Grosvenor Hotel Ballroom.

Two hundred debutantes arrived and made the traditional bow to the Queen, who was seated on a dais at the end of a flight of steps, with her ladies-in-waiting behind them, and a fourteen-piece orchestra. Most of them were wearing tiaras, and when the Queen had left the dais, the orchestra played the Coronation Anthem, the Queen's own choice, while the debutantes swept in a single file to the strains of "The Sleeping Beauty" waltz.

[illegible]

Royal patron

[illegible]

Historic setting

A debutante who will be launched regardless of price is Lady Mary Stuart-Menteath, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Haddington. The Duke of Northumberland has put Syon House for the occasion on July 2nd, and the King and Queen and the Princesses will be present at the ball. Lady Mary is 17, petite, dark-haired and blackeyed. She is a talented pianist and studying music in Paris.

Drop dresses, only eight inches from Hyde Park Corner, have designer Jonas Jarsen, an Adam interior and Mr. Robert Sherriff and Catherine Howard, one of Henry [illegible]

[illegible]

WEDDINGS

KEARNEY—SCORODULIS

ONE of the five Scorodulis beautiful sisters, of Nairobi, was married on Saturday, May 19, in a quiet manner at the Holy Ghost Fathers' Church, Assistant Inspector John Joseph Kearney, of the Traffic Branch. She was Miss Clara Mary Scorodulis, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Scorodulis, of Nairobi, the bridegroom is the elder son of Mr. Thomas Kearney, of Ireland, and Mrs. Kearney, of Waterford.

The marriage ceremony took place at the Holy Family Church and was followed by Nuptial Mass.

As the bride, looking on one self-drawing, entered the church on the arm of Mr. S. J. Ruscitti, she made her way to the chancel through a fleece of her father (white) and white, cambay were fit on either side at the aisle. Her high-necked dress of corre-white satin with over white lace, with a new veil, was worn with a net veil held by a coronet of orange blossoms. The bridal was attended by bridesmaids Theresa Scorodulis, in mint organza dress and Miss Isabella Lutkevich, who carried a bouquet of lily of the valley. Small flower girl, Miss Rosemary Scorodulis, dress of the bride, were beautifully white organdie, and Master Beth Barbara, the page boy, white satin. The best man was Mr. Jack Kerr and the groom's ushers were Mr. Father Bonifacio, while Mother Cornelia and the Franciscan stood their sang solos. Father Hachey also gave a special solo.

At the reception held afterwards at the Kenya Police Inspectors' Mess, which was tastefully decorated with dahlias, Mrs. Scorodulis wore a green dress and coloured marocain with brown accessories.

The health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed

Photo: K. Fyrom

with the best than expected for the wedding.

After the reception the young couple left for their honeymoon, to spend a week-end in Mombasa. Mrs. Kearney wore a navy blue dress with white accessories. Mr. and Mrs. Kearney will live in Fitzroy-Road.

WATKINS—DROUGHT

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, Limuru, was decorated with pale pink and cream roses for the wedding of Mr. Bernard Leslie Watkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, of Bath, and the late Mr. Watkins, and Miss Virginia Patience Drought, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Drought, of Bury, Kiss.

The bride was given away by Sir Bertrand Glanvy, and her attendant colour was repeated in her short dress of pre-bride tulle with matching feather flower headdress and veil. She carried a bouquet of the same roses. The best man, Major Ian Watkins, was for only bridegroom, Mr. Watkins is a regular-part dates down with a [illegible]

Mr. Michael Wade was best man and the Rev. Hy. Wade, father of the bridegroom, officiated at the ceremony. The organist of the Cathedral, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Wade's brother, was in Nairobi, and Mr. Hughes, especially for the occasion.

In the absence of the bride's mother, the bridegroom's mother received the guests at the Kitchen Club, Nairobi, which was tastefully decorated with pot-pourri, and Mrs. Drought, in a navy blue dress with a corsage of brown and [illegible]

The wedding breakfast presented a pretty picture, the tables being laid in the shape of a "V" with a bouquet of pink roses and lilac at the point of the V. Mr. Drought, who was the bridegroom's father, proposed the health of the young couple.

Among those present were Mr. Daniel Gaunt, owner of the bridegroom's father, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, especially for the occasion, Mr. and Mrs. Ian Watkins, Major Wakins and Nicholas, Major and Mrs. Ian Watkins, Mr. Ludwig, Mr. Cunningham Dewar, Major Miss Karen Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Wade, Mr. and Mrs. Dodge, Major Flemington, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Flemington, Mr. and Mrs. F. Challis, and Mr. Hy. Wade.

MOLLOY—McMASTER

WEDDING of considerable interest in Kenya took place in Fairbridge, Ireland, recently, at the Church of the Holy Ghost Church, when Mr. Simon J. E. Molloy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Molloy, Mustole Mother, of Wallingford, was married to Miss Maria Katherine McMaster, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. McMaster, of the Mingana, and Mrs. C. E. McMaster, of Nairobi Green. The Rev. Fr. P. Cleary officiated.

The bride was given away by her father, and the best man was Mr. McMaster, wore a gown of cream, with a single rose matching, and a long veil and carried a bouquet of roses and freesias. She attended by Miss Mary Molloy, two pages. The best man was Mr. James Molloy, brother of the bridegroom.

[illegible]

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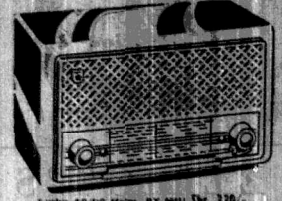

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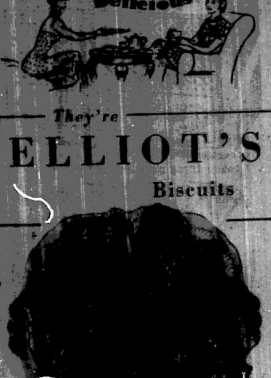

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PARKLANDS SPORTS CLUB was turned inside out in the usual manner on Saturday, the last Saturday for the annual period when it is meant to mark the completion of the tournament. But although the tournament has presented players from Reading the final rounds, the club held its dances and members, and their guests were entertained in the house at Sir Ronald Ross and Mrs. Ross's for the fun of it.

Outside enjoying himself under the marquee was Mr H. Wilkinson who was with his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Ross in a little party under the stars. Here Mr. and Mrs. Steedman and Mr. and Mrs. Ross were unable to stick out terminally dressed as a black picture frame. Mrs. Ross (blond) is very well known in local tennis circles as the Kenya champion in 1939 and has been runner-up ever since 1946 with the exception of two years, when she was unable to compete. Apart from her tennis prowess, Mrs. Ross has proved 1/4 a match for a squash player, for she won the Ladies handicap championship in 1947.

Among the many other tennis enthusiasts and organisers there were Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Corfield, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Stewart and Mr. Stewart, England. Mrs. Stewart, who was with her husband, looked cool in a black shirt and jeans, and off-the-shoulder blouse dotted with sequins. Mr. Hal Bateman was there with his sister Mrs. Tony Lean.

★

BACK FROM a two-month hunting trip to India is Mr. Francois Jonckheere, Windsor Grants of Belgium, accompanied by his secretary, Monsieur Andre d'Arnhof. Among their baggage were several crates of big-game trophies, for the Prince bagged one tiger during his stay.

A keen hunter, Prince Francois has shot in most hunting expeditions into Tanganyika during his three-month stay in Kenya.

He and his wife live in Langata.

★

THE marriage takes place next month of Miss Susan Sherman, daughter of the Hon. Langley ("Jock") Russell, of Nairobi, and Mr. Lord Russell, to Miss Russell, to Miss Kikeisa Howard, a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bailey. Bailey. He flew to England on Monday where he was met by his father.

Lord Russell was former Deputy Judge-Advocate-General of the Rhine and British Army of the Rhine and recently returned to Britain to become Assistant Judge-Advocate-General in London.

Former Grenadier Guards Lieutenant, who won the M.C. in 1945, the Hon. Langley Russell is an executive with a Nairobi cotton firm. His bride-to-to is the eldest daughter of Mr. A. J. S. Howard, the former Tory M.P. for St. George's, Westminster. She was in Kenya's short time ago making plans for the wedding.

★

MR. W. B. HAVELOCK, Member for Kisumu and Chairman of the European Elected Members, and Mrs. Havelock have Kenya by air on May 29. They will spend a month on the Continent, visiting France, Switzerland, Italy and Austria, and two months in England. Mr. Havelock, who has not been back to the Old Country since 1939, is looking forward to seeing his family in Surrey and Norfolk, Aunts. He hopes also to take the opportunity of meeting Major A. G. Keyes, Leader of the Elected Members, and to call at the Colonial Office.

★

DR. BLANCHE CHRISTINE OLSCHAK arrived in Nairobi at the beginning of this month. Vienna-born, but resident in Switzerland, she studied political science and graduated from the University of Berne. After the death of her husband, she obtained her Ph.D. and was editress of the Alpen-Journal in Salzburg. Her work now concerns the place of women in history and contemporary life.

Dr. Olschak is the scientific adviser for the European-Swiss Society, being Foreign Correspondent for three other main newspapers in Switzerland. She was in Africa to collect material for her journals.

Delighted by her reception in Nairobi and with the help she received, Dr. Olschak managed to fit in a round of sight-seeing while absorbing much information about East Africa.

In this time—hotels are very cheap compared with Europe, she loved having morning tea in bed, sighed for the price of clothes absurdly high here, and said that British prisons are far far better in Switzerland.

Dr Olschak expressed herself as being "moved by the kindness and hospitality of people in Kenya."

★

THERE is still time to start knitting your costume for the masked Fancy Dress Ball in Nairobi on June 1. Proceeds will be in aid of the Arts and Crafts Society's new premises in Saddle House. The best costumes will gain a prize.

Maintaining and furthering the cause of the arts is a thing which everyone has a boost and anyone or doing that is to be commended. The times are money people who complain that Kenya is backward culturally, and this may be their opportunity of doing something about it.

★

MISS SYLVIA KAUFMANN, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D.S. Kaufmann of Kampala, Tanganyika, is shortly sailing to England with her parents, where she will sit the entrance examination to the Royal College of Music. Her home town is Nairobi, where she has been studying singing at the Conservatoire of Music for the last two years under the tuition of Miss Dora Edmond, place in singing her career. She went to school in Kampala and Nairobi and made her mark in Nairobi musical circles. A few years ago she won the first singing prize in the Festival of Music.

★

THEATRE-GOERS are to have a special matinee of the Railway Players' presentation of King John under the direction of Mr. J. Jones Master, when an excerpt from the play is broadcast from 2.45 to 3.15 p.m on June 6.

And for those who missed the recent production of Tournicts at the Theatre Royal, an hourly broadcast from the play with the original cast, has been arranged by the East Africa Conservatoire of Music on June 30.

★

AT the E.A.W.L. Fete which is being held at Government House on June 2 in aid of the Hospital Appeal Fund, the younger members of the community will be specially catered for.

There will be a children's store run by Miss Pam Hewitt where all kinds of things for children and toys will be on sale for no more than 1/-; a nursery store for the tiny tots, mostly clothing; bran tubs, pony rides, sideshows, an ice-cream stall, and even a haunted house for the older ones; all these attractions are being organised.

If you have any clothes your children have outgrown, especially school uniforms, the E.A.W.L. would greatly appreciate receiving them at the Memorial Hall (Box 5470).

A special feature of the fete is a Children's Fancy Dress Parade, arranged by the Kikuyu branch of the E.A.W.L. There are two classes for the under fives and the over fives and a prize will be given in each class for the most original and the most artistic costume. Changing booths are provided at the Hall. The Parade will take place at 4.30 p.m. and the entrance fee is 1/50. This sum can be paid in at the E.A.W.L. shop now, (opposite the Playhouse Cinema), or at the fete itself.

Interesting visitors; plays in rehearsal; plans for the fete

THE Upper Kilimo Message from the East Africa Women's League.

TEAS FOR THE FETE Mrs. Fete to be given at Government House on June 2 in aid of the Hospital Appeal.

At this is surely the last effort on the part of E.A.W.L. to raise the money required for the hospital, between and supporting other worthy causes, and, if it is, it will be a worthy one. The Hospital Appeal Fund, which will be held at Government House in Nairobi, Rift Valley Province.

★

AS she is now filming at Elmenteita and just in case Nairobi and Kenyatta, Mrs. Gordon Scott, wife of the actor, stands a good chance of being weight 1st, 2 oz and has lost 10 pounds. She is not interested in beauty treatments and seldom has a manicure and her hair needs no attention. She favourite pastimes, gardening, dogs, and cooking, and she is a good cook, it happens to know. She says she was brought up in Manchester and a highlander but she goes by new the Pommy ever forgotten. She never has to slim, she eat anything and never put on an ounce.

★

ARRIVING in Mombasa on June 1 by air is Dr R. H. McKinnon, the well known New Zealand to spend a few months in Kenya and will see Mr. Ronald Ross, who is now Mr. Ronald Ross.

SHE IS THE FIRST ONE Mrs. Emily Hoare, Dr. McKinnon, Mr. Ronald Ross.

The first woman to graduate in medicine in New Zealand, in 1946 she received the C.B.E. Since the only woman practising in Dunedin for some 20 years and the second woman ever to drive a car there, which in those days—when car had no self-starter or cutter, kite—was a novelty.

The founder of the New Zealand Medical Women's Association in 1931, Dr McKinnon has taken a keen interest in the sport and play in world affairs, and has devoted much time to the cause of women in New Zealand.

While in Kenya, she is anxious to meet as many women as possible, representatives of every phase of the Colony's activities.

★

TEN days ago, 88-year-old Mrs. Emily Hoare, of Kitale, made his first ride flight. Mr John Ross, her son-in-law, flew her over Kitale and she enjoyed his ride, a new training under Mr. R. Marsh for the Air Licence.

FOR the East African Standard Tennis Festival Fete (June 13) to be held in the Theatre Royal, the Kenyatta Hotel, the Playhouse of Mr. A. J. R. Marsh, will be the Fete's venue.

This is a family performance with a Shakespeare and a Sheridan, Oscar Wilde's "Lady Windermere's Fan" and "KING JOHN" Theatre Royal Wheel Club. The cast of the play is the same as the previous one, apart from the Prince, who is now Mr. Joseph Clement in the title role, Lawrence Swanson as the Bastard, Lawrence Swanson as the Bastard, Lawrence Swanson as the Bastard, Lawrence Swanson as the Bastard, Meadows as young Prince Henry, Hubert Ashton as Pandulph, Colin Tome, Tom Brown, Roger Hoskins, Martin Walker, Ben Wade and others.

★

A DEVOTEE of East Africa is Mrs. Eastbrook, who with her husband is at the Kenyatta Hotel for the 10 years. Some 10 years ago, Mrs. Eastbrook was invited to Kenya but was unable to leave England. Now she has arrived in Britain, the Colonial Office asking her to come to Kenya. Leaving them behind, Mrs. Eastbrook and her husband left by boat for Mombasa on the next ship to Kenya. Mrs. Eastbrook is a keen hunter, and she want to meet the wife of Mr. Mountfort, who has lived three little lions, leaving at him through the jungle. He helped to the night.

★

AT present at a hotel in Kenya is Mrs. Lindsay Pendergast, Australian-born, the mother of the Miss Pendergast, who is the world world but was raised the Kenya Colony. Mrs. Pendergast is to know her own country.

Mrs. Pendergast, who is Australian, travelled to India and Singapore, Malaya, Hong Kong and Shanghai. She was in Shanghai and worked for some time. In 1936 she left Shanghai and went to Bali and then came her way to Kenya.

HER HOBBY THE EMPIRE married and with her husband, Mr. Pendergast, lived a nomadic existence, living in a caravan and travelling from large centre of Africa. Then came a car, which they drove to Kenya where the Pendergasts went in for the Kenya Colony.

In that they returned to Africa and again travelling in a caravan, this time from Nairobi to South Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mrs. Pendergast says. They had nearly two years in Nairobi, and Mrs. Pendergast said that it was a place for New Zealand and subsequently visiting night. Kenya is the only living in their caravan on Dagoretti. Mrs. Pendergast during which she caravan life were three African children, two of whom she has been with since. There were one friend from Nairobi and one from Tanganyika.

Mrs. Pendergast has made visit the Australian for the Australian Broadcasting Commission to the Kenyatta Hotel, to talk to the Kenyatta, and by writing and talking about it she has "helped to weave the gossamer threads of the Empire."

★

A JUNE wedding at London Airport from Eaton square, London, followed by a reception at St James's Palace, Miss Colin Ross, daughter of Sir Ronald Ross, daughter of Sir Ronald Ross, Mr. Ronald Ross, Mr. Ronald Ross, Mr.

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East African loans and the development of agriculture

By H. G. DEMPSTER, Honorary Secretary, Kenya Branch of the Economic Reform Club

MANY politicians and leaders of thought in Kenya have advocated the rapid development of the country by means of loans, but few have given any indication of how the millions should be spent, unless the Overseas Food Corporation can be said to have had any definite or practical ideas on the subject.

The construction of roads is popular whether for speeding traffic or for opening up new areas. Much already has spent over twenty years, and estimates are being made to ascertain the amount of money required to complete the main roads in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, the Central African Territories, and more recently in Uganda.

For years now there have been proposals for a comprehensive survey of the resources of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, and Dominion and Colonial Governments have been asked to contribute to this so that they may learn a useful lesson from the Tennessee Valley Authority.

In these days of mechanised farming, the importance of cars and lorries, little wonder that the cement mixer, the bulldozer, the crane, and all the tools to make roads, and all the tools to make roads, are in great demand. Prices have risen by even two years ago, to two, three, and four times the pre-war price. Wages are already three times as great as before the war. What will happen if, as I hope, the demand for more and better roads is pressed home, the people have thus to pay more for their roads, and they could use the money for other purposes? Roads are important, but work will then close down for lack of funds, and we will be left with only a few miles of tarred roads, which we have now, which will be only a great harbourer of slow traffic. What will happen if money is the hands of consumers is produced there will be no stability in the area, or anything else, only the inevitable cycle of boom and slump.

Capital goods

If England devotes energy to the production of armaments and cannot supply the capital goods that we need, then we must be patient and by donations and loans, be enabled to buy the goods we need, and pay interest on loans and repay the principal of loan for industrial purposes, and use current produce for food or raw materials and other consumer goods. It is good we work and money, and Kenya chosen by the Overseas Food Corporation, or O.F.C. must be approved by the Colonial Office, by East African Governments with money borrowed in the London Money Market.

The estimated cost of the construction of a railway is not the mileage, nature and nature of itself, but, while whether the railway is designed or otherwise, it is the elevation survey and the cost of the improvement and before millions are borrowed for the railway, it should be clear that it is worthwhile, and that the matter—there should be further evidence that there will be enough Unit of goods for it to carry, and, moreover, not only the actual cost of transport but also loss charged on it in the latter which hamper the development of the country, and the farmers who must produce the goods which the railway is built to carry.

Interest on loans

Few people realise that in some years as much as 40 per cent of the revenue of E.U.R. has been absorbed by the annual interest on loans. This is quite a fair share of the total capital of £33 million (£20,000,000 of which interest only £14,000,000 on which interest was been paid.

For the last seven years of the independent existence of the E.U.R. it has been the loss and that any time £362,000 per annum and it should be noted that the traffic was heavy or light, whether it was paid or not, the Railway made a profit or a loss on working account, the loss charged over the year.

In the General Manager's Annual Reports the following warning has frequently been given: "Unless the traffic increases 30-35 per cent whatever the figure happened to be, it is that the minimum (very) per cent of the total revenue received. This is a high figure only to be reached by national production, bringing additional paying traffic to the Railway."

LIME OIL INDUSTRY

Zanzibar considers the possibilities

CONSIDERATION is being given to the possibilities of a lime oil industry for Zanzibar. Mr. Hilton, the Director of Agriculture, has visited the Island and has made a preliminary report. He says that the climate and soil are suitable for the growing of the lime plant, and that the industry could be started on a small scale. The plant is a shrub, and the oil is extracted from the leaves and twigs. The oil is used in perfumery, soap, and medicine, and is a valuable product. The industry could be started on a small scale, and if it proves successful it could be extended. The Director of Agriculture has been asked to prepare a report on the industry, and the Director of Agriculture has been asked to prepare a report on the industry, and the Director of Agriculture has been asked to prepare a report on the industry, and the

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NEWS FROM BRITAIN

How the rich live under British Socialism

By D. T. Roberts

HOW do the rich live under British Socialism? Recently I spent a week-end in Cheltenham, which is certainly a spot where one can see how the rich live. Cheltenham is a Mecca for the rich. Some years ago, when I was in the Ministry of Labour, I was sent there for the purpose of investigating a case of a man who had committed suicide. The Hotels full, two-seater Rolls-Royces and Bentleys crowded with the rich, the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, and all the rest of the nobility and gentry. Actually, I was there to see how the rich live under Socialism. Of course, I was not allowed to see the rich themselves, of course, but I saw the place where the rich live, and I saw the rich at work. And, of course, I saw the rich at play. Oh, yes, I saw the rich at play. Of course, I saw the rich at play

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SUNDAY

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FRIDAY

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SATURDAY

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AMONG THE NEW BOOKS

LIBERTIES OF THE HUMAN MIND

OUR first book for review this week is hardly suitable for discussion at length in the columns of a newspaper but, at the same time, is of such importance that it cannot be allowed to pass without mention.

It is Mr. Charles Morgan's Liberties of the Mind. His novels, an outstanding product of what we, for convenience, call the "Western" point of view, have already shown deep concern with the philosophical and spiritual values which we hold dear and with the problems of the individual vis-a-vis the background of the modern world. His new book is a collection of essays on the varying aspects of this subject which it is of fundamental importance that we should understand at a time when our values are on the defensive.

Starting with the nineteenth century conception of progress "broadening down from precedent to precedent" and bringing out the [illegible] faith which our ancestors had in progress, Mr. Morgan shows how this idea carried within it the germ of its own destruction. He then goes on to examine the new sciences of psychiatry and various other forms of mind control, together with the development of world communications, radio and other means by which mass thinking is induced, as a result of which we believe that we still think as individuals, while in a matter of fact our processes of thought are conditioned in all manner of ways of which we are hardly aware.

In connection with the study of psychiatry and brain structure, he explains the means by which thought may be controlled from without and instances the extraordinary manifestations at certain notorious trials in Peoples' Courts in which the victim has behaved in a way which is inexplicable when taken in conjunction with his previous known record. Here is the basic threat to liberty. Progress has led not to the liberation of the human spirit but to its enslavement.

It is a subject for lengthy discussion but we can say here only that Mr. Morgan's book is of much significance at the present time and that it should be read by all who have man's future at heart.

Mrs. Robert Henrey's new venture in autobiography, The Little Madeleine, has nothing to do with the deeper realms of thought. It is an engaging and vividly written account of her childhood days in Paris and London, but also more than that. She is no introvert and she pleases herself and us by writing quite as much about her family, friends and surroundings as about herself.

She was born in Montmartre in 1906. It is not the tourist's Montmartre, however, but the back streets and shady corners of the village on the Butte. Life was often hard and there are more than a few glimpses of the seamy side. We keep company with her at home, in the streets, at school, through the anxious days of the Battle of the Marne and follow her occasionally to the country. As an older girl she went to live in London. Here she and her mother took rooms in Soho whose sights, sounds and smells are no less engagingly recorded. Later, after working for a newsagent and by dressmaking they were able, as a result of much scrimping and scraping, to return to their native Paris for a holiday. And we share fully in her pleasure so hardly earned.

Liberties of the Mind
by Charles Morgan
([illegible])
The Little Madeleine, by
Mrs. Robert Henrey
([illegible])

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Here's a way to relief . . .

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THE WEEK'S LEADERS

Training in Responsibility

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1951.

[illegible]

A Technical College

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1951

[illegible]

MAY 24

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1951.

[illegible]

CALL-UP BEGINS IN JANUARY

Kenya conscription

THE Kenya Government's scheme for the compulsory military training of European youths is to be introduced next January.

[illegible]

UNOFFICIALS SEE MR. GRIFFITHS

Four races state their case

COLONIAL SECRETARY REFUSES TO COMMIT HIMSELF

PROBLEMS facing the four main communities in Kenya —European, Asian, African and Arab—were outlined to Mr. James Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies, during interviews at Government House on Wednesday with Unofficial Members of Legislative Council.

Mr. Griffiths, it was conceded, listened with patience and understanding to widely differing views on such important topics as the proposed constitutional changes and land tenure and allocation, but each deputation reported that the Colonial Secretary had refused to commit himself on any issue.

Last to see Mr. Griffiths were the European Unofficial Members, who are expected to issue a statement on the discussions today.

During an interview with the four African Members of Legislative Council, which lasted one hour and 40 minutes, Mr. Griffiths heard in detail the claims of the Africans to share "in the real responsibility for the affairs of their country."

The Colonial Secretary was told that Africans should be more closely associated with the activities of the Government by direct representation on Executive Council, by increased direct representation in Legislative Council and by according them "real responsibilities" in local government institutions.

It was also contended that African representation on the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly required improvement, and that senior posts in the public service should be thrown open to Africans.

Mr. Mathu and his colleagues argued that the African people had been very loyal to the British Government and that, in return for that loyalty, they should now be more closely associated with the running of public affairs.

The time was ripe for at least one African to serve on Executive Council. Representation in Legislative Council was "utterly inadequate". Africans should have about half of the Unofficial seats.

On the assumption that non-African seats would remain unchanged, the suggestion was that 10 seats should allocated to Africans as follows: one each for Mombasa, the Coast, Nairobi, Masai and N.F.D., Rift Valley Province (settled areas) and Rift Valley Province (African Land Units), and two each for Central Province (excluding Nairobi) and Nyanza Province.

African members of African District Councils, Municipal Councils and Boards should be returned by direct elections, using secret ballots. Consideration should be given to increasing African representation to 25 per cent of the immigrant races on local authorities.

Extension of the Central Legislative Assembly for a further period of four years was supported, but it was urged that "more capable" Africans should be appointed to the Assembly. The deputation intimated that it would be prepared to suggest a panel of names from which the Governor might make a selection.

[illegible]

African housing

[illegible]

Schools

[illegible]

Asians' fears

[illegible]

Arab requests

[illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE . . .

Land and Population

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

[illegible]

T. J. O'SHEA.

Athi River,
May 22, 1951.

[illegible]

It is almost amusing to observe the way in which leading Indians are preparing a stick for their own backs. I think it would be better for the Indians to keep out of this business, for if the British are considered interlopers, what are they?

Yours etc.,
KENYA-BRED.

Nairobi,
May 14, 1951.

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—I was recently informed that the bond for an Asian is £30, whereas for a European it is £100 —£150. Could any of your readers tell me if this is correct?

If this is so, far from the Government subsidising European immigration, as stated by Mr. J. M. Nazareth in his letter published in the *East African Standard* of May 11, the large sum the European has to deposit acts as a big deterrent, for unless the European is lucky enough to obtain in advance a job with a firm that will bond him and his family, he will have to be quite a rich man to provide a bond for each member of his family, as well as paying for passages.

As to pressure of population: there are, I believe, 175,000 Asians and 45,000 Europeans, and as the natural increase of the Indian population is several times greater than that of the European, it does not need much intelligence to realise which section does apply the pressure, and will increasingly do so.

Yours etc.,
IMMIGRANT

Nairobi,
May 12, 1951.

[The bond or deposit required from an immigrant is based on the cost of repatriation, namely the price of a passage by sea. There is a maximum of £150 irrespective of race. The average amount paid by an Asian immigrant is £30 and by a European £80.—Ed., *E.A.S.*]

Indian Congress Politics

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

[illegible]

The Price of Women's Clothes

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—Not only from personal inclination, but at the request of friends who have read the correspondence and think as I do, I feel that Mrs. Hinchcliffe's letter of May 6, on the above subject, in answer to an earlier letter of mine, merits reply.

In spite of her "authoritative reply" and suggestion that all I said was due to my being ill-informed, lacking in fashion sense, and even, presumably unintentionally, mendacious, the facts are on my side. To dress oneself in reasonably fashionable, good quality clothes at most Nairobi dress shops costs out of all proportion more than it does in the United Kingdom, and she gives no reasonable explanation, apart from the 15 per cent to 20 per cent put on prices to export buyers, for which I believe there to be compensating advantages, in that such clothes for export are purchase-tax free, for this very great increase.

I stick categorically by that statement. Although no professional fashion expert like Mrs. Hinchcliffe, I take an interest in clothes, and found it to be the case when I was in the United Kingdom, and out here in between, in 1948 and 1949, and it has been the experience of every well-dressed acquaintance of mine who has been in Britain and bought clothes there since, in 1950 and 1951.

If Mrs. Hinchcliffe does not want to believe that a frock, purchased in the United Kingdom recently for five guineas by a neighbour of mine, had its exact counterpart on sale in Nairobi for £15—she need not; it matters not to me, and others who know of similar discrepancies between the United Kingdom and Nairobi prices.

Most of us like having good clothes, and I myself buy two or three good frocks or suits a year. When I require a smart model of the latest fashion, I am prepared to pay for it, but most of us, at any rate in the circle in which I live out here, and have lived in all my life, wives of serving and retired officers, Government officials, fairly new Kenya farmers, fairly representative of life in Kenya, mostly accustomed to wearing good clothes as are obtainable in Nairobi dress shops, cannot afford now, except for the few and lucky very rich, to have all our clothes in this category.

In Britain, the wartime gap in cost of clothes between the cheap quality "utility" clothes and the model at controlled ceiling price has now for a long time past been bridged by the availability of good quality, fashionable, well-cut clothes at intermediate and reasonable prices. It is clothes of this quality and price which appear to be almost completely lacking still out here, although the clothes themselves may be seen at prices far higher than in Britain.

By all means let the latest models of Norman Hartnell, Worth, etc., be flown out for the lucky few who can afford them, but I cannot see that the average well-dressed Kenya woman would mind waiting a few weeks extra for her new frock to travel by sea, if it is the case, as has been suggested, that all good quality clothes are flown out at present and that this is the reason for their high price in Nairobi.

Most of us are as uninterested in the prices of gloves (Mrs. Hinchcliffe's example of recent price increases), never or very rarely having occasion to wear them, and in the price of "utility" clothes in the United Kingdom, as we are in the price of very cheap quality Japanese materials which she says will soon be on the market out here, and is thoughtful enough to suggest that I and my like should buy and have made up by bazaar tailors, because we object to paying current inflated Nairobi prices for clothes for everyday wear and ordinary minor social occasions.

It would be interesting to know what the United Kingdom retailer has to pay now in purchase tax on good quality clothes, and which the Kenya importer avoids, as against the 15 to 22 per cent put on by British suppliers selling for export, and import duty into this country.

Finally, I have no farm, and so can assure Mrs. Hinchcliffe that my remarks on the question of price control on clothes, as opposed to farm products, were entirely disinterested, except as an unfortunate consumer of both.

Yours etc.,
J. SELLON.

South Kinangop,
May 12, 1951.

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—With reference to the letter appearing in your columns on May 10 today, headed "Price of Women's Clothes" and signed by Dorothy Hinchcliffe. If the Price [illegible]

Yours etc.,
PENSIONER

South Kinangop,
May 12, 1951.

The Kenya African Union

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

[illegible]

Yours etc.,
W. M. MARUKI.

Nairobi,
May 16, 1951.

K.F.A. notes & market report

INDICATION OF LOCAL PRICES

[illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE . . .

Medical Services in Nyanza Province

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—There has been complaint in recent times about the Kisumu Hospital and I have sympathised both with the patients as well as their attendants.

While I am ignorant of the detailed distribution of the Medical Services in Kenya, I would like to know how many (a) European doctors there are in Nyanza Province; (b) Asian doctors; (c) African doctors; (d) how many hospitals and distances of each hospital to another; (e) people residing within the jurisdiction of each hospital; (f) transport allowed for each hospital; (g) how many trained African hospital assistants in the Colony; (h) how many trained dressers; and (i) how many Government doctors of all races there are in Kenya?

I know that the history of a disease is very important in its diagnosis. I also know of the importance of a language in the same phenomena. I would, therefore, request our Government to consider posting our African doctors to their own provinces as early as practicable.

Yours etc.,
J. M. OKINDA.

Nairobi,
May 21, 1951.

[The Medical Department has furnished the following information:

(a) There are 11 full-time Government European doctors and one part-time District Surgeon in the Nyanza Province. In addition there are two Mission doctors and two doctors employed by companies.

(b) There are three Asian doctors employed by Government and others in private practice in Kisumu.

(c) There is one Government African Assistant Medical Officer.

(d) There are four main Government hospitals—Kisumu, Kericho, Kisii and Kakamega, two Mission hospitals with European doctors, at Maseno and Kendu Bay, and a tea company hospital at Kericho.

There is a small cottage hospital at Kapkatet in the Kipsigis country and 60 dispensaries, generally with a few beds, scattered throughout the Province. In addition, there are Mission dispensaries, clinics and wards with maternity beds.

At Bungoma, a Health Centre has been opened with bed accommodation for general and maternity cases.

Distances	Miles
Kisumu-Kericho	70
Kisumu-Kisii	84
Kisumu-Kakamega	38
Kisumu-Maseno	21

(e) The total population of Nyanza Province is approximately 1,868,000; figures regarding each hospital are not immediately available.

(f) There is one ambulance attached to each Government hospital. Responsibility for the provision of transport rests with the African District Councils.

(g) Qualified African Hospital Assistants in Kenya—162. (There are in addition trained African Compounders, Masseurs, Laboratory and Entomological Assistants and Health Inspectors.)

(h) Graded Dressers	283
Ungraded Dressers and Nurses	894

African District Councils employ dressers at dispensaries and midwives who are not included in the figures.

The total number of Government doctors in the Colony is 134.

European:		
Administrative Staff	4	
Specialist Staff	6	
Laboratory Staff	4	14
Asian:		
Medical Officers	3	
Assistant Surgeons	35	38
African:		
Assistant Medical Officers		11

All African staff speak English or Swahili and act as interpreters.

African Assistant Medical Officers are educated at Makerere at considerable expense to the Kenya Government, their own expenses being nominal. Whilst this department endeavours to post African Assistant Medical Officers to their own Provinces whenever possible, the needs of the whole Colony must be taken into consideration when postings are made, since it is for the Colony's need they are educated.

The British Medical Association (Kenya Branch) has for some years advocated the appointment of a Royal Commission on Health and Population in His Majesty's Dependencies in Africa.—Ed., E.A.S.]

A 'Lingua Franca' for East Africa

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—The courteous criticism by T. H. Suffern, of Lushoto, of my previous remarks in your correspondence columns on natives' knowledge of the finer shades of meaning of our English language raises two further points.

Your correspondent suggests there are two reasons why English should be made the common language of both blacks and whites in these territories, (1) "Cultural and civilising"; and (2) "Utilitarian."

Under heading 1, I would ask him whether he considers the Muslim Swaheli who writes Ki-swahili with Arabic characters and knows no other language except a smattering of Arabic, in which language he says his prayers to the Almighty, whose cultural habits include honesty, cleanliness and abstemious abstention from liquor, whose civilisation includes regard for the feelings of others, care for dumb animals, the ability to recite verses from the Koran from memory, the ability to produce intricate wood-carvings such as one sees on doors, window frames and chests, all along the coast from Lamu to Zanzibar, whose women folk produce fine and lasting crocheted skull caps for his head, etc., etc. I would repeat, are these people less or more civilised and cultured than the products of the English-teaching secondary schools, who sometimes indulge in the intemperate use of alcohol, forge cheques, embezzle funds entrusted to them, ride bicycles which they haven't the faintest idea how to construct, wear clothes they cannot weave, and, in general ape the outward appearances of civilisation without acquiring many of the virtues.

Your correspondent goes on to say: "The East African re-birth should be based on the language of Shakespeare and Milton."

If I wanted to be as rude as the Member for Commerce and Industry I would answer "Tripe."

In the first place East African natives, except the Swaheli, cannot enjoy a cultural "re-birth," never having as yet had a cultural "birth." In the second place, how many, out of all those who try to talk to us in their curious brand of English, actually make any attempt to read Shakespeare or Milton? Many highly cultured Englishmen are unable to make head or tail of either of these writers, yet seem to get on quite well without them. How much more difficult must it therefore be for a man to whom English is not his mother tongue and whose knowledge of Elizabethan English must of necessity be even more limited than mine, to acquire any sort of useful culture from a precursory study of these authors.

Several English-speaking natives have asked me if I knew where they could obtain Karl Marx's Das Kapital in an English translation. If, despite my inability to help them, they have succeeded in reading this book, they may be presumed to have acquired, at least in part, the peculiarly warped intellect of this writer.

I don't think it is generally appreciated that most of the natives who earn their living as clerks do not have enough spare time to read rather dull English authors. If they have the money, they like, when they get back from the office, to entertain their friends to a curry supper which they generally have to cook themselves. While this is on the fire they often share a bottle or two of beer with their friends, a benign Government having made this more easy to procure than the native "tembo," the drinking of which was generally confined to the weekends.

After the evening's repast, if he does not feel sleepy, your "educated" native may have time for a little mental relaxation in the perusal of the newspaper.

On the subject of the "Utilitarian" use of the English language, I must admit that it is probably easier for white Government servants, particularly Resident Magistrates, many of whom have no knowledge at all of Ki-swahili, to conduct their correspondence in English. Were they, on the other hand, conversant with Ki-swahili, I do not know of any make of typewriter that either they or their native clerks could not manipulate in that language. As most "educated" natives, be they Kikuyu or Luo, are conversant with Ki-swahili, it would have the advantage of their not having to attempt to master a language from another hemisphere with a syntax entirely different to that of their own mother tongue.

When your correspondent goes on to recommend the use of English for the purposes of "social intercourse" among all the various shades of humanity, white, black and brown, who inhabit these territories, and also for "commerce" I would point out that many backwoods Indian duka owners do not speak a word of English, yet both their black and white customers are able to make themselves understood to them in Ki-swahili which seems to result in a not inconsiderable amount of "commerce" accruing to them.

I myself have enjoyed a glass of beer with a German on the Tanganyika Railway mail train while cracking jokes with him in kitchen Swahili. I have been cured of malaria by a French White Father, to whom, throughout several days' hospitalisation in his mission, I spoke in nothing but Ki-swahili.

There is a third aspect of the English versus Ki-swahili conflict of claims as a suitable lingua franca for all in these territories, which your correspondent seems to have overlooked and that is that, rightly or wrongly, the average European considers himself as superior in intellect to the average East African native. Surely if he is indeed superior he should be able to show his superiority by taking the trouble to learn a Bantu lingua franca, at least a smattering of which is understood by every native who is in the habit of coming into contact with white men or Indians, rather than to expect the man he considers "inferior" intellectually to master a language such as English which has no similarity of root with any of the Bantu languages.

There is also the question of the language of the courts of law. It seems to me most unjust that a white man is allowed to give evidence in court against a native in English, the Resident Magistrate sum up and pass sentence in English, and the court interpreter translate the native's plea in his own defence into English, when the amount that the native understands of the entire proceedings is governed by the accuracy of the translation of the interpreter over which, in 99 cases out of a hundred, neither the Resident Magistrate, the prosecuting Police Officer, the accuser nor the accused is able to exert any check.

I opine that in all equity to those less fortunately placed than ourselves, in any case where a white man or Indian is in litigation against a native, or a native against him, such case should be conducted, as indeed it was in the old days when D.C.s heard the cases, in Ki-swahili, by which I mean the up-country brand of Swahili understood by most men of the three races. A court interpreter could also assist, as in the old days, by interpreting into the man's own vernacular. In this way, not only would the native stand a double chance of grasping the entire conduct of the case, but also the power of the court interpreter to twist the translation would be a considerable curb to the better all-round administration of justice and general improvement in "race relations" which we all so much desire.

I may say that whenever I am involved in a court case with a native I always insist on giving my evidence in Swahili.

I also insist on talking to Government "baraza" and commercial telephone operators in Swahili, as I find it prevents misunderstanding and thus saves a considerable amount of my valuable time.

Yours etc.,
[illegible] RYAN.

Nairobi,
May 18, 1951.

Cost of Living

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—I wish to draw a matter to you of public importance concerning the preposterous prices charged in East Africa by garages, bootmakers, tailors and Indian furniture makers. These people have no scruples whatsoever and it is high time they were run to ground under some form of Government control.

Frequently one reads in your paper of Indian and African traders being fined the odd 200/- to 500/- for overcharging only a matter of cents on items such as flour, sugar, matches and what have you. These offences are small fry compared with the people I refer to when it is a matter of shillings and pounds in their overcharging.

A few days ago I sent my boy to an Indian tailor with three shirts to have the tape of the sleeves sewn up which had become unstitched: the boy told the Indian they were his. Price arranged—50 cents the lot. Later in the day I went to collect the shirts myself, price 6/-. I said to the Indian "Give me a receipt—I want to take it to the Police." He turned pale and said the price now was only 50 cents.

Another day I took a sports-coat to a bootmaker to have a strip of leather sewn around the frayed edges of the coat. When I went along to collect the coat, price 24/-. I literally dragged the Indian along to another bootmaker on the other side of the road and asked him what he would do it for. He took the coat, ripped off the leather, and with his own leather in eight minutes sewed his leather on to the coat for 4/-.

On another occasion I asked an Indian cabinet-maker to make a wooden box 18 in. square. Cheapest price 40/-. I then went to a Chagga fundi and purchased timber to make the box for 4/-, nails and screws 65 cents, latches 1/- and paid the fundi 50 cents for planing the wood. I went home and made the box myself. Price all in Shs. 6/15.

I got an Indian blacksmith one day to make an iron clamp for my car spring and two brass wing nuts. Price: wing nuts 3/-, clamp 4/50. Total 7/50. When a friend of mine saw this clamp gadget he decided to get one himself and went to a garage. Price: wing nuts 7/50, clamp 14/50. Total 22/50.

A farmer from Oldeani one day stopped me on the road and said my truck was alight. He hurriedly unscrewed the floor boards and ripped off the main battery lead which was shorting on to the chassis. I took the truck to a garage where an Indian mechanic fitted a new cable: the job took four minutes exactly. My boy replaced the floor boards, etc. At the end of the month when the bill came in: Price: cable 42/-, labour for fitting 9/-. Total 51/-.

I got another cable from the next garage to use as a spare, identical to the first, for 14/50. The Indian mechanic's wages at the rate of 9/- for four minutes must be shs. 27,000 for a 25-working-day month!

I wouldn't mind his job!

Yours etc.,
MAFESSH.

May 20, 1951.

Weather Reports

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—What is the Meteorological Department's definition of a "shower"? I have always thought, and a dictionary also tells me, that a shower is "a fall of rain of short duration." To me this means not exceeding, say, half an hour. When, as recently, rain has often fallen for six or more hours non-stop, according to the forecast these downpours were showers.

Such forecasts as "shower activity will continue" are most enlightening!

Also for coastal shipping "Visibility good except in precipitation." I am sure the ships' masters must be glad to know this!

I have never heard hail mentioned yet very recently the worst hail storm in 40 years hit Kericho area.

My forecast for the following year is: Some sun—Some cloud—Some rain—Some unpredictable at Mombasa.

Yours etc.,
G. S. ORCHARDSON.

Kericho,
May 21, 1951.

Lost in a Forest

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—We shall be grateful if you will afford space in your columns for this letter, in which we desire to express our grateful thanks to the Kenya Police, Kenya Police Reserve, and all who assisted in the recent successful 48-hour search in Marmanet Forest for our mother, Mrs. D. H. Edwards.

Yours etc.,
D. G. PETTAFOR.
L. S. EDWARDS.

Thomson's Falls,
May 20, 1951.

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(May 28th to June 3rd)

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MACKINNON ROAD F.B.S.

[illegible]

SUNDAY

B.B.C. OVERSEAS SERVICE

[illegible]

NAIROBI RADIO

MACKINNON ROAD F.B.S.

FRIDAY

B.B.C. OVERSEAS SERVICE

NAIROBI RADIO

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AMONG THE NEW BOOKS

LIBERTIES OF THE HUMAN MIND

OUR first book for review this week is hardly suitable for discussion at length in the columns of a newspaper but, at the same time, is of such importance that it cannot be allowed to pass without mention.

It is Mr. Charles Morgan's Liberties of the Mind. His novels, an outstanding product of what we, for convenience, call the "Western" point of view, have already shown deep concern with the philosophical and spiritual values which we hold dear and with the problems of the individual vis-a-vis the background of the modern world. His new book is a collection of essays on the varying aspects of this subject which it is of fundamental importance that we should understand at a time when our values are on the defensive.

Starting with the nineteenth century conception of progress "broadening down from precedent to precedent" and bringing out the implicit faith which our ancestors had in progress, Mr. Morgan shows how this idea carried within it the germ of its own destruction. He then goes on to examine the new sciences of psychiatry and various other forms of mind control, together with the development of world communications, radio and other means by which mass thinking is induced, as a result of which we believe that we still think as individuals, while as a matter of fact our processes of thought are conditioned in all manner of ways of which we are hardly aware.

In connection with the study of psychiatry and brain structure, he explores the means by which thought may be controlled from without and instances the extraordinary manifestations at certain notorious trials in Peoples' Courts in which the victim has behaved in a way which is inexplicable when taken in conjunction with his previous known record. Here is the basic threat to liberty. Progress has led not to the liberation of the human spirit but to its enslavement.

It is a subject for lengthy discussion but we can say here only that Mr. Morgan's book is of much significance at the present time and that it should be read by all who have man's future at heart.

Mrs. Robert Henrey's new venture in autobiography, The Little Madeleine, has nothing to do with the deeper realms of thought. It is an engaging and vividly written account of her childhood days in Paris and London, but also more than that. She is no introvert and she pleases herself and us too by writing quite as much about her family, friends and surroundings as about herself.

She was born in Montmartre in 1906. It is not the tourist's Montmartre, however, but the back streets and shady corners of the village on the Butte. Life was often hard and there are more than a few glimpses of the seamy side. We keep company with her at home, in the streets, at school, through the anxious days of the Battle of the Marne and follow her occasionally to the country. As an older girl she went to live in London. Here she and her mother took rooms in Soho whose sights, sounds and smells are no less engagingly recorded. Later, after working for a [illegible] and by dressmaking they were able, as a result of much [illegible] and scraping, to return to their native Paris for a holiday. And we share fully in her pleasure so hardly earned.

Liberties of the Mind, by Charles Morgan (Macmillan, [illegible]).

The Little Madeleine, by Mrs. Robert Henrey (Dent, [illegible]).

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THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S UP-COUNTRY TOUR

MWANZA PLAY WAS WELL UP TO EXPECTATIONS

PREVIOUS experience has led one to expect a high standard from the Mwanza Players, and certainly the presentation of Grand National Night by Dorothy and Campbell Christie in aid of the Red Cross came well up to expectation.

Except in the prologue, this is a play with little action, relying for its dramatic effect almost entirely on dialogue and interpretation, all taking part deserve praise for the way they sustained interest and tension throughout.

Pauline Edmonds, as Portia Collins, the ex-barmaid, delighted everyone by her vivacity and charm, while Jonathan Miles, in his long role of Gerald Charles, the shipping magnate who has accidentally killed his wife, played opposite Mary Coal with virtuosity. All the rest of the cast were newcomers to the Players, who are lucky to have acquired so much talent, recently. Percy Southern doubled nicely, contrasting the parts of the sarcastic lawyer, Philip Halliday and the comedy policeman, Sergeant Gibson, with equal "finish"; and Eve Sheldon, as Joyce Perrone (and wearing, incidentally, a most stunning fawn silk in one scene) acted with freshness and restraint. Betty Blonell interpreted the rather unsympathetic part of Belle Coates with great sense of drama and realism. A Rhodes-Jones as Mark Drew is telling character-study of a loyal and kind butler. Donald Hendry as the Wedderburns, convivial Sam Weldon and Patrick Wells as Det. Inspector Arling were both excellent, so that we detected no weak spots anywhere.

Stage-managers Biddy Hendon and Wally Hammond deserve high merits for their pleasant set of a country house; study—the flower arrangements by Prof. Thompson were exceptionally lovely—while producers Jonathan Miles and Biddy Hendon are to be congratulated indeed on their casting, their meticulous attention to detail, and altogether on a very polished production; all the more since they have been persistently dogged by bad luck in the shape of sickness of two leading players. Audrey Pearce has worked very hard as wardrobe and property mistress.

Though the final figure collected on behalf of Red Cross for the show is not yet available, a very large some still to the profits was given in the form of a cheque for £50 from Mr. C. P. Yadav and Directors of Universal Mills, Ltd. It is not generally realised that, in spite of the generous help afforded on all sides, putting on a play is an expensive business, especially in a place where no permanent stage or suitable hall is available.

G. E. H.

MAIL RUNNERS 'STRIKE' AFTER CROCODILE DEATH

(From our Correspondent)

SONGEA.

IT is hoped that the Njombe Road bridges will have their decking replaced soon so that the road may be reopened to traffic by June 1.

Though this road is very important, it is only considered as a district road and too little funds are available to allow it to be put in proper condition for the heavy traffic it is called on to carry.

When the mail runner was taken by a crocodile some weeks ago the road has hardly been used by all even the Africans, who prefer to use a longer or safer route. Some motors have refused to cross the road because of its condition, and the lorry accident both at Lindi and Songea, in which the mail runner was killed, has not helped matters.

The mail lorry service from Lindi is now coming in fairly punctually, though it had stretch of over 1,000 miles to cover and Songea is still lacking traffic.

The mail contractors, Messrs. Tse Tse Company, have offered to make the service a weekly one, but unfortunately for the public their offer has been turned down, although the increased service included no extra charge to the department.

Looking back a few years when Mr. Pardoe and his very good service, there is little doubt that more concentration was then given to the requirements and needs of the general public.

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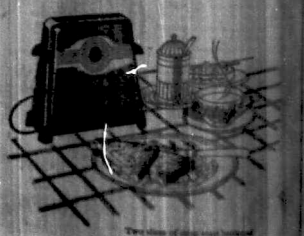

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SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1951.

[illegible]

A Technical College

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1951.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths, will have gladdened the hearts of many people who are concerned about some trends in East Africa, by his announcement yesterday that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has made a gift of £150,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote towards the capital cost of building a Technical College in Nairobi, and that the Government of Uganda will provide £100,000. The Government of Kenya has already made provision to the extent of £120,000, together with an admirable site. To place the College squarely on an East African base, it is to be hoped that the Government of Tanganyika will follow Uganda's example. The cost of the first phase of the ambitious plan will be in the neighbourhood of £400,000 and it may be necessary, therefore, for Kenya to divert some money from another project (even from other educational plans if necessary) to provide the balance.

The need for technical education, and for a proper apprenticeship scheme, has been stressed ever since the war ended. For at least five years this urgent requirement of a well-balanced educational system, this very important provision in the creation of a proper social structure which would help to provide, for the African especially, greater social security has been stressed. It has been the subject of several investigations and reports and it is to be hoped that now there will be no more delay in giving it high priority.

The present purpose will be to provide for all the courses which, filling the gap as well as possible, evening continuation classes in Nairobi have provided, largely through the enthusiasm of Alderman George Tyson to whom tribute was paid yesterday by His Worship the Mayor. Timely, too, was the mention made of the work of Mr. G. P. Willoughby, whose practical conception of the college brought the whole project into focus, and who will now be first Chairman of the Interim Board of Governors. East Africans of all races will be pleased to hear the opinion of the Secretary of State that when the plans are carried through this Technical College will bear comparison with any in the Colonial Empire. This week Mr. Griffiths will see a complementary centre, the Muslim Institute at Mombasa (which owes its existence mainly to the vision of the present Governor of Kenya, Sir Philip Mitchell) and probably has no equal at present in these Territories for attractiveness of design and imaginative planning. The Colony was fortunate [illegible]

[illegible]

MAY 24

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1951.

[illegible]

CALL-UP BEGINS IN JANUARY

Kenya conscription

THE Kenya Government's scheme for the compulsory military training of European youths is to be introduced next January.

This has been made possible by the success of the mission of the G.O.C., East Africa Command, Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Dowler, and the Acting Chief Secretary, Mr. C. H. Thornley, to London this month.

They returned to Kenya with a warm assurance from Britain's service departments that everything possible would be done to help the Colony to launch the conscription plan.

It will be remembered that Mr. Thornley told the Legislative Council in March, in answer to a question by the Leader of the European Elected Members, Maj. A. G. Keyser, that the Government proposed to introduce legislation providing for compulsory military service in peacetime for European British youths at the earliest practicable date. The proposal involved full-time training for some five and a half months to be followed by part-time training in the Kenya Regiment.

Mr. Thornley also said that the implementing of the policy particularly with regard to the provision of permanent staff and equipment was necessarily dependent on full support being given by Britain's service ministries.

During the talks in London this full support and practical assistance was forthcoming, Mr. Thornley told the *East African Standard*, and the Service Ministries in London are now collaborating to complete the final scheme.

An announcement covering full details will be made in Kenya as soon as possible. Meanwhile the Government is busy preparing the necessary draft legislation for introduction to Legislative Council.

UNOFFICIALS SEE MR. GRIFFITHS

Four races state their case

COLONIAL SECRETARY REFUSES TO COMMIT HIMSELF

PROBLEMS facing the four main communities in Kenya—European, Asian, African and Arab—were outlined to Mr. James Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies, during interviews at Government House on Wednesday with Unofficial Members of Legislative Council.

Mr. Griffiths, it was conceded, listened with patience and understanding to widely differing views on such important topics as the proposed constitutional changes and land tenure and allocation, but each deputation reported that the Colonial Secretary had refused to commit himself on any issue.

Last to see Mr. Griffiths were the European Unofficial Members, who are expected to issue a statement on the discussions today.

During an interview with the four African Members of Legislative Council, which lasted one hour and 40 minutes, Mr. Griffiths heard in detail the claims of the Africans to share "in the real responsibility for the affairs of their country."

The Colonial Secretary was told that Africans should be more closely associated with the activities of the Government by direct representation on Executive Council, by increased direct representation in Legislative Council and by according them "real responsibilities" in local government institutions.

It was also contended that African representation on the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly required improvement, and that senior posts in the public service should be thrown open to Africans.

Mr. Mathu and his colleagues argued that the African people had been very loyal to the British Government and that, in return for that loyalty, they should now be more closely associated with the running of public affairs.

The time was ripe for at least one African to serve on Executive Council. Representation in Legislative Council was "utterly inadequate". Africans should have about half of the Unofficial seats.

On the assumption that non-African seats would remain unchanged, the suggestion was that 10 seats should allocated to Africans as follows: one each for Mombasa, the Coast, Nairobi, Masai and N.F.D., Rift Valley Province (settled areas) and Rift Valley Province (African Land Units), and two each for Central Province (excluding Nairobi) and Nyanza Province.

African members of African District Councils, Municipal Councils and Boards should be returned by direct elections, using secret ballots. Consideration should be given to increasing African representation to 25 per cent of the immigrant races on local authorities.

Extension of the Central Legislative Assembly for a further period of four years was supported, but it was urged that "more capable" Africans should be appointed to the Assembly. The deputation intimated that it would be prepared to suggest a panel of names from which the Governor might make a selection.

Mr. Griffiths was told that in the public service African civil servants played a role which gave them little responsibility. There were few incentives, as there did not exist senior posts to which the more ambitious and able Africans could aspire. Persons of similar professional qualifications should be paid the same basic salary in the public service.

Overcrowding in the African Land Units had assumed acute proportions and large-scale development in agriculture among Africans was thus hindered. Real security of tenure was necessary.

All undeveloped areas in the Highlands and in Crown lands should be made available for African "exploitation." The time was ripe to appoint a Royal Commission to examine African land needs; the Carter Commission Report was out of date.

On the question of labour, the African Members pointed out that they had supported the trade union movement among African workers but alleged that employers had made it difficult for the unions to thrive. Wages and housing conditions required "great improvement."

The *East African Standard* was told by the deputation that the Colonial Secretary had made careful notes of the main points that had been raised and which had been elaborated at some length. Mr. Griffiths, however, had "given no promises and made no undertakings."

Many of the claims advanced by the deputation had been made in a memorandum presented earlier to Mr. Griffiths by the Nairobi African Advisory Council, who urged increased representation on Legislative Council and the City Council, at least two representatives on the Transport Licensing Board and at least one African on the Rent Control Board.

African housing

While grateful for efforts already made, the Advisory Council requested that the British Government should assist the City Council to build more houses for African workers and their families in Nairobi.

The memorandum claimed that compulsory education for African children should start immediately and that "sound technical and general education" should be provided.

Reference was made to racial discrimination in most European and Indian hotels and restaurants in Nairobi, and there was a plea that special legislation should be introduced to remove the colour bar.

Attention was also drawn to the high cost of living which, it was claimed, affected the Africans more than any other community. All possible help should be given to the African businessman in Nairobi and elsewhere.

The two Arab members of the Kenya Legislative Council, Shariff Abdulla and Shariff Mahomed Shatry, also had an interview with the Secretary of State yesterday, when it is understood they discussed with Mr. Griffiths some half-dozen principal points on which their community wished representations to be made during the Minister's political discussions.

The Arab members are believed to have asked for an additional member on the Legislative Council to represent the Arab people on the grounds that the work has so greatly increased in recent years that it has become a heavy burden on only two members.

It was pointed out that there are now many Arabs in the towns and country districts outside the Protectorate, and if a third member were appointed he could reside up-country and be able the better to deal with the affairs of the community there and to voice the up-country Arab viewpoint on community and public questions.

Arab requests

Another request the two Arab members are reported to have made was for the appointment of an Arab member to the Executive Council. The point was made in support of this claim that though the Executive Council may be regarded as a non-racial body, in fact it has representatives of the races upon it and Africans are pressing for an African member, again on a basis of race. In the view of the Arab community in Kenya, such a situation which made no provision for the Arabs would be unfair to a community who have done so much to help His Majesty's Government in this country and are amongst his most loyal subjects.

Arab education had an important place among the points discussed. It was explained that the Arab community would like to have Arab teachers in the primary and secondary schools and the Muslim Institute, Mombasa, to teach Arab children the Arabic language, religion and culture.

The difficulties of recruiting Arab teachers locally was pointed out, and it is understood that the Arab members informed Mr. Griffiths that it would be possible to get such teachers, either from Egypt or countries in the Middle East. Indeed, Mr. Griffiths learned that the Arab community have been in contact with the Minister of Education in Egypt and the Egyptian Education Department had indicated willingness to help by sending teachers to Kenya. It is understood that the Egyptian Government was even ready to consider making a contribution to the salary of such teachers.

Schools

Another point directly related to education was the problem presented by Arab children in Nairobi and elsewhere up-country. The attention of the Secretary of State was directed to the fact that there was no Arab school for these children and the Arab members are believed to have advised him that in their view there was no reason why the Arab children should not be permitted to attend Asian schools. There are believed to be nearly 200 such children, mainly in Nairobi and Kisumu, and stress was laid on the increasing expense of education if schools were provided only on a basis of race.

Another question discussed referred to land at the Coast of which the Arab community considered they had been deprived by the Government of Kenya. This matter is to be pursued further by them.

The two representatives made it clear to the Secretary of State that historically their community was perhaps established longer in East Africa than any other, including present-day Africans, and that there had been Arabs closely associated with, and residing in, East Africa for centuries. They had been, and were, a very loyal community, law-abiding and self-respecting, taking little part in political agitation. For these reasons, their needs should be given very sympathetic consideration by His Majesty's Government.

It is learned that the two Arab representatives also conveyed to the Secretary of State an expression of gratitude to the Governor of Kenya, Sir Philip Mitchell, for what he had done for the Arab community and in particular for his personal interest in establishing the Mombasa Muslim Institute.

Mr. Griffiths expressed his thanks to the Arab members for the information they had given to him. He said he would discuss with the Governor the points that they had raised and would consider them further after he had returned to London.

The views of the Indian community were outlined to Mr. Griffiths in talks with four Unofficial Members of Legislative Council, led by Mr. A. B. Patel, the Indian leader. After the meeting, which lasted one hour 15 minutes, Mr. Patel stated: "We were received most courteously and had a very sympathetic hearing. It was evident that Mr. Griffiths desired to understand our point of view, but it is impossible to say what his reactions were."

The question of constitutional change figured largely in the discussions, during which it was urged that there should be equal representation in Legislative Council for the three main races. Muslim representation inside the Asian community was also discussed.

Asians' fears

In the matter of education, it was represented to the Colonial Secretary that in the past, Asians had not had a fair deal and that the time had come to start non-racial educational institutions from the secondary education level.

After complaining of the lack of medical facilities for their community, the Members raised the question of agriculture and represented that Asians had no opportunity of acquiring suitable agricultural land in Kenya. The Indian and Arab Settlement Board had made investigations in areas excluding African, forest and game reserves and the European Highlands, but so far no suitable land had been found. Asians, it was claimed, were not even allowed to acquire land in the Highlands for commercial or industrial purposes.

The fear was expressed that there was a move in certain European circles to dominate local bodies in settled areas, while segregation in townships, either by Crown grants or private covenants, had resulted in congestion in Asian areas and a high incidence of municipal rates payable by Asians.

It was also represented that Asians were not appointed to judicial posts, in spite of the fact that their legal practitioners were in the majority and held office in law societies. Neither were Asians promoted to officer grade in the civil service.

CORRESPONDENCE...

Land and Population

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—I am indebted to All-India Radio for being the first to inform me that the local Indian National Congress is largely responsible for our latest agrarian agitation. This explains why I select India rather than China to illustrate the dangers to Kenya of making our land problems a pawn in the game of inter-racial politics.

Far-seeing men of international repute in their respective spheres of learning are beginning to concentrate attention on the tragic dilemma of modern civilisation—an ever-increasing human population competing to extract an ever higher standard of living from the contracting natural resources of our planet. In the course of the past hundred years, the earth's human population has doubled from one to two billion, the rate of increase in the demand on the earth's resources to support this population being very much greater, because of the rising standard of living, while during the same period, millions of acres of fertile land and forests have been destroyed, and once vast deposits of coal, oil and metals essential to our industrialised civilisation have been seriously depleted.

India is only second to China as an outstanding example of this rake's progress in human folly. Centuries of treating Mother Earth as man's exclusive property and prostituting her to his appetites and ambitions have resulted in tens of millions of human beings born to die without ever knowing what it means to be free from the pangs of hunger, and in which millions are swept away periodically by famine.

To meet this appalling situation, the Government of New India under the able guidance of Mr. Nehru has embarked upon a dual policy of the most energetic internal development and external expansion limited only by the friendly co-operation of other peoples.

The external side of this statesmanlike policy is based on the substantial numbers of Indian nationals scattered over South-East Asia and the countries bordering on the Indian Ocean to the south and west, including East Africa.

Through these communities it is hoped to expand India's export and import trade, and her invisible exports as they are called, to an extent that will enable India to maintain in some reasonable degree of comfort a population already tens of millions in excess of the carrying capacity of the country's natural resources, and increasing, despite malnutrition and famines, at an annual rate of five millions.

This can only be done, of course, by drawing heavily on the natural resources of other "underdeveloped countries," in competition with other "highly developed countries" likewise engaged, and meanwhile, the unrestricted population of India will have grown by another twenty, thirty or forty millions.

Indeed, only the other evening, All-India Radio was boasting of the immense increase of her population in the past decade. This is the tragedy of modern civilisation—the greatest in human history. It is not only Mr. Nehru's nightmare.

East Africa is not deeply affected for the moment, because it is only in recent decades that she has begun to emerge from being a sparsely populated and undeveloped territory. German and British East Africa were sparsely populated territories when they acquired those names some sixty years ago. The area that is now Kenya had a human population of less than three millions, but today it is over five millions. In 30 years' time it may well be over ten millions. But that is very much less than half of the story.

The higher standard of living must be allowed for. The less than three millions were almost entirely people who dressed in skins or went unclothed and lived on their flocks and herds and patches of cultivation, whereas, the possible ten millions of thirty years hence will be well dressed, sophisticated people aspiring to limousines and semi-detached villas.

A conservative estimate of the difference between the two in terms of their relative drain on the earth's resources would be as 1 to 5. That is to say, in less than a century, Kenya will have multiplied her demands on Mother Earth's reserves more than 15 times.

Needless to say, she cannot hope to supply these demands in full from her own natural resources, so within the life-time of people now living, she will be in the maelstrom of competition for the means to enjoy a high standard of living.

It is from this angle that I view the latest agrarian agitation, but some aspects of its political implications call for comment.

The modern world no longer accepts the view that individual or corporate rights to land, however acquired, are sacred. The modern State claims the right to expropriate land as and when it thinks fit.

This has been confirmed in recent weeks by the Prime Ministers of Persia and India and the Foreign Secretary of Britain in statements on behalf of their respective Governments.

This change of attitude applies alike to the White Highlands and the Native Lands, though some people may delude themselves that it does not. I confidently predict that within a measurable period of time there will be a demand for the abolition of tribal lands or Native Reserves at least as strong as the present agitation for expropriation of portions of the White Highlands—and that African leaders will be in the forefront of the agitation.

My confidence in this regard is soundly based: the fragmentation of land inevitable in tribal ownership is incompatible with a "higher standard of living," as already some of the African leaders know from their study of history and economics, and already some of them are more concerned about their people as a whole, urban and rural, having a higher standard of living than about owning ancestral lands in common.

A comparison between the improvement work in the Reserves over twenty years by man and the destruction over two months by nature is not irrelevant to this aspect of our land problems.

In conclusion, I would appeal to men of good-will of all communities not to allow Kenya's land problems to become a pawn in the game of inter-racial politics at this critical stage in the country's development, and that they be firm in insisting that these problems be dealt with in relation to the wider problems in which they are an important factor.

Yours etc.,
T. J. O'SHEA.

Athi River,
May 22, 1951.

Indian Congress Politics

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—The British have farmed this land and brought it to a productiveness unknown before to the African, and now the privileged few educated Africans want it for themselves and their satellites, without having done anything to deserve it. After all, it was in the hands of their forebears for centuries, and what did they do to improve it?

It was not until the British came to this country that any endeavour was made to stop the practice of planting just sufficient land to keep them from want, and continuing to plant until the soil became played out. The terrible soil erosion all over the country is the result, and it will take years and years of British brains and energy to eradicate.

I am infuriated by Mr. Jomo Kenyatta's statement that the Africans have suffered hardship under European rule. What about the hospitals and medical care that they get? What about the British men and women who come out here and spend years in the reserves, away from all European social amenities, to care for the health and welfare of the Africans in their districts? What about the clinics that have been established to help the unfortunate African women to learn how to care for their children. The schools that have been established (though the last I am inclined to think have been a grave mistake, as it is the so-called educated African who is the most ungrateful of all).

It is almost amusing to observe the way in which leading Indians are preparing a stick for their own backs. I think it would be better for the Indians to keep out of this business, for if the British are considered interlopers, what are they?

Yours etc.,
KENYA-BRED.

Nairobi,
May 14, 1951.

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—I was recently informed that the bond for an Asian is £30, whereas for a European it is £100—£150. Could any of your readers tell me if this is correct?

If this is so, far from the Government subsidising European immigration, as stated by Mr. J. M. Nazareth in his letter published in the *East African Standard* of May 11, the large sum the European has to deposit acts as a big deterrent, for unless the European is lucky enough to obtain in advance a job with a firm that will bond him and his family, he will have to be quite a rich man to provide a bond for each member of his family, as well as paying for passages.

As to pressure of population: there are, I believe, 175,000 Asians and 45,000 Europeans, and as the natural increase of the Indian population is several times greater than that of the European, it does not need much intelligence to realise which section does apply the pressure, and will increasingly do so.

Yours etc.,
IMMIGRANT.

Nairobi,
May 12, 1951.

[The bond or deposit required from an immigrant is based on the cost of repatriation, namely the price of a passage by sea. There is a maximum of £150 irrespective of race. The average amount paid by an Asian immigrant is £30 and by a European £80.—Ed., *E.A.S.*]

The Price of Women's Clothes

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—Not only from personal inclination, but at the request of friends who have read the correspondence and think as I do, I feel that Mrs. Hinchcliffe's letter of May 6, on the above subject, in answer to an earlier letter of mine, merits reply.

In spite of her "authoritative reply" and suggestion that all I said was due to my being ill-informed, lacking in fashion sense, and even, presumably unintentionally, mendacious, the facts are on my side. To dress oneself in reasonably fashionable, good quality clothes at most Nairobi dress shops costs out of all proportion more than it does in the United Kingdom, and she gives no reasonable explanation, apart from the 15 per cent to 20 per cent put on prices to export buyers, for which I believe there to be compensating advantages, in that such clothes for export are purchase-tax free, for this very great increase.

I stick categorically by that statement. Although no professional fashion expert like Mrs. Hinchcliffe, I take an interest in clothes, and found it to be the case when I was in the United Kingdom, and out here in between, in 1948 and 1949, and it has been the experience of every well-dressed acquaintance of mine who has been in Britain and bought clothes there since, in 1950 and 1951.

If Mrs. Hinchcliffe does not want to believe that a frock, purchased in the United Kingdom recently for five guineas by a neighbour of mine, had its exact counterpart on sale in Nairobi for £15—she need not; it matters not to me, and others who know of similar discrepancies between the United Kingdom and Nairobi prices.

Most of us like having good clothes, and I myself buy two or three good frocks or suits a year. When I require a smart model of the latest fashion, I am prepared to pay for it, but most of us, at all events in the circle in which I live out here, and have lived in all my life, wives of serving and retired officers, Government officials, and new Kenya farmers, fairly representative of life in Kenya and mostly accustomed to wearing as good clothes as are obtainable in Nairobi dress shops, cannot afford now, except for the few and lucky very rich, to have all our clothes in this category.

In Britain, the wartime gap in cost of clothes between the cheap quality "utility" clothes and the model at controlled ceiling price has now for a long time past been bridged by the availability of good quality, fashionable, well-cut clothes at intermediate and reasonable prices. It is clothes of this quality and price which appear to be almost completely lacking still out here, although the clothes themselves may be seen at prices far higher than in Britain.

By all means let the latest models of Norman Hartnell, Worth, etc., be flown out for the lucky few who can afford them, but I cannot see that the average well-dressed Kenya woman would mind waiting a few weeks extra for her new frock to travel by sea, if it is the case, as has been suggested, that all good quality clothes are flown out at present and that this is the reason for their high price in Nairobi.

Most of us are as uninterested in the prices of gloves (Mrs. Hinchcliffe's example of recent price increases), never or very rarely having occasion to wear them, and in the price of "utility" clothes in the United Kingdom, as we are in the price of very cheap quality Japanese materials which she says will soon be on the market out here, and is thoughtful enough to suggest that I and my like should buy and have made up by bazaar tailors, because we object to paying current inflated Nairobi prices for clothes for everyday wear and ordinary minor social occasions.

It would be interesting to know what the United Kingdom retailer has to pay now in purchase tax on good quality clothes, and which the Kenya importer avoids, as against the 15 to 22 per cent put on by British suppliers selling for export, and import duty into this country.

Finally, I have no farm, and so can assure Mrs. Hinchcliffe that my remarks on the question of price control on clothes, as opposed to farm products, were entirely disinterested, except as an unfortunate consumer of both.

Yours etc.,
J. SELLON.

South Kinangop,
May 12, 1951.

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—With reference to the letter appearing in your columns on May 10 today, headed: "Price of Women's Clothes" and signed by Dorothy Hinchcliffe. If the Price Controller approves of a net profit of 22 per cent on turnover, I am sure that the firm will have no difficulty in increasing its capital should it wish to do so.

Like Mrs. Sellon, my wife and myself are unfortunate enough to have to live on a fixed income with no farm.

Yours etc.,
PENSIONER.

South Kinangop,
May 12, 1951.

The Kenya African Union

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr. F. Dickson Akodhe, in your today's issue has challenged the Kenya African Union for inviting the Colonial Secretary to an African meeting. Mr. Akodhe is talking through his hat. It is not because we have no confidence in the African Members of the Legislative Council and Assembly, but we are in minority on every Board and Council; furthermore, this is our country and we are entitled to know what is going on.

Mr. Akodhe is a Jaluo and we have discovered that they do not like the Kenya African Union simply because Mr. Kenyatta, the President, and others, are not in favour of delivering speeches in English.

About Paper 210, your correspondent does not know what happened and I would like to remind him that the Union was not opposed to the formation of an Assembly, but was in favour of equal representation as the Paper 191 had provided.

Yours etc.,
S. M. MARURI.

Nairobi,
May 16, 1951.

K.F.A. notes & market report

INDICATION OF LOCAL PRICES

Kenya Pyrethrum Powder on sale at all Branches, as follows:—

[illegible]

Sweet Clover Seed—American available at 3/- per lb. ex Nakuru.

Marrowstem Kale Seed available at 6/- per lb. [illegible]

[illegible]

East African Standard Limited

BIRTHS

[illegible]

ENGAGEMENTS

[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENT

[illegible]

MARRIAGE

[illegible]

SILVER WEDDING

[illegible]

DEATHS

[illegible]

THANKS

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL

[illegible]

BUSINESS TO LET

[illegible]

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

[illegible]

PERSONAL

[illegible]

MACHINERY FOR SALE

[illegible]

MACHINERY WANTED

[illegible]

PARTNERSHIP

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE—(Continued)

[illegible]

WARDROBE trunk, excellent condition, £16, or nearest. Apply Voucher [illegible]

WILTON and Axminster carpeting [illegible] wide, small quantity [illegible]

£20 [illegible] Cine Projector [illegible] Write Box 3414.

.318 Jeffrey Rifle, first-class condition, [illegible] guaranteed. [illegible] Apply Voucher [illegible]

.350 Rigby Magnum in perfect order, Shs. 1,000/- for quick sale. [illegible]

16 BORE single-barrel shotgun, [illegible] automatic pistol, 150/-. Apply Voucher [illegible]

30 GALLONS milk daily delivered Nairobi, 2/- per gallon. Apply Voucher 3347.

54 GAUGE nylons are only 11/50 pair at Lakhamshi Company Ltd., Bazaar, Box [illegible], Nairobi. We can also send these to U.K. for you.

120 assorted penguins, good condition, Shs. [illegible] or best offer. Apply Voucher [illegible]

LIVESTOCK FOR SALE

APPLY Dalgety's, Nakuru, Box 28, Telephone 5.

AYRSHIRES. Young bulls sired by Bargower Duty Bound or Eglinton Mains Final Command out of imported or C.B. cows, also a few cows and heifers for sale. Apply Manager, Schiehallion Pedigree Herd, P.O. Tulaga, N. Kinangop.

BORAN heifers, empty and some believed to be in-calf to imported Ayrshire bulls. Inspection invited. Apply H. R. Chart, Gilgil.

ELEVEN grade cows, mostly milking, 250/- each; 2,500/- the lot. Six heifers, 160/- each; 900/- the lot. Apply Robson, Ruiru.

FOR Sale. Native female stock up to 40 head cows in-calf and with calf by Boran bulls, also bulling heifers. These cattle came from Nairobi Game Reserve and are very suitable for cleaning up, seen near Nairobi. Streatfeild, Box [illegible], Nairobi.

FORTY young, low-grade cows, regular breeders, with calf or in-calf to P. Ayrshire Bull. Can be seen Thomson's Falls district. £480 the lot or £15 the pick. Apply Voucher 3284.

LIMURU farmer wishes dispose of herd, full particulars on request. Carr, P.O. Limuru, Phone 872.

PEDIGREED Ayrshire bull, Stewart's Paragon, two years, unused. Also high-grade Ayrshire bull, three years. Clean. Box 498, Nairobi.

THE Committee of the East Africa Stud Book has decided that as and from 1st January, 1947, application for registration must be received, in the case of horses and cattle, within one month of date of birth and, in the case of cattle accompanied by the birth card; in the case of imported stock, application for registration must be made within three months of arrival in East Africa. Application for the registration of sheep or pigs must be submitted within one year of birth or three months from date of arrival in East Africa, but notification of birth must be submitted within one month [illegible]

LIVESTOCK WANTED

APPLY Dalgety's, Nakuru, Box 28, Telephone 5.

DOGS FOR SALE

AIREDALES. 3 dog pups [illegible]

[illegible]

HORSES FOR SALE

[illegible]

AT STUD

[illegible]

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

[illegible]

WHERE TO STAY

[illegible]

WHERE TO STAY—(Continued)

[illegible]

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

A LOVELY home [illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSES FOR SALE

[illegible]

HOUSES WANTED

[illegible]

HOUSES TO LET

[illegible]

FARMS FOR SALE

[illegible]

SITUATIONS VACANT

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED (Continued)

[illegible]

MOTOR VEHICLES FOR SALE

[illegible]

East African Standard (Kenya) Limited
HEAD OFFICE:
"Standard" Building, Corner of Wabera and Koinange Streets
P.O. Box 90, Telephone 21000
NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY
Telegrams: "Standard"
Telephone: 21000
Advertisements: Ext. 21 Nairobi
Ext. 21 Mombasa
Ext. 21 Kisumu
Ext. 21 Nakuru
Ext. 21 Eldoret
Ext. 21 Tanga
Ext. 21 Dar es Salaam
Ext. 21 Kampala

BIRTHS

ENGAGEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENT

MARRIAGE

SILVER WEDDING

DEATHS

THANKS

EDUCATIONAL

PERSONAL

MACHINERY FOR SALE

MACHINERY WANTED

PARTNERSHIP

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE—CONTD.

LIVESTOCK FOR SALE

LIVESTOCK WANTED

DOGS FOR SALE

HORSES FOR SALE

AT STUD

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

WHERE TO STAY

HOUSES FOR SALE

HOUSES WANTED

HOUSES TO LET

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FARMS FOR SALE

SITUATIONS VACANT

SITUATIONS WANTED

MOTOR VEHICLES FOR SALE

TRADE NOTICES

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

Muter and Oswald LIMITED

ANNOUNCEMENT

Muter and Oswald LIMITED

Muter and Oswald LIMITED

ON SATURDAY, 2nd JUNE, 1951

Muter and Oswald LIMITED

ON MONDAY, JUNE 4th, AT 9 A.M.

Dan Sauvage

Dan Sauvage

T. H. CRETTLE Ltd.

Disposals

Public Auction

T. H. CRETTLE Ltd.

C. B. MISTRI

EASTBURNS

R. R. OSWALD

R. R. OSWALD

REX KIRK

Disposals

Public Auction

JAMAL PIRBHAI

Dalgety & Company Ltd

ISMAIL

AUSTIN & CO.

(Estd. 1925)

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(MRS. SAM LAZARUS)

Mvuli Household and Office Furniture

All Types of Beds and Bedding

Loose Covers and Upholstery

OUR SPECIALITY

Opp. Torr's Hotel, Hardinge Street

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LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS

J. W. MILLIGAN

J. R. MARTIN

LAND AND ESTATE AGENT

NAIROBI

George A. Tyson and Partners Ltd.

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TO LET

Edmund N. Moskow

FOR SALE

R. R. OSWALD

FOR SALE

DALGETY'S

ESTATE DEPARTMENT

Dan Sauvage

Wheelock & Coates

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Muter and Oswald LIMITED

FOR SALE

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ARUSHA BRANCH

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Nightly at 9
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A Cavalcade of Wonderful Adventure bringing you the Happy ... [illegible]

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER presents

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IN TECHNICOLOR
Starring
Dean Stockwell
Leon Ames

Sunday at 5—6—9
Matinees: Mon. and Wed. at 5.15
ROBERT WALKER • JOAN LESLIE
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THE SKIPPER SURPRISED HIS WIFE
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JUNE HAVER
MARK STEVENS
in
OH, YOU BEAUTIFUL DOLL
IN TECHNICOLOR

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THE J. ARTHUR RANK ORGANISATION presents
JEAN KENT • DIRK BOGARDE
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WOMAN IN QUESTION
(Not suitable for children under 16)
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(NEW THEATRES LTD.)

Nightly at 9
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JOEL McCREA
VIRGINIA MAYO
in Warner Bros.
SAGA OF THE WEST
COLORADO TERRITORY

NEXT WEEK
Nightly at 9
Matinees: Tues. and Thurs. at 5.15
UNIVERSAL-INTERNATIONAL'S Action-Filled Comedy
DOUBLE CROSSBONES
(IN TECHNICOLOR)
with
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WARNER BROS.' COMEDY RIOT
JOHN LOVES MARY
HILARIOUSLY STARRING
RONALD REAGAN
PATRICIA NEAL
EDWARD ARNOLD
JACK CARSON

Sunday at 5—6—9
Matinees: Wed. and Fri. at 5.15
Saturday at 5.15
COLUMBIA'S RIOTOUS COMEDY SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR HOLIDAY
TELL IT TO THE JUDGE
Starring
ROSALIND RUSSELL
BOOKING AT THE EMPIRE

DONOVAN MAULE Players' Club

NOEL COWARD'S
Present Laughter
Nightly at 9
FINAL PERFORMANCE 13 JUNE
BOX OFFICE OPEN 9 to 1 and 4 to 6 Daily
Seats bookable by MEMBERS ONLY
For details of membership apply
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Government Road
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P.O. Box 2333 Telephone 3550

LUNCH TODAY Shs. 5/-

[illegible]

SPECIAL FRENCH THEATRE DINNER Shs. 7/50
7.30 to 9 p.m.

TONIGHT
DINNER DANCE
featuring
CINDY RYDER
A LA CARTE MENU
CHEZ DAVE
'Phone 3875

Dine and Dance
AT THE
Salisbury Hotel
TONIGHT
MUSIC BY
TED MEERLOO'S SWINGTETTE BAND
ADMISSION Shs. 10/-
DANCE " 5/-
EVENING DRESS OR LOUNGE SUITS ESSENTIAL

EMBASSY RESTAURANT
WILL SERVE
GROUNDNUT-STEW
A LA GOLD COAST
SATURDAY, 2nd JUNE, 1951
CHOP READY AT 1 P.M.
PLEASE BOOK YOUR TABLES AT THE RESTAURANT OR PHONE 3186

The Princess Hotel
(behind Gill House)
PROVIDES COMFORTABLE ACCOMMODATION AND EXCELLENT CUISINE
BREAKFAST, LUNCHES AND DINNER
MAY BE HAD ON SPECIAL MONTHLY TERMS IN OUR FULLY-LICENSED RESTAURANT
WE BELIEVE IN QUALITY AND GOOD SERVICE

Godowns to Let

UP TO FIVE GODOWNS ON RAILWAY SIDING, KILINDINI HIGH LEVEL AREA, MOMBASA. EACH HAVING COVERED SPACE 1,800 SQUARE FEET AVAILABLE FOR OCCUPATION JUNE/JULY. PREFERENCE TO LONG LEASE.

APPLY TO:—
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P.O. Box 276 Tel. 366
Telegrams: "Stronghold"
MOMBASA

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE
presents a
CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT
on
"MOZART"
with
MRS. CARLOTTA REICH
and
Mrs. Margaret Hawkins — Piano
Mr. Charles Peters — Violin
Mr. P. Lawrence — Viola
Mr. Frank Ryan — Cello
Mr. C. Kimberley — Clarinet
and the
CHOIR OF THE HOLY FAMILY CHURCH
at
TORR'S HOTEL
on
TUESDAY, 5TH JUNE, 1951, at 9 p.m.
The Concert will start with a Lecture
on
"THE SOUL OF MOZART"
by
MR. JEAN PIERRE PICHOT
President of the Alliance Francaise

TICKETS 10/- EACH
Booking Now Open at Torr's Hotel

PROGRAMME
"THE SOUL OF MOZART"
Lecture by Mr. JEAN PIERRE PICHOT
President of the Alliance Francaise

INTERVAL

1. VARIATIONS for PIANO from the SONATA in A MAJOR
2. DUO FOR 2 VIOLINS
3. FIRST PART from STRING QUINTET in G MAJOR ALLEGRO VIVACE ASSAI
4. MENUET for VIOLIN

INTERVAL

5. ALLEGRO from VIOLIN and PIANO SONATA in A MAJOR
6. LARGHETTO from CLARINET QUINTET
7. AVE VERUM

Public Meeting

The formation of a Producers' Co-operative Dairy for Nairobi is proposed by the public committee recently elected to examine and report upon the problem of collecting and distributing milk.

Its object will be to deliver clean, fresh and tested milk in sealed bottles, graded for nursing mothers, children and the General Public.

Will those interested in supporting such a company and who may be able to supply milk, please attend a public meeting called at

10.30 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 7th JUNE
in the Tudor Room, Torr's Hotel.

Alliance Francaise

From the 1st of June, 1951, the new offices of the Alliance Francaise will be at the French Consulate's new offices in Sadler House, Sadler Street, and will be open all day.

The Alliance Francaise was founded in 1883 under the Presidency of Paul Cambon, French Ambassador in London, with the object of fostering and extending the cultural influence of France abroad through the propagation of her language.

The next functions of the Alliance Francaise will take place:—

1. On the 5th June, at Torr's Hotel, at 9 p.m., a lecture concert on "Mozart" with Mrs. Carlotta Reich and Mr. Jean Pierre Pichot.
2. On the 28th June, a lecture by Mr. Jean Camp, Professeur à la Faculté des Lettres, Attaché Culturel de France au Mexique, Town Hall, followed by cocktails.
3. In July, the presentation of the famous French film "La Bataille de l'eau lourde."
4. In July, Gramophone Recital of "La Damnation de Faust" of Berlioz at Mr. Somen's Residence, Muthaiga (Limuru Road).

People interested in joining the Alliance Francaise are requested to complete the form below and send it to the Hon. Treasurer of the Alliance Francaise, P.O. Box 5495, Nairobi.

Please enrol me as
Ordinary Member .. 20/-
Life Member .. 200/-
Privileged Member .. 100/-

Name: ____________
Address: ____________
Date: ____________
Signature: ____________

Ordinary Members are entitled to free use of the Library, free tuition in French and a reduction in the price of admission to all functions organised by the Alliance Francaise.

Privileged Members enjoy all the rights of Ordinary Members and, in addition, will obtain free tickets for all functions.

NAKURU RACES
2nd and 9th June

If you disliked the conditions under which racing was held on the 5th May you may have been hard to please but we can promise you even better appointments although we cannot guarantee the weather. Please do not listen to rumours that such will be abandoned or that fields will cut up — it may be true but we will believe them when we see them happen. An added attraction is the ante-post double event and, if you are interested, please take your tickets early.

NAKURU WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
SWEEPSTAKE

Results of the draw of "The Producer Stakes" Sweepstake held in the Nakuru Town Hall on Saturday, the 26th May, 1951. Race to be run at Nakuru on Saturday, 2nd June, 1951.

1. Admiral's Brig, 34196, Win, Nakuru.
2. Admiral's Pennant, 63229, Black Cat, Kisumu.
3. Anniversary, 33004, Haggis, Eldoret.
4. Chicks Away, 06969, Rosemond, Lumbwa.
5. Circus, 31755, Brestay M, Whitfield, Nairobi.
6. Daybreak, 18955, Ebrahim and Rahman Syed, Nairobi.
7. Flying Ace, 31898, Kibichoi A, Changwery, Eldama Ravine.
8. Golden Eye, 60168, J. A. Dean, Kampala Mess.
9. Hard Currency, 40195, Allie, Nairobi.
10. Juliet, 78621, Mercano Bet, Je'Marie.
11. Naval Engagement, 20865, Navy.
12. No Luck, ...

[illegible]

E.A.W.L. HOSPITAL APPEAL
FETE
in the grounds of
GOVERNMENT HOUSE
(by kind permission of H.E. the Governor)
SATURDAY, 7TH JULY, at 2 P.M.
COFFEE STALL
PARCEL DEPOT
OPEN-AIR THEATRE
SIDESHOWS
PONY RIDES
PORTUGUESE STALL
THE CALEDONIAN PIPE BAND WILL PLAY DURING THE AFTERNOON
The Kenya Bus Co. will run a special service from ... to Govt. House from 2 p.m.

IMPERIAL HOTEL
KAMPALA
East Africa's Finest Hotel
SINGLE ROOMS AND PRIVATE SUITES IN NEW WING NOW AVAILABLE
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Telephone 311 P.O. Box 288
Telegrams: IMPERIAL

Quick Sale
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RELIANCE MOTOR SERVICE
P.O. Box 2355, 'Phone 2880
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"MODES" Ltd.
ANNUAL SALE
May 29th—June 2nd.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
Vacancies
[illegible]

SUDAN GOVERNMENT
Vacancies
The Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Sudan ... [illegible]

EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION
E.A. Posts and Telegraphs Department
Vacancy
APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Clerk Grade I, ... [illegible]

PRESS OFFICE COMMUNIQUE NO. [illegible]
Registration of Persons Ordinance
Issue of Identity Cards—Europeans
Central Province, Kenya Colony
Notice
[illegible]
A. W. KILLICK,
Acting Principal Registrar.

PRESS OFFICE COMMUNIQUE NO. [illegible]
Registration of Persons Ordinance
Issue of Identity Cards—Europeans
Central Province, Kenya Colony
Notice
[illegible]
A. W. KILLICK,
Acting Principal Registrar.

THE EAST AFRICAN AIR TRANSPORT AUTHORITY
Notice
[illegible]
J. C. GREEN,
for Ag. Director of Civil Aviation, East Africa.

ELECTRIC POWER REGULATIONS, 1951
Notice
[illegible]
THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LIMITED

WATER ORDINANCE, 1929
Notice
[illegible]

WATER ORDINANCE, 1929
Notice
[illegible]
R. D. PALMER.

WATER ORDINANCE, 1929
Notice
[illegible]

NAIVASHA DISTRICT COUNCIL
Tender
[illegible]
J. C. KERR,
Executive Officer,
Naivasha District Council.

WATER ORDINANCE, 1929
Notice
[illegible]

WATER ORDINANCE, 1929
Notice
[illegible]

J. W. MILLIGAN & CO. LIMITED
[illegible]
LOL LASAI ESTATE, NAIVASHA
[illegible]

DISPOSALS
TENDER No. [illegible] DIESEL AND PETROL ENGINES AND PUMPING SETS
[illegible]

DISPOSALS
TENDER No. 21. WELL CASING, PUMPING SETS, MACHINE TOOLS, DECAUVILLE
[illegible]

NAIROBI DISTRICT COUNCIL
Tender
Supply of Vehicles
[illegible]

NANYUKI SPORTS CLUB
Gymkhana Races
[illegible]

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION
[illegible]
Notice
[illegible]
KAPLAN AND STRATTON,
Advocates for the Executors.

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS
Notice
Third-Class Passenger Services
[illegible]

EAST AFRICA KENNEL CLUB
Notice
OFFICE HOURS
THE OFFICES OF THE EAST AFRICA KENNEL CLUB WILL NOT BE OPEN ON SATURDAYS BUT WILL BE OPEN FROM MONDAYS TO FRIDAYS FROM 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. DAILY.

EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION TENDER BOARD
Notice
[illegible]

THE EAST AFRICAN ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERS
Notice
[illegible]

Notice
WE ARE PLEASED TO INFORM OUR CUSTOMERS THAT WE CAN NOW BE REACHED ON THE TELEPHONE, NUMBER 3186 ...
EAST AFRICA ELECTRIC BAKERY LIMITED

BORAN CATTLE BREEDERS' SOCIETY
AN OPEN MEETING
[illegible]

Reliance Motor Service
[illegible]

Announcement
[illegible]

For Quick Relief Beyond Belief
[illegible]

INDUSTRIAL AGENCIES
[illegible]

KENYA MOUNTAIN [illegible]
Notice
[illegible]

LIM[illegible]

ORIENTAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

ORR'S HOTEL
ORCHESTRA
TONIGHT!
POPULAR LOUNGE MUSIC
7.30 p.m. — 9 p.m.

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BRITISH AIR TRAVELLERS
CARPELING BROS. A
CO., LTD. for a safe,
comfortable journey
modern aircraft equipped
with pressure
FLYING INSTRUCTION—
Special rates
aircraft is used.
SIGHTSEEING
Book a wonderful holiday
at the Great stay at the
TUDOR HOUSE HOTEL
MOMBASA
Phone 620
THE ONLY HOTEL IN MOMBASA WITH A BEACH
SITUATED ON SEAWARD
BREEZES
BILLIARDS, DANCING
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East Africa Standard

An Interim Agreement

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has informed the Uganda Government that, pending the settlement of the Buganda Agreement, it is intended to give effect to the Agreement in the Buganda Province only in respect of those parts of the Agreement which have been approved by the Buganda Lukiko. Accordingly, the Governor-in-Council has approved the Agreement, and has given his assent to the Buganda Agreement Bill, which will be published in the Uganda Gazette on June 7. The Agreement will come into force on a date to be fixed by the Governor-in-Council, which will be published in the Gazette.

It is of course, only in exceptional circumstances that the Secretary of State would agree to give effect to the Agreement in part only, but the Buganda Agreement is a special case because of the fact that it was negotiated with the Buganda Lukiko, which has approved the Agreement in its entirety and has requested that it should be put into effect.

Mr. Griffiths has addressed very clearly his hope and belief that in making interim arrangements he will stand from the outset fair and just to the interests of the Baganda in all areas, that what is interim in the Buganda Province will be selected on no account of their being only a temporary nature, but on the basis of merit and ability. It would be a very serious measure if Members were to feel that the Members by association with them in the Lukiko, or by their direct contact with the people, they could rely on a certain degree of sympathetic understanding.

The proposal of consultation to the Official members for this purpose is out, of course, of the question. It is applied in the case of Sir Charles Mortimer, who is, and has been, the late Sir Ali bin Salim was a nominated Official Member, and he represented Arab interests in particular. It is fitting that the Secretary of State should seek to fulfill the aspirations of the very large Arab community by appointing an Arab to the Official side following in the tradition of Sir Ali bin Salim, Sir Ali bin Salim, and his distinguished predecessors.

The main interest in the decision will centre on Sir Charles Mortimer. He is an M.A. Cambridge, with experience of Colonial Administration, most of it in Nigeria, and including a period with the Nigerian Legislature. He is an Oxonian, but, unlike the whole country will be glad to know, he is a Nigerian enough to feel that the Nigerian and Uganda Legislatures are in a position to be of great assistance to the Director of Education, and to the Governor and the responsible character of that act of trust. Sir Charles did not fail to make its proper impression on the Nigerian Legislature. It is the best hope for the future that the appointment of a Member who is more accustomed to the necessity to work with Africans, and to work together and to find a mutual understanding, this is given, and, in the case of Sir Charles, with the assurance that the Secretary of State has been able to be satisfied that the experience of the principle that the expectation may be made for the future.

All parties to a controversy that has lasted for years will be glad to see the end of such tension and bitterness. The Secretary of State has shown a courage of the highest order in the selection of the Uganda Legislature, and the Uganda Legislature

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STERLING REVALUATION CONSIDERED UNLIKELY

Foreign payment crisis could follow

"STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT
London, Friday

THERE is little chance at present that the British Government will accept the advice of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and mark up the value of the £ against the dollar.

This is the view expressed almost unanimously in financial circles here.

One financial commentator says the element of a E.C.E.'s advice being acted upon are nil.

Bowdlerised to racing terminology—no doubt under the influence of the Derby—he says: "It isn't even a starter."

Not consulted

The Financial Times reports that the British Treasury was not consulted about the currency revaluation question. Although Whitehall had probably been approached by the advice tendered to it recently by British economists and now by the E.C.E. that sterling should be raised to a higher level, the view: that a sterling step might precipitate a new external payments crisis is still widely held in Whitehall, says its money-markets expert.

The argument that revaluation would help solve terms of trade problems is discounted.

The News Chronicle's City Editor says it is far from certain that the prices of raw materials—for example wool, rubber, and tin—in the new sterling markets would fall in proportion to the rise in sterling parity. It is even more doubtful whether we could count on selling the same volume of exports at a higher dollar price in America and other dollar-area countries or even in sterling markets, whose purchasing power would be reduced by the presumptively lower prices of tin, rubber, wool, etc.

Financial commentators also remark on the implied contradiction between the views put forward by the E.C.E. and those by the International Monetary Fund over the weekend.

'Time ripe'

While the latter body was recommending the upward revaluation of European currencies against the dollar, it was reminding member-countries of their undertaking to remove or justify exchange restrictions by next March.

The Fund approves present exchange rates, but recommends the time ripe for member-countries to forbear on devaluing and overhaul inflation by removing restrictions on payments, particularly on those which discriminate between hard and soft currencies.

The implication of the I.M.F.'s reminder is that sterling and other currencies which were devalued in 1949 should be made fully convertible before upward revaluation is attempted.

Indian warships on good-will tour

The 7,000-ton Indian cruiser Delhi, flagship of India Naval Squadron with three destroyers and four frigates, sailed from Bombay yesterday on a six-week goodwill tour of East Africa and Madagascar.

On the way, the eight ships, under the command of Rear-Admiral Jim Barnard, will visit Cochin. Leaving there on June 3, the squadron will arrive at Mombasa on June 8.

The Delhi and the four frigates—Trichinopoly, Punjaby, Gaekwar and Tir—under the command of Captain R. S. Soman—will leave Mombasa on June 21, arriving at Dar es Salaam the following day. From there the Delhi will sail to Madagascar for a Sunday visit from June 24 to July 4; meanwhile the frigates will proceed to Lindi.

In the meantime the three destroyers—Rajput, Ranjit and Rana, under the command of Captain A. Chakravorti—will visit Tanga and Mikindani.

The squadron will meet up again on July 4, before proceeding to Addu Atoll, off Maldives in the Indian Ocean, where they will anchor on July 16. On completion of the cruise, the Delhi will return to Bombay on July 21, while the destroyers and frigates will arrive at Cochin on July 20.

Diamonds in short supply

Canadian-born Dr. John Williamson, 42-year-old millionaire owner of the Williamson diamond mine, said in Montreal that the world is in short supply of diamonds.

"The shortage is just obvious when you look into the jewellery store windows," he said. "Not some owners are hard pressed to meet the demand—especially for industrial diamonds."

Dr. Williamson, owner of Williamson Mine, said he returned to his native Montreal to receive an honorary Doctor of Science degree at the McGill University. He said the mine he owns is now in production, which he said produced 43,718,000 worth of diamonds in 6 years.

(Reuter)

The Kenya Regiment

PART ONE ORDERS

TRAINING PARADES: In the following training parades will take place in Nairobi on dates shown:

Monday, June 4, Voluntary Mortars Course, 17.30-19.30 hrs. Tuesday, June 5, Voluntary Mortars Course, 17.30-19.30 hrs. Clerks' Course, 17.30-19.30 hrs. Monday, June 11, Voluntary Mortars and Signals, 17.30-19.30 hrs. Tuesday, June 12, Clerks' Course, 17.30-19.30 hrs. Monday, June 18, Voluntary Mortars and Signals, 17.30-19.30 hrs. Tuesday, June 19, Clerks' Course, 17.30-19.30 hrs. Monday, June 25, Voluntary Mortars and Signals, 17.30-19.30 hrs. Tuesday, June 26, Clerks' Course, 17.30-19.30 hrs.

Monday, June 25, Voluntary Mortars and Signals, 17.30-19.30 hrs. Tuesday, June 26, Clerks' Course, 17.30-19.30 hrs.

There will be no 40-mm parade for the 40-mm Bofors Platoon and 2 Mortar Pl. and A Company on Sunday, June 3.

Training parades will depend on Rifle Range at Ngong.

Dress: Shorts, bush hacks, bush jacket, and socks, boots and gaiters.

Rifle and 9 mm.

Dress with "A" and "B" Coy. Clerks, Nairobi Area.

WEEKDAY PARADE: Nos. 2 and 4, B Company, NCOs, A.A.C., Nakuru, Nos. 1 and 2 (Training), NCOs, A.A.C., Kabete.

KARUNG CAMP: The Annual Camp for the Kenya Regiment (Camp Site of the Old Kenya Regiment) Camp Site of the Boy Scout Jamboree will be given directions of how to get there will be issued later.

PAY DAY: CONVENTIONAL SHOOTING: During the month of June, the following Rifle Ranges will be used: Nairobi, Rifle Range from 08.30 hrs. on the following dates:

Tuesday: A, B, 19 and 25.

Wednesday: A, B, 20 and 26.

Members are requested to attend on the Range on these dates with a view to enabling them to represent the Regiment in forthcoming competitions.

KENYA POLICE RESERVE

NAIROBI CITY PROVINCE
WEEKLY ORDERS NO. 22

Rifle Competition, 1951: The Mayor of the Mayor has kindly consented to present the prizes in the competition at 5.0 p.m. on Friday, June 8, in the Council Chamber. Members of the Reserve are invited to be present. Details will be settled by circular. A good turnout is all-important.

First-Aid Training: The first of a series of lectures by Police Parades will be held on Wednesday, June 6, at 19.30 hrs. in the Lecture Room, Nairobi Area Headquarters. Members of the Reserve are invited to take part in this most useful training. The lectures will be held at the Nairobi Area Headquarters, which is situated close to the Jamboree Site, Nairobi Area.

Parade Parade: Nos. 1 and 2 Platoon, Nairobi Area.

Publicity Arts: The monthly meeting will be held at the Nairobi Area Headquarters at the New Market Building on Wednesday, June 6, at 19.30 hrs. Members of the Reserve, Kenya Defence Force and Kenya Regiment are invited to be present.

Emergency Coy. and Signals Wing: A complete records and a full report on the Kenya Regiment Emergency Coy. and Signals Wing, Nairobi, will be held on 8th June, at 14.00 hrs., at Nairobi Area Headquarters.

Rifle Club Course: The last fixtures for the final of the course had to be postponed on account of bad weather. Arrangements are being made to shoot the final on Sunday, 3rd June, at 14.00 hrs., when the weather improves.

Asian Section: The Asian Section wishes to Dr. Chandler will take place on Saturday, 2nd June, at 14.00 hrs. at Provincial Headquarters.

African policy in Southern Rhodesia

[illegible] a dinner under[illegible] of Britain's African [illegible] by the President [illegible] Africa Society [illegible] Sterling of Salisbury [illegible] a letter published in The Times.

[illegible] in Africa, [illegible] "It seems to [illegible] the African [illegible] of the sentiment [illegible] by a direct (? pre[illegible] Colonial [illegible] East and Central [illegible] a too-expensive [illegible] of Southern [illegible] of democracy or the [illegible] of Bess Sunda[illegible] Times, [illegible] to the [illegible] relations of Africa is daily becoming more [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Sterling [illegible] the European [illegible] East Africa and the Colonial [illegible] of the Southern Rhodesia [illegible] of the Southern Hinterland's "two-[illegible] policy, extending [illegible] within Southern [illegible] both European and African [illegible]

[illegible] Africa, [illegible] in Central and East Africa." Mr. Sterling continued, [illegible] "Rhodesia, which [illegible] serving to separate Government and [illegible] Africans.

Mr. Sterling concludes: "We appeal [illegible] to the Colonial Office to discard these social and racial [illegible] which have outworn their [illegible] and, study sincerely the [illegible] policy of Southern Rhodesia [illegible] and to ask itself if this policy is not in all practicable ways as liberal to the Native as it is to the White, and [illegible] advantage of being also [illegible] with large-scale European [illegible]

(Reuter)

'British restraint' and colonial policy

"STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT
London, Friday

Commenting that in view of the East African Protectorates and the Colonial Office—power has made the greatest African power has made the greatest contribution to the development of British policy, a leading article in the Times says: "It is time to bring to their ordination to the Colonial Office and Colonial Governors in South Africa.

"The Colonial Office and British Colonial policy is really, after the matter. The Colonial Office, and British Colonial Policy has been established for many years by a long, long and tough, it would be hard, and dangerous, to do it now, and to stand against the tide of Native nationalism.

"The Colonial Office is in a position to be the Colonial Office should be [illegible] and practical question. The first is the question fact that many of the Colonies are now ripe for responsible self-government.

"The other is the problem of the White communities in Africa. Opposition from the Colonial Office is inevitable; while it has to be reckoned with. A Colonial Administrative policy, as for the European in British-Africa, is a matter of great importance. Whatever may be determined to find the Dominion Office, as to how, instead of our own Native policy, Africa, the Colonial Office, and British Colonial Policy in Africa, British Colonial Policy in Africa, British Colonial Policy in Africa,

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M.V. "AFRIKAMMOK"	4th June	
M.V. "ZUIDERKRUIS"	4th July	8th July

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STUDENTS' HOSTEL MUST RESTRICT NUMBERS

Colonials in London protest

by E. S. Young

COLONIAL students at the Hans Crescent hostel, Hans Crescent, London, are protesting against a decision which means that three-quarters of them will not be able to return there in September.

Because of expenditure cuts and consequent inability to employ relief staff while permanent staff have a holiday, the Council has decided to close the hostel for a fortnight as from July 16.

The 700 students at present in residence are being asked to move out, some have been given notice, so soon, but others will be allowed to stay until August. During that period, all of students who wish to return to continue as residents at the hostel in the autumn term are to be decided on by ballot, or by lot, or partly by selection.

Petition

Many of the students feel the decision is unfair. They are organising a strong demonstration, or a mass petition, or both. Mr. Ibrahim Gadsby, president of the Hans Crescent Students' Club, and Mr. Leslie Jackson, chairman and Mr. E. T. Ho Shai Jetton, deputy chairman of the Council of the Hans Crescent Hostel, British Council.

Mr. Gadsby said: "We understand the decision, and we feel it is the best one in the circumstances. Only we think it is unfair that it is left to leave. I, also, am a member of the Council, and I am expected to live in the hostel throughout the year. We think it is unfair that a minority should be forced to move out, and we feel it is a minority at the moment, particularly."

The reason for the British Council's decision, given by chairman of Hans Crescent, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Ho Shai Jetton, the Council's deputy chairman, declared of the students' overstay, is that the hostel is intended for all students, and there is no reason why one should be given preference over another. It is in the hostel temporarily, and it is not fair that one student should be forced to leave, while others enjoy a monopoly at the expense of everybody else.

The reason for the British Council's decision was given by Mr. Ho Shai Jetton, deputy chairman of Hans Crescent, and Mr. E. T. Ho Shai Jetton, the Council's deputy British Council.

Mr. Jackson said: "We understand the feelings of the students, and we sympathise with them. Mr. Paget, Hans Crescent, said: "They are quite happy at Hans Crescent, but that it is not to leave. I, also, am a member of the Council, and I am expected to live in the hostel throughout the year. We think it is unfair that a minority should be forced to move out, and we feel it is a minority at the moment, particularly."

'Shabby treatment'

Hans Crescent, however, is primarily intended for new arrivals in Britain. When students are all settled in and have been at Hans Crescent, they are told in writing that their residence will normally be for one year only. At the end of the academic year, a few old students are asked to remain and be "resident advisers."

Some students, I find, are following a disappointed attitude to the Council, Hans Crescent, with criticism of the Council's decision to close which the British Council, private, Can the British Council, given, I quote, and "The British Council are trading on students, I say emphatically, that students are for students, they should hand over to students."

When reminded that students were formerly allowed with the hostels run by the Colonial Office, Mr. Jackson said: "I think that the Colonial Office taken students, and the Council, I think, is taking students not into the streets of London with accommodation to go to."

It is not correct to say the Council are turning students out without provision for alternative accommodation. The Council is providing students with alternative accommodation. The problem of accommodation must be viewed in the light of the Council's policy, running in Britain, now overstretched and overcrowded, and with very little room for the Council of Britain.

Hans Crescent is a library, training hostel and meet room. Hans Crescent, I understand, is not a residential hostel, but is provided for students who are in Britain for a year, and who have found difficulty in finding lodgings.

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Nakuru Indians to petition the Governor

"Standard" Staff Reporter

MEMBERS of the Nakuru Indian Association are to petition the Governor of Kenya about Nakuru's increased rents and consequent increase in rents.

They decided on this at a recent special general meeting.

Mr. Ramzan said that the increased rents were, then the amount of increase, from 1947 to 1951 in Nakuru's rent.

Mr. Ramzan said that it was a pension that, while the Rent Restriction Ordinance, which the value of land in the premises, plus the Municipal Board would be allowed to use the present rapidly inflated prices of land for the business, then if valuation was made, it did not mean that the rate should go up. There was not the slightest ground for a powerful increase in rating.

Board's income

The Governor has been asked to consider the Board's proposal to raise the rate on the ground—which would mean that the Board can increase its income by £12,000, an increase of 100 per cent on last year's income—failing which he is asked not to approve the Board's rate higher than two per cent.

Member Gulamali said the Municipal Board was approaching Government, because a resolution that they should ask the Government for a new Nakuru Municipality "because of the rapid growth of the population, and because it is not that the income of the Board is not sufficient to meet the critical housing position between Nakuru and Njoro."

The meeting is to make representations to the Nakuru Municipal Board to increase the number of Indian representatives on the Board to five, instead of two. Nakuru's population is 1,000 Asians resident in Nakuru and district.

Street lighting

Representations are also to be made to the Nakuru Municipality to provide street lighting in Street Road in the Asian residential section.

Nakuru's Indian population is crowded, where there are no lights.

Mr. Ramzan, Mr. Gulamali, Mr. Ramzan, Mr. Gulamali, Mr. Mistry, and Mr. Mistry, and his sons, Ishak.

New Indian Bill 'jugglery' says critic

A former President of the Congress, said a labour meeting in Nairobi Nelson Cabinet, says attempt the Indian Trade Unions Act, to impose "unspeakable" restrictions on free speech.

One of the critics, President Kenyatta, who recently resigned from the Party, called it "jugglery." He made attacks on the proposed Parliamentary debate, on Mr. Nehru's report by a select committee of the House. He said the Bill was "a fraud on the people of which they had engaged in the past, and on the Congress." Labour Minister, Mr. Kenyatta said, "we are the first to welcome the new proposals."

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East Africa Govt. 3½%	98	98
East Africa Govt. 4%	100	100
East Africa Govt. 4½%	100	100
East Africa Govt. 5%	100	100
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East Africa Govt. 92%	100	100
East Africa Govt. 93%	100	100
East Africa Govt. 94%	100	100
East Africa Govt. 95%	100	100
East Africa Govt. 96%	100	100
East Africa Govt. 97%	100	100
East Africa Govt. 98%	100	100
East Africa Govt. 99%	100	100
East Africa Govt. 100%	100	100

INDUSTRIAL

East African Industries	100	100
East African Industries	100	100
East African Industries	100	100

1951 KENYA GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Only one week remaining for entries

"Standard" golf correspondent

UP to the time of writing, a total of twenty-five entries has been received for the event of the golfing year, the 1951 Kenya amateur championship to be played at Muthaiga on June 21, 22, 23 and 24 next.

It should be noted that entries close at 12 noon on Friday next, June 8, and should be in the hands of the Hon. Secretary of the K.G.U., P.O. Box 498, Nairobi, not later than the time and date specified. The draw will be made the same evening.

Present entrants include the holder, A. J. Robertson, and past champions "Dick" Hooper, R. D. England, and Arthur Holden. I understand Jimmy Higginson, only golfer to win the event thrice in succession, has his entry made out, and "is only waiting for pay-day to post it." Sam John has entered. He holds receipt No. 1, and son Peter is contemplating making the journey from Kampala to compete and complete the family entry.

Other notable entrants are Peter Tait—having a most successful season—"Wac" Nicoll and Owen Llewellyn, from Karen, and almost the entire Muthaiga contingent, says "Greg" Oxley. An interesting entry comes from "Wally" Burt, who shares with Peter Tait the mournful distinction of being probably one of the best golfers who have failed to win a Kenya championship.

Few from up-country

Up-country entries are, as yet, few in number. That very smooth swinger, Elliot Crawley, has entered; so has the experienced Geoffrey Hawkins, always a pleasure to watch. But one hopes to see among the competitors, Norman [illegible] [illegible] London, young Bill Adamson, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

golfer he is by winning the scratch prize for the second year, by the length of a street. It is one of his foibles to believe he is not good at stroke play—heaven help the rest of us if that is so. On his form at Easter, and on Empire Day, he must be regarded as having a good chance of winning the championship next month. Let me put it this way—there were only three rounds under 80 gross on Empire Day. He had two of them.

As earlier reported, Freddie Fryer, Bill Adams, John Sim and Douglas Duncan were all among the prize-winners, and Royal Nairobi may regard itself as fortunate in having four such golfers coming along. In Hugo Galloway, who had a net 74 in the morning, the Hill Club have a fifth good golfer. Much of their success is the result of enthusiasm on the practice ground!

Sim is, perhaps, the sweetest swinger of the five, although it remains to be seen if he has the "fire" of Duncan and Galloway or the determination of Adams and Fryer.

Hailstorm holds up golf competition

"Standard" Staff Reporter
Nakuru.

Mrs. E. J. Maryon won the cup presented by Mrs. James Griffiths—to be known as the Frieda Griffiths Cup—which was played for at Nakuru Golf Club. The competition, medal play on full handicap over 36 [illegible]

[illegible]

Mrs. Griffiths presented the cup and prizes.

G.U. MEETING

[illegible] June 5 at 10 a.m. at the Goan Institute.

JOEY MAXIM NO MATCH FOR CHARLES

Boxing lesson from world title-holder

EZZARD CHARLES, world heavyweight champion in America, gave Joey Maxim, the world light heavyweight title-holder, a boxing lesson, when he successfully defended his title by gaining a unanimous 15-rounds points decision at the Chicago Stadium on Wednesday night.

Charles, vicious and persistent, made this eighth fight in defence of his title an easy task. Throughout he chased and hit Maxim, leaving him bleeding and puffing at the finish.

Maxim was well outclassed in his attempt to dethrone the Cincinnati Negro, who had beaten him three times previously before either man was a champion.

After the fight, Maxim's manager, speaking for his fighter, who was too tired and beaten, said: "We've got no excuses. We lost to a tough, tough fighter and a great champion."

Charles, unmarked by Maxim, said: "Joey is just a good light-heavyweight. The fight tonight was good training for me when I meet 'Jersey Joe' Walcott." This was a reference to the match tentatively fixed for July 18.

The fight was watched by millions of television viewers, but by only [illegible] people in the Stadium.

Always the master

[illegible]

Mwanza beat Geita in exciting match

"Standard" Correspondent
Mwanza.

[illegible]

Interest in show jumping grows in Colony

From A Correspondent

SHOW jumping competitions which are due to take place at such widely distant parts of the country as Eldoret, Naivasha, Nanyuki, Nakuru, and Nairobi and other show centres during the next few months, show the growing popularity of this "farmers' sport."

Until comparatively recently, other than for the occasional open jumping competition held at a gymkhana and the competitions staged by the Royal Agricultural Society at its annual shows, show jumping enthusiasts had little incentive to train horses specially for the sport. Consequently the quality of Kenya show jumping became very indifferent.

The Show Jumping Association of Kenya, which was formed late in 1949, modelled on the lines of its parent body, the British Show Jumping Association, is a real countrywide organisation with representatives and members scattered throughout the whole length and breadth of the Colony.

The Association's grading scheme for show jumpers, under which horses and ponies are registered and divided into divisions on a basis of quality by performance, now contains nearly 160 animals.

Competitions

During the first year of its formation the Association received immediate support from around Nairobi with outside areas rather slow to join in. This year the interest taken in show jumping by farmers has been remarkable and in particular from the Trans Nzoia and Uasin Gishu area. This year, Eldoret holds its second Show Jumping Competition, on June 17. At this show, which is the next to be held under the auspices of the Association, there will be six competitions, and in a full day's jumping, juvenile and adult riders will be catered for.

With so many competitions under consideration, the Association's Executive Committee is anxious to co-operate with other organisers of sporting events, so that dates do not clash. All those who may be considering organising shows are asked to inform the secretary of the Association at P.O. Box 568, Nairobi, before arranging a show date.

At the Royal Agricultural Show, due to take place in October at Nakuru, show jumping will take place on four days, though the judging of other events will be limited to only the three last days of the show.

Mombasa cricket season opens

Weekend cricket matches in Mombasa saw the Vice-Captain's XI beat the Captain's XI by 76 runs in the opening game of the season at the Sports Club on Saturday, and Coast Stragglers gain a four-wicket win over the Sports Club the following day.

The Saturday game saw some fast scoring—a total of 382 runs being rattled up.

G. D. Land, one of the Vice-Captain's openers, was clean bowled when only one short of his 50, and D. P. Driscoll's 80 included seven boundaries.

The innings was declared closed at 229, with one wicket standing.

The Captain's team were dismissed for 153.

Scores were:—

Vice-Captain's XI—Land 49, M. L. Green 12, Driscoll 80, C. A. Callow 24 (D. A. Fergusson 5/57; B. T. Yonge 4/47). Captain's XI—G. Bowler 17, G. L. Webster 17, H. J. D. Hamilton 39, G. L. Krauss 18, I. H. Aitken 16, V. Head 32 (H. L. Murray 5/48, Land 3/33).

D. C. Gazzard, Captain of the Stragglers, played a big part in dismissing the Sports Club for 168 runs on the following day. He took five wickets for 48 runs. Webster (47) was in sparkling form, but Land (27) was in patient mood. Other double-figure scorers were: Murray (21), H. J. D. Hamilton (13), Aitken (12), J. M. Ritchie (11) and Yonge (10).

Stragglers replied with 170 for six wickets, of which total Pat Hughes, although he had had little practice, made an attractive 53. Gazzard and P. G. Johnson both made 33, P. Owen-Thomas 22, and D. Owen-Thomas 13. Fergusson was most successful with the ball, taking three wickets for 34 runs.

Ralling Cup won by Limuru rifleman

LAST Saturday, Rumuruti Rifle Club brought a team to Limuru to shoot against the Limuru Rifle Club for the Ralling Cup. It is an individual cup open to any member of the two clubs under handicap. Limuru won both the cup and the two friendly shoots, [illegible]

Two sighters and seven to count were fired at 200, 300 and 500 yards. The best score of the afternoon was put up by J. A. Orchardson (R.R.C.), with a total of [illegible] out of 105. G. B. Harvey (L.R.C.) scored [illegible]

However, under handicap rules, the cup went to W. J. Hodson, of Limuru, who shot remarkably well at 300 yards, scoring 34 out of 35, particularly as the hour was late and dusk was setting in.

The three highest scores with handicaps were:—W. J. Hodson (L.R.C.), [illegible]—102.110. J. A. Orchardson (R.R.C.), 33, 33, 32—[illegible]. [illegible] van der Westhuizen (R.R.C.), [illegible], 32, 33—[illegible]—101.[illegible]. Aggregate team scores were: Rumuruti—[illegible]; Limuru—411.

On Sunday morning, two friendly competitions were fired, although Rumuruti could only produce two and three riflemen respectively. The first competition was one sighter and five to count at 200 yards, five rounds rapid in [illegible] seconds, also at 300 yards, and then five shots snap at 200 yards. The second was at 500 and 600 yards, one sighter and five to count at each range.

Limuru, with more men from whom to select a team, won both events. Detailed scores were:—Competition "A": Limuru Rifle Club: G. B. Harvey ([illegible], 26)—81; W. Marks (22, 14, [illegible])—[illegible]. Aggregate 121. Rumuruti Rifle Club: W. A. Perreau (24, 13, 21)—58; J. A. Orchardson (24, [illegible], [illegible])—61. Aggregate 119.

Competition "B": Limuru Rifle Club: W. Marks ([illegible], 20)—42; T. Brown (22, 18)—[illegible]; G. B. Harvey (22, 15)—37. Aggregate 117. Rumuruti Rifle Club: J. A. Orchardson (21, [illegible])—[illegible]; W. A. Perreau (17, 16)—[illegible]; Mrs. J. A. Orchardson ([illegible])—[illegible]. Aggregate 113.

Belle of All tipped for Oaks

There are eighteen probable runners for the Oaks Stakes to be run over a mile and a half today at Epsom.

They are (with jockeys):—

Just Wyn (W. Kingsley), Cambrian (E. Smith), Chinese Cracker (A. Breasley), Bargain (W. R. Johnstone), Bustrique (J. Sime), Javotte (W. H. Carr), China Sarah (L. Piggott), Bob Run (K. Gethin), Newhaven Belle (E. Clayton), Sea Parrot (Gordon Richards), Queen of [illegible] (N. Sellwood), La Dauphine (T. Gosling), Northern Empire (C. Smirke), Ombrette (F. Palmer), Code Militaire (D. Smith), Corrievin (M. Molony), Judith Paris (J. Thompson), Belle of All (E. C. Elliott).

Belle of All is tipped to win and Sea Parrot for a place. (Reuter)

GOLF AT KISUMU

[illegible]

NOT TO RUN

[illegible]

RACE WINNER

Lee Wallard, [illegible] driver from Altamont, New York, won the 35th annual 500-mile [illegible] race at Indianapolis.

SOME TOUGH RUGBY AT ELDORET

Nondescripts lose when a man short

"Standard" Correspondent
Eldoret.

Eldoret: 9 pts. Nondescripts: 6

ELDORET beat Nondescripts in a friendly Rugby football match at Eldoret on Saturday by two penalty goals and a try (nine points) to two tries (six points).

It was one of the toughest matches played on the Eldoret ground for a very long time and two Nondescripts' players were taken to hospital.

The two injured players were S. Cook, who was removed to hospital with rib injuries after about 15 minutes' play, and S. Rabinowitz, who sustained a dislocated shoulder shortly before the end of the match.

Nondescripts began briskly and soon took the offensive, a clever break by Rabinowitz enabling the visitors to open their score in the fifth minute. The try was not converted, however.

Retaliation was swift for, following an infringement around the Nondescripts twenty-five line, "Stompy" Jones levelled matters by kicking a penalty goal (3-3).

A curious incident

[illegible]

Tanga revival

There has been a welcome revival of Rugby at Tanga and the newly formed [illegible] [illegible] of Nondescripts R.F.C. [illegible] June 2.

[illegible]

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Run Today at Epsom
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[illegible]
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HEADLEY HANDICAP, 1½ miles

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RUN TODAY
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3.30 Local Time
THE OAKS, 1½ miles
[illegible]
Prices are subject to fluctuation

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TURF ACCOUNTANT
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squashes
The natural thing to drink.
Ask for them by NAME

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TURF ACCOUNTANT
Member of the Victoria Club, London
[illegible]
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[illegible]
HONSUCH STAKES, 1½ miles

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WEAR IT IN DOUBLE PEONY

Elsa M. Sanders' London letter introduces the newest colour to the Colony

An example of the popular combination evening, worn with the fashionable Pagoda.

[illegible] Double Peony is [illegible] whether worn as a [illegible] or as a shade that combines [illegible] with [illegible] delightfully with [illegible] Dusty Rose, Dusty Grape and straw [illegible] with orange [illegible] of yellow. I add [illegible] and even [illegible] new colour [illegible] a charming Surbiton [illegible] which will not be confined to [illegible] but it will be [illegible] in short-sleeved [illegible] of the other little [illegible] which are [illegible] indispensable, [illegible] a charming Surbiton [illegible] which will be [illegible] in soft green velvet [illegible] in the back and [illegible] in front, and a [illegible] hooked under the [illegible] the new shade. Hats [illegible] Double Peony [illegible] with a stylised flower [illegible] in front [illegible] background. It was made [illegible] a summer dress [illegible] acorn, [illegible] green and [illegible] lighting, [illegible] cotton [illegible] enough for cocktails [illegible] enough for cocktails.

For the tanned

[illegible] like a vivid splash [illegible] by the new satin bustier [illegible] Christian Dior [illegible] by Dr. Cron [illegible] to smooth-tanned skins [illegible] a sleeveless [illegible] the one-piece with [illegible] the low bib and [illegible] for the briefs. A [illegible] for spring has been [illegible] by designer with black [illegible] dusty pinkish [illegible] Double Peony red [illegible] for those who have made fat [illegible] the Chinese [illegible] styles. Mandarin, Sun [illegible] Cradle and Paddy Sandal [illegible] overwhelming shade [illegible] Yu's Chinese influence [illegible] an attractive three-piece [illegible] suit designed by [illegible]. It is made in stone [illegible] with the tunic [illegible] tightly to the ankles and [illegible] short-sleeved jacket is topped [illegible] the mandarin [illegible] to button at [illegible]. Touches of [illegible] are added in the shape [illegible] a wide-brimmed straw [illegible] coat and trousers [illegible] combinations of the well-[illegible] Dryart rayon, [illegible] Jewel." Jet is the [illegible] Modern jewellery has [illegible] set in brilliant [illegible] House are showing lapis [illegible] bracelets, earrings and [illegible] made of clustered pearls [illegible] gold repeat in the [illegible] manner are being made in [illegible] Double Peony lacquer [illegible] flowers are the crux [illegible]

Too daring?

Princess Elizabeth chose a [illegible] of gold-fretted lamé with a [illegible] skirt [illegible] Princess Margaret [illegible] of white satin scattered all over [illegible] the bejewelled shirt [illegible] bodice with a [illegible] of diamonds.

For some [illegible] permission to [illegible] the Princesses' [illegible] evening [illegible] Princess Margaret [illegible] Queen Mary [illegible] grandmother. Queen [illegible] when [illegible] shoulders in daring [illegible] gowns the eyes [illegible] of them [illegible] the Ballroom of the [illegible].

Princess Greta of Denmark, the [illegible] Princess Margaret [illegible] gown of [illegible] with [illegible] dotted all over with [illegible] Queen Mary [illegible] Princess Queen Ingrid, when [illegible] the Danish Embassy, was in white [illegible] satin. In her [illegible] long flowing train, the deep [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] white straps over the shoulders. On the same day Princess Margaret [illegible] in a charming [illegible] Queen Mary. Princess Margaret's shoulder coverings for great occasions [illegible] a [illegible] diamond pair to match her tiara.

THE COCKTAIL HOUR

The long [illegible] Queen [illegible] Mary [illegible] Princess Elizabeth [illegible] Princess Margaret [illegible] Queen Mary [illegible] Princess Margaret [illegible] Queen Mary [illegible] Princess Margaret [illegible] Queen Mary

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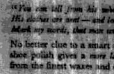

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'DETTOL'
THE MODERN ANTISEPTIC

THE FRIDAY MISCELLANY

Command Theatre's loss; at the Princess Elizabeth Hospital; Musical Society's soiree

PREPARATIONS for the Arts Ball go on apace. Any evening of the week various members of the Committee who are helping with the all-important prizes may be observed hard at work in their improvised studio at the Old Barclays Bank Building. Weird faces loom out of the windows and vivid colours chase away the gloom.

Many attractions, most of them a secret at the moment, are being prepared for the Ball, which it goes well will bring in money when it finally moves from the studio in Galler Road. If the ball is a success it will become an annual affair.

It is rumoured that artist Seaton will be there to photograph the guests, and a photographer from the Kodak Stands will be on sale at the door, so it looks as if a little of the fun, then in the shop, there is no need to despair. Entertainments are not necessary, since Ali is expected to be found in the original Indian dress, made at home, and Prince Bonaparte is coming from Nairobi and the cash, double 10.

*

THE Nini Dyson play now running at the Studio Theatre Nairobi, is not, as some thought, a play about the Princess Elizabeth's visit to Kenya. It is called "Ladies Night" and is a farce by Ronald Millar, and is being produced for the Nairobi Theatre Club by Mr. Ronald Gordon. The play is being taken to Mombasa for performances on July 14 and 15. The Studio Theatre reopens on Friday, June 8, with Polly and the Angel, which will run until July 20, and then

Bunnie Gordon puppets, once more the puppets will take the stage on Monday and Tuesday, July 30 and 31.

*

MR. J. F. G. TROUGHTON, C.M.G., M.B.E., formerly Member for Finance in Kenya, is among those who signed the Trinity Bar final examination last month. Mr. Troughton intends to return to Kenya in July to take up private legal practice. He resigned from the Kenya Post Office Department in 1948 on Lee grounds of ill-health, but has now made a complete recovery.

*

MR. JOAO TAVARES DA ROCHA and his son, Mr. Jose da Rocha, were honoured last two very enjoyable occasions last week, when they entertained guests of the many friends they have made during their stay in Nairobi. On at two private dinner parties Chez Dave. Dancing followed the dinner in each case.

The recent exhibition of Portuguese silver-work presided over by Mr. da Rocha, created a great deal of interest. Mr. da Rocha is a part of a colony to open up new markets in Africa. The firm was likely to appoint East African representatives for their goods, and was, as the people of these Territories can look forward to in the future to having further opportunities of buying this fine and attractive form of art of the Portuguese Alvesco.

Mr. da Rocha will be making Addis Ababa their next port of call.

*

VAZIER AND MRS. ENOO MRS. gave a farewell cocktail party on Saturday, June 2, for Mr. Nevin and Seaton, in Salva. A lot of children were there, and among the many members of the Embassies and Asian organisations who attended the cocktail party particularly noticed the Mayor and Dr. Mary Hatley, Mr. Nagin Shah, Mr. Willy Stevens, Mr. C. McCausland, Mr. Wyatt, the new Attorney-General, and Mrs. Wyatt, and Mr. Justice Sheldon and Mrs. Bourke.

*

WITH the cost of living particularly in regard to women's clothes, continually on the increase and therefore small in the forefront of feminine minds, the announcement of the opening on Monday of the California Dress Shop came as a welcome surprise. Fortunately for those who may be purchased frocks in all sizes and colours in cotton and poplin, voile, organdie, rayon, shantung, Irish linen and —most attractive of all—in permanent glass chintz at prices which are well within the range of the average purse. And they are all washable, even to the belts, which are rubber-backed.

A brightly painted staircase leads to an upstairs salon cast in the likeness of a Californian patio, where curtained wardrobes conceal the wide range of dresses and sports clothes. A decorated "fan" table holds swim suits in all colours and materials.

All the clothes are made under Government, many of the fabrics are British; there is a big demand for British fabrics by American buyers.

Garments are bought by Addie Ltd. from the U.K. and South Africa and the ever-useful two-piece dress, with matching and separate and interchangeable bolero-through model, is much in evidence.

*

SOME lobster undiscovered in Mount was brought to the fore on Saturday night at the Fairview restaurant, when a Kenya well known in banking circles took the lobster and passed it round the table and put pertinent questions as to whether there could be anything like it in Kenya, or if anyone had stolen his gat. Mr. Mitchell who, with his wife, was celebrating the birthday of one of the guests, Mr. Grisha Farish's hand was dressed up for the occasion in a colourful bedtime cap, which rather let some of the dancers to think that Mr. Farish and the more staid dances would be dropped, however, things very soon livened up, and among the many people enjoying themselves were Mr. and Mrs. Wyndham Wright and Miss Daphne Cairns, Mr. and Mrs. Stockey, Mr. and Mrs. Lanning, Miss Cathern Taylor, looking very fresh and attractive in a Kenya patterned dress, Mr. and Mrs. Hoch, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Francis Erskine, undamaged by his recent elevation to uncle status, Mr. and Mrs. Amos, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Brian Evans, Mr. Nick Willoston, Colonel Donald Wilcock, Mr. Bill Adams and Miss Jap Carpenter, Mr. Robert Partridge and Miss Vivian Pocklen soon to meet the Studio Theatre for the London bright lights, were also there, and having a chat with Miss Helen Lynch who acted with them in Pick-up Girl.

*

A SON has been born to the Commissioner of Revenue, the Lord High Constable of Scotland. He's husband to Capt. Iain Moncreiffe, who practises at the Scottish Bar.

*

WHEN the Warwick Castle passed on, dog brought with her a very nice puppy whose name work and service hope already been of great value to the Colony. They are the nursing sisters, some of whom arrived here on Monday of the California frock shop came as a welcome surprise. Fortunately for those who may be purchased frocks in all sizes and colours in cotton and poplin, voile, organdie, rayon, shantung, Irish linen and —most attractive of all—in permanent glass chintz at prices which are well within the range of the average purse. And they are all washable, even to the belts, which are rubber-backed.

A brightly painted staircase leads to an upstairs salon cast in the likeness of a Californian patio, where curtained wardrobes conceal the wide range of dresses and sports clothes. A decorated "fan" table holds swim suits in all colours and materials.

All the clothes are made under Government, many of the fabrics are British; there is a big demand for British fabrics by American buyers.

Garments are bought by Addie Ltd. from the U.K. and South Africa and the ever-useful two-piece dress, with matching and separate and interchangeable bolero-through model, is much in evidence.

*

SOME lobster undiscovered in Mount was brought to the fore on Saturday night at the Fairview restaurant, when a Kenya well known in banking circles took the lobster and passed it round the table and put pertinent questions as to whether there could be anything like it in Kenya, or if anyone had stolen his gat. Mr. Mitchell who, with his wife, was celebrating the birthday of one of the guests, Mr. Grisha Farish's hand was dressed up for the occasion in a colourful bedtime cap, which rather let some of the dancers to think that Mr. Farish and the more staid dances would be dropped, however, things very soon livened up, and among the many people enjoying themselves were Mr. and Mrs. Wyndham Wright and Miss Daphne Cairns, Mr. and Mrs. Stockey, Mr. and Mrs. Lanning, Miss Cathern Taylor, looking very fresh and attractive in a Kenya patterned dress, Mr. and Mrs. Hoch, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Francis Erskine, undamaged by his recent elevation to uncle status, Mr. and Mrs. Amos, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Brian Evans, Mr. Nick Willoston, Colonel Donald Wilcock, Mr. Bill Adams and Miss Jap Carpenter, Mr. Robert Partridge and Miss Vivian Pocklen soon to meet the Studio Theatre for the London bright lights, were also there, and having a chat with Miss Helen Lynch who acted with them in Pick-up Girl.

*

A SON has been born to the Commissioner of Revenue, the Lord High Constable of Scotland. He's husband to Capt. Iain Moncreiffe, who practises at the Scottish Bar.

*

FOR THE SLENDER INDOORS

HOW THEY CAME TO KENYA

SUCCESSFUL RED CROSS BALL

May 12. Dog to the doubtful weather, Government House had to be dismantled, but the ball was held at the Sports Club, and the Red Cross Committee, by making a profit of Sh. 1,000 on the evening, showed how well they can do it. Mr. Mathew Gordon, Chairman of the Red Cross Society, presided over the ball, and the Governor and Lady Baring were present quite late in the evening.

Among those who came to the Ball and the Red Cross Society's Hospital Ball were Mr. and Mrs. Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. Ashton,

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CORRESPONDENCE

Preservation of Game

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—I most heartily endorse the sentiments of Mr. C. E. Clark, expressed in his letter to you on the above subject in the issue of May 2. It has been estimated that the game in Eastern Africa is now less by about 75 per cent than 50 years ago, but that is probably too conservative. One wonders when it will be fully realised what an immense asset the game is to Kenya and her neighbouring territories, or how important it is to conserve what is left from the vast herds formerly to be seen and now vanished for all time. Game preservation constitutes a trust we hold for all future generations, but that trust is not being honoured. The light — ridiculous and absurdly light—penalties imposed upon those caught red-handed in abuses of the game laws by the Game Department do not serve as a deterrent, but rather as an incentive to continue such abuses.

The modern-day fashion of exterminating all game in large areas, no matter of what species, as an anti-tsetse fly measure makes ghastly reading. There has yet been produced no conclusive proofs that this measure is effective, and many very experienced hunters (with rifle or camera) disagree with the policy for very sound reasons—apart from turning loose armed Africans to massacre thousands of head of game. The fly still remains in those decimated areas.

Nothing that I (or many others) have seen, or read in the arguments advanced to justify this wholesale massacre of the fauna, tends to justify the policy as a panacea for the tsetse fly menace. Many thousands, possibly close on a million, of the fauna (most species and irrespective of sex or age) have been slaughtered senselessly at the behest of various tsetse fly control authorities, but the fly is still with us and likely to be so indefinitely. No arguments advanced in favour of this policy tend to convince the fully experienced hunter that game are the chief carriers of the fly, but rather the reverse. I have known some areas well filled still with game and no cattle, where the fly was entirely absent. Equally, I have known other areas where the fly was abundant and no species of game found there but only cattle.

The time cannot be far distant when the fauna will have disappeared entirely from Eastern Africa and then (to touch your pockets) where will be the tourist or sportsman attractions? Where, indeed? I am prepared to concede that the rights of homo sapiens must come before those of the animal kingdom but there seems no real justification for decimating all the game in large areas of Africa which are, as yet, unsettled or very lightly so.

The time has come, many think long passed, when strong measures should be adopted to curb this tendency to use the fauna as the target of those unable to devise a sound method of tsetse fly control other than massacring the game wholesale.

Yours etc.,
W. ROBERT FORAN.

Nanyuki,
May 28, 1951.

The Land

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Settler," in your issue dated May 8, asks what Kenya is doing to combat the world shortage of food, and suggests taxation or confiscation of land in the Highlands, reconsideration of the Masai Treaty, etc. (Some Settler!)

The Highlands are already producing more food and other exportable products than the available local idle labourer can cope with, and the result is the farmer has had to mechanise at terrific expense.

Is it suggested that the idle labourer be given land in the Highlands so that he can create yet another problem? Who are these landless Africans? Many farmers are giving people who will work up to two acres of land to cultivate and live on for life, with schools and hospitals provided.

Before Kenya can contribute towards the world shortage of food, something has got to be done about the thousands of persons who are allowed by our democratic Socialist Government to make no contribution towards the production of food, and who loaf the year round in our townships.

The educated have to be taught to work and grow their own food and not expect education to mean "no more work." It will be found that most of the loafers belong to the so-called semi-educated.

My gun [illegible] today just when we have grain, and [illegible] is to come and the [illegible] is ripening.

Your correspondent refers to the Masai, who, by the way, contributed yearly from 1940 to 1945 25,000 head of slaughter cattle for local consumption, and should necessity arise they will do it again.

By all means stop the useless spending of the British taxpayers' money on foolish undertakings, and improve some of the waterless wastes.

Is there any reason why our present [illegible] not [illegible] all the labour required to include that of the said [illegible] on our Northern boundary? Or would this be considered [illegible]?

Yours, etc.,
E. LETCHER.

Endebess,
May 21, 1951.

Communications

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir, — The abnormally normal rains appear to have plunged the colony into [illegible] causing agitations among [illegible] administrators and [illegible] of present [illegible].

We [illegible] settlers find it difficult to connect our capital with our [illegible]. Will the train ever move?

There is the Road Authority, P.W.D. District Councils and Uncle Tom Cobley and all, presumably all working out a scheme. Millions of expenditure on long-term plans—both of which will (they hope) last beyond their lifetimes—official or literal.

Meantime the question is not so much where do we go—but how?

I had urgent business in Nairobi recently and when I heard that [illegible] (refer it to P.W.D., the E.E.A.A. and the Wireless) was impassable, I would not have cared [illegible].

The enterprising Noon & Pearce Air Service was established to and from Nyeri.

Then came the shock. Our newly constructed air strip was a bog and the service cancelled! Aircraft cannot land and take off in six feet of sodden black cotton.

Sir, will someone, somewhere, somehow, get the [illegible] back?

It must be someone's job (I know whose I think it is) to organise land, air and water services so that the beneficent acts of the Almighty shall be a blessing and not a curse!

How lovely to have a tarmac all-weather road, 100 miles long, from Nairobi to Nyeri—cost in cash, millions—in time, years!

But, oh, what a godsend to have an all-weather landing strip 1,000 yards long at Nyeri!

And what common sense.

Mr. Griffiths please note!!

Yours etc.,
A. W. SUTCLIFFE.

Mweiga, Nyeri,
May 26, 1951.

African Chiefs

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—In compliance with the letter written by Mr. Athembo Dwallo, I would support him in the point he mentioned (transfer of African Chiefs from one locality to another) which was quite [illegible]. However, my points:

(1) All African Chiefs should be appointed on a three-year agreement (after which time a general election should take place) by the votes of men, as Provincial Commissioners and District Commissioners do almost all over East Africa.

(2) All African Chiefs should be transferred from one locality to another, just as other Departments in the British Empire deal with their officials.

(3) All African Chiefs in the present atomic age should be English-speaking chiefs.

Why? Because:

(a) The transfer or three-year appointment of African Chiefs will [illegible] frighten and [illegible] them from carrying on "discrimination" among their people.

(b) The [illegible] African Chiefs will necessarily work hard and will be [illegible] to a foreigner, who speaks English but has little [illegible]. A learned Chief will certainly do his level best to bring into the locality to which he is transferred or when appointed for three years, good and fresh ideas on improvements.

Yours, etc.,
ANDRONICO [illegible] ONDIJO

Dar es Salaam,
May 20, 1951.

Domestic Service

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—After living in Kenya for three years, I too am like "Fed Up," very disheartened and worn out with the service one receives from domestic staff. The standard of cleanliness and the ability to perform ordinary household chores of the average so-called houseboy is deplorable. Is it not time a cleaning-up process was enforced, and a higher standard of efficiency demanded?

Firstly I suggest that all domestic staff upon engagement be certified free from disease and regularly examined. Secondly that some scheme should be organised for training of servants (male and female) either in the homes of willing registered householders or if funds could be raised (say Shs. 20/- yearly from every householder) at Domestic Science Centres throughout the Colony, where simple examinations could be taken after a practical course and certificates of competency given. What housewife would not be willing to pay half as much again in wages for one really competent general houseboy, as is the custom in other parts of the world, in place of the two or three and sometimes many more "hangers on" now employed?

Has the East Africa Women's League any suggestions how action can be taken straight away? The course, e.g. three months, could be run on the same lines, very much simplified, as the Preliminary Training School for Nurses existing in most large hospitals in England. Practical work such as bedmaking and cleaning is taught by the Sister Tutor and practised by the student day after day, until proficiency is attained.

Thirdly, I have found it helpful to have as many electric gadgets as possible, and, whilst the children are still young to stay at home (however tight the purse strings), to cook, sew and do oneself all the other hundred and one light jobs that go to make a home. My household accounts are appreciably less (having no cook and his friends to keep) and the general houseboy and I manage very well. The house certainly looks and smells clean and all is completed in half the time.

Yours etc.,
PROUD HOUSEWIFE.

Eldoret,
May 25, 1951.

Milk for Africans

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir, — Coming from England where milk is supplied to schoolchildren at the expense of the taxpayer, it strikes me as odd that in some places here, Native children on farms, obviously undernourished, have no means of getting any, even if their parents are willing to buy it.

Granted that it is impossible where there is no milk, it seems a pity that it should be unobtainable when cows are kept and all the milk sent away to the town. I am told that the reason is that selling whole milk pays rather better than selling cream to the creameries and separated milk for a small sum to local Natives.

There is a lot of talk about a higher standard of living for Natives, and very little that they can buy, and much money is spent on medical services. A good deal of sickness could be avoided by better feeding.

Many farmers give a ration of milk to their employees, and many more seem able to afford sundowners as a matter of course, while pleading poverty which compels them to get a little extra by selling whole milk.

I know that in England quite a lot of milk at the schools is wasted because some children dislike it, but among Natives here, both children and adults find that even milk makes maize meal porridge more palatable than if it is mixed only with water, even if it is separated. Anyone interested in child welfare wonders how the babies grow as well as they do, when they are weaned.

Yours etc.,
ROSA DARTLE.

Nakuru,
May 28, 1951.

Abattoir Practice

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—When in Mombasa recently I visited the abattoir to see how the animals were slaughtered. A courteous and helpful European received me, but what he had to show made me feel that the Mombasa Municipal Board, or whoever the responsible authority is, is not setting a very good example of "The British Way of Life."

An unstunned bullock was pulled by a rope on to a concrete floor, slippery with blood and water, in full view of the joints and intestines of his predecessors being cut up by the butchers. He was then cast, and had his throat cut. Considering the appliances with which they were provided, the staff of the abattoir were obviously trying to make the best of a bad job.

I understand that the official reason the humane killer is not in use is that "the meat is for African and Asian consumption." The following manifesto should surely satisfy them. It was issued in Urdu by the Chief Moulvie of the Mosque, Woking, England, on November 29, 1928:—

"I have seen the 'Humane Killer' myself and have also shown it to many eminent Muslim doctors in England. I do not think that the use of this instrument is in any way against either the teaching of the Koran or the injunction of the Prophet. This instrument does not kill the animal but merely stuns it. The animal's heart continues to beat for a considerable time after stunning the animal with this instrument. Therefore if after this stunning a Muslim slaughters it according to the prescribed law, i.e. cutting the throat three times while reciting 'Allah hu Akbar,' then owing to the beat of the heart all the blood would be ejected out of the main artery and the animal will have been properly killed and its meat eatable according to the laws of the Islam."

Perhaps the M.A.C.P.E.A. could persuade the authorities to put their slaughter house in order? Or perhaps our Mighty Meat Monopoly would bring their influence to bear?

Yours etc.,
G. W. MURLIS GREEN.

Kitale,
May 21, 1951.

Sunday Reopening of Schools

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—Despite my Kenya memory, I recall something about "Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy."

Unlike your correspondent "Puzzled" some weeks ago, I am not writing about Sunday sport; for sports on any day of the week are optional, and I can go or not to such events as I choose. Nor am I writing about any attitude or action of the Christian Council of Kenya regarding possible arrangements for holding sporting events perhaps before, or between, or after the usual church services held on Sundays.

It seems to me that if a Christian Council admits Sunday sports, say, during the afternoon when "Crusaders," or Salvation Army, or Missions are holding church services, then it would be inconsistent to condemn cricket or golf during the hours when the proverbial church bell calls us to Sunday worship during the forenoon or evening.

What I am writing about is the Sunday travelling involved in getting hundreds of schoolchildren back to a school that habitually reopens on Sunday. And the Press seems the place to air these views, because both the Government Education Department and the Railway Authorities are mixed up in such arrangements.

While travelling, the schoolgirls are expected to be "ambassadors" for the school, and to behave accordingly. But Christians are also expected to be "ambassadors for Christ," and it seems a poor witness to the children or the African in the street, if the Christian's day of worship is so frequently used for long train journeys or for the inevitable fuss and work of getting four or five hundred children settled into school. Inevitably God is robbed that day of the public worship of hundreds of children and parents, as well as scores of those of the transport and teaching staff. Surely that seems a none-too-auspicious start to another term of the "Christian" education that is said to be so sorely needed in these days!

In a recent tribute to the E.A.R. and H. for their quick repair of the Voi washaway, your leading article said: "Providentially the mail train got through before the storm broke. Had it been involved, a story which has not been without tragedy would have been one of disaster."

Yes, and it was fitting that your East African Standard acknowledged God's deliverance, just as you would have expressed widespread public sympathy had real disaster occurred.

My hope is that somehow something will be possible to arrange so that these hundreds of children will no longer be compelled (virtually) to ignore their Christian day of public worship. At present it seems a tragedy; but let us beware lest it continues and so becomes a disaster. God seeks our united worship. To rob God means disaster.

Yours etc.,
CHRISTIAN PARENT.

Uasin Gishu Plateau,
May 26, 1951.

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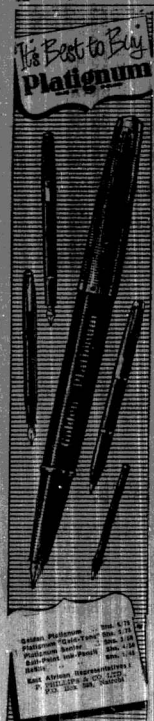

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MR. GRIFFITHS FINISHES HIS TOUR

Statement in Commons soon

'CONFIDENT THAT EAST AFRICAN PROBLEMS WILL BE SOLVED'

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has ended his tour of East Africa. Before leaving Nairobi by air on Saturday evening he told an *East African Standard* reporter he was not in a position at present to make a statement on Kenya's political and constitutional problems on which he had had full discussions with Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council.

"I hope to be able to make a full statement in the House of Commons in the near future," he explained.

He said he was confident from the talks he had had that it was possible to find a solution to the constitutional and political questions on the basis of co-operation between all races and all communities.

Paying tribute to the clear and objective way in which Unofficial Members had placed before him their views and the co-operative spirit in which the problems had been discussed, Mr. Griffiths said the talks had been very valuable.

During his stay a large number of petitions and memoranda from African organisations and from other corporate bodies and individuals had been presented to him. It would be appreciated that during a visit in which every moment had been crowded, there had not been time to give adequate consideration to the large number of questions that had been raised.

Helpful visit

"I am grateful to all who have brought their views before me, and I assure them I will study all the points carefully and send replies to them all in due course," he stated.

Mr. Griffiths expressed grateful thanks for the kindness he had received everywhere and for the help given to him by all sections of the community. He was deeply conscious of the fact that the time available to him had been very short; nevertheless, he was convinced that his visit had been very helpful.

"For it has provided the essential background against which I believe I shall be better able to judge the problems that come before me in the Colonial Office," he declared.

He said he wanted to express his regret to the peoples in those areas which he had not been been able to visit because of the lack of time, but he had been assured he had seen a typical cross-section of the country and its inhabitants.

'Impressed'

The Colonial Secretary made these points:—

Land and Agriculture: "I visited Central and North Nyanza and part of the Kikuyu area in the Kiambu District, and there I saw something of the conditions and the problems of agriculture and the rural areas—particularly the important problem of land use.

"I was able to hear a great deal about these problems, and also about the steps that are being taken by the Government, and through the African District Councils, to help people to deal with these problems.

"I have discussed with representatives of the Government, and with people in those areas, the Government's programme for improving agricultural methods, water supplies, soil conservation and the provisions for controlled settlement in new areas. It is encouraging to know that a great deal of effort and large sums of money are being devoted to these problems.

"I was also able to visit some of the work of Government officers in this field, and also by the endeavours being made in a number of areas I visited by the Chiefs and the people to improve their own standards.

'Exciting' work

"I was also able to visit some of the settled areas. I was impressed by the general high standard of farming and the contribution which the European farmers have made, and are making towards the development of Kenya and towards the economic strength of the country upon which so much depends in the future."

Local Government: "In the towns—Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu and Nakuru—I paid particular attention to the development of local government and was greatly encouraged by the energy being shown by those responsible for tackling the very many problems involved.

"I was particularly pleased to find in all towns an excellent and growing co-operation between different communities. I regret that my visit to Mombasa was so short, but in the few hours I spent there I was able to see a great deal. I was especially impressed by the housing development and I was very glad to see the Muslim Institute.

"In Nairobi the Mayor kindly arranged for me to see a great deal of the city so that I was able to understand at first hand the great and sustained growth in industrial development and housing. It must be an exciting experience for those engaged in building the city.

Productive use

"I have been very much impressed by the development of local government. I regard this development, both in towns and in rural areas, as very important—the firmest foundations on which to build for the future political development of the country.

"I was particularly anxious to find the reactions of the African people to the new African District Councils. I would like to congratulate Kenya on this development. Although there are still many problems, I was glad to find there is general satisfaction among Africans about this new development."

Economic Problems: "Among some of the main requirements, the first and certainly the most important is the proper and productive use of the land by all concerned so as to secure the full development of agriculture as the main industry of Kenya.

"There must be—it is imperative—proper provision for soil fertility. I realise the problems are so many and varied, so important and urgent, that both long-term and short-term research is needed.

Balance needed

"Secondly, industrial development is essential in order to secure a balanced economy. This can also make a contribution towards the solution of the pressing problem of the increase in population.

"I am glad to learn the Government is now engaged on a full survey of the mineral resources of Kenya. We shall all await with very great interest the results that in due course will be made known to us as the survey proceeds."

Natural resources and communications: "The development and use of water resources are also matters of great importance, and in the short time available I have been impressed by what I have heard and seen.

"The development of road communications is of cardinal importance. Communications are the arteries of agricultural and industrial development. Road communications occupy a very important place in Kenya. Since I have travelled hundreds of miles over Kenya's roads in the wet season, I can assure you I am fully conscious of the problems.

"I have also seen with great interest what is being done to develop afforestation, which can make very valuable contributions towards future development."

Rural areas

Co-operative movement: "In rural areas I have talked with African cultivators about what I regard as one of the most important aids to all cultivators in rural areas in all colonial territories, that is the development of the co-operative movement, particularly among producers.

"I am convinced that the development of the co-operative movement among producers deserves to be encouraged by everybody concerned. I am very gratified by the progress being made in this field by the African people, and I can assure them of my fullest support in every step that can be taken to build a sound co-operative movement.

"I say that as Secretary of State and for personal reasons, because I am the son of a Co-operator and a member of the Co-operative Society myself."

Education: "I think I can say that practically every African community with whom I have had discussions has placed the need for education as among the first priorities. That is true in Kenya and Uganda, and I know it is true also of other colonial territories.

"There is growing up something like a passion for education. I warmly welcome this and want to encourage it in every possible way.

Trade unions

"I have already spoken of the great importance I attach to technical education and I have been glad to note the emphasis placed by everyone upon its development. I want once more to reiterate how much importance I attach—in the healthy development of Kenya in the future—to the creation of craftsmen, artisans and technicians who are indeed the essential core of economic development and progress.

Trade unions: "I would like to emphasise the importance of developing a sound trade union movement and of building for the future a sound wage structure."

Health services: "I have endeavoured during my short stay to study the work that is being done—and for which no praise is too high—to promote the health of the peoples. I would like to pay a personal tribute to all who are working in this field."

Women's role and race relations: "In all phases of these problems, I would like to say to all peoples how very important it is that full regard should be shown to the part women have to play in all societies, and especially in the field of education.

"In Kenya, there are people of more than one race and community. They all regard Kenya as their home. How very important and essential it is, therefore, for all races and all communities to develop in every possible way inter-racial co-operation and harmony.

'We must learn'

"We must all learn to live together. That is how I have heard it expressed—and how right it is.

"In discussing all these problems—economic, social and political—I have stressed the fact that all can best be solved if all communities and all races work together for their solution."

Uganda Cotton Industry: Mr. Griffiths was asked if he could state what steps could and should be taken to enable African cotton growers in Uganda to obtain a major share in the cotton ginning industry; had his visit given him the impression that some solution other than nationalisation was feasible; and did he think that some substantial part of the present large Price Stabilisation Funds could or should be used for such purposes?

Mr. Griffiths replied that he had discussed the problems of the cotton industry in Uganda with the growers, ginners and Government, and had devoted a great deal of time to their study.

He thought there was general agreement on two things—the need for increased efficiency in the industry and the desirability of ensuring there should be fuller African participation in the process—beyond that of growing.

He had discussed with representatives of the Uganda Government the various proposals, including the proposals for nationalisation and the development of co-operation, to secure this reorganisation.

He had now the advantage of having seen the industry and, therefore, of being better able to understand its problems. He would give further study to the matter when he returned to London. In due course a decision would be reached and would be announced. He could not add to that at the moment.

Mr. Griffiths commented that the reserve funds were being built up to ensure that should there be, unhappily, a return to the conditions which the industry had to face in the inter-war years, producers would be assured of a reasonable level of remuneration. It was very important that that should be understood.

Immigration: It was suggested to the Colonial Secretary that restricted immigration was of great importance. Would he take into consideration that an influx of immigrants was bound to have an effect on future generations?

Mr. Griffiths replied that it was a matter he had considered and discussed, but it was not one upon which he wanted to make a pronouncement at the moment.

Revenues

African journalists: Was the British Government taking steps to improve the standard of African journalists?

Mr. Griffiths said arrangements had been made for journalists from colonial territories to pursue a course of study in England and to gain practical experience there.

Revenue and Development: Did the Secretary of State believe that a country such as Kenya could continue to provide for its development from its own revenue—with occasional contributions from the Colonial Development vote—or would he be prepared to say, in view of the pressure in the matter, that more money should be provided from the United Kingdom in the future than had been the case in the past?

Mr. Griffiths answered that in recent years development had been along two lines—contributions and assistance from British Government funds for social and economic development, and from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

Recently, the House of Commons had unanimously passed a Bill increasing by £20 million the sums available to the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. There was also the Colonial Development Corporation, set up in 1948, which had already established about 50 new enterprises of varying kinds in the colonial territories.

'Lovely country'

He thought there was general agreement that these instruments provided the best way by which the British Government could assist social and economic development in all colonial territories.

African trading: Asked about alleged restrictions on African trading, Mr. Griffiths said the question had been raised in one of the memoranda he had received. He would give it personal attention.

Press reports: Would the Colonial Secretary be prepared to say that reports in the Press in Britain about racial disharmony had been considerably exaggerated?

Mr. Griffiths: "I will certainly be able to say when I get back that I have been impressed in my talks about the constitutional future by the anxiety to endeavour to secure agreement among the races. I think that aspect is being increasingly realised, and I have endeavoured to point out the importance I attach to it."

Mr. Griffiths concluded: "It has been a privilege to visit this lovely country and to meet its people. I wish my stay would have been very much longer, and I very much hope I may be able to come back some day. I give my very sincere thanks to all who have been so kind to me—His Excellency the Governor, Mr. Cohen (head of the African Department in the Colonial Office), Mr. Mackintosh, my private secretary, and all concerned, in making my brief visit a very pleasant one. I leave for London with treasured memories of my stay among you."

Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths, accompanied by the private secretary, Mr. A. M. Mackintosh, left Eastleigh by South African Airways Constellation on Saturday evening. The Governor and Lady Mitchell were among those who bade them farewell at the airport.

KENYA MAY GET NEW INDUSTRY

Dane to report on fish-freezing

ON what a Danish trawler captain tells influential fellow countrymen in Copenhagen will depend whether Kenya gets a new frozen-fish industry.

The skipper is Captain Christian Venoe, who, sponsored by the Danish Exploratory Fishery Project recently arrived in the Colony—only a short time after the Danish deep-sea explorers aboard the Galatea had left Mombasa.

His job was to estimate whether the waters around the coast of Kenya merited exploitation. Operating from Mombasa and Malindi he set about gauging the possibilities.

For Nairobi

Captain Venoe has returned to Copenhagen, and if his reports are favourable a Danish-owned and manned trawler will carry out a six-month trial outside the three-mile territorial limit on the Kenya Coast.

If, in turn, that experiment is successful, a fish-freezing plant may be established on the coast and fish, crated in special refrigeration boxes, sent up-country for Nairobi.

At the moment the Inter-territorial Marine Fisheries Research Unit of the High Commission operates only within the three-mile limit on the Kenya coast.

Meat six days a week again

HOPES expressed last week by the Kenya Meat Commission that the shortage of beef was coming to an end are now confirmed by the lifting of the ban on selling meat on Mondays and Tuesdays.

An official statement issued by the office of the Member for Agriculture (Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck) on Saturday, said:

"On April 24, an announcement was made that the Member for Agriculture had reluctantly agreed to the restriction of the sale of beef and mutton to four days a week. The Member for Agriculture is grateful for the co-operation of the public and the butchers during the difficult period of shortage which he now hopes has come to an end.

"Meat will be issued to butchers over this weekend and butchers' shops will be open on Monday and Tuesday of next week for the sale of beef and mutton. There is every indication, unless some unforeseeable circumstance should arise, that meatless days can now be discontinued."

Locust threat for October

KENYA, momentarily free of the locust threat, may have to face another locust invasion in October. Locust Control authorities in Nairobi, however, this week assured the *East African Standard* that they believe that provisional anti-locust precautions will be adequate to deal with the invasion and prevent any escapes which could cause damage.

The size of any invasion in October will depend on the work being carried out in Italian Somaliland by the Italian Trusteeship Authorities and by Desert Locust Control Authorities in British Somalia, Saudi Arabia and Aden.

Heavy locust infestation continues in Persia and although the Locust Control Authorities do not describe it as a direct threat they think it is "a threat not far removed."

COMMERCIAL USE FOR LAKE NAKURU'S SODA CRUST

Floods delay further investigations

RECENT floods are holding up investigations into the possible utilisation of the soda deposits of Lake Nakuru, Mr. H. B. Stent, Chairman of the East African Industrial Research Board, stated on Wednesday. "No new developments can be expected for some time," he added.

Unlike the lake at Magadi, Lake Nakuru, when it is dry, has only a very thin crust containing only one or two pounds of soda per square foot, states the annual report issued by the Board.

The chief difficulty to be overcome is that of gathering a sufficient amount of this thin crust from the soft lake surface—which will not support a wheeled vehicle—in the dry season to supply industry continuously.

Experts believe that the removal of the crust, if it could be done economically, would be worth while, and should reduce the "menace of blown dust which is so obnoxious to Nakuru township."

Laboratory investigations have already started, with a view to evolving methods of producing pure soda, and possibly salt, from the crude soda, or alternatively caustic soda for which there is an increasing demand.

The Board has also carried out research into the possibility of exploiting candlenuts and Moringa nuts from Uganda, and Doum nuts from the Kenya Coast area and Taveta. The last-named furnish the so-called "vegetable ivory," and if obtainable in large enough size, they are used in the manufacture of buttons.

The report states that the production of fireclay building materials on a much larger scale is imminent in the Nairobi area. Commercial production of pottery has, however, ceased, owing to severe competition from imported ware.

Seychelles has 'build your own homes' plan

"STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT SEYCHELLES

The Seychelles Government is considering a scheme to promote better housing for low-paid workers.

Instead of the Government erecting the houses and letting them at low rentals, it will now grant loans to enable would-be householders to erect their own homes in certain areas.

Africans feared island was sinking

"STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT MOMBASA.

Alarmed Africans, believing that Mombasa Island was sinking, flocked to the Police Station last week to ask whether an ark was being built and when the disaster was expected to take place.

It all started when the District Commissioner's propaganda van went to African quarters to tell them to drain all pools of water around their homes in order to prevent mosquito breeding. Apparently not hearing the reference to mosquitoes, many Africans believed that, due to the recent heavy rain, the island was becoming so waterlogged that, no longer able to "float," it would founder and vanish beneath the waves.

But the crowds dispersed after being reassured by African members of the Force.

WIDESPREAD BUILDING PROGRAMME

BUILDING projects to the value of £600,000 were started by the Kenya Development and Reconstruction Authority in the first quarter of this year. Housing schemes planned for this year are spread over a wide area and include European and Asian staff quarters at places as far apart as Mombasa and Kericho.

The P.W.D. is to construct African staff quarters at Kericho and Kisumu, and £45,000 has been issued to Provincial Commissioners for African housing.

Progress has been made towards the building of a small European school at Kisumu, on which a grant-in-aid not exceeding £2,000 will be paid on a £ for £ basis.

Investigations in the Uaso Nyiro drainage area have been stopped until adequate staff is recruited and trained.

During the quarter efforts were concentrated on establishing three meteorological stations at altitudes between 10,000 and 11,000 feet—two on Mount Kenya and one on the Aberdares—so that a start could be made on collecting essential data relating to rainfall and evaporation.

In a reference to African settlement, the Authority's latest report states that Makueni is becoming a self-contained unit with its own dispensary, school, etc. There are 320 families in occupation and others are awaiting the allocation of land.

At Gedi most of the occupants (311 families) were "very prosperous" owing to the bumper cotton crop and the high prices obtained for the crop.

CALL FOR ELECTORAL REPRESENTATION

'Essential to Tanganyika's development'

"STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT DAR ES SALAAM

"AS your representatives on the Tanganyika European Council, we believe that electoral representation in the Legislative Council of Tanganyika is essential to the future development of this Territory," declared Mr. T. W. Tyrrell, Vice-President, at a meeting held here last week by the Eastern Province Committee of the European Council.

Until there was that representation, he continued, the British Government would never get a true picture of Tanganyika and its needs.

Mr. Tyrrell added: "We shall probably find ourselves ruled entirely by the Government Official side. I put it to you that this is not a Government of Tanganyika but it is being ruled by Government servants—for whom I have the utmost respect and who are doing an excellent job of work in the Territory—who have been trained from their young days in the administration of Government and the Colonial territories to such an extent that they are capable of becoming heads of their departments, but that does not mean they have the right or the ability to govern this country as a Government."

'Famous cockshy'

"I agree the Government is in Whitehall, but the Government of Whitehall is to be advised and informed of the needs of the people in this Territory and what they want, and when I say the peoples of this Territory, I am speaking of all peoples in Tanganyika.

"We on the Tanganyika European Council are interested in the European side. We believe the Home Government will never get a true picture of Tanganyika and its needs and the ability to direct its needs unless we have electoral representation."

Votes, he said, must be a privilege and must remain a privilege and could only be given to those who were qualified to use them. "It means," he said, "that everyone of us in this Territory is responsible for educating everyone in the use of the vote. We cannot allow mob rule."

Mr. Tyrrell referred to "the famous cockshy about which we had a lot of public criticism" with regard to constitutional changes suggested by Government. Eventually, he continued, the whole affair was declared a cockshy after it had been criticised throughout the length of East Africa.

As a result of the criticism a special committee was established—including the Unofficial Members of Legislative Council and Government officials—and a sub-committee toured the Territory to collect evidence on the question of possible changes in the constitution. The report was completed and sent to the Colonial Office as a secret document.

Mr. Tyrrell said he saw the Governor before he left Tanganyika and was told that the report was unanimous. He was naturally given no indication of what the report contained.

He understood that the report suggested there should be equal representation for all races on the Legislative Council. But despite this, said Mr. Tyrrell, the people in Tanganyika were going to be ruled by the Government Official body because no matter what the Unofficial Members said—whether European, Asian or African—it would be what the Government wanted that would be carried through.

"I agree with sorry critics that it is wrong to take one part of the report without taking the whole, but taking the whole, if I believe rightly, provides for an increase of local Government bodies and an extension of the local council system, and it follows very closely the cockshy of 1950.

"I hope that any suggestion of a change in the constitution should be postponed for a period of 15 to 20 years. Let us go on with economic development; political development will follow automatically. The process of evolution will be followed in this Territory, as it has been followed in other Western Territories," said Mr. Tyrrell.

Resolutions

The meeting passed these two resolutions:—

"Resolved that this meeting regards any attempt to interfere with the status quo in the Legislature of this Territory as detrimental to the interests of the residents as a whole, bearing in mind that the future of every individual is dependent upon the economic development of the Territory, which cannot proceed without the security of a stable Government and that any change in the present parity of representation should be postponed for fifteen to twenty years, this meeting being fully confident that agreement could be reached on this proposal if allowed full discussion at a round-table conference of all races."

"Resolved that this meeting unanimously confirms that nothing less than elected representation will satisfy the European community of Tanganyika."

Mombasa roads plan

"STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT MOMBASA.

The Works Committee is to recommend to Mombasa Municipal Board that in future, all main trunk roads shall consist of 100-ft. reserves, comprising two 15-ft.-wide footpaths, two 30-ft.-wide carriageways and a centre island, 10 ft. wide.

LAUNCHING OF KENYA CASTLE

Lady Mitchell to fly to Britain

LADY MITCHELL, wife of the Governor of Kenya, is to launch the new Union-Castle intermediate ship, Kenya Castle, at Belfast on June 21. She will leave Nairobi by air on June 17 and is expected to return at the end of the month.

An invitation to Lady Mitchell to perform the launching and naming ceremony—in the yard of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Ltd., one of the largest shipbuilders in the world—was extended by Sir Vernon Thomson, chairman of the Union-Castle Company.

Also invited

Kenya's Chief Secretary, Mr. J. D. Rankine, and Mrs. Rankine, who are at present on leave in England, have also been invited to be present.

The Kenya Castle, a vessel of 17,300 tons, is the second of two one-class ships which the Union-Castle Line is building for its "Round-Africa" service. She will probably make her maiden voyage in December.

Her sister ship, Rhodesia Castle, was launched at Belfast in April by Mrs. Goodenough, wife of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, and is expected to be ready for service in October.

Information unit on tour

"STANDARD" STAFF REPORTER NAKURU.

After being overhauled, the No. 4 Mobile Information Unit is undertaking a further tour of Nakuru district. Wherever possible, the unit will be accompanied by Mr. C. A. A. Hayes, District Officer (Community Development); otherwise, it will be in charge of Mr. Asaph Karanja.

The programme for the latter stages of the tour is:—

Today, Elburgon, visiting Kisa School, a Missionary School, and Elburgon Forest Station; June 2, Marishoni Forest Station; June 3, Njoro Township; June 4, Beeston Timber Co., Njoro.

Earlier this month the unit visited Ravine Boma, Maji Mazuri, Sabatia, Timboroa, Ainabkoi and Kaptagat.

K.F.A. notes & market report

INDICATION OF LOCAL PRICES

Kenya Pyrethrum Powder on sale at all Branches, as follows:— Sprinkler 6-oz. carton 1/20; 1-lb. packet 2/10; 2-lb. packet 3/10; 4-lb. packet 10/10; 16-lb. packet 29/-; 56-lb. bag 121/-; 112-lb. bag 242/-. All prices quoted above are f.o.r. all Kenya Branches.

Horseradish: Horseradish Roots for planting are available at 1/- per root, 9/- per dozen or 50/- per 100 roots f.o.r. Ol Kalou.

Jerusalem Artichoke Tubers for planting 1/- per lb. f.o.r. Ol Kalou, less 10 per cent for lots of one bag or over.

Napier Grass: Roots for sale, imported hairless type 7/- per bag f.o.r. Lake Solai. Quantities of over 10 tons 6/- per bag. Planting rate estimated at 20 bags to the acre.

Horse Beans: Available at Elburgon at 70/- per bag.

Sweet Edible Lupins (Blue Flower): For seed purposes at 1/60 per lb. f.o.r. Lumbwa. A limited quantity available.

Edible Canna for stockfeed wanted. State price required.

Edible Canna Tubers: Supplies available at 10/50 per bag for lots of 25 bags and over 9/50, both prices f.o.r. sender's station. Also available at 5/50 a bag f.o.r. Koru.

Rumex (Rochmeria Nivea) Roots available at 40 cents a lb. or £40 a ton f.o.r. Koru.

Granadilla Plants in boxes of 20 at 10/- a box, f.o.r. Koru.

Cordia Holstii and Jacaranda: Seedlings available on application.

Linseed: Stocks of the following varieties of linseed are available for planting:— Persian Gulf: good supply. Canadian Royal: fair supply. at 50/- per bag of 200 lb. f.o.r. Molo, subject to being unsold.

Growers are reminded that of the resultant harvest and on delivery to the Mill, the grower has first option to purchase one bag of linseed cake for every three bags of clean seed.

Flax Seed: [illegible] Flax Seed available for planting 50/- per 200 lb. f.o.r. Molo. "STORMONT GOSSAMER"—we are anxious to hear of growers who have reclaimed samples of this variety for sale. Please submit samples stating price and quantity available to Head Office.

Sweet Clover Seed — American available at 2/- per lb. ex Sotik.

Marrowstem Kale Seed available at 6/- per lb. f.o.r. Nakuru.

Sunflower Head Bran: Supplies available at 7/- per bag including bag f.o.r. Turbo.

Phormium Tenax (New Zealand Flax) Suckers in truck-loads, immediately available 150,000. Price 15 cents per sucker f.o.r. Plateau Station. (Note: a large truck will hold about 20,000 suckers.)

Marrowfat Peas: Any quantity required up to two tons. Any grower having Marrowfat peas for sale please advise us of the type and price required and submit a representative sample to our Produce Department at Nakuru.

Lentils: Limited quantity available at 1/30 per lb. f.o.r. Nakuru.

Oat Hay: Supplies required. Any grower having oat hay for sale please advise our Produce Department, Nakuru, stating price required, quantity available and weight of a bale.

Baled wheat straw: Available in bales of approximately 40 lb. at 2/- per bale f.o.r. Thomson's Falls.

Baled Produce: Available at Ol Joro Orok in bales of about 60 lb. weight.

Ready in June: Brome Hay 180/- per ton f.o.r.

Ready in October: Oat Hay 130/- per ton f.o.r.

Lots under one ton plus 10 per cent on above prices.

Seeds: Ready now as under:— Sweet Lupin Seed 1/50 per lb., Scarlet Runner Bean Seed 50 cents per lb., Sugar Beet, imported 5/- per lb., Broccoli and Kale, Marrowstem 7/50 per lb., Broccoli and Kale, Long-headed 7/50 per lb., Broccoli and Kale, Tall Green Scotch 12/- per lb., Cabbage, Drumhead 20/- per lb., Cabbage, Oxheart 24/- per lb., Cabbage, Savoy 20/- per lb., Carrot, Chantenay 20/- per lb., Carrot, Oxheart 18/- per lb., Pumpkin 12/- per lb., Rape, Giant English 4/- per lb., Turnip, Swede 8/- per lb., Sweet Pea Seed — one of our members is offering Sweet Pea Seed f.o.r. Menengai as follows:— Mixed Colours 2/- per oz. All one colour 2/50 per oz. Minimum orders 1 lb. total.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S SPORT

IN the third all-American final since the war, Richard Chapman, of Pinehurst, North Carolina, won the British amateur golf championship at Royal Porthcawl on Saturday by beating his compatriot, Richard Coe, by five and four over 36 holes. Both were in the winning U.S. Walker Cup team.

Chapman, who is 40 years of age, was American amateur champion in 1940 and lost the final of the British event to W. Turnesa in 1947 and to Frank Stranahan last year. Coe, a 27-year-old Oklahoma oil prospector, was on his first visit to England. He was American amateur champion in 1949.

It is the fourth time in five years that an American has won the British amateur championship.

Chapman was never behind in Saturday's final, finishing the first round two up. Coe, tall and slim-built, fought hard and reduced his deficit to one hole at the 27th but Chapman then returned to his best form and won four of the next five holes to gain a substantial victory.

British hopes were finally dashed in the semi-finals when Joe Carr, of Dublin, and the Welsh farmer, Albert Evans, were eliminated. Carr had earlier knocked out the holder, Frank Stranahan, the "Toledo muscle-man," while Evans had beaten two famous American Walker Cup players in F. Stranahan and "Big Bill" Campbell.

The best quarter-final, incidentally, was that in which Coe beat current U.S. champion Sam Urzetta. Out in 35 and 32, respectively, they were neck and neck for 17 holes before Urzetta cracked and lost 2 and 1.

In his semi-final with Evans, Coe won by four and two and deservedly won for he played better all-round golf than the Gloucestershire-born Welsh farmer, [illegible]

Chapman, who won by 4 and 3, started well against the chief British hope, Joe Carr, and went ahead at the seventh to turn one up. Coming home, Chapman played beautiful golf and gradually increased his lead to win the match on the 15th. (Reuter)

Empire Day Trophy

With 98 out of 100 entrants taking part in the Muthaiga Empire Day Trophy event there was a crowded course. The low-handicap players, on the whole did badly and Sim (9) led in the morning. He failed to maintain the same standard of golf thereafter, however.

For the second year in succession, Neil McGloin returned the best gross score over 36 holes bettering his last year's performance by three strokes.

Results and prize-winners were:— F. C. H. Fryer (8) 75 and 74 for a net 149 after a tie with the runner-up, W. M. Adams (7), who had 73 and 76. Best gross score N. M. McGloin (2) with 78 and 79 for 157 gross. Best morning net J. M. Sim (9) with 72 and best afternoon net D. M. Duncan (7) with 75 after a tie with T. O. Mitchell.

In their match at Trent Bridge, where they will begin the 1st Test on Thursday, June 7, the South Africans drew with Nottinghamshire, having some useful practice in their second innings. E. Rowan, who made a near-century and G. Fullerton adding 110 for the second wicket.

Scores, in brief, were:—

South Africans: 304 (E. Rowan, 55, G. Fullerton, 29, J. Cheetham 38, A. Rowan, 36, N. Mann, 31, Butler, 5/63; Harvey, 3/51; [illegible] 1/46; Smalles, 1/31) and 176/2 wickets (E. Rowan, 94, G. Fullerton 54. Simpson, 1/4; Harris, 1/21).

Nottinghamshire: 297 (Poole, 30 Hardstaff, 151; Harris 37, McCarthy, 3/67; Chubb, 3/70; Van Ryneveld, 1/19; A. Rowan, 1/50). (Reuter)

CRICKET

HAMPSHIRE, Lancashire, Warwickshire and Kent maintain their positions in the first-class county championship table as a result of the series of matches completed last Tuesday.

Yorkshire rose a place as a result of snatching victory at Sheffield when all seemed lost but luckless Surrey, last season's joint champions, lost their fourth successive match.

Results of the last two series are given below, those matches completed on May 29 resulting as follows:—

AT HOVE. Sussex beat Leicestershire by an innings and 48 runs. Sussex: 382 (John Langridge, 161; C. Oakes, 54; Lester, 4/75). Leicestershire: 147 (Cornford, 5/34) and 112 (James, 4/37).

AT PONTYPRIDD. Glamorgan beat Combined Services by three wickets. Rain restricted play. Combined Services: 108 (Devereux, 30) and 119 (McConnon, 5/21). Glamorgan: 174 (Timms, 5/36) and 56/7 wickets (Timms, 4/44).

AT THE OVAL. Somerset beat Surrey by 67 runs. Somerset: 203 (Gimblett, 116; Laker, 5/74) and 187 (Laker, 6/49; Lock, 4/42). Surrey: 174 (Robinson, 5/45) and 149 (Robinson, 6/74).

AT HUDDERSFIELD. Warwickshire beat Yorkshire by 88 runs. Warwickshire: 171 (Appleyard, 5/51) and 93 (Appleyard, 5/39). Yorkshire: 97 (Hollies, 4/33) and 79 (Grove, 4/35; Hollies, 4/22).

AT GRAVESEND. Kent beat Worcester by 89 runs. Kent: 170 (E. Edrich, 38; Jenkins, 5/37) and 235/8, declared (E. Edrich, 52). Worcestershire: 191 (Outschoorn, 52; Dovey, 5/38) and 125 (Dovey, 5/32; Wright, 4/22).

AT NOTTINGHAM. Match drawn. Essex take 1st innings points. No play, rain on first day and restricted play on second. Notts: 93 (Ray Smith, 4/30). Essex: 243/4 wickets (Avery, 105).

AT LORD'S. Hampshire beat Middlesex by 65 runs. Hampshire: 227 (R. D. Eager, 61; D. Compton, 4/50) and 138 (Grey, 51; Sims, 5/72; Young, 4/38). Middlesex: 198/8 declared (W. J. Edrich, 57, Robertson, 57) and 177 (Robertson, 69; Brown, 57).

Tuesday's results

Results of the county matches completed on Tuesday last were:—

AT LORD'S. Lancashire beat Middlesex by 10 wickets. Lancashire: 309 (Ikin, 115; G. Edrich, 85; Young, 4/37, including hat-trick) and 19/0 wicket. Middlesex: 136 (W. J. Edrich, 61; Statham, 4/14) and 299 (W. J. Edrich, 56; Greenwood, 4/52).

AT NEWPORT. Glamorgan and Hampshire, no decision. Glamorgan: 138/8 declared. No play on Monday owing to weekend rain. Hampshire: 120/4 wickets (McConnon, 3/26).

AT BIRMINGHAM. Warwickshire beat Worcestershire by 109 runs. Warwickshire: 309/8, declared (Gardner, 73; Spooner, 122; Townsend, 66 not out) and 125/7, declared. Worcestershire: 210 (Outschoorn, 108; Weeks, 5/49) and 107 (E. Cooper, 44; Outschoorn, 33; Hollies, 6/42).

AT THE OVAL. Essex beat Surrey by 49 runs. Essex: 213 (D. J. Insole, 57; Lock, 4/39) and 139 (Laker, 5/45). Surrey: 92 (R. Smith, 6/32; P. Smith, 3/22) and 206 (Whittaker 54, P. Smith, 7/83).

AT GRAVESEND. Kent beat Leicestershire by 21 runs. Kent: 300 (Fagg, 107; M. C. Cowdrey, 54; Jackson, 4/67) and 132 (Fagg, 30; Evans, 35; Jackson, 5/33). Leicester: 219 (Smithson, 74; Wright, 4/53) and 192 (Wright, 7/63).

AT DERBY. Gloucester beat Derbyshire, who took first innings points, by 47 runs. Gloucester: 106 (Rhodes, 4/32) and 232 (Wilson, 51; Morgan, 4/52). Derbyshire: 230 (Goddard, 4/62; Lambert, 4/51) and 81 (Goddard, 7/27).

AT SHEFFIELD. Yorkshire beat Somerset, who took first innings points, by 10 runs. Somerset: 224 (Tremlett, 62; Leadbeater, 4/57) and 63 (Wardle, 5/27). Yorkshire: 177 (Rose, 5/59) and 120/7 declared (Halton, 55; Halliday, 52; Wilson, 56). (Reuter)

The championship

Latest positions in the first-class county championship table are:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	1st inn. lead in lost match L.	1st inn. lead in drawn match D.	Pts.
Hampshire (12)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lancashire (3)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warwick (4)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kent (9)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gloucester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yorkshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middlesex (14)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Essex (17)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worcester (6)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Derby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Somerset	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glamorgan (11)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surrey (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leicester (16)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sussex (13)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Notts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northants (10)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Figures in brackets indicate positions in last season's final table.

RUGBY

GOOD wins for Ruiru and Railway in Enterprise Cup Rugby fixtures were features of the weekend. Ruiru gained a 24-points-to-8 victory over Combined Services, at Ruiru, while Railway, also at home, beat Old Cambrians by 11 points to three.

Railway, 11, Old Cambrians 3.

Railway defeated Old Cambrians on Saturday, in their second Enterprise meeting, by a goal and two tries to a try but not until shortly before no-side could Railway be certain that the Old Boys would not emulate the feat they performed on the Ngong Road and draw level right at the end after being led throughout.

[illegible]

A spirited display

Ruiru 24 pts. Comb. Services 8

Ruiru gained a merited victory in their second-round Enterprise Cup game against Combined Services by three goals and three tries to a goal and a try, after leading by a goal and two tries at the interval.

[illegible]

MOTOR TRIAL

EAST AFRICA MOTOR SPORTS CLUB held a road rally in the perfect setting at the weekend. On Saturday they went on safari to Mawingo Hotel, Nanyuki, where they were met by their host, enthusiast David Ready, the manager of the hotel. Next day he promoted a trials competition over the roads cut through the forests on the slopes of Mount Kenya.

The course which was used for the trial enacted full powers of concentration from the driver [illegible] several difficult corners [illegible].

Three tough hills on the course were singled out for climbing events. First car [illegible] the climbs was a [illegible] driven by J. Cohen. He was followed by Paul Vasey [illegible] series "T.D."

Full results of the [illegible] were:—

[illegible]

McMillan Cup tennis

[illegible]

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Jungle search for wild sugar canes

"STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT
LONDON.

A SEARCH for native sugar canes has taken a Queensland Government expedition into the jungles of New Guinea where no other Australian or international cane-searching expedition has ever been.

The expedition has, in the last month, made its way up to the central highlands, 8,000 feet above sea level, where it has discovered a wealth of wild and commercial varieties. New Guinea has long been recognised by the sugar industry throughout the world as a home of wild canes.

The Queensland Minister for Agriculture and Stock has said that the future of the Australian sugar industry depends largely on the use of hardy wild canes for breeding, since it is only by these means that varieties able to resist disease and drought can be developed.

Baggage scale was faulty

"STANDARD" STAFF REPORTER
KAMPALA.

Baganda Bus Services, Ltd., of Kampala, have been fined Shs. 120/- in Kampala District Court for possessing for trade an unstamped and unjust spring balance.

The Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures told the court that the scale was found suspended on a gallows outside the company's bus station. It was used for weighing baggage. It was a pocket spring balance and could not be stamped.

The scale showed 1½ lb. empty, and, when tested, errors up to 5 lb. were found. All the errors were in the accused company's favour.

The Magistrate, Mr. A. A. Huggins, ordered the scale to be confiscated.

In the same court, Jadavji Bhanji, Ltd., were fined Shs. 180/- and their scale was confiscated, when they were convicted of having for trade in their coffee store at Mukono, a steelyard which had previously been rejected and the stamp on it cancelled.

NEWS FROM BRITAIN

Present political quiescence is like a well-earned rest

By D. T. Roberts

SINCE the war, Britain has probably suffered from too much political activity. There has been a coal crisis, a convertibility crisis, a devaluation crisis, the excitement of a general election last year, the rearmament programme this year.

So our present period of political quiescence comes like a well-earned rest. In recent articles, I predicted that the Festival summer might see an easing off of political tensions. But I hardly thought it would be like this. Undoubtedly the cause of the deflation of the political balloon is the Conservative Party. But it is the Labour Party that has to think hard on what sort of hot air to blow back into the balloon! So the time is being taken up with interesting Socialist heart-searchings behind the scenes.

Which way?

IS the present Government of Mr. Attlee going backwards or forwards? A large proportion of Labour M.P.s and an even larger proportion of their politically minded followers think that Mr. Attlee is dismantling his structure of social services just when the framework is complete.

Mr. Bevan has not really put himself at the head of a powerful group, because there are no well-defined groups but a great deal of confusion.

Some Socialists—only a few—are opposed to the rearmament programme on the grounds of foreign policy, because they are against the Atlantic Pact, or on the grounds of pacifism. Others accept the necessity for rearmament, but want "someone else" to pay for it. This is a group encompassing the majority of Mr. Attlee's following. But there are many theories about who the "someone else" should be. There is, for instance, an efficiency "ginger group" in the Labour Party, led by Colonel Wigg and Ian Mikardo, which thinks that rearmament could be achieved at little cost by reorganising the army into more soldiers and fewer clerks—and by streamlining administration and war industry.

Then there is a group that surrounds Aneurin Bevan which argues that the rearmament programme is self-destructive and both cannot and should not be carried out to the extent the Government intends. Some of this group spend their time proving [illegible] point that Britain already pays more than her share in the Atlantic Pact and the Commonwealth—so other countries should pay. A distinction should be made between these groups and another which accepts the whole of the rearmament programme, but argues that the middle class, the well-to-do, the mysterious "expense account rich," must pay for the whole of it.

No programme

THERE is really no other "home front" topic for discussion in the Labour Party just now. Attempts are made, however, from Labour Party headquarters to interest Socialists in various new schemes and programmes. There is talk of decentralisation. But this does not arouse very much interest in anybody. British Socialism has come to mean increasing State power, and greater centralisation. And as that has happened, the politicians of the Labour Party have felt themselves to be gaining in power.

Discussions at this moment on the virtues of diminishing this great power concentrated in London are started only by theoretical men and politicians who are themselves out of power—like Aneurin Bevan. The men who are in power find their power attractive, and more power even more attractive! Nevertheless, even they are now coming to see that the British Labour Party has passed the end of the road it planned for itself and has itself got lost.

More than three years ago, I remember hearing about the great new programme the Labour Party headquarters were preparing to present to the electors and gain another term of power. But no programme has ever come forth. The man who worked on the first project resigned in despair. All his schemes were brushed aside—impractical promises to the people! He is an idealist rather remote from the politician's need for power. His suggestions were designed to ease the strains of Socialism. In fact, he took a more hopeful view of humanity than the politician can afford.

The Conservative Party need not pay very much attention to the Labour Party's parade of its own soul in search of a faith. Detached observers know that there cannot be another Socialist political programme until the Conservatives are in power and Conservatives have responsibility for rearmament and taxation, for the remaining rations and all the inconveniences.

Festival fiasco

ALL London is asking whether the Festival Exhibition on the South Bank will rate as a fine fiasco. At present, it is not attracting the expected crowd. In the last few days, I have made some inquiries and discovered the following facts. First, traffic in London, cab-drivers tell me, is very less this May than it was last year. Second, luxury hotels are all booked up; but the second-grade hotels have still plenty of rooms to offer.

This seems to indicate that quite a number of overseas visitors have arrived, but fewer than expected from the English provinces. Third, most of the actual visitors don't find the South Bank thrilling enough. Visitors obviously expect to be impressed with the miracles of modern science. But in these days when television sets are installed in the more expensive hotel bedrooms, the scientific wonders have to be something miraculous to stir up interest.

The best phrase to sum up the reactions of first visitors to the South Bank is that the Exhibition is much better than the exhibits.

East Africa will be represented

It was announced in last Friday's *East African Standard* that as far as was known in Nairobi, no East African scientist was to attend the international conference on the threat to food supplies by insect pests and diseases to be held in London at Haslemere, Surrey, in June. It is now understood that invitations have in fact been issued through official channels to scientists here by African Explosives and Chemical Industries (East Africa) Ltd.

The conference is entitled: "Crop Protection Problems in World Agriculture," and represents the contribution that is being made by Plant Protection Ltd., to the Festival of Britain. This conference has the full approval of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Papers will be read by leading agriculturists, including Sir John Russell, F.R.S., and will focus attention on conservation and increase of world food supplies, with emphasis on the control of pests, diseases and weeds.

It is hoped that the following will be able to attend: Mr. J. D. Jameson, Senior Botanist, Department of Agriculture, Uganda; Mr. E. Bellis, Soil Chemist, Department of Agriculture, Kenya; Mr. B. Anderson, Analyst, Overseas Food Corporation, Kongwa; and Mr. R. V. Holme, I.C.I. Agronomist, at present on leave in England from East Africa.

African medical officer appointed

"STANDARD" STAFF REPORTER
KAMPALA.

The first African to be appointed a medical officer in Uganda Government Service, Dr. A. Kagwa, is mentioned in the current issue of the Uganda Gazette.

Dr. Kagwa has been appointed a medical officer in the Local Civil Service and will be stationed at Jinja.

When a child of about 11, he left Uganda and was educated in England. During the war he served as a captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps. At one time he was medical officer attached to a British unit in India.

He arrived at Entebbe by air just over a month ago.

Donations to the League of Mercy

THE following is the latest list of donations to the League of Mercy:—

March: Mr. Gerson 20/-, C. M. Barnes 1,000/-, Mrs. Harris 40/-, Mrs. E. Davies 20/-, [illegible] McDonnell 60/-, Mrs. Lawrence 100/-.

April: [illegible]

May: Kiambu (per Mrs. Shields) —Mrs. Turner 100/-, Mr. Freeman 200/-, Mrs. Wells 20/-, Mrs. O. Hughes 30/-, [illegible] Thompson 20/-, Mrs. Beity 10/-, Mr. Pitt-Moore 100/-, Mr. R. Wilson 50/-; Rongai (per Mrs. Dudgeon) — Sir Edward Bennett 10/-, Mrs. Kilkelly 21/-, Mrs. Stjernward 10/-, P. G. Thorne 50/-, Mrs. G. Grant 100/-, Mrs. Lewin 10/-, Mrs. Sladen 5/-, D. F. Seth-Smith 20/-, Major Pease 42/-, Mrs. Dudgeon 100/-, Miss Arbuthnot 20/-, Mrs. Chester 13/-, Mrs. Henderson 10/-; Nakuru —Miss McDougall 5/-, Anonymous 1,000/-; Makuyu (per Mrs. Sumpter) — Dr. Forrest 20/-, Mrs. Powell 40/-, Mrs. Chamber 5/-, Mrs. Sumpter 50/-, Mrs. Goodhart 40/-, Mrs. Johansen 50/-, Mrs. Jackson 50/-, Mr. Dacre 20/-.

Buganda policy on saw mills

"STANDARD" STAFF REPORTER
KAMPALA.

The Katikiro (Prime Minister) of Buganda, Mr. Paulo Kavuma, has reaffirmed the Buganda Government policy of keeping saw mills which are operating on mailo land, 15 miles apart, and in a straight line, says a recent announcement.

"He has also affirmed that all non-native saw millers on mailo land must have a proper lease of the land, approved by the Governor and the Katikiro," adds the announcement. "Saza (County) Chiefs in future will not, therefore, be in a position to authorise the occupation of land by non-native saw millers."

The reason given for maintaining the 15-mile limit is said to be in order to delay the exhaustion of private forest.

The purpose of insisting on a proper lease is said to be to ensure that the 15-mile limit is observed and to protect landowners.

"The Lukiko will scrutinise all price agreements with saw millers and will make sure that the landowner gets a fair price for trees," says the announcement.

Mwanza is finding living expensive

"STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT
MWANZA.

Mwanza is suffering from a seasonal shortage of fish, and an economic shortage of meat. The locals are endeavouring by every artifice to raise the cost of all foodstuffs, which, added to the heavy freight paid on imported articles, is making this a most expensive place to live in. Another feature is the unprecedented increase in the cost of light and the shortage of firewood.

NEW HOME FOR RHODES-LIVINGSTONE MUSEUM

A LITTLE more than a year since laying the foundation stone of Northern Rhodesia's new national museum, Sir Ellis Robins, Resident Director of the British South Africa Company and chairman of Central African Airways, officially opened the new home of the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum in Livingstone.

The new building, which cost over £35,000, is an imposing edifice ideally sited overlooking the main Falls Road. It is one of the most modern in the whole of Central and Southern Africa and will be a centre of interest and culture, and an educational institution of value, not only to the people of Northern Rhodesia, but to visitors from all parts of the world.

The exhibition galleries range round a courtyard and fountain, and from the majestic tower an impressive view can be obtained of the Zambesi Valley and the Victoria Falls. The first home of the museum was in the old Magistrate's Court at Livingstone in 1934, when it was known as the David Livingstone Memorial Museum. It was renamed in 1937 and its present title commemorates the names of two great men, who wielded such a big influence on the history and development of Northern Rhodesia. The new building was planned by the late Major W. J. Roberts, at the time he was Director of Public Works for Southern Rhodesia.

It is estimated that more than 30,000 people will visit the new museum annually. Among the specialised exhibits is one depicting how the Victoria Falls was formed. There are many fine examples of Bantu culture including some ironwork recovered from the grave of a Soli chief of the 18th century.

Original letters

In the historical gallery are numerous exhibits which give an outline of the exploration, discovery and early administration of Central Africa. Prominent among these are an Arab slaver's battle flag, on which is written in Arabic a prayer for the success of the owner in battle, and a slave stick and neck chain such as was taken from African slaves by David Livingstone.

The David Livingstone Collection, which includes 73 original letters written by the famous explorer, is the most complete of any outside the National Memorial at Blantyre in Scotland. It contains the first sketch ever made of the Victoria Falls, drawn in 1860, when Livingstone made his second visit as leader of the Zambesi Expedition. Other interesting exhibits include the first flag of the British South Africa Company to be flown in Rhodesia, letters of Cecil John Rhodes and the original telegram sent by General von Lettow Vorbeck to the Kaiser announcing the cessation of hostilities in British East Africa in 1918.

Mural paintings

One of the first things that catches the eye on entering the first gallery are the splendid mural paintings by the South African artist, Barbara Tyrrell, portraying life in the territory from the times of Rhodesian man in the entrance to the Broken Hill cave to the freeing of slaves by David Livingstone. Equally attractive are the three large murals on the walls of the courtyard verandah by the African painter Ranford Sibo, who received his training at Cyrene Mission under the Reverend Canon E. Paterson. These murals depict life in the villages before the days of European settlement, life in the towns today, and a spirited representation of Makishi dancers.

Even the casual visitor to the Museum should go away with some idea of past and present life in the Territory, and with at least an outline picture of the Country's social and economic organisation. He will also be impressed with the spacious, well-lighted and well-ventilated building, which gives an air of welcome and comfort not usually associated with museums.

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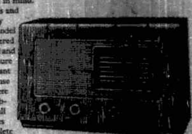
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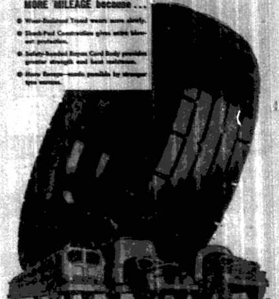
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Colonial Secretary opens Muguga research headquarters

"STANDARD" AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT

WELL over 300 people were present at the new headquarters of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation last Saturday, when the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths, formally declared the buildings open. Accompanied by Mrs Griffiths and the Governor of Kenya, Sir Philip Mitchell, and Lady Mitchell, Mr. Griffiths was received with the playing of "Men of Harlech" by the Police Band.

Muguga is [illegible] miles from Nairobi [illegible] Visitors were shepherded by traffic police and the car-parking arrangements made full use of the headquarters' roads.

The Governor, welcoming Mr. Griffiths, recalled the first inter-territorial research work undertaken at Amani.

When he was a District Commissioner, said Sir Philip, he had himself been responsible for cutting the first [illegible] track to the Amani site. The E.A.A.F.R.O. would carry on the work started at Amani.

The Secretary of State stressed the importance of the Muguga project.

The pattern

"Since my appointment to the Colonial Office," said Mr. Griffiths, "I have watched with the closest interest the development of this great project. The Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation, of [illegible]

[illegible] tion of the generosity of the Kenya Government in making available the magnificent site of Muguga South, in the centre of which these buildings are situated, and also of the neighbouring site of Muguga North, where the East African Veterinary Research Organisation will carry on its essential work on the health and diseases of animals.

"I am profoundly impressed by the admirable buildings and laboratories which have already been provided here and I look forward to seeing their fine modern equipment. In addition I sincerely hope that it will be possible to press on rapidly with the building and equipping of the laboratories which are to be provided for the East African Veterinary Research Organisation so that the time when they, too, will be ready for opening may not be long delayed.

Good-will gifts

"But however fine all these buildings and their facilities may be, their full value cannot be realised unless scientific learning, vision and enthusiasm are available to work in them. I am, therefore, glad to have this chance of meeting the staff of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation, both scientific and administrative, and their distinguished Director, Dr. Keen. I have the utmost confidence in their ability to carry through successfully the many difficult tasks upon which they are already at work, as well as the problems which they will certainly be called upon to deal with in the future.

"In my brief but fascinating visit to Kenya and Uganda I have everywhere been struck by the need to [illegible]

[illegible] wish them every success in their endeavours."

Dr. B. A. Keen, Director of E.A.A.F.R.O., said that, in addition to Kenya's generous gift of land, [illegible]

Food supplies

[illegible]

Fall in tobacco crop forecast

[illegible] survey of the British tobacco industry [illegible] that the present demand for tobacco goods by the public has fallen considerably since 1947.

'Monkey nut' wool makes M.P.s laugh

"STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT

LONDON.

MONKEY NUT [illegible]

Just as warm

[illegible]

Promoted

"Standard" Staff Reporter

[illegible] Assistant Director of Public Works [illegible] Mr. [illegible], engineer, has been promoted Assistant Director of Public Works [illegible]

POSTWAR TRENDS IN PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF FIBRES

THE Commonwealth Economic Committee's review of Industrial Fibres, recently published, traces the postwar trends in production and consumption of the chief fibres and serves as a background to the current position of general scarcity.

The extent to which prices by November 1950 had risen above prewar levels may be seen from the following index numbers of United Kingdom prices (1934-38=100):— cotton: 709; Merino wool: [illegible]; crossbred wool: 1,0[illegible]; jute: [illegible]; sisal: 848; rayon: 177. Since that date all fibres, as the committee comments, have shown further sharp price increases.

In 1949-50 the output of every fibre except jute increased and a considerable surplus of cotton, which normally accounts for over half the total production of fibres, was anticipated for 1950-51, the area under cotton in the United States was therefore restricted in 1950-51. The American crop, which totalled less than 10 million bales compared with over 16 million bales in the previous season, was smaller than had been expected, and exports are at present restricted on a quota basis.

Despite increases in many other countries, world output for 1950-51 is estimated at 13 per cent less than in 1949-50. But the withdrawal of American acreage restrictions should lead to a substantial increase in output next season.

Wool output

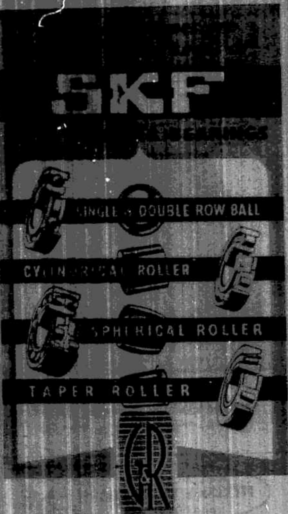
Wool production continued to rise in 1949-50. Output in most of the producing countries (with the notable exception of the United States) was greater than in 1948-49. Nevertheless, consumption in 1949 and 1950 exceeded output by some [illegible] per cent and Joint Organisation stocks were heavily drawn on.

Rayon production was 41 per cent higher in 19[illegible] than in 1938, and rose further in 1950. Production in 1949 was, in fact, almost 500 million lb. greater than world wool production in 1949-50 (clean basis). But the level of output is still below the demand for rayon in the textile and industrial uses, and the shortage of raw materials such as sulphur may hamper further expansion. The output of silk was drastically reduced during the war and in 1949 was only [illegible] per cent of the 1938 total.

Although rayon and nylon have [illegible]

Less to Japan

A study of world trade in [illegible]



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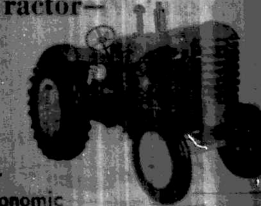
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Board of Agriculture and administration of Rehabilitation Fund

"Standard" Correspondent

PRINCIPAL item of this week's Board of Agriculture meeting was a discussion with the Member for Agriculture, Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, of the procedure for administering the £200,000 Rehabilitation Fund, details of which were released recently.

As the Board of Agriculture is responsible for deciding who shall receive the assistance of the [illegible] provided under the Fund, the chairman, Sir Frank Wilson, and the Executive officer, Mr. E. T. Martin, will be on tour in the near future, discussing details with local Production Committees and Sub-Committees.

Saving time

To save time, meetings will be held at which several committees can be present together. It is understood that the Executive Committee of the Board will appoint a special sub-committee to make the final selection out of applicants for financial assistance. The principle underlying selection being to produce the best results in the shape of restoring fertility and balanced agriculture.

Feeding stuffs and fertilisers were also discussed. As a result, the Board will recommend that the existing arrangements for administering the fertiliser subsidy through K.F.A. bulk purchases shall continue. It was announced that arrangements had been made for the importing of about 12,500 tons during 1952 at a favourable price—this being over 3,000 tons more than the supply for last year.

Anti-erosion plan

There is hope that arrangements will be made, on an inter-territorial basis, to cushion the rise in price of cotton-seed from Uganda and Tanganyika.

The Board took note of what is virtually a large-scale anti-erosion plan for the Kinangop—North and South—which has been submitted to the Member for Agriculture. The first step would be an aerial survey, linked to the ground survey and the closest co-operation of all farmers in the two areas affected will be necessary if the plan is accepted. It will be discussed with the local Production Committees before being brought into action.

The efforts being made to find a solution to the problem of wheat storage, especially in the Naivasha area—where it is expected this year's harvest will include an additional 18,000 acres—were reviewed and the transport difficulty discussed. It was understood that arrangements are being pressed forward under which the K.F.A. will build a new transit godown at Naivasha to cope with the Kinangop crops, the main storage being at Nakuru where it is hoped to use the present hangars pending the erection of silos.

Cement supplies

Cement, although in plentiful supply at Mombasa, was reported to be coming forward in quantities which are quickly absorbed by building contractors in Nairobi and the up-country towns, leaving no supplies for farmers. It was recommended that the quantities allocated to each area should be notified to Production Committees with a view to securing a fair proportion of cement for farm use.

Sunflower prices offered by the British Ministry of Food were only £45 a ton, whereas the present market price was in the region of £65. Sales are therefore to be made independently of the Ministry, the pool arrangements being continued. The Board considered that the basis of the minimum price guarantee for sunflowers, as a scheduled crop, should be the price offered by the Ministry—£45 a ton c.i.f. United Kingdom ports—calculated back to a price at the seller's station.

A recommendation was made that there should be an increase in the G.M.R. rate of 25 per cent, thus bringing the rate to Shs. 100/- in [illegible]

[illegible]

possible for a proportion of employers' [illegible] to be used for providing social services in their employment areas.

A list of storage facilities bought, built or erected by Maize and Produce Control throughout Kenya, presented to the Board, shows the extent of the progress made in this direction. It lists the following stores:

COAST PROVINCE: Mombasa, 30,000 bags.

CENTRAL PROVINCE: Nairobi West, 30,000 bags (for stockfeed) and 430,000 bags for maize and produce; [illegible] Nairobi A. I. Store ([illegible] store, Nairobi), 70,000 bags; Sagana, 40,000 bags; Meru, 20,000 bags; Karatina, 1,000 bags.

RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE: Eldoret, 40,000 bags; Hoey's Bridge, 20,000 bags; Kipkarren, 20,000 bags; Nakuru 30,000 bags; Kiburruu, 3,000 bags and 4,000 bags; Mile 21, Solai, 20,000 bags; Kitale, 65,000 bags and 67,000 bags (under construction).

NYANZA PROVINCE: Central Nyanza: Kisumu, 180,000 bags and 60,000 bags; Egg Depot.

South Nyanza: Homa Bay 20,000 bags and 20,000 bags (under construction); Kendu Bay, 17,000 bags, 20,000 bags, 20,000 bags, 35,000 bags (under construction); Kisii, 9,000 bags; Kericho, 7,000 bags and 25,000 bags; Egg Depot; Lumbwa, 35,000 bags with a possible further 35,000 to be built in the future.

North Nyanza: [illegible] bags; Yala, 9,000, 20,000 and 20,000 bags; Butere, [illegible] 10,000 and 30,000 bags (under construction); Bungoma, 17,000 bags and 40,000 bags (under construction); Broderick Falls, 15,000, 7,300 and 30,000 bags (under construction); Egg Depot, Myanga, 20,000 bags.

Price fixation

Among items to be discussed at the forthcoming annual conference of Production Committees and Sub-Committees in Nairobi, will be manpower, following an address by Mr. C. H. Thornley.

The Board heard that negotiations were still proceeding in Britain for a suitable Commissioner to undertake the enquiry into price fixation and farming indebtedness and that an announcement would be made as soon as arrangements have been completed.

A plough every five minutes

A plough is turned out about every five minutes at the Rubery Owen Plant at Darlaston, Staffordshire, England.

This manufacturing company has been developing since 1946 and by the end of 1947 this plant had manufactured some 20,000 ploughs.

Mouldboard ploughs produced in the United Kingdom from January 1947 to March 1950 totalled 174,764 of which 83,477 were for Ferguson Tractors. Production is still going ahead and some few months ago Rubery Owen presented the 100,000th plough to Mr. Harry Ferguson.

Mr. A. C. B. Owen, the managing director of the company, making the presentation, said that some 200 personnel were engaged on production of these units at Darlaston in what is considered to be the most efficient plough-production plant in the world.

DRUMS FOUND IN CAVES MAY BE 200 YEARS OLD

A SERIES of caves containing enormous drums, the sites scattered over a large area of the Central Province of Tanganyika, have been discovered by the Curator of the King George V Memorial Museum, Dar es Salaam.

The discovery is mentioned by the Curator in his annual report on the work of the museum.

A cave containing drums was first discovered, he states, by Kohl-Larsen in 1935, and now 16 sites have been inspected and 70 drums in various stages of disintegration recorded. There are at least 20, and probably many more, sites to be visited. None of the tribes living in the area of the discoveries knows who made the drums and it is likely that they are more than 200 years old.

Unidentified language

Referring to visits to various tribes, the Curator mentions that in the [illegible] tribe of the Bahi-Dodoma area three old men still speak an original language not yet identified.

Considerable work of improvement to the museum was done during the year and new exhibits were placed on view. Visitors totalled 28,656, made up of 3,615 Europeans, 7,286 Asians, and 17,755 Africans.

The Curator adds that burglars paid two visits and made off with gold nuggets and, on the second attempt, with the petty cash. "Steps have been taken to guard against this type of visitor," he adds.

He says, in conclusion: "A first step has been taken in improving the exhibition, storage and methods of preservation of the collections and in acquiring much-needed material. It is now necessary to complete the initial work and to proceed with a systematic collection, so that, within a year or two, enough material will be available to cover the major requirements.

"When this stage has been reached, it will be possible to devote more time to certain lines of research, and the provision of additional services.

Wealth of material

"Tanganyika is by far the most interesting and yet least-known territory in East Africa. With this wealth of material available, the museum could, with adequate support, become one of the most interesting centres in East Africa."

DIPPING DEMONSTRATION WAS A 'BIG OCCASION'

"Standard" Correspondent. Iringa.

HISTORY was made at Kalenga, Iringa district, the other day when a demonstration was given of the operation of the first Government dip to be built under the recently inaugurated compulsory dipping scheme.

Kalenga is the ancestral headquarters of the Chief of Uhehe, Chief Adam Sapi, M.L.C., and Chief Adam's cattle were the first to be put through the dip during the demonstration.

The occasion was that of the annual tribal gathering at Kalenga, and the event was therefore witnessed by hundreds of Africans who, following immemorial tribal custom, had travelled to the Chief's headquarters to partake in discussions and celebrations.

Before the first batch of cattle were put through the dip, the Veterinary Officer, Mr. G. H. Yeoman, gave a detailed explanation of the mode of operation of the dipping scheme, its objects and reasons, and the results which can be expected to follow its initiation.

First of forty

The Kalenga dip is the first of 40 to be erected in the East Coast Fever areas of Iringa district. When all are installed, a date will be fixed for the start of compulsory dipping. Every African will then be compelled to dip his cattle at regular intervals, probably weekly.

Attempts have been made to site the dips in places most convenient of access to the population. During the first year of compulsory dipping the service will be provided free of charge; thereafter, dipping fees will be charged. Iringa will thus shortly become the first district in the whole of the territory to enjoy the benefits which will eventually accrue.

The Veterinary Officer said that it would be a grave mistake to suppose that the advantages, which were long term, would appear overnight. The scheme would only be a success if Africans realised that nothing but prolonged and uninterrupted dipping, in accordance with the regulations, would cause a reduction in the prevailing tick population, and consequent improvement in calf mortality rates, and the quality of hides. They were therefore asked to send every effort to ensure that co-operation was 100 per cent.

Surprised

After the prefatory remarks and cautions, the first batch of cattle was put through the dip. This procedure, which, in contemplation, had roused a certain amount of consternation in the breasts of the spectators, was watched with the keenest interest and appreciation by all present.

After the safe arrival of the first victim on the other side, the relief of the spectators was evidenced by loud applause and excited conversation. It seemed to be a matter for some surprise to some of the watchers that cattle can swim so naturally and so well. The anxiety having subsided on this score, and having been further mitigated by the assurance that, should the rare contingency arise, drowned carcases were still edible, notwithstanding the contamination with dip solution, the dipping proceeded apace. Subsequent splashes produced all the effects of a first-class variety show.

Eight of the 40 dips scheduled have now been installed, and work on the remainder proceeds at a rapid rate.

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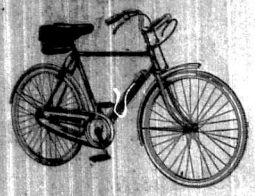

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THE THINGS NAKURU NEEDS

Council candidates put their views

"STANDARD" STAFF REPORTER, NAKURU

NAKURU ratepayers must be prepared to pay for improvements in the town, but, at the same time, rates per head could be reduced by attracting more people to the town, said Mr. J. E. Spearing, Nakuru European Township Association's official candidate in this week's municipal election, when he spoke to members of the Association in the Stag's Head Hotel, Nakuru.

More people would be attracted by improving the amenities and by encouraging the expansion of commerce and industry within the township boundaries, said Mr. Spearing. Not only would industries contribute directly to the rest of administering Nakuru but also the houses occupied by their staff would be rateable.

'Short-sighted'

"Nakuru needs more industries and more people with their cash in the town, and I suggest to you that it is a short-sighted policy to put difficulties in the way of people who wish to put up their own money and settle here permanently," Mr. Spearing added.

Before the war, Mr. Spearing served for five years on the staff of the Town Clerk's office, County Borough of Croydon.

Mr. L. W. M. Davies, Kenya Farmers' Association accountant, and Mr. Spearing's election opponent, also suggested the encouragement of industrial expansion in the town by the allocation of plots in the light industrial area. They were first requiring light industrial plots, who had been waiting for the allocation of a plot for over three years. Many of these firms chosen by the Town Council had left Nakuru for their applications, Mr. Davies said that he would like to see light industrial plots being occupied within the next 12 months.

New treasurer

With the coming of more firms, more European workers would come into the town, and the Board had got to allocate residential plots to meet this demand. The rates must not, however, go up too steeply, and one of the finest things which the Board had done was to obtain the services of a first-class treasurer (at present the Deputy Treasurer of Cardiff). The Board would be spending over half a million pounds on its major scheme, and it was clear that, under these circumstances, the Board needed people who did business of moment.

Footnote: Mr. Davies won the election by one vote.

Work improved by free food

An important experiment has been in progress during the past three years at the Marangen plantation of the Sudan Opera Board. There employ some 2,000 seasonal workers for five months in the year.

The Sudan Plantations Syndicate had been troubled by extremely bad time-keeping, high sickness rates and low efficiency in these plantations. At the beginning of the season many workers were temporarily incapable of a normal day's work.

The general manager decided to combat these difficulties by giving a free meal and a free cup of tea to every worker who arrived punctually. The result has been most gratifying. Whereas previously the factories were not fully manned before 40 minutes after official starting time, they now start with practically a full complement.

RESEARCH INTO TROPICAL ANAEMIA EXTENDED

Sequel to observations in West Africa

"STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT, LEOPOLDVILLE

ARISING out of observations in West Africa, research workers attached to the London Hospital for Tropical Diseases are likely to pursue in the near future important research in other parts of Africa, and possibly the West Indies, into the problem of anaemia resulting from insufficient protein in native diet.

While all concerned with this serious handicap to progress throughout tropical territories are agreed that the real solution lies in higher standards of living, medical men are hopeful that lines of research now being followed may lead to notable improvements.

Work in this connection now going on at the Hospital was prompted following a visit to the new West African University College of Ibadan, Nigeria, of Dr. Woodruff, the consultant physician to the Hospital staff. His chief, Professor Murgatroyd, told me that Dr. Woodruff had observed particularly that pregnant African women suffered severe anaemia, and did not respond to ordinary treatments such as liver or iron. He brought back to London a number of blood specimens.

New buildings

Professor Murgatroyd said that the observations in West Africa flaked up with experimental work already engaged at the Hospital, but it would be necessary to carry out observations again in Africa—not necessarily West Africa—and one of the staff might go to the West Indies.

Professor Murgatroyd, himself directing research into anaemias and other forms of cachexia, and into the assimilation and utilisation of food by the body, with a view to helping sufferers from great wasting diseases where fat metabolism is disturbed.

An interchange of observations from all tropical areas concerned with these problems is likely to be put forward with the opening by the Duchess of Kent, of the new buildings of the London Hospital for Tropical Diseases. For the past 50 years, Britain has led the world in schools and hospitals for tropical disease work, and the new buildings, with its finely equipped laboratories, are likely to become a local focus of the greatest value for all students in tropical diseases. The Hospital offers scope for a wider interchange of doctors, students, and nurses with hospitals and schools abroad.

Asked how far research activities could be carried on satisfactorily in London as against research on the spot in tropical areas, Professor Murgatroyd pointed out that this time has now come when a centre headquarters for workers of all nationalities was of increasing importance.

Field problems

"We know now," he said, "most of the parasites, their life cycles and other basic information, but much depends now on complicated laboratory investigations which are not readily available in tropical countries.

"We can do the highly technical stuff here, of course, our aim is to carry out experiments in the jungle, and the actual field problems."

A planning building, within the grounds of Hospital, the new Hospital is ready to carry on the tropical medicine work with Mr Redd from established that Malaria was transmitted by a mosquito.

One of the three physicians to the Hospital is Australian-born Sir Neil Hamilton Fairley, whose investigations into the use of drugs, the development of inoculation to the suppression of malaria, resulted in Allied forces in World War II to take part in campaigns against the Japanese which might otherwise have been impossible. Sir Neil is paying a short visit to East Africa to continue studies there of tropical diseases.

The London School of Tropical Medicine and the London Hospital for Tropical Diseases work in close association. Student students and nurses from all over the world. On a recent course there were medical men from Africa, India, Ceylon, the U.S.A., South Africa, West Indies, New Zealand, China, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Italy, Belgium, Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, Persia, Poland and Burma.

Trained nurses wanting tropical disease experience come to the Hospital for a 6-months special course in medicine. A Chinese girl and a Dutch girl are with the Hospital at this moment.

Longer course

The new Hospital bandwagon will enable the School to introduce a longer course for staff members, giving four uninterrupted months at the Hospital for those working in new through engagement.

The Hospital improvement, also means that the service patients with 40 beds—all there. Patients are taken from a wide area, including all colonial forces and its plantations, Government and District Commissioners and other Colonial servants, missionaries, King's messengers, airline pilots and people of all nationalities from tropical countries.

All 40 beds were already occupied when the official opening. The first operation was carried out on a young Sierra Leone visitor. But he was not suffering from a tropical disease, he had appendix trouble.

And so they were

"STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT, MOMBASA

A Mombasa businessman, upset at quitting why the price of a certain well-known beer had risen by 1d a bottle, was informed by the proprietor of the establishment that the things are 25 per cent more expensive now.

THE little town of Chipping Camden, Gloucestershire, has set up a committee to the Festival of Britain a revival of the famous Cotswold Olympic Games, last held 130 years ago—"the year of the Great Exhibition."

These Games used to be held on Dover's Hill, about a mile outside the town, on a spur of the Cotswolds which now belongs to the National Trust. The top of the hill is dished-shaped and forms a big natural grandstand. The hill is named after Robert Dover, founder and patron of the Games, who died in 1641. Every Whitsuntide from 1605 to 1852 the Games were held at Chipping Campden. Games were all sorts of sports, including camel playing, skittles, wrestling, football, hurling, the hare, backsword play, horseshoe pitching, pole-vaulting and tossing the sheaf.

The picture shows the sheaf-tossing competition on Dover's Hill.

Photo: Topical Press.

THERE IS MONEY IN CHILLIES

Zanzibar reports rising exports

WITH a yield of up to 600 lb. an acre and mainly produced by family labour, chillie growing is one of the most lucrative activities which a Zanzibar holder can undertake today.

This is the opinion of Mr. A. M. Briant, Zanzibar Director of Agriculture, who expected to be busier on the Director of this year.

Exports of chillies in the year 1950 at this, showed a marked increase on previous years. Exports of 1948 totalled 1,000 tons valued at £237; 1949 1,150 tons valued at £1,000; 1950 1,400 tons valued at £1,000; 1951 1,400 tons valued at £1,000.

Today's price for chillies, Mr. Briant pointed out, is 1d per lb. at U.K. and enthusiasts are selecting the best seed for the coming season, for only chillies sold in market-place.

Rice pest

Many thousands of chillie seedlings are now ready for free distribution in Zanzibar and Pemba. Chillies are a various plants in Zanzibar and, over many years, the Agriculture Department has been trying to produce a new seedling would remain on the ground without rotting.

The report mentions one of the large plantations, which, since 1948, has been cultivated in areas, have been devastated by rice pest, which is known in Zanzibar. This is a large shade insect which feeds on the young rice seedling before second leaf appears. The insect apparently succeeds in produce a new generation.

The beetle works below the surface of the soil and, in the 1948 season, an insecticide spread on the surface of the soil was found to be effective. Experiments with the insecticide showed that the pest and the insecticide remained in the soil.

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