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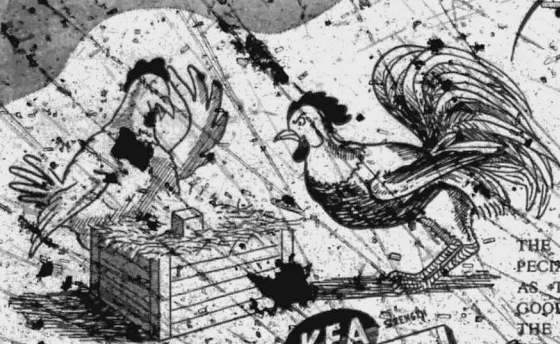
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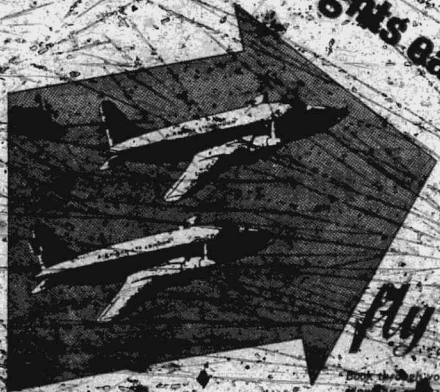
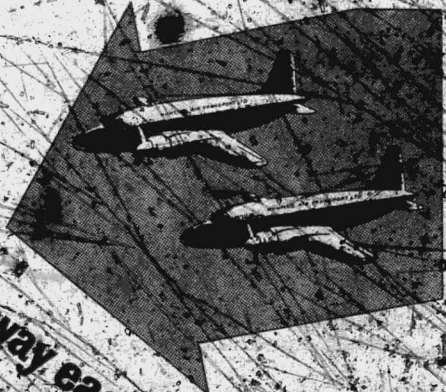
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Title	Page
Matters of Moment	
Notes by the Editor	
Chief Justice's Judgment in the Seychelles	13
Private Enterprises in Uganda	11
Economic Report on East Africa	12
African View of Africa	14
Letters to the Editor	15
Personalities	16
Nyasaland	17
Latest Mining News	

Founder and Editor:
F. C. JOHNSON

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS has this week completed twenty years of selfless service to Southern Rhodesia as Prime Minister, and has laid down that office only to assume the still heavier responsibilities of Faithful Service, one of the first Ministers of the new Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He can be commended without fear of exaggeration as the greatest living leader. Rhodesians have accustomed to his modesty as he struggles with them day by day, to his aloofness with which he bears the burdens of public business that perhaps few of them have measured his achievements. Posters will assuredly regard him as the greatest of Rhodesians since Rhodes left the Colony to occupy and pacify the country. If ever a politician had a way with him, it is Sir Godfrey—who is so little like the conventional politician that it often staggers them by his devastating frankness. Never can a party leader have been more willing to declare in public what he concluded in private. The praiseworthy and astonishing growth of liberalism in the Colony has been overwhelmingly due to his fair-mindedness, his outspokenness, his skill in discerning the moment for a forward sweep, widespread appreciation of his personal example, and general faith in his judgment.

On several occasions Sir Godfrey Huggins has deliberately hazarded his political future by giving a firm lead in a matter of major principle, on which the verdict of the country might have been adverse, but, happily, for Duty Counts. Rhodesians, on each occasion, they recognized the soundness of his decision and renewed their vote of confidence in him. He cannot be

other than entitled, something, horrifying his own colleagues by his plain speaking. Cobridge is likewise an integral part of the man who leads where duty points, without backward glances to satisfy himself that the direction is popular. Yet no one could be less of an autocrat. Indeed, few men at the height of power in any country can have remained so friendly so unassuming so perfectly natural. When he attends an Imperial Conference he does not put on "frunt" because he could not. Rhodesia's honoured spokesman on such occasions is he whom thousands of Rhodesians have known as well as a brilliant surgeon, a dependable friend, a good clubman, a sometimes troubled farmer, a keen gamester, an admirable and still unpretentious public servant. The honest mind and good heart of this disinterested servant of Central Africa are now to guide the Federation of which he is one of the principal architects. The new State is indeed best to have at its service the devotion of so good a man in all senses of the term.

FAILURE TO GOVERN is at the root of the troubles in Nyasaland. Because that truth cannot be expected from the commission with restricted terms of reference appointed by the Pasture to Govern Governor, it can be no substitute for the searching inquiry which ought to be made when the disturbances are over (as there should also be in Kenya when the emergency ends). The Government of Nyasaland having ceased

This issue begins the 30th Annual Volume of
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

himself as a "man" who recognizes the leadership of the Nyasaland African Congress, previously a small center of disgruntled, politically-inclined Africans, most of them in such junior official jobs as clerks in Government offices. Its teachers in primary schools grew rapidly in power, which it extended by tamely and sycophantically flattery in the case of the chiefs. Its methods have been at flagrant variance with those of the "democracy" of which its spokesmen prate.

A Socialist Secretary of State did, in its time, prevent the Governments of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia from taking appropriate action until much damage had been done by the false and

Northern Rhodesia's various propaganda striking example.

of Congress extremists who, under the guise of educating public opinion about federations, were allowed to say and do what they liked. Fortunately, a general election brought to the Colonial Office at a crucial moment a Secretary of State determined to limit the activities of the irresponsible misleaders of the African masses. Mr. Eton having told the African Governments to govern, the situation was quickly transformed

in Northern Rhodesia. There was no general strike and Africans in Freetown, Freetown, more did not return to their villages, as threatened. On the contrary, many Africans saw that they and their fellows had been duped. The credit for the peaceful change is due chiefly to the Governor, Sir Gilbert Baines, who gave his business to travel widely, meet Africans of all types, tell them the blunt truth, and encourage them to loyal obedience.

Because there has been no comparable display of initiative, energy and firmness in Nyasaland it is there that violence has now to be suppressed. Cases of brutality occurred for weeks before

Apathy and the clothing began, but, Apptisement, of settlers that would follow.

the clothing began, but, Apptisement, of settlers that would follow. The Government adopted an attitude of apptisement to the African trouble-makers. Was it surprising that they continued their machinations? Northern Rhodesia had already clapped a number of the worst offenders in gaol, dismissed others who were on the official payroll, and restored a sense of realism. Nyasaland has done the same lives, but have been saved and great damage to race relations averted.

Notes By The Way

Missionary as Prime Minister

SELDOM CAN A MISSIONARY have attained the highest political office in the Overseas Empire. In Southern Rhodesia this week a missionary has been appointed Prime Minister, not, of course, by the wisdom of the whim of the Governor, but by the deliberate act of Rhodesians, by the United Party, namely, Sir John Latta, its president, fully understanding that Sir John would be asked to form a Cabinet, then Sir Godfrey Higgins resigned to take control of the Southern Federal Ministry. To succeed Sir Godfrey Higgins would be a searching test for any man and it is to wish Rhodesia all well, hope that Mr. Todd will outdo his success in his other achievements.

Practical Idealist

HIS QUALITIES OF LEADERSHIP have already been demonstrated in his missionary work, and his teaching, he is transparently sincere, he is an excellent speaker, he has many friends and admirers, and the only drawback appears to be his entire lack of departmental experience. That, it seems to me, is a much more than compensated by his character and general competence, excellent foundations on which to build political trust and that inter-racial partnership which is basic to progress in Southern Rhodesia and Central and East Africa generally. Mr. Todd, a practical idealist, who was born in New Zealand, seems to be the right man in the right place at the right moment.

Federal Information Services

THE INFORMATION SERVICES of the new Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have tentatively been started on an ad hoc basis for when the work began last month there was no Government to confirm the appointment of Sir V. V. Bredford should be the first officer in charge of the Information Services, his an encouraging beginning. For under his direction, the department of information in Northern Rhodesia fully retained the reputation established by his predecessors of being the best in Central and East Africa. From his Bulawayo headquarters he conducted an efficient, effective and flexible service which kept the human touch without sacrificing objectivity. It is to be hoped that all the due costs have been found and staff to develop a high coverage in time for the new Federal State.

Safe Touch

AT THIS STAGE Mr. Bredford's staff consists of three experienced press officers, Mr. Paul Arnold, of Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. Peter Lambony, of Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. Izod, who has done excellent work for the Central African Fund. The omission of a nominee of Nyasaland was unfortunate only because that country has been content with a "left" organization. But, as in many other ways, Nyasaland is bound to benefit from the new Federal service, to put it on the lowest plane it would not be a failure.

to develop industrial services in the two Rhodesias and include Nyasaland. My guess is that International will fall within Sir Robert W. Clensky's administrative responsibility. That would be a most appropriate arrangement, for he has experience in public relations and a much better understanding of their importance than most men in public life in Central and East Africa.

Developing New Trade

MR. F. SCHLES, managing director of a well-known East African furniture manufacturing company, who has been in this country on holiday, left a few days ago for Israel, to which he has been honorary consul since 1948. For the past three years, in that respect, he has initiated two-way trade which seems likely to develop substantially if the transport difficulties can be overcome. Israel has been buying coffee and sisal from Kenya, to which it can offer fertilizers and an increasing range of manufactured articles. Mr. Schles has been an active chairman of the Finance Committee of Nairobi City Council, on which he has served since 1947.

Information about Mau Mau

THE *Socialist Tribune* devotes the front page of a recent issue to three photographs from Kikuyu, a island under the general title "So These Are Your Enemies." Several of the Africans in the three pictures are women, four are young children, and one child is a girl. The intention is to suggest that war is being waged on women and children, or was that last carelessly comprehensible carelessness, on the part of the white men? All K. I. you are stated to have suffered in the Mau Mau struggle, the clash between black men and white men, and despair and white settlers resolved to retain their supremacy. Misrepresentation could scarcely be the cause of the clash between Africans and white settlers, but printing between black men and black women, or conflict between black men and the administration. There was not the frustration of "black men and women and despair." The outbreak was a racial plague, by a small number of wicked individuals, not a war to seize political power for themselves.

Reason for Act

THE *Socialist Tribune* far from being resolved to retain their supremacy, were in the possession of a manifesto. It is a manifesto which offers opportunities for the level of the African, and the advance of a nation could characterize the same. So much for the accuracy of this set. With publications. Not for the first time, it proposes that the Mau Mau party should send a delegation to Kenya, and the occasion is that is how they look the invitation to and the Black and Mau Mau and Kenya today. The Mau Mau are. These words will be widely interpreted as meaning that the Kenya police is indifferently disciplined. Unless it has evidence, which so far it has not, to justify generalized condemnations, *Tribune* does not do itself service by such statements.

Days of Slaught

USING the occasion of this week I do not know the capital of Tanganyika Territory was not the city of Sapele. It appears that in a town, some 200 miles from the sea, some eight miles from Rabit the Sultan of Musocco, lately called by the Mau Mau "summer palace," Sidi Mohammed bin Mohammed may have found it a haven of peace. For this is the meaning of the Arabic words, but the French authorities do not seem to have the same feelings, for they are reported to have the problem of the 26 wives whom the Sultan had left behind him when he quitted Dar es Salaam. His private household included 42 concubines,

as the French graciously put it, 14 of whom have been returned to their fathers. Two of the ex-Sultan's wives have joined him in Ajaccio. If the remaining 26 are allowed to follow, another issue will arise for the hotel in which Sidi Mohammed has lived, that of the Prefect of Corsica, has only 40 rooms, so they accommodated 28 wives the household would hardly be peaceful.

Sound Sense

IT WAS in East and Central Africa who are anxious to sell British goods are concerned at the increasing competition of foreign manufacturers and the consequent inability of many suppliers in the United Kingdom to quote competitively, not only in price but in delivery dates. The trouble has often been the result of false ideas spread for political purposes among workers in this country. In his presidential address on Monday to the Trades Union Congress, Mr. T. H. Britton, M.P., spoke sober sense when he said that the only effective way of ensuring the workers against bad times was to raise output and increase output. We have had some success in establishing a Welfare State, but there is no welfare word and no world social insurance scheme. If we fall by the wayside there will be no ambulance for us. There will be no consoling home for a Britain recovering from economic injury. If those words persuade the unions to concentrate on stimulating productivity in their export trade, may flourish, they will make a real contribution to better standards of living here and to development in under developed countries.

Devotion to Mau Mau

FOR 30 YEARS, all the Mau Mau said, the Mau Mau Country Club, Nairobi, for a long time of head waiter. In his retirement he has just taken a silver award and generous gifts of money. When the presentation were made by Mr. W. C. Hunter, president of the club, the 10 African who has been longest in its service, a total of more than 500 years between them were present, and emphasized the opportunity to remind them that they must maintain the traditions of the institution. Mr. W. J. Smith, its secretary, said that Ali had proved that Africans could work in perfect harmony with Europeans, who were losing a great friend and "one of Africa's real gentlemen." Few Africans in Kenya know so many of the European settlers, business men, and officials, and few Africans, if any, have to their credit an equally long period of unbroken service with any organization.

Crisis of Nyasaland

ALL IS NOT well with Nyasaland since the war. Blantyre. For when Mr. Mawmya, the land, have recently in a century African Airways, and a routine flight from Nairobi to Salisbury. He found a lack of the land forces, a vast amount of land, and a real difficulty in getting into the land. The land is a vast area of land, and a vast area of land, and a vast area of land. Several folk of some prominence in the land, and a vast area of land, and a vast area of land. They had long ago a vast area of land, and a vast area of land, and a vast area of land. Those are some of the charges, which the Nyasaland authorities should answer. What a non-justice, members of the British Council, ask the Government to make an impartial investigation?

Question of the Week

IT IS the war of course, who will see a long war with the Kenyans, and even if they are excluded from effective political power in Kenya, they will not be able to do so. They will be able to do so, and they will be able to do so. Mr. Long, was in the Mau Mau and Mau Mau.

Chief Justice's Condemnation of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Collet

References to Extortion, Threats, Blackmail and "line of the Black Pages in Colonial History"

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SEICHELLES, MR. JUSTICE M. D. LYON, expressed himself in exceptionally strong terms when delivering judgment in the High Court in the case of Mr. Joseph Albert v. Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Collet.

The judgment (against which appeal has been lodged) stated—

"In this case the plaintiff was at all material times a landowner and dealer in Mahe. The first defendant was acting as Attorney-General, and his wife, who had also been called to the Bar, was practising as a private lawyer. There was then no other lawyer practising in the Colony.

"In order that the background may be clear, I note that Sir P. S. S. Clarke was then Governor, Mr. Newkay was Secretary to the Government, and Mr. Jenkins the Chief Inland Revenue Officer. At one stage of these proceedings, having considered the statement of claim and heard Mr. Bonnetard's opening, I stayed the case, because I was of opinion that the statements of claim alleged at least two crimes. No doubt a private prosecution was instituted. Therefore, on January 1953 this case was referred to the Civil List on my directions.

"Plaintiff claims 5,700 guineas, with interest and costs, Rs.2,000, it is admitted, was paid to the second defendant, Rs.3,700 was paid to the two defendants by crediting their joint account with Messrs. Demitroff & Co. and debiting plaintiff's account with the same firm.

Very Grave Allegations

The allegations contained in the statements of claim are very grave. It is surprising that neither defendant has felt disposed to give evidence. These allegations, therefore, which are supported by ample evidence, stand uncontradicted. Indeed, it has turned out that in this respect this is an unprejudiced suit.

From the point of view of the pleadings and the cross-examination of the plaintiffs' servants, my attention is drawn to the sum of Rs.3,700, which as plaintiff asserts is 1% of the difference between Rs.38,000 and Rs.11,000, but as 1% of plaintiff's gross income as proprietor and dealer in Mahe.

Neither defendant has given evidence, although both were given full opportunity. I do not think it necessary to go into detail concerning the evidence adduced by plaintiff's counsel. That evidence is recorded by the registrar and may be read and stands uncontradicted.

"The words began as far back as September, 1948, when the first defendant sent a letter to plaintiff in which he wrote, inter alia, that the C.I.R.O. had received plaintiff's income tax return for certain years and that it was thought that there might have been mistakes there, and that consequently the assessment was being made at that time. The defendant was obviously discharging the functions of the C.I.R.O.

"These words are of a wide nature, which I believe, may be read as extortion, money from French and British planters by the most appalling means of threats and blackmail. These threats were effective because while Mr. Vanhoussem was Acting Chief Justice, many people, rightly or wrongly, thought that no purpose would be served by coming to this court. They could not, they thought, obtain their money back. Indeed, as Mr. Arthur Savy testified, there was then no justice in the land.

"It was in these circumstances and in this atmosphere that plaintiff went to the second defendant because he had been notified by the C.I.R.O. to attend at the C.A.R.D.'s office on April 9, 1948, with his books. At that time there was no other lawyer practising in the Colony.

"There is no need for me to go into anything that occurred at the court. Both the plaintiff and the second defendant, who was the wife of first defendant, but I believe the plaintiff's evidence concerning those interviews.

"The chief, second defendant told him someone told that he had been asked Rs.58,000, that you, with the assistance of

the C.I.R.O. She then asked, through the plaintiff, how she should pay it. The plaintiff should have been told that her 70% of the deduction she was able to obtain would be Rs.58,000. At an interview she told plaintiff that he was asked Rs.28,000; at another Rs.25,000. Finally, after the matter had been considered in Executive Council, he was informed by a letter of April 27, 1948, that he was required to pay the sum of Rs.21,000.

"When cross-examining second defendant on the question, 'How could it be telling you you were taxed Rs.25,000 when I was already writing to the C.I.R.O. saying that amount was Rs.21,000?' And indeed that was so, for on April 15 second defendant had put a figure of Rs.21,000 in the C.I.R.O. That letter, and with the extraordinary reply, I attach to the book of facts, to which I have taken this notice.

"Rs.58,000 was a fictitious and arbitrary figure.

"During the interviews that were described in the plaintiff's times, the threats made to plaintiff by second defendant and those made by the first defendant to several others were vulgar and similar. Several people were so worried by this blackmail that they were verging on collapse. Plaintiff was in pain and nearly out of his mind.

Collusion

I must find whether during the whole of these transactions first defendant was acting in collusion with second defendant. I have no doubt on that point.

"Although it was directly contrary to the express provisions of law, for the Crown Prosecutor's Ordinances, first defendant, while employed by Government as an Attorney-General, was permitted to engage in private practice. That section states: 'The Crown Prosecutor shall not be entitled to private practice of any kind.' He shared his wife's chambers. It is easy to see the danger of allowing a Colonial law officer to engage in private practice.

"I shall quote only three passages of the evidence which prove unequivocally that these two defendants acted together throughout.

"There is plaintiff's evidence, which I believe, that at one of the interviews second defendant told him that she had worked for him the night before. That must have been work with first defendant.

"Secondly, there is Mr. Wadia's evidence, which I accept, that in April, and obviously before April 26, first defendant, Collet, on two occasions spoke to Mr. Wadia about the payment of Rs.3,700, asking Mr. Wadia to guarantee that amount and also asking him if he had seen plaintiff about it.

"Thirdly, there is the most significant letter of April 27, 1948, addressed to the Hon. Mr. Justice M. D. Lyon.

"Madam, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor, to inform you that the case of Mr. Joseph Albert has been carefully considered and that the Governor in Executive Council has approved a certain remission of payment so that Mr. Joseph Albert will now be required to pay the sum of Rs.21,000.

"His Excellency desires me to add that this favourable decision is largely due to the advice which was tendered by the Chief Inland Revenue Officer and his counsel (Hon. Mr. C. E. Collet).

"I have the honour to be,

Madam,

Your obedient servant,

D. Jakes,

Secretary to Government.

Astounding Statement

The second paragraph in amazing, it refers to first defendant, Mr. C. E. Collet, and to the Chief Justice, Mr. M. D. Lyon, who was first defendant's lawyer, was advising Government upon the taxation.

There is no recalcitrant decision, but in doubt here is the case of the blackest pages of British Colonial history.

"The plaintiff was called upon to pay only about Rs.5,000. He did in fact pay to Government Rs.10,500 on May 10, as an instalment towards Rs.21,000 as set out in the letter of April 27. He also paid Rs.250 in November, 1948, as a second instalment. But he recovered Rs.10,500 with interest and costs from Government, he is not bound to return against Government, with these two defendants as defendants. Government did not file a defence, but settled the case, but in Exhibit 6.

"It is difficult to say what the defence is. One state during the inter-rogation proceedings, Collier informed me that the defence would be a complete denial of the fact that the defendants has given evidence. There has been some sort of cross-examination by which I think first defendant tried to show that plaintiff had given inconsistent evidence to Mrs. Collier. Plaintiff testified, and I believe this evidence that in certain figures he had suggested the father's income was in the order of the year 1946 and on that he was confirmed by both Mr. Wigham and Suleman Adam, that during that year plaintiff's father did not have a separate trading account and in fact as the letter was ill plaintiff was conducting his father's business. In any event, I am satisfied that the plaintiff's evidence as to how the Rs.3,700 was arrived at is the truth, and I reject the fantastic suggestion, unsupported by any testimony, that it was 3% of Rs.12,000. That is incorrect."

Swindling Conspiracy

"It is abundantly clear that each and every allegation contained in the statement of claim has been proved by the plaintiff's evidence and by that of his witnesses. The payment of Rs.3,700 in those circumstances was obviously *bona fide* and it was made under gross duress with breach of contract and so on."

"It was made also clear that the two defendants were engaged together in a swindling conspiracy. The whole conspiracy scheme was fraudulent from beginning to end."

"While Government in the case received only Rs.5,000 at

the end these two defendants received Rs.7,700 for what they did. Nearly £430 not bad. This is an example of what happens when a man without proper training, background, or tradition is appointed to a Government post of responsibility."

"To effect the evidence of Suleman Adam, Wigham, and his wife that in 1947-48 there was no loan of £1000 here. Overwhelming evidence has been adduced that during those years all but a few fortunate people had money and were able to the utterly shocking conduct of first defendant."

"In my opinion Mr. Bonnetari has brought this case within all three articles of the Code Civil quoted above, and in these circumstances the plaintiff is entitled to recover. There is therefore judgment for Plaintiff for Rs.3,700, with interest and costs as prayed."

Papers Sent to Secretary of State

"I have already ordered that his case files with all exhibits be sent to the Attorney General."

"No doubt he will have to examine the exhibits in detail. I have not seen pages 37-38. He testified, and the defendant has not been cross-examined, that Collier obtained judgment for Rs.3,700 but that within a day or two this amount was reduced by Collier to Rs.400. I am satisfied that the defendant's evidence saying he had withdrawn the balance of the judgment is correct. Collier has informed the British Consul in London that he will also be dismissed. This is a matter for the Governor to deal with. I will forward a copy of this judgment and certain passages of the sworn testimony of the legal advisers to the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

Uganda Government and Private Enterprise

No Policy for Complete State Management and Control

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda has again denied that the Government of that Protectorate aims at "complete State management and control" and has offered to answer any questions put to him by leading members of the community.

In the course of a statement issued at the end of August the Governor said:

"The Coffee Bills have now been passed into law with a number of amendments, some of them important amendments designed to meet criticisms of the Bills put forward by various associations."

"This statement deals with the Government's attitude towards private enterprise, whether European, African or Asian."

"During a discussion of the two Coffee Bills by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, remarks were made which described Government's attitude to private enterprise completely wrongly. These remarks require immediate correction. The remarks to which I particularly refer were reported as follows: 'The most serious part of this Bill is the obvious evidence that it is Government's policy to do through a whole series of measures, the complete State management and control wherever they can find an excuse.' The speaker said a little later that there was a definite project in view of a complete State management."

Early Government's Recollections

"This description of Government's attitude is completely at variance with Government's published policy and with the facts. Last year I was asked the attitude of the British Government towards private enterprise. In my first speech to the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industries of Eastern Africa on September 29th and secondly in my budget address to the Legislative Council on November 23rd I said that the second agreement."

"With the independence of Uganda, the British Government is to protect and help to develop those who are in need of help to raise the standard of living, to stimulate and to assist economic progress. At the same time we must ensure that the country derives full benefit from the energy of those members of the community of all races who are

most vigorous and most able to contribute to the public good by their individual and joint efforts."

"It follows that we believe in private enterprise and the contribution which private enterprise can make to the wealth and wellbeing of the country. We are not, however, absolute believers that private enterprise is the only solution in all circumstances, as is shown by the existence of State-financed bodies like the Uganda Electricity Board and the Uganda Development Corporation. It is our task to develop the resources of the country to the best advantage of its people and to use or create the State agencies as they are adapted to that purpose."

Official Policy for Cotton and Coffee

"It has been well said by a member of the commercial community that that community does not judge Government not simply by its words but by its concrete actions and proposals. On the basis of the facts over the last 18 months and before there is no justification for believing that "it is the Government's policy to carry through a whole series of measures for complete State management and control whatever they can find an excuse."

"The two main industries, cotton and coffee, have been under control for years in the interests of the country and quality is the duty of every Government. It is not necessary to set a minimum standard of quality in the case of cotton and coffee, nor is it possible to have the special advance fund of making it possible through the existence of price assistance funds to guarantee minimum prices with a season to peasant producers. This has had a most valuable stabilizing effect on the country's economy."

"Early last year the cotton regularization scheme was set into law with the agreement of the non-official members of the Legislative Council and the Cotton Association. The two main purposes of the scheme were to bring Africans into the processing side of the cotton industry and to promote efficiency and economic operation in the industry as a whole. It is a policy which all responsible bodies would be in full agreement with. After more than a year of public discussion it has not unfortunately been possible to arrive at the same general agreement over the reorganization of the coffee industry. Although there is general agreement with the two principles of bringing Africans into the processing side of the industry and increasing efficiency, there have been other matters on which different sections of the public have not yet agreed, as has been well shown by the differences of opinion on a number of points in the sub-committee of the Legislative Council as well as in the debates of the Legislative Council itself and in the public discussion."

"The Government has no intention of carrying out any measures requiring these differences and that the Government

Africa through American Eyes

Mr. William Ball's Address

THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE TOWARDS

AFRICA was defined in a recent speech in Salisbury by Mr. William H. Ball, President Eisenhower's special envoy to the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition.

Evolution of dependent peoples towards political maturity should be orderly, he contended. Americans opposed the assumption of power by people who were politically immature and whose economies were still primitive.

"Our concern, as it is the concern of the administering powers in the political culture of Africa, is that no part of it falls under Soviet domination or influence. It is one of our chief objectives to see that the peoples of Africa, in their own interest, remain wedded to western ideals.

Co-Operation with the Free World

In the achievement of these objectives we stand ready to co-operate in every way possible with the administering Powers in their efforts to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the peoples concerned. It is a major objective of U.S. policy to assist in providing an environment in which the peoples of Africa will feel that their aspirations can best be served by continued association and co-operation with the nations of the free world.

A further objective of U.S. policy is the desire to have our rights of equal economic treatment and to participate with other nations, both commercially and financially, in the developments of African resources. Africa produces many of the raw materials which are essential to American industry and which cannot be obtained in sufficient quantity from other sources.

Mr. Ball said that the U.S. was traditionally sympathetic to the national aspirations of dependent peoples, but it was no part of American policy to give indiscriminate and uncritical support to national movements without adequate consideration of the experience and resources of the peoples concerned. Premature assumption of power by primitive peoples could result only in chaos.

Mr. Ball believed that federation had brought about a larger interest in Central Africa. The reason it was seen here is because there is enough growth indicated here to justify laying out a more comprehensive programme.

Strings Attached to U.S. Investment

Asked whether if U.S. money was invested in Central Africa there were likely to be "strings" attached to it, Mr. Ball replied "Yes, certainly." Asked if with the Lourenco Marques rail link completed, the U.S. would take more advantage of Rhodesia's chrome reserves, he replied that that depended on the U.S. steel industry and military effort. The U.S. could certainly use more chrome than she was buying, assured, and lasting world peace would not eliminate chrome as a major market for chrome.

Speaking later in Central, Mr. Ball returned to the subject of U.S. investment in Africa. Whether private capital entered these territories, he remained dependent on the opportunities and conditions offered.

As a matter of principle, U.S. investors are interested in areas which offer them attractive opportunities, provided that profits can be realized and capital repatriated and that they are given treatment no less favourable than that accorded local capital.

Mr. Ball added that it must be remembered that Central Africa would have no chance in world capital markets with other areas offering attractive opportunities to investors. But as a matter of continued policy, my Government is committed to do what it can to promote a flow of U.S. private capital overseas, and am confident that this will come some of that capital will come to Central Africa.

Reviewing developments of U.S. policy on assistance to under-developed areas, Mr. Ball outlined the most important lessons learned as follows:

- (1) Economic development, on a scale to justify the term, is not a self-starting operation, but required a strong initial

(2) Economic development could not be promoted effectively on a year-by-year basis, but required long-term planning and attention.

(3) U.S. experts could on occasion stimulate and reinforce, but not substitute for local initiatives.

(4) International organizations could usefully supplement U.S. programmes and could sometimes accomplish things impossible bilaterally.

(5) Development in backward areas was not primarily an end in its own sake, but a necessary means for the economic balance of the free world.

My Government recognizes, added Mr. Ball, that in the development of other countries, its work is primarily going to be done by the peoples of those countries, aided by business men and others who may seek to develop trade and industry. Private investment interests in the U.S. and in the financial centres of the world have been watching recently with interest in Central Africa, with more than a casual interest.

Increased Stability

Mr. Ball said that a closer association of the three territories will make possible the economic stability that offers an incentive to private capital. It is, however, intended to suggest that a large amount of private investment capital is automatically attracted into the Rhodesias and Nyasaland from now on.

Mr. Ball had said earlier that Americans could understand men like Rhodes and the pioneers who had opened up vast areas. They were adventurous and bold spirits who wrestled with the wilderness and won. They were not only empire builders but nation builders, theirs was a work of creation, and their energy and vision provide an enduring example for succeeding generations. To an American it is obvious that the same energy and vision are the dominant forces in Rhodesia today.

Mr. Ball said that the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition had "inspired" him; he had seen nothing like it, even in New York or Chicago.

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Letters to the Editor

Colours Nailed firmly to the Fence

Urgent Need of Specific Policy for Kenya

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR,—As those of us who hungered for the bread of policy have been given a stone—or rather, nine stones—all nice and shiny, but lacking in the virtue to sustain. Let us be blameless before to all, Christian, progressive, secure, etc., and let us wield our gentle way towards the far distant goal of equal rights for all civilized men, only before we reach it, at the present rate, I fear the outnumbering uncivilized will have jumped on the Kenya Elected Members' lumbering wagon and raced on to occupy the goal in a manner probably disastrous to everyone.

The dog metaphors may I add to your own just and elegant comments a note of personal disappointment that yet one more opportunity has been lost of examining in detail what terms the Elected Members' concept of proposals for putting into practice the doctrine of "partnership" to which they have subscribed.

All of us I think who live in the U.K. but maintain a Kenyan opinion, are counter-eggs and again examples of a most common but best-doubt, in regard to "the sacred" attitude towards the future. Again and again we are told that the only difference between Kenya and South Africa is that the latter settlers are still restrained by the Colonial Office, the sooner their head, they would follow Dr. Mzimba down the blind and tragic alley of racial intolerance and oppression.

It is a little contradictory these assertions, but the lack of a personal conviction is of limited use. One people, the Whites, supply them. Some 100,000 Whites there, more than twice as many representatives of the race as nearly six million blacks (who do not even elect their spokesmen), a few thousand white farmers are scattered over nearly as many acres as a million land hungry Kikuyu; the Prime Minister of the Gold Coast, or any dark-skinned citizen of Kenya with an Oxford degree could not enter a hotel which would admit and illustrate white scrounger or spy, tribal propagandist. Possibly but not untrue. Or? What sort of a future should we have out there? The blacks are becoming so poor, so wretched that sort of thing much longer are they? And themselves, what should they? I don't care if a man's skin is white or blue, so long as he's a decent fellow, what is one to say?

Of course, there are answers, but not in terms of high-fluting principles. Nor can the answers be merely negative: "Africans aren't ready for such privileges," run before they can walk. When they prove themselves worthy. Two thousand years of Christian civilization. Whoever followed a censorious governor with enthusiasm in the schoolroom?

Mr. Blundell said, people will not be loyal until they feel there is something to be loyal to. No doubt there is; but how many Africans or Indians feel it in their hearts? That's the point, surely. Are we expected to see in these nine principles a wailing-cry?

Surely what we need now from the European Elected Members in Kenya is a clear-cut statement of policy in regard to such issues as these. How is partnership to be expressed in the constitution? Common roll with educational tests? What is the ultimate goal? Equal racial representation in Tanganyika? or a strictly non-racial vote, as in the West Indies, with conceivably African young for Europeans or Indians. Elections for Africans and Indians, and so on? Should education work towards a non-racial basis, for instance, for a start by opening Makerere to all races? What ideas have the Elected Members worked out for better farming,

irrigation, land tenure, roads? Are all barriers to be swept away for Africans and Indians of civilized standards, including social ones? Shall we see African Ministers, senior officials, lawyers, when some are seen to have enough ability? If not, why not, and should not partnership be repudiated?

No one supposes that Rome was built in a day, but is it not true that a few bricks were actually laid? We can surely all agree that the city ought to be well-laid-out, noble, convenient and properly proportioned, and designed.

In conclusion, may I endorse your suggestion that if Mr. Blundell and his supporters cannot carry everyone, with them, they should openly declare a policy which they think is right and lay it before the country. If there is a split, let it come, unanimity is worse than useless if it only masks fundamental differences and is bought with appeasement and procrastination. Surely a bold forward policy would succeed; if not, is it not better to go down with flags flying than, in the words of a cynical Member of Parliament (the late Henry Cust) to nail one's colours firmly to the fence?

Yours faithfully,

Oaksey, Wiltshire.

ELSEWAT HURLEY

Uninhabited Areas of Tanganyika

Should European Settlers Be Barred?

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—In your Notes by the Way you have referred to encouraging news from Urambo. It is indeed good to know that it now appears possible to clear great areas of the Western Province of Tanganyika from tsetse fly and produce profitably in those areas a fair range of crops, all of which are suitable for African production. I regret to note, however, the suggestion that this area should be made available to both European and African settlement.

The problem of land shortage in Kenya is of the utmost gravity, and to many it has been apparent for some years that the only long-term solution of the problem is migration to the empty areas of Tanganyika where such areas become available for settlement. It is to be hoped, therefore, that any such lands which become available will be reserved primarily for the settlement of Africans from the congested areas of East Africa as a whole, and that no such areas will be alienated for European settlement on the plea that at present they have practically no African population.

Yours faithfully,

Cambridge.

W. O. SUMMAN.

[The writer was lately Assistant Director of Agriculture in Kenya.]

Names Commonly Mispronounced

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—I was glad to see your rebuke to those who mispronounce Nyaland. This solecism extends beyond broadcasters to many who deal daily with African affairs. Even in East Africa those who visit Tanganyika frequently find their Central neighbours right. What a wonder, is the practice in Kenya?

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.1

JOHN J. HAWNEY.

There are 50,000 more Asians in Kenya today than in 1931, but only 13,000 more Europeans. In Tanganyika Territory the increases have been 21,000 and 8,000 respectively, and in Uganda, 50,000 and only about 1,500. —MR. H. Wynn Jones

Interim Government for Federation

Sir Godfrey Huggins, First Prime Minister

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS was on Monday morning sworn in as Prime Minister of the Interim Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. At this preparatory stage he will have only two colleagues, Sir Roy Welensky as Minister of Transport and Development, and Sir Malcolm Barrow as Minister of Internal Affairs. Sir Godfrey will also hold the federal portfolios of Finance, External Affairs, and Defence. The preparatory stage is not likely to extend beyond the third week of October, by which time arrangements should have been completed for a general election which will permit formation of a full Federal Government to assume progressive responsibility for the services which are to be transferred from the constituent territories to the new State. The Federal Parliament is expected to meet for the first time in January.

Governor-General's Tour

Lord Llewellyn, the Governor-General, will visit Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland before Christmas.

For the interim needs of the Federation Southern and Northern Rhodesia have each contributed £50,000, and in addition Southern Rhodesia will subscribe £130,000 and Northern Rhodesia £90,000; Nyasaland has undertaken to provide £30,000.

Mr. A. P. Grafton-Smith, financial adviser to the Government of Rhodesia, is to preside over the Apportionment Commission which is to start at once on the task of designating the territorial assets and liabilities which are to be assumed by the Federal Government, and the amount of the public debt of each territory for which the Federation will become responsible.

Southern Rhodesia's New Ministry

Mr. Garfield Todd's Election

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, having completed 20 years as Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia on Sunday, resigned his office on the following day and handed the resignations of his Cabinet to the Governor, Sir John Kennedy.

Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, who was elected leader of the United Party last month on the resignation of Sir Godfrey Huggins from that office, was invited by the Governor to form a new Ministry.

New Cabinet

It consists of Mr. P. B. Fleischer, Minister for Native Affairs and Health; Mr. G. A. Davenport, Minister for Mines, Defence, and Education; Mr. J. M. Greenfield, Minister for Internal Affairs and Justice; Mr. J. W. Caldicott, Minister for Agriculture and Lands; Mr. D. MacIntyre, Minister for Finance and Posts and Telegraphs; and Mr. L. M. Cullinan, Minister for Transport.

There are three new members of the Cabinet—Mr. Todd himself, Mr. Cullinan, and Mr. MacIntyre. Two members of the old Cabinet did not wish to be considered for reappointment—Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, Minister of Finance, and Mr. W. A. E. Winterton, Minister for Trade and Industrial Development. The Prime Minister has assumed the portfolio lately held by Mr. Winterton.

On assuming office Mr. Todd said that he would continue the policy followed by the United Party. Until various responsibilities had been transferred to the Federal Government, he did not feel that the Colony could reduce the size of its Cabinet.



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PERSONALIA

COLONEL DAVID STIRENG is back in London.

MR. R. L. PRAIN has left this week for New York by air.

DAME VERA COLSTON SYMES, wife of Sir Stewart Symes, left £23,706.

MR. ALLEN SMITH has resigned from his post of Controller-General of the Eritrean courts.

MR. SARDAR SANT SINGH, Indian Minister to Ethiopia, has retired after a tour of three-and-a-half years.

LORD FRANCIS SCOTT, of Deloraine, Rongai, Kenya, is now known to have left estate in England valued at £4,125.

The appointment of SIR GILBERT REINNE as Governor of Northern Rhodesia has been extended until August of next year.

MR. GEORGE MUTHYMPULO and MR. GEORGE DEMEBRIADI have been elected to the board of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Ltd.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR has accepted an invitation from the Governor of Tanganyika to visit Dar es Salaam from October 5 to 8.

ANDERMAN SIR RICHARD WOODLEY is now an additional representative of Nairobi City Council on Nairobi County Council.

LIEUT.-COLONEL F. E. EVERINGTON leaves London this week by air for Nairobi on his way back to his headquarters in Bulawayo.

MR. E. CAREY FRANCIS, principal of the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, flew back to Kenya yesterday after a three weeks' visit to this country.

MR. D. H. HIBBERT, Director of the Ministry of Education in the Sudan, will in January become headmaster of Portsmouth Grammar School.

MR. J. J. CAMERON has just arrived in Uganda from Northern Rhodesia to take up his appointment as general manager of the Uganda cement industry.

MR. L. B. GREAVES, Africa secretary of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, left London on Tuesday for a long African tour.

MR. ADY PANT, Commissioner for the Government of India, Burma and Central Africa, who has visited Nyasaland this week, is due to fly back to Nairobi to-day.

MR. S. H. EVANS, head of the Colonial Office Information Department, who is in East and Central Africa, has just spent 10 days in Northern Rhodesia and is now in Kenya.

SIR JOHN WELLEDGE, Director-General of Colonial Audit, who is revisiting East Africa, will arrive in Dar es Salaam on October 19 and leave for Entebbe on November 9.

MR. E. R. HIDDIAN-GREEN, who has been elected chairman of the South African Dismantling Manufacturers' Association for the fourth year, lived for many years in Nairobi.

Mrs. K. P. HURST is conducting the prosecution for the Crown of 81 KIKUYU charged with the murder of Chief Luka in the Lari massacre. The specially appointed judge is MR. CLIVE SALTER.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. B. BATCHELOR, who recently visited East Africa, will preside at the Advertising Clubs Conference in Harrogate at the end of this month. He is chairman of Batchelor's Press, Ltd.

SHRI J. RAMANSHWAR RAO, who has been appointed Indian Commissioner in the Gold Coast and Nigeria, was from 1950 to 1952 first secretary in the office in Nairobi of the Indian Commissioner for East and Central Africa.

Dr. M. J. HERSKOVITS, Professor of Anthropology in North-Western University, Illinois, U.S.A., was in Uganda last week in the course of his African tour. He addressed the Uganda Society on "The Negro in the New World."

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. LE MURIEL, called for the Cape yesterday after leave in this country. They will motor back to Tanga for the Union of the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and Tanganyika Territory, taking about a month on the journey.

Reappointment to the Northern Rhodesian legislative Council of MR. J. S. MOFFAT, the REV. E. G. NIGHTINGALE, MR. PASKALE SOKOTI, and MR. DAUZI YAMBA has been announced. MR. MOFFAT has also been reappointed a member of the Executive Council.

SIR PERCY SMITHE retired last week from his post as head of M.O.S. at the War Office, an appointment which he had held for seven years. He has already begun to write his autobiography. At one time he was in the Colonial Administrative Service in Tanganyika Territory.

BRIGADIER GEORGE TAYLOR, commander of the 49th Brigade, which is to reinforce the troops employed in Kenya against the Mau Mau terrorists, won the D.S.O. and bar while serving in Europe with the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry during the last war, and he has served during the war in Korea.

MR. DONALD CAMPBELL, chairman of Grindlays Bank, has flown to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, in connexion with the opening next month of their first branch in Africa. Last year EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA gave the exclusive news that the bank would extend its operations to Rhodesia.

MISS SHIRAZI, who is taking a leading part in the film "White Zanzibar" now being made in East Africa, has left Mombasa Hospital after treatment for sinusitis. Mr. Antony Steel, a leading actor in this film, and earlier in "Where No Vultures Fly," is a cousin of Colonel Allan Bell, Commissioner of Police in Zanzibar.

MR. JOHN BRANCKER, who has been for 21 years with Imperial Airways and B.O.A.C. for several years in East Africa, will shortly leave London for Montreal to take up an appointment as traffic director of the International Air Transport Association, which was founded by his father, the late Sir Hector Bracken, Director of Civil Aviation in the United Kingdom.

MR. A. M. B. HUNT, Chief Commissioner of Tanganyika, headed a delegation including MESSRS. J. A. KAMMIE, M.L.C., J. C. W. R. MILLER, M.L.C., and J. A. SAPP, M.L.C., and a senior warrant officer of the King's African Rifles, which flew to Malindi yesterday to present silver drums to the 20th K.A.R. Band from the Government and people of the Territory.

EDWARD TRENCHARD, who is now 80 years of age, has resigned the chairmanship of the United Africa Company, Ltd., and Mr. Frank Samuel has been elected to the office which Lord Trenchard had held since 1930. He will remain on the board. Mr. Samuel, who has travelled widely in East and Central Africa, is a director of the United Unilever, and other enterprises.

The REV. RAY BISHOP, Canon of Dar es Salaam, who recently revisited Central Tanganyika, will speak about the Territory at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, September 15, at Mary Sharners House, Tuffin Street, Westminster, London. Canon BISHOP, who recently returned to England after 38 years in the diocese, will give a talk and will be the REV. T. MCKNIGHT and CAPTAIN SPENCER.

FOR SALE
DAIRY FARM for sale, Nanyuki. Three miles from town, church, doctor, hospital, 99 years lease. Trout fishing in two rivers, 200 ft. from the boundaries. Small dairy house, furnished house, corrugated iron roof lounge, veranda-dining room, three bedrooms, bathroom, inside sanitation, telephone. Excellent water supply to house and garden. Price £9,000.—Apply Lydford, Nanyuki.

MR. P. W. WILLIAMS, a resident magistrate in Uganda, has been appointed acting puisne judge.

MR. A. E. ABRAMSON, president of the Bulawayo Chamber of Industries, is now also president of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries, of which MR. A. H. V. MUIRHEAD, of Salisbury, and MR. R. A. D. BADDELEY, of Gwelo, have been elected vice-presidents.

A recent civic reception in Bulawayo was attended by the Governor of Southern Rhodesia (SIR JOHN KENNEDY), Kenya (SIR EVELYN BARING), and Katanga (MONGE WAUTHON), the Governor-General of the Belgian Congo (MENS G. PETILLEN), the Administrator of the Cape Province (MR. P. J. OLIVIER), and SIR HERBERT STANLEY, a former Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. C. A. D. G. HARBORD, resident magistrate in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed a puisne judge in Tanganyika. Educated in Exeter, he was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn, went to the Gold Coast in 1940, and became a registrar of the High Court of Northern Rhodesia nine years ago. For a few months during that period Mr. Harbord was attached to the legal advisory staff of the Colonial Office.

Obituary

The Rt. Rev. T. S. Gibson

THE RT. REV. THEODORE SUMNER GIBSON, whose death in Sussex at the age of 67 is reported, was from 1928 to 1943 Bishop of Kimberley and Kuruman, a diocese which embraces much of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, in which he travelled widely. A man of real humility, who hated publicity, he was a devoted priest and bishop. He had a keen sense of humour, and used to tell the story of one of his clergy whose request for a motor-car had to be rejected through lack of funds, whereupon, the bishop used to say, the priest bought four mules and named them Theodore, Sumner, Kimberley and Kuruman.

MRS. LEONE BEADLE, who has died in Bulawayo, was the wife of Mr. Justice T. H. W. Beadle, a former Minister of Internal Affairs in Southern Rhodesia. Born in Cape Town, she went to Rhodesia as a young girl, and, after leaving Cape Town University, returned to teach in various Rhodesian schools. A keen social worker, she was in charge of the occupational therapy scheme for Africans at the Bulawayo Memorial Hospital, was a vice-president of St. Dunstan's, and was active in the Royal Women's Guild, the Wayfarer Guides' Association, and in work for the Coloured community.

MRS. DIANA SCHULTZ, M.B.E., one of Enkeldoorn's best-known inhabitants, has died at the age of 82. Born in Australia and educated at Melbourne University, she went to South Africa as a nursing sister, and after marrying in 1902 settled in Enkeldoorn, where she founded the maternity home nearly 30 years ago.

BRIGADIER IVAN URMSTON BATTYE, C.B., D.S.O., who has died at the age of 78, went to Tanganyika to live after his retirement from the Army in 1930. For the following two years he was a game warden. Later he resided at Karen, near Nairobi, where he leaves a widow and two daughters.

MR. T. I. MORRIS, M.A., who has died in this country at the age of 77, was a member of the Sudan Political Service from 1905 to 1919. For the last two years of his life he was Deputy Assistant Financial Secretary.

CAPTAIN W. L. P. FELTHAM, M.C., a forester in Kenya since 1946, has died in this Colony following an operation.

MRS. MARY ROOPE, wife of the co-proprietor of the Iringa hotel, has died in Tanganyika.

**Governor-General in Salisbury
Rhodesia's Welcome to Lord Llewellyn**

ON HIS ARRIVAL on Friday in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, by train from Cape Town, LORD LLEWELLYN, first Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was greeted by Major-General Sir John Kennedy, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Gilbert Renne, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Talbot Edwards, Chief Secretary of Nyasaland (the Governor considering that it was inadvisable for him to leave the territory at present), Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Robert Tredgold, Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Walter Haeragin, Acting Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Row Avelensky, leader of the non-official members in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature, Mr. Auld, Mayor of Salisbury, and other people prominent in the three territories.

The guard of honour was provided by the Rhodesian African Rifles, and the escort through the city by the British South Africa Police, later relieved by anti-aircrafts. The Governor-General's car flew a miniature of his standard, bearing a crown surmounted by a lion, both in gold, with "Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland" in black letters on a gold scroll, the whole set on a royal blue ground.

Lord Llewellyn, on arriving at Downing House, was sworn in by Sir Robert Tredgold in his capacity as president of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Court of Appeal. Before the oath was administered, the Queen's commission was read.

An evening reception given at King George VI Barracks by Sir Godfrey Huggins in honour of the Governor-General was attended by about 300 persons.

On Saturday afternoon Lord Llewellyn gave a garden party at Downing House.

Canon Patterson

CANON EDWARD PATTERSON has retired from the well-known Cyrene Mission in Southern Rhodesia, of which he was the head and founder. On returning to this country for six months' holiday he will bring back many examples of paintings and sculptures done by pupils of the mission. At a farewell concert given by the African teaching staff and schoolchildren, Canon Patterson said: "I have become a pioneer, because I have left my African pupils alone to develop their own art and artistic character." He recalled that in the Union of South Africa, where he had worked before founding the Cyrene Mission 15 years ago, he had been forbidden to teach pupils any trades which might endanger those of Europeans. In Rhodesian schools, on the other hand, carpentry, building, and various other trades could be taught. Canon Patterson added that on his return to the Colony he hoped to establish another inter-racial centre for culture among Africans, where they could act, play their music, and learn arts and crafts.

New Leader's Pledge

IN HIS FIRST pronouncement after being elected president of the United Party in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, M.P., said: "We hope that people of like mind will combine to face the challenge that is before our territory. We ourselves are prepared to explore the possibility of seeking a common political ground with the Rhodesia Party. He added that the party would do everything to assist the Federal Government. "Yet on the other side of the picture there could not be a successful federation if Southern Rhodesia's position was damaged. It is a situation which calls for the utmost good will on the part of the leaders of this and the Federal Government."

Casualties in Nyasaland Riots Trouble Confined to S. Province

SIX AFRICANS are so far known to be dead as a result of incidents in the Southern Province of Nyasaland during the past month. Trouble has not spread to other areas.

On Saturday the President of the Nyasaland African Congress, Mr. J. R. N. Chinyama, announced that the leaders of that body were willing to co-operate with the Government in quietening the people, "because congress utterly opposes violence believing that it cannot but harm both Africans and Europeans," and he and Chief Mwase toured the O. T. district at the invitation of the Governor to warn the people against violence.

On Monday of last week several hundred Africans demonstrated in the village of Chief Chitera, near Blantyre, and purported to "depose" him and install another man as Native authority. A police patrol had to use tear smoke and make a baton charge.

On the following day another patrol, supported by askar of the King's African Rifles, had to fire owing to the hostility of a large crowd, many of whom carried spears, axes, bows and arrows. Two of the demonstrators were killed and four seriously wounded. Three men were arrested by a police patrol, having been ambushed in their car, between Blantyre and Zomba, on the fire.

Three Africans convicted of rioting on another occasion have been sentenced respectively to eight years, four years and three months; and three years imprisonment with hard labour.

Sentences for Seditious

Sentences of nine, nine, and six months hard labour for uttering seditious words have been imposed in Zomba on three Africans, M. Chipambo, Austin Mboya, and Chir Masche. Chipambo was sentenced to a further six months hard labour (to run concurrently) on two charges of acting with seditious intent and making and distributing a seditious document, and to a further four months hard labour for attempting to undermine the lawful authority and power of the Native authority. Mboya received a further four months hard labour on a rogue and vagabond charge for circulating money publicly without permission. Masche received a further three months hard labour for attempting to undermine the lawful authority and power of the Native authority.

It is now known that the Rapide aircraft of the Northern Rhodesian Government which was reported missing on a flight from Lusaka to Nyasaland made a forced landing near Lundazi. Three of the four occupants were injured, and were flown thence to Fort Jameson in two Ansons, and then on to Lusaka. The passengers were Colonel J. J. Florde, Commandant of Police for Northern Rhodesia, and Assistant Inspectors D. J. Crowley and J. G. Webster. The pilot was Mr. E. C. Lenton.

In the Cholo area African labourers have returned to work on all but one estate.

Messrs. C. E. Snell and R. E. Mposa are members of the commission of inquiry which, under the chairmanship of the Chief Justice of Nyasaland, is inquiring into the disturbances which occurred at Mangoch Estate near Luchenza on August 18 and 19, and into any other disturbances connected therewith or arising therefrom, and into the causes of such disturbances.

Mr. Matinda, a former president of the African Congress, has started a new organization open to those prepared to make federation a success.

That a Nyasaland African Progressive Association should be created was decided at a meeting of Africans in Blantyre on Sunday, called to consider a proposal that "since federation has now become an accomplished fact, it is the duty of all right-thinking Africans to look to the future and help in building a strong, happy, and prosperous Central Africa, and to consider the place of Nyasaland Africans in the Federation." Speakers deplored the recent troubles and urged all Africans to work for a restoration of good race relations. A constitution for the new association is to be considered on September 26. The aim is to prove a body which will counter the extreme Nyasaland African Council.

Tributes to Sir Godfrey Huggins Southern Rhodesia a Happy Country

WE BELIEVE that you will go down in the annals of this country as one of the greatest followers of our founder," said Mr. M. Greenfield, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Internal Affairs, in a tribute to Sir Godfrey Huggins at the recent United Party Congress.

Mr. Greenfield recalled that in the year after the 1923 referendum (when Mr. Godfrey Huggins had been elected to Parliament), he had been in Parliament ever since. In 1935 he had become Prime Minister; he had held that post ever since. In 1934 he had founded the United Party, he had been its leader ever since.

On behalf of United Party members and supporters, Major Mundy presented Sir Godfrey and Lady Huggins with a cheque for 140 guineas to buy an inscribed silver tea tray.

Responding, Sir Godfrey paid special tribute to Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, Minister of Finance, who was retiring from public life on doctor's orders, and who, he said, had kept Southern Rhodesia on an even keel through one of the world's most difficult financial crises.

Sir Godfrey suggested talks between the United Party and "those other people" who were still prepared to "make a job" of Southern Rhodesia on the lines followed by the United Party in the past.

The federal scheme "did not provide for very much direct action in African affairs," he added. To Southern Rhodesia and the United Party (or any other party formed by it) had been left the education of the Africans, the whole of his agricultural progress, the control of African relationships, and development in industry.

"You have complete control—under the Land Apportionment Act—of the allotment of land. No Federal State can touch that. In fact, if they so much as discuss it in the Federal Parliament the Speaker should rule them out of order for infringing the sovereignty of the territory."

"We can be very proud of our Native policy in Southern Rhodesia, and of what has been achieved here. There is no question about it—Southern Rhodesia is a happy country so far as all races are concerned."

Constitutional Talks

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Roy Welensky, and Mr. G. B. Beckett, representing the European Elected Members of the Legislature, Mr. J. S. Moffat, a nominated member representing African interests, and Messrs. D. L. Yamba and P. Sokota, African members, have arrived in London by air for a renewal of discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies on constitutional changes in the Protectorate. The Africans have asked for equal numbers of Africans and Europeans in both the Legislative and Executive Councils, though there are now only two Africans in the Legislature and none in the Executive. The Europeans want two new constituencies.

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Reinforcements for Kenya Troop Movement Starts To-Day

Movements of the reinforcements from the United Kingdom to Kenya announced last week will begin to-day and the operation, which will be carried out by air, should be completed by September 26.

In Nairobi one African policeman has been killed and another wounded by an armed gang, which escaped. Of seven gangsters who tried to escape from a car which was ambushed in the city, one was shot dead, four were wounded and one recaptured.

Two African agricultural instructors and four women have been murdered and two men and two women injured by a gang of 15 terrorists in the Embu district.

Kikuyu Guard in the same district was killed while protecting a working party. The bodies of five unidentified Africans have been found between Karatina and Embu.

During the week ended August 22 eight firearms were recovered and one lost. Two home-made guns, one smoke grenade, one smoke bomb, and one .36 grenade were captured. Thirty-seven head of cattle have been stolen by terrorists from the European Settlement Board at Naivasha.

European Charged

Serge J. B. S. Allen, The Kenya Regiment, has been reprimanded by his commanding officer on a charge of murder. He was arrested with two African commissioned officers after an inquest on two Kikuyu killed in May. The G.O.C. will consider whether to convene a court marshal.

On Monday 36 Kikuyu from Kenya were arrested on suspicion of Mau Mau activity in the Oldham district of the Northern Province of Tanganyika. The men and their dependents are being deported to Kenya.

Members of the Meru and Embu tribes employed guide their Native Land units must now carry the same history of

employment cards as are issued to Kikuyu. Another regulation empowers provincial commissioners to control the planting and disposal of certain crops in any area and to order employers of labour to erect dwellings for their employees in specified areas on their own land or outposts.

The sale of firearms by persons in the Colony has been prohibited.

Two African hotels in the Panwani location of Naivasha have been temporarily closed. The murder of a police constable attempted in this area on August 22 by the author of the article shows that the inhabitants failed to take reasonable steps to prevent the escape of the bandits who were held to be responsible.

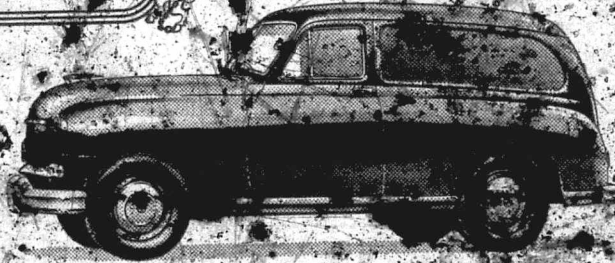
Representatives of the Mau Mau have asked for assistance as to how they should be treated. Mau Mau, and have agreed that the Mau Mau should be supplemented by armed forces of the Government. The Kikuyu in the Narok district should be returned to the Reserve was also proposed.

The Asian elected members of the Legislative Council have asked Government for increased police protection for the Asian areas of Nairobi, suggesting that 400 Asians should be employed for general duties in the Kenya Police Reserve. They also urged frequent permits for Asians to possess firearms. The Colony Emergency Committee considered that Asians should be encouraged to join the Home Guard in order to assist the police, which many Asians have already done. The Director of Asian Empower, Dr. S. G. Hassan, has been asked for 250 Asian youths for general duties in addition to the 12 already provided.

Nine pounds have been collected on the farm of Lieut. Colonel Guy Campbell, near Nakuru, by African labourers who sent it to the district commissioner with the request that it should be forwarded to Kenya Government to be spent as the commanding officer thought best.

Mr. F. Askwith, Commissioner of Community Development in Kenya, has gone to Malaya to study the methods used in the rehabilitation of young Communist delinquents.

Efforts to decontaminate young Mau prisoners have already started at Abu Ridge camp, where there are about 1,200 Kikuyu detainees, who are divided into terrorist activities, are also considered part of the "hard core". The Malayan pattern of decontamination is being followed under the direction of Mr. S. H. Salamah, Mr. David Warburton, district officer, and led by the murdered senior chief. It is anticipated in this work that a system of graded compounds Mau Mau detainees are to be allowed to leave their passages to freedom by stages. Daily broadcasts by royal chiefs and other prominent Kikuyu are a feature of the scheme.



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Attitude of African Teachers

Mr. Phillips' Statement

"RUMOURS AND ALLEGATIONS" concerning the African teaching profession in Northern Rhodesia have been dispelled by Mr. J. G. Phillips, acting Administrative Secretary. Whilst there was no cause for complacency, his inquiries have convinced him that no concrete evidence, but much dislike, existed.

"We are keeping a close eye on the situation," he said. "The African teacher is probably the most important cog in the wheel of the Government; it is vital that his conduct, code, his good name and the respect in which he is held by all sections should be undiminished."

Mr. Phillips was replying to Captain F. B. Robertson who was inquiring about an alleged incident at Chimballi in the Northern Province where children were reported to have rioted for Coronation medals and sung an offensive song.

Mr. Phillips said that before the Coronation Chimballi was the scene of considerable anti-foreign political activity, headed by several prominent residents, but none were teachers. Whilst not wishing to minimise the facts, the district commissioner had reported that six medals were being long about one of them dangled.

The song had apparently accused Europeans of taking the land, but the Government teacher could have been corrected, because the nearest State school was 60 miles away. The African Commissioner of Education has however, without promising, required a number of teachers to attend a "parent school" on the grounds that he spends a disproportionate amount of time on political activities. Two other teachers had been warned to attend more closely to their tasks.

About 400 African teachers in Northern Rhodesia, said Mr. Phillips, are employed by the Government servants. The remainder are employed by voluntary agencies, mainly missionary. During the last year the Government had found it necessary to employ 100 native teachers.

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African Advancement

THAT THE NEW UNIVERSITY for Central Africa should train Africans as district officers was suggested in the Northern Rhodesian African Representative Council by Mr. Daudi Yambe, M.L.C., speaking on a motion that the principle should be accepted that Africans should be eligible for appointment as district officers and that Government should provide facilities for the training of suitable men." Mr. S. P. Bush, Secretary for African Affairs, said that there was no colour-bar to African advancement, which depended upon ability, training, character, energy and responsibility, and that some Africans had recently been appointed administrative assistants. Mr. P. Sokota, who replied that while Africans appreciate that development, it was "like giving a goat when a cow had been asked for."

Mr. Nkumbula

MR. HARRY NKUMBULA, president of the African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia, is reported by the *Livingstone Mail* to have told the annual meeting of that body: "We are not going to allow the whites to stay here as bosses. Africans will strive for a purely African Government in Northern Rhodesia. The whites will have to fit in with our society." Mr. M. W. Claus, a well-known German political journalist, who has been touring Central Africa, said there recently: "I was at the meeting on the Copperbelt at which Mr. Nkumbula kept on speaking of slums and oppression. Yet he was standing in a most beautiful hall dedicated to the welfare of Africans. As for the slums, the hall was situated in a wonderful little African location."

Building Mission

LIEUTENANT-COMMONE J. BOOKER TOMBSHOW, a former provincial commissioner in Tanganyika, is leading a mission to East Africa and Mauritius by Messrs. Tayle, Woodrow (Building Exports), said to study housing and development problems. Exports to Africa of the group's structures (which were used in the United Kingdom pavilion at the 1948 Centenary Exhibition) in Bulawayo have reached a value of £412,000, and the particular emphasis is the provision at low cost of housing which will still be acceptable in 20 years, bearing in mind the rising standards of living. The other members of the mission are Mr. E. Mori, an architect, and Mr. F. B. Bayley, an engineer.

Marking the Equator

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS in Uganda is arranging to erect new signs on the Kampala-Masaka and Fort Portal-Mbarizi roads in order to mark the equator. The signs will consist of a large concrete ring mounted on a pillar through which the Equator will be shown to run. The ring will be surmounted by the word "Uganda" in concrete letters with "Equator" inside the ring. These signs are being erected as a result of criticism by tourists that the Equator is not adequately marked at places where it crosses main roads in Uganda.

Anti-Rhodesian Propaganda

FORESIGHT is taken by Rhodesian speakers in order to counteract "uninformed, misguided and undue" criticism of Native police may be undertaken. Mr. J. G. Phillips, acting Administrative Secretary, said that the Rhodesian Government had been asked for speakers to attend the annual meeting of the Federal Chamber of Commerce, which passed a resolution urging more vigorous action by the Government to combat anti-Rhodesian criticism overseas.

Some of the 70 clerks trained during 15 months at the Lusaka clerical school for African civil servants have learned shorthand. A high standard of general education is however considered essential.

Sir Herbert Stanley on Federation Call for Faith, Courage, and Co-operation

SIR HERBERT STANLEY, 64-year-old former Governor of Northern Rhodesia (1924-27), gave "a word of advice to the African people of all three Central African territories" when interviewed by Mr. Donald Lightfoot, of the Central African Broadcasting Station in Lusaka. "It is not to be afraid of Federation," said Sir Herbert. "The Africans have nothing to fear. Their rights are very fully protected, and there will be greater opportunities."

In Southern Rhodesia they will now be able to have representation in the Legislature, which they never had before. I believe that all of them will benefit, and I am quite sure that one thing we want to forget is fear.

With courage and with faith the future of the African people in these areas is very sure. The safe, sensible, and sound plan is to be moderate and work together, and not to be unduly suspicious. Reasonable and sensible Europeans, of whom there are many, are willing to be helpful. Co-operate with them.

Sir Herbert said that Africans had always looked upon him as a friend, and he hoped that some remembered him still and thought of him as having their welfare very much at heart. He very well remembered Paramount Chief Yeta, of Barotseland, whom he had persuaded to abolish compulsory labour in his country.

Sir Herbert Stanley was Governor of Southern Rhodesia from 1925 to 1942.

Delamere Memorial Hall

THE MORO SEYDLES ASSOCIATION in Kenya has approved a project to commemorate the arrival of the late Lord Delamere in the district in 1904, by the erection of a hall, which would be available for meetings of all kinds, Church services, and other functions. An appeal, especially to those who knew the late Lord Delamere, has been made by Mr. L. A. Spiers, president of the association, for £2,000 towards the cost of the building. Subscriptions should be sent to him at Box 14, Morogoro, Kenya.

Vast New Fishing Grounds

A FISHABLE AREA of 7,500 square miles within three days steaming of the Seychelles is described in the report of the Mauritius-Seychelles Fishing Survey by Drs. F. G. Wheeler and F. D. O'Mahony, who travelled 28,000 miles in a 70-foot motor-driven vessel during a two-year investigation of an area in the western Indian Ocean. The report (published by H.M. Stationery Office at £2) states that in some of those areas fishing by hand-line yields catches per hour equal to those averaged by trawlers on some of the richest fishing grounds in Europe. Large scale production of salted fish and shark is recommended. On one voyage the scientists encountered a whale shark 41 foot long; it came so close that they noted the ship away from it.

Coffee Crop Prospects

IN A REPORT ON COFFEE CROPS, Messrs. Edm. Schluter and Co., Ltd. write *inter alia*: "New crop forecasts for Kenya have been further reduced to 155,000 bags, and of this quantity 51,000 bags are earmarked for the British Ministry of Food. In Tanganyika the 1952-54 *arabica* crop available for the free market is expected to be about 100,000 bags, of which about two-thirds will be K.N.C.U. coffee. The market in Mombasa continues very steady, with many roasters studying the increased use of *robustas* in order to average down the high prices of other coffees. In the Belgian Congo the crop estimate has been reduced to 135,000 from 150,000 bags and most of it has now reached the collection centres in parchment for preparation."

A formal agreement is being prepared between the World Health Organization and the Sudan Government in connexion with a campaign against tuberculosis in the country. Dr. Zein el Abidin Ibrahim has been provisionally selected to lead the Sudan team which will work with the international team, and to be in charge of the work after the international team has left.

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Improved Housing in Kenya Praise for Mombasa Municipality

MR. FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Deputy Governor of Kenya, and chairman of the Kenya Central Housing Board, has told Press representatives that the board would act through loans to local authorities as well as by direct building.

Nairobi City Council had the facilities to build more houses, but the speed of production was limited by finance. Terms and conditions were under consideration of an early loan to the council from the £2m. of loan money to be borrowed partly from the Colonial Development Corporation. Mombasa Municipal Board had done a magnificent job, but required assistance for its scheme to accommodate 15,000 people in multi-storey flats. The first part of the plan, not the whole of it, would be undertaken as a central Government effort under the Central Housing Board, but the State would eventually be handed over to the municipality. With provision for accommodation for lodgers, the houses could be let at almost their economic rent. There must, however, be some water rationing in Mombasa in 1954-55 because of the new estate and the fact that the supply from the Mzima Springs would take three years to complete.

Sociological Survey Impracticable

Estimates of the numbers for which housing was required in Nairobi varied from 22,000 to 43,000. A detailed sociological survey, by which alone an exact figure could be ascertained, would be out of date as soon as it was completed. The Central Housing Board was also considering a housing scheme of its own near the city.

The traditional form of building was cheapest in the long run. No satisfactory prefabricated type of house had been discovered to suit East African conditions.

The existing allowance in the wage structure was now 7s. a month, but it was unlikely that an African could rent a room for less than 13s. to 14s. or more. There was a case for an increase in the allowance.

Improvements to housing for all ranks of the King's African Rifles were also under consideration.

African Sergeant Decorated Gallantry against Mau Mau

SERGEANT KAMURA S/O MACHARE, of The King's African Rifles, has been awarded the British Empire Medal (Military Division). The citation reads:

"On May 6, 1953, Sgt. Kamura took out a patrol consisting of himself, eight askari, mostly recruits, and one tribal police man. They were armed with a Bren gun, one Sten gun, and eight rifles. Their task was to move into the forest to give cover to the local forest squatters harvesting their crops inside.

At 10.00 hours, when well inside the forest, he saw on a ridge in a forest clearing two men, one wearing a King's African Rifles slouch hat. Thinking they were a patrol from a neighbouring platoon, Sgt. Kamura waved his hat, but was immediately engaged by a light machine gun on his left front and from approximately nine rifles and two Stens on his immediate flanks.

Sgt. Kamura immediately attacked the ridge under covering fire from his Bren, but in the process was pinned down. The terrorist force appeared to be about 60, 50 of whom were men armed with swords and spears. He dashed over to his Bren gun, and, finding the magazines empty, collected ammunition from his filemen and filled two magazines. He then gave effective covering fire for his men to withdraw, being the last to leave the position.

During the withdrawal some of his men became detached, but, collecting three of them, he moved at a steady double down the track where he met the Kikuyu harvesting party, whom he told to scatter, he met the Kikuyu harvesting party, whom he told to scatter, and took up a position with the Bren gun on the track. The terrorists came round the bend in the track, and he killed the leading one and seriously wounded the second. The remainder started moving round his flanks in the forest; so he started to withdraw. Deciding that their best chance was to take to the forest and disperse, he gave orders to this effect covering this operation with hip fire from his Bren, as the terrorists were by this time hard on their heels.

With great presence of mind, and showing powers of leadership, Sgt. Kamura mustered his force and gave orders for their dispersal. With complete disregard for his own safety, he fired a last burst into the gang to cover his men as they disappeared into the forest, and then withdrew himself. One of his N.C.O.s, who had a weak chest, was overtaken by eight of the gang, and brought down with pangas.

By this time his ammunition supply was exhausted and the party set out for their platoon post, returning complete with arms, and, needless to say, one N.C.O. killed.

African Medical Practitioners

THE EAST AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS have decided to accept the medical diploma of Makerere College, granted after the full seven-year course, as a qualification for registration as a medical practitioner in East Africa. All graduates who qualified after December 1, 1951, will be entitled to registration when they have satisfactorily completed two years' further training at an approved hospital. Procedure has been established whereby those who graduated before that date may qualify for registration. This registration will imply full privileges for medical practice in the territories, but Makerere graduates will be expected to play their part in helping to meet the needs of the public service. Where public funds have been used to pay for a person's medical training at Makerere College he will be required to give an undertaking to practise medicine for a specified minimum period in Government service or in some other institution or organization fulfilling a public need approved by the Director of Medical Services. This period will be five years after completing the two years' hospital training for those who qualified after December, 1951, and seven years from the date of qualification for those who qualified earlier. The qualification will be in the form of L.M.S. (E.A.), and its holders in Government Service will be entitled to Medical Officer (East Africa). The revised salary scale will rise to £720.

The issue of Christmas seal issued by the National Association of the Prevention of Tuberculosis will reach 100m. this year, against 80m. in 1952. The seal will cost 1s. 6d. per 100.



Tobacco Prices in Rhodesia Indian Immigrants into N. Rhodesia

Reply to Unrealistic Complaints

"THE PRICES PAID on the Salisbury auction floors this year have been the subject of much foolish talk," writes the *Rhodesian Farmer*, official journal of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association.

"Because prices rose to great heights in the first and second weeks of the sales and dropped to more sensible levels after the Easter recess, it is being alleged that the buyers have formed a ring. Nothing could be further from the fact, which is simply that, after testing out the market, they have restrained their bidding. At the opening there was a scramble for tobacco, which resulted in prices that bore little relation to actual value."

"Under the London agreement, buyers for the United Kingdom were entitled to expect 80m. lb. this year. The crop was short for the third successive year. So they had to content themselves with rather less than 80% of the weight they had hoped for."

"It is a pity that buyers were not given appropriate instructions immediately the sales opened. Then the uninitiated would not have been misled by what happened subsequently. But by no stretch of imagination can the prices now being paid be regarded as unreasonable. Good leaf is fetching as much as 77d. and all grades are still above current world levels."

Continental Market Limited

"Some growers, disgruntled that this year's crop will be worth a mere £22m. or so, are saying that we ought to forget about the British market and concentrate on supplying the Continent. Quite apart from the fact that our agreement with the Board of Trade is the keystone of our present security and our hope for years to come, there is a limit to the quantity the Continent will buy from us, and most Continental buyers are looking for bargains, not dispensing charity. Britain is the world's best buyer of tobacco. She buys the best quality and pays the best price for it. The Americans know that better than we do."

"Again, we are hearing the charge of inconsistency on the part of the buyers. The variation between prices paid for individual bales of similar grades is sometimes considerable. This charge has more substance than most of those now being levelled at the buyers. They often have inexperienced men in the line, and one can sympathize with the farmer who has the misfortune to sell some of his tobacco at a time when the buying is erratic. But the law of averages is bound to operate, and, taking the season as a whole, few growers have cause for complaint about the returns they receive."

"The allegation that buyers favour individual growers of their acquaintance does not bear examination. The bales are numbered and the numbers are confidential to the Tobacco Marketing Board. If the buyer does continue to favour his friends, he will subsequently have to persuade his principals that it was necessary to pay such a price. If he has many friends, it will soon cost him his job. The basis of good business is good will. The good will between growers and buyers that has persisted in recent years is too valuable to be dissipated by carping criticism. We have bigger things to think about."

"Arrangements are being made for a small party of African trade unionists from Rhodesia to make an instructional tour of the United Kingdom under the auspices of the Trade Union Congress."

Statement by Indian High Commissioner

"SRI ARA PANT, Indian High Commissioner in East Africa, whose sphere of operations extends into Central Africa, has denied that there is any large-scale Indian immigration into Northern Rhodesia. After seeing Sir Gilbert Rennie, Governor of that Protectorate, he said last week:

"The facts do not indicate that there is any large-scale Indian immigration at all as compared with the number of people coming to Northern Rhodesia from South Africa and Britain. Most Indians who come to Northern Rhodesia are friends or relations of Indians already there. People who want to leave India are not usually given passports unless the Indian Government is reasonably sure that they have guaranteed employment."

"We only ask that Indians be given the same treatment as other immigrants. We are very displeased that Indian immigrants are being stopped in neighbouring territories without being allowed to come to the Northern Rhodesian border to take their examination for entry into the territory. The Indian Government has not asked a single penny for the arrival or departure of any immigrants, except in sending telegrams to the Government, engaged in an unfair treatment of Indian immigrants."

"It is officially stated that 328 Indians entered Northern Rhodesia in the first seven and a half months of this year, compared with 310 in the whole of last year. It has been estimated that about 300 others have sought to enter the country in recent weeks. In nearly all cases the applicants have described themselves as shop assistants."

Many Millions for Development

"£18M. HAD BEEN SPENT by the end of the sixth year of Northern Rhodesia's 10-year development plan. Costs have continued to rise and development needs having increased, an additional £11m. will be required to achieve the present objectives, bringing the total cost to £29m. In addition to £93m. estimated for expenditure this year, the Northern Rhodesian Government will spend about £9m. on other schemes, including £1m. for loans to local authorities and £2m. for Rhodesia Railways."

Sisal Outlook Improves

"SUBSTANTIAL SALES of British East African sisal to Continental and other markets have been made during the past fortnight, and the report for August of Messrs Wigglesworth and Co., Ltd., states that the demand for baler and binder twines has far exceeded expectations; indeed, in some areas it has been so great that spinners have completely cleared their stocks. The trade position is therefore much healthier, and good demand for the fibre is expected in the coming months. The price of No. 1 has risen £3 per ton, c.i.f. U.K., to £93 for September-October shipments. Some lower grades are 24 higher. Tow is in steady demand at £66 for No. 1, an increase of about £3, and £62 for No. 2."

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Of Commercial Concern

Central African Airways report a working profit of £11,900 for July. The general manager, Mr. P. J. B. Wimbush, states that services were strained to the limit by the Rhodes Centenary excursions, passengers carried (18,626) showing a 23% increase over the same month last year. The London-Central Africa-Zambezi service has proved a great success.

A 937-acre tobacco farm at the foot of the Iringa escarpment in Tanganyika, has been bought by the Southern Highlands Non-Native Tobacco Board, which will establish a research station for the tobacco industry on the land. The Government will post an agricultural field officer to run the station.

At last week's auctions in London, 521 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 3.02d. per lb., compared with 2,207 packages averaging 3s. 2.13d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price paid was 3s. 5d. per lb. for a consignment from Tanganyika.

The markets committee in Nairobi has issued figures showing that cauliflowers were being retailed at 300% of the opening wholesale price and turnips at more than 700%. It is suggested that a fair margin of profit is 100% for root vegetables and 150% for soft vegetables and fruit.

First Turbine at Owen Falls

It is now confidently expected that the first turbine at the Owen Falls hydro-electric station will be commissioned before the end of this year. The 15,000-kW of electricity which it will produce will suffice for Uganda's present requirements.

Bulawayo's rates have been increased by 37%. On land they are now 3s. 5d. and on building 1d. in the pound.

The Southern Rhodesian Currency Board has withdrawn the directive to local banks 18 months ago to restrict credit facilities. The Colony's commercial balances in London have risen meantime by more than £14m.

Southern Rhodesia will soon abolish export controls on piping, iron and steel fencing materials, timber, tin-plate, glass, bronze, wood pulp, and asbestos cement products. Import control on some piping will also go. The Southern Province of Nyasaland has had an exceptionally good tobacco season. More than 18,000 lb. of fire-cured leaf has been sold, and the air-cured tobacco is of unusually high quality.

The Jolly Farmer Hotel, 22 miles from Nakuru on the road to Molo, was opened last week. The manager is Mr. C. S. Elkington, who was at one time in charge of the Mbeya Hotel in Southern Tanganyika.

Courses in personal efficiency methods, based on the industrial training scheme operated by the Ministry of Labour in this country, have been arranged in Tanganyika by the Department of Labour.

Southern Rhodesia's adverse balance of trade for the first six months of this year was £8,414,000, compared with £16,938,000 for the corresponding period of 1952.

A booklet on the labour laws of Uganda has been published by the Labour Department at £75s.

Imports in the port area of Mombasa on September 2 were 16,308 tons, and exports 16,025 tons.

Sisal Outputs for August

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—200 tons of fibre from Pangawe and Kingolwira estates, making 395 tons to date.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—660 tons of fibre, making 3,156 tons for five months.

Bird & Co. (Africa) Ltd.—790 tons of line fibre and tow, compared with 1,236 tons last year.



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Capital	170,000	685,000
Undertakings operated	2	11
Number of Consumers	1,204	11,079
Annual consumption	14 million units	214 million units
Capital	170,000	685,000

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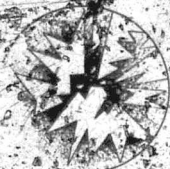
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Nyasaland Railway Report

NYASALAND RAILWAYS LTD. report consolidated gross receipts of £204,030 for the financial year 1952 compared with £205,832 in the previous year. Last year's total included £678,764 (£625,278) from goods traffic and £176,772 (£101,008) from passengers. Expenditure in Africa and London amounts to £209,774 (£514,974), leaving a balance of £2,256 (£20,056). To this must be added £5,736 (£4,872) net interest on income bonds of Trans-Zambesia Railway Co. Ltd. £52,525 (£10,416) from investments and £6,610 for income tax relief. Interest on debenture stocks requires £335,527, estimated provision on current profits £118,516, tax equalisation reserve £17,749, and reserve for increased cost of replacement £2,283, leaving £19,539 to be carried forward against £26,350 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of 4,418,175 ordinary shares of £1 each and 12,084 ordinary shares of 1s. Capital reserve stands at £8,862, revenue reserve at £245,178, reserve for future taxation at £38,269, loan capital at £4,788,232, provisions at £761,849, amount due to a subsidiary at £252,127, and current liabilities at £194,348. Fixed assets are valued at £3,702,609, investments in a subsidiary company at £162,415, trade investments of £44,000, and current assets at £86,748, including £20,229 in cash.

The total tonnage carried during the year was 278,782 tons, compared with 228,671 tons in the previous year. Passengers increased from 285,267 to 316,547. Working expenses, which include renewals, amounted to 89.8% of gross receipts, against 78.52% in 1951.

The directors are Messrs W. M. Codrington, chairman and managing director, F. E. Brown, C. J. Holland-Martin, Vivian O'Grady, and Sir J. Milne.

The 22nd annual general meeting will be held in London on September 24.

Trans-Zambesia Railway Report

TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY CO. LTD. announce gross receipts of £609,427 for the calendar year 1952, compared with £538,730 in the previous year. Last year's £482,809 (£228,892) attributable to goods traffic and £99,398 to passengers. Expenditure in Africa and London amounted to £451,263 (£580,811).

The surplus was £156,910 (£158,229), to which must be added £2,926 from investments and interest, £62 from trade investments and £12,092 from taxation adjustments. Revenue reserve receives £33,633, reserve for future taxation £60,837, tax equalisation reserve £6,074, amortisation expenses £13,275, and interest and debenture accounts £51,520, leaving a balance of £18,800 available for interest in the 3% income debenture stock.

The issued capital is £600,000 in shares of £1. Capital reserves stand at £70,172, revenue reserves at £162,944, loan capital at £2,889,460, provisions at £341,835, and current liabilities at £208,110. Fixed assets are valued at £2,796,152, intangible assets at £1,094,608, and current assets at £381,701, including £33,231 in cash.

The total tonnage carried during the year was 298,164 tons against 228,671 in 1951.

The directors are Messrs W. M. Codrington, chairman, F. E. Brown, C. McL. Carey, W. M. Codrington, J. B. Coe de Sa Silva, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Stephenson, Sir James Milne, and General J. A. Monteiro de Amaral. The secretary is Mr. E. A. Starr.

The 3rd annual general meeting will be held in London on September 24.

A cotton progress report from the Sudan estimates the areas of Saker and American cotton respectively at 402,767 and 192,591 feddans, and the yields at 1,530,669 and 247,787 kantars, for the 1952-53 season.

High Maize Yields

407Y SIX BAGS OF MAIZE, to the acre were reported in the 1951-52 season by an African farmer in the southern Rhodesian Native reserve near Harare, in the 28th cultural report from that Colony. That compares with the 32-bag yield set up last year in the Sabi Valley irrigation plots. A European farmer on the Oddera Stars road near Salisbury produced yields of 42 bags per acre of single-hybrid maize, probably the highest yield in Southern Rhodesia grown on a large acreage. Individual farmers in the U.S.A. have produced as much as 50 bags to the acre. The report adds that individual yields of between 20 and 30 bags are now quite common in the Colony's Native areas. On irrigated land in the Sabi Valley 703 acres at Nyanyadi yielded 19.7 bags per acre for their African cultivators, and the 318 acres of the Devuli irrigation scheme, did even better with an average yield of 25.4 bags.

U.E.B. Headquarters

MR. E. Z. GORDON, Johannesburg architect, has won the competition for plans for the Kampala headquarters of the Uganda Electricity Board. Occupying the present site of the Governor's office in the town and the Protectorate Agent's office for the Mengo district, the building, which will be shared with the Lint Marketing Board and the Uganda Development Corporation, will be of five storeys, cost about £350,000, and include a large auction room. A second prize, of £750, was won by Messrs P. Peatfield, J. Mayo and G. Bodgener, partners in a London firm of architects.

Economic Conditions in E. A.

(Continued from page 12)

because of their less understood political conditions and tropical economies. It is expected that industrial development on a considerable scale will occur in the Jinja region of Uganda when cheap electric power becomes available from the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme.

Although the development of local industries has affected the market for certain imported goods, East Africa will for many years remain dependent upon the outside world for the greater part of her supplies of manufactured goods of all descriptions, and great opportunities exist for U.K. manufacturers who can provide attractive, well-made goods at competitive prices. Relative good quality and finish are important in meeting all classes of demand, and it is in these that Britain's reputation has suffered in the post-war years, notably in machinery, hardware, and made-up textiles.

An undesirable consequence has been that in the public mind there has been a marked tendency to think that quality can be looked for only from other countries, particularly those from which non-essential supplies cannot at present be purchased. The absence of goods from certain countries, far from making them forgotten, has given them enhanced and exaggerated virtues in the minds of many consumers.

It therefore behoves United Kingdom manufacturers to maintain, or return quickly to, the highest standards of quality and finish, with the strictest unremitting care at inspection points in factories.

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Mining

Many New Mineral Discoveries

Points from Geological Adviser's Report

Dr. E. Murray, Director of Colonial Geological Surveys and Geological Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, includes the following information on East and Central Africa in his departmental report for 1952, which is published in the current issue of *Colonial Geology and Mineral Resources*.

Kenya.—Details of the survey of the Cherangani areas mica and asbestos deposits were discovered in the North Kitui, Kamburu, Namanga, and Taveta areas, and alluvial gold was found in West Suk. The survey of the last area has proved the existence of several granites resembling those of the Kakamega goldfield, and it seems likely that an extension of that field will be proved.

"During the mapping of the Namanga area numerous bands of limestone were proved and several vanite-bearing horizons discovered. Small veins rich in zinc-blend were found in the Mazerasara, and further north Jurassic limestones were found to be feebly mineralized.

"Schistose deposits in Narok were mapped, and a detailed survey was made of granitic horizons in South Coast and near Namanga. Further work was done on promising kimberlite deposits near Sultan Hamud, discovered during the regional survey of that area.

"A beginning was made on the more detailed examination of manganese deposits at Mirima in the Coast Province, particularly with reference to the possibility of the occurrence of magnetiferous veins below the manganese workings. A geological survey was carried out over the area. In addition, a search was begun for pyrochlore in western Kenya.

"Further asbestos deposits were discovered in the Teita Hills and more work was done at the coast in connection with the establishment of a cement industry. Building stone deposits in the Nakuru area were mapped. Towards the end of the period Dr. O. C. Faquhar, lecturer at Aberystwyth University, visited Kenya and carried out field work on the developed asbestos deposits in the Teita Hills.

Apatite Deposit

Uganda.—A number of diamond and barite drill-holes were put down in the pyrochlore pool south valley at Sukulu in a search for supplies of apatite in addition to those of the phosphate area of the country. The existence of at least 28 million tons of apatite in this valley was established. In the Western Province interest was maintained in the re-appeal occurrences of *Uranium*, being reported.

"The smelting test on the Lugana thioferous concentrate referred to in the last report was carried out in Kenya using the Kappeler-Rain process. The results indicate the possibility of the satisfactory application of this process to the reduction of iron ores of this type.

"Many of the geological staff, including the two E.C.A. geologists, were allocated to special investigations of economic minerals. It was possible to detailed investigations of mining areas with the object of encouraging production, and to the examination of possible dam sites for large water conservation schemes and provision of hydro-electric power.

"Mention may be made of the work done on mica, graphite, asbestos, tin, tungsten, diamonds, coal, salt, cement-making materials, gypsum, kaunite, road-metal, gold, glass sands, and sulphur. Geophysical methods and diamond drilling by the departmental drill were used in some of this work.

Western Rhodesia.—Investigations by the Mineral Resources Division of the Colonial Geological Survey on samples from the Nkumbwa Hill locality near Isoka may reveal the presence of minerals of economic value. Coal samples from the mid-Zambezi Valley are reported by the division to be of promising quality, although the ash content is high. Coal samples are collectively a marked improvement on any previously fixed carbon content and calorific value. As they were collected and analysed samples from the same region. It is hoped that more encouraging results will be obtained when the unweathered sections of the seams are reached by shaft-sinking or the driving of adits.

"The mapping of the proposed site for a dam and the dam alignment in connection with the projected Kafue Gorge hydro-electric power scheme has shown, barring any unexpectedly adverse results from trial borings, that from a geological point of view the scheme is feasible.

"In the Zambezi Valley a geologist continued mapping the rocks of the Karoo system. Apart from his discovery of further coal seams, a point of major interest has been his recent discovery of what he considers to be a siliceous section of varved clays. The present thesis is that, whereas in the Wankie area the Karoo sediments were deposited on a shelf, in the more northern part of the Zambezi Valley they were

deposited under geotectonic conditions that are different from those of the Wankie. It is not thought in the Northern Rhodesia and Zambezi area is not a variation that the middle eocene coal measures are missing. The discovery of the various other and further confirmed adds substance to this point.

"As it is a matter of some urgency to press on with the work of mapping and reporting on the coal deposits in the Zambezi Valley attention is being concentrated on this in the extension of the examination of the basement schist areas, which will be mapped later. It is planned to publish the results of the coal survey in two parts, one dealing with the north-eastern and the other with the south-western sectors of the region.

Mica and Beryl

Two geologists are now engaged on a detailed examination of the geological structure and mineralization of the north-eastern part of the Mumbwa district, in an area of some intensity of mineralization, essentially composed of a highly calcareous limestone. In addition to administrative duties connected with the director's absence in field work, is engaged on the examination of specific mineral deposits, the first assessment is of the mica and beryl deposits, the latter being worked locally, which are producing mica and beryl reports upon occurrences of the asbestos in the mountains.

Swaziland.—The E.C.A. geologist left in April. One geologist has been on leave for several months and visited Scandinavia to study the type localities of some veins. On his return he will examine the several veins currently with which the earth phosphates and other valuable minerals are in many cases associated. The visit of the Deans of the Department of Colonial Geological Surveys drew attention to these occurrences and several mining companies have sent them to examine them.

"Systematic mapping in the southern Province has resulted in the mapping of an important series of clean dolomitic marble and limestone some eight miles in length, situated only half a mile from a motor road. Two possible deposits in the Mchela district are being investigated, a mining company from South Africa.

Swaziland (Natal).—The newly appointed chief geologist, arrived after having had five months of experience with the Geological Survey in Tanganyika. Geological information has been given to representatives of two increased oil companies. The possibility of exploitation of anhydrous gas in the report of anhydrites is being considered.

"Mica samples have been sent to Tanganyika for a report and further highly rich muscovite pegmatites have been found. A terrucite occurrence has been found, but not reported. Sulphur deposits in the coral rock at Swaziland have been examined and found to be limited to very small areas.

Kanshashi Mine

"Total expenditure likely to be incurred on the exploration programme at the Kanshashi mine in Northern Rhodesia is estimated at approximately £200,000 more than the amount of the initial capital of the Kanshashi Copper Mining Co. Ltd. The additional capital will be provided in the form of an interest-free loan to be advanced *pro rata* to their shareholdings by the parties who subscribed for the initial share issue.

"Should the option to buy the mine and the surface rights be exercised, the loan will be repaid from the additional capital amounting to £350,750, which will then be created according to the terms of the flotation agreement. If the cash remaining available from such additional capital after the repayment of the loan is not sufficient to enable the Kanshashi Copper Mining Co. Ltd. to pay to the Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd. the whole sum of £250,000 to which it would be entitled, the agreement will balance shall be a first charge of the capital to be so issued by the Kanshashi Copper Mining Co. Ltd. to finance further developments.

"The Kanshashi mine, which was first presented by the Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd. in last option until the end of 1955 to the newly formed Kanshashi Copper Mining Co. Ltd. The consulting engineers in the Kanshashi Company, the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

"Encouraging reports of the intersection of veins of mineralized copper reefs at a vertical depth of between 300 and 400 ft. at the Kanshashi mine in Northern Rhodesia have been received from Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd. As yet, results are not yet available.

Quiblick Mines

"Quiblick Mines (1934) Ltd. have convened a general meeting in Bulawayo on November 9 to consider a special resolution that the company be wound up and liquidated. Mr. Peter Morgan, of Bulawayo, will be appointed liquidator. If this resolution is not supported by the required majority, an ordinary resolution will be proposed that the directors are instructed to apply to the court in that name of the company for a winding up order or other relief.

Bad Month on the Copperbelt Halt to African Advancement

UNDER THE ABOVE HEADINGS the Ndola correspondent of *The Times* has contributed to that newspaper an interesting survey of the present industrial position on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia.

He describes August as "a very bad month in the field of African industrial advancement," saying that when it opened the European population on the Copperbelt were in the mood for a generous gesture in African aspirations, of which the most important is the desire to breach the present industrial colour bar.

The correspondent wrote: *Inter alia*:

All is said to be in jeopardy because it happened in August. Four strikes were in progress between the four branches of the African Mineworkers' Union and the four copper mining companies. All four conceded African demands for the dismissal of a person employed on the mines.

At Nkana the African Union was the dismissal of five Africans and the transfer of a European official.

At Nkana the Union wants the dismissal of eight Africans among them Mr. Steadman Dewitka, a former resident of the African National Congress, and Mr. Simon Chavava, founder member and former treasurer of the African Mineworkers' Union. It also wants the dismissal of Mr. J. H. Senger, the mine's African personnel manager, who has given 30 bad years on the service to Africans and has reprimanded them more than one occasion by an ad hominem number of the Legislature.

Change of Winds

At Roan Antelope mine the entire membership of the local branch of the union are threatened with one strike if Sergeant Hillier of the African Whites' Police is not finally dismissed. To make matters worse (although the mine says its reason is that Sgt. Hillier will not work harmoniously with the rest of the mine police force), Sgt. Hillier himself has had dealings with the police which imply that he is in the bank and the of the African branch of the union has been told by the union's branch chairman, Mr. A. Chibumba, that he is a white doctor.

At Mufulira the African underground boss boy is the focal point of the dispute.

The mining companies, which earlier on had taken the initiative in opening discussions with the European union designed to open the way for Africanisation, now find themselves with poor cause for to refuse even to discuss the present proposals. The example of things (this need not be a contradiction) between its own union to advance Africanisation, a controlled, but sympathetic, manner and the likelihood of resigning the union's present demands to the want of strike action.

The leaders of the European union have said it clear that they consider the present demands by the African union outrageous.

In less than three weeks what was originally the Copperbelt Union in which the African Mineworkers' Union was found itself has been transformed in a situation which is the work of months by the mine management and the Government has vanished into limbo.

The president of the British Miners' Association is now in Switzerland attending the World Government Conference and it is possible that the union will take no effective action until he returns. It is his absence the union will have such militants as Mr. Robinson, the office manager of the suspended dispute at Nchanga Mine, and Mr. Harrod, chairman, who was the leading figure in the dispute at Roan Antelope mine continuing the dismissal of an African official.

Better Metal Prices

COPPER & ZINC prices on the London market at 2.20-2.23% for cash and 2.16-2.18% for the month, and lead at 195-198% for September. The price of zinc is 2.00-2.02% for cash and 1.95-1.97% for the month—December.

New Development

THE NEW MAIN RHOKANA COMPOSITION PIT is being provided with a sub-vertical shaft of a type new to the Copperbelt. The ultimate depth will be fully a mile below the surface. The new shaft has six compartments, two for air and water, two for men and materials, one for services, and the other for conveyorway and water pipes and electric cables.

Mining Personnel

THE L.L. KENNEDY mine, which is in this country on the Leave from Kenya.

Copperbelt Companies' Large Profits

Roan Antelope's £11.4m. before Tax

LARGELY INCREASED OPERATING PROFITS are reported for two of the Northern Rhodesian copper mining companies for the year to June 30 last.

Roan Antelope's profits before meeting tax liability jumped from £8.2m. to no less than £11.7m. and those of Mufulira Copper Mines Ltd. from £8.3m. to £9.6m. Roan Antelope sold 87,307 tons of blister copper during the year compared with 83,027 tons in the corresponding period of 1952, revenue from sales rising to £31,706,000 from £16,684,000. Costs were up from £7,191,000 to £9,888,000, and after deduction of expenses, except taxation, the profit was £11,447,000, against £8,234,000.

In the case of the Mufulira company sales of copper were lower at 72,481 long tons (compared with 76,369) but the revenue was up from £25,726,000 to £18,488,000, the costs increasing from £6,693,000 to £8,183,000. Profit before taxation rose from £8,269,000 to £9,575,000.

Both moved their seat of control from London to Northern Rhodesia in July 1 last.

Union and Rhodesian Report

UNION AND RHODESIAN MINING AND FINANCE CO., LTD., earned a profit of £29,145 in the calendar year 1952, compared with £65,125 in the previous year. To this year's total must be added £10,421 for profit on sale of investments in South Africa, and for refund by taxation. Taxation in South Africa and Rhodesia absorbs £10,570 investment income received £11,000, and a dividend of £44 per share requires £37,500, leaving £67,167 to be carried forward, against £71,995 brought in.

The issued capital is £600,000 in shares of 2s. Revenue charges stand at £180,167, loan at £145,000, and current liabilities at £66,377. Fixed assets appear at £20,000, interest in a subsidiary company at £23,414, quoted investments at £66,000 (market value £93,204), unquoted investments at £21,965, and current assets at £1,720, including £1,575 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. Clive S. Couder (chairman), Herbert Ross (vice-chairman), Bailey Southwell (alternate), R. S. Wasker, R. A. Bailey (alternate), J. M. Power, A. J. T. Gault (alternate), D. W. Moss, J. H. Mitchell (alternate), H. F. Lappe, and G. V. White (alternate), B. I. Beach. The London committee consists of Messrs. H. B. Spiller and A. Nimrod.

The 26th annual general meeting will be held in Southern Rhodesia on September 29.

Bankie Colliery

BANKIE COLLIERY CO., LTD., are offering to shareholders 2,206,207 shares at 10s. each 3s. par in the proportion of one new share for every three shares held, and £3,500,000 2½% first mortgage debenture stock 1962/78 at 98% in the proportion of one £20 debenture stock and for every 40 shares held or part thereof. Debenture stockholders will have the option of converting during the calendar year 1957 a quarter of each stock unit of £20 held by them into 10 fully-paid shares of 10s. each at par. Debenture stock in so far as not converted into shares will be redeemed by the operation annually during the years 1959 to 1978 of a cumulated sinking fund calculated to pay the interest on and to redeem at par the whole of such stock and later than August 31, 1978. The first operation of the sinking fund will be in the year ending August 31, 1959.

Asbestos Delegates for London

DIRECT MARKETING of Rhodesian asbestos fibre is the aim of two Southern Rhodesian representatives who are to come to this country this month. One will represent the Government, and the colleague the T. H. Park, the asbestos producers. The job will be done entirely by the Government, but if satisfactory contacts are established half of the money advanced will be repaid through the selling organization which will then come into being. The possibility of selling asbestos fibre to Japan is also being considered.

Company Progress Reports

RHODESIA BRONZE HILL.—In August 1,000 tons of lead and 2,500 tons of zinc were produced.

FALCON.—In August of the Dalny mine 12,500 tons of ore were treated for 1,822 oz. gold and a working profit of £3,439; the corresponding figures for the Sunco mine were 2,610 tons, 582 oz. and £1,091; and for the Bayshore mine 1,000 tons, 212 oz. and £129.

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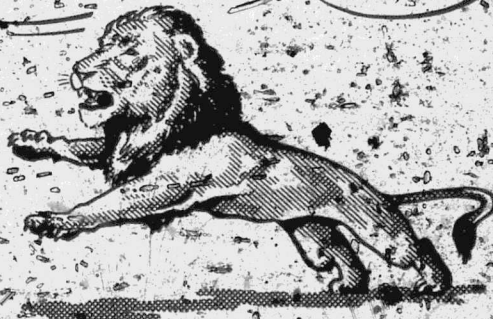
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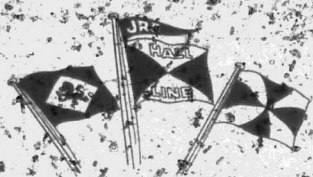
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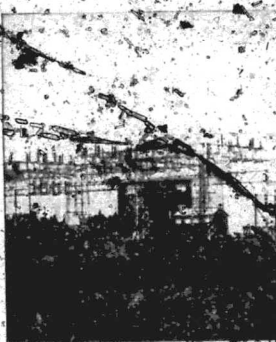


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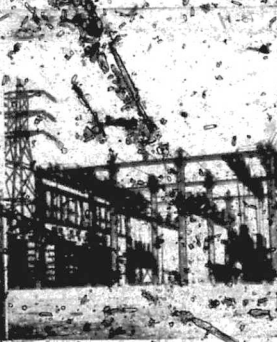
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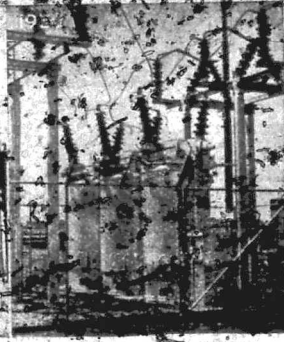
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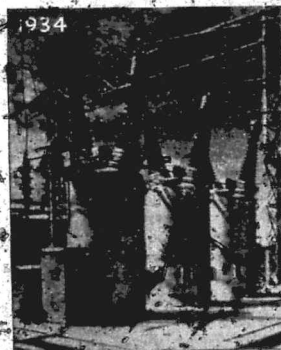
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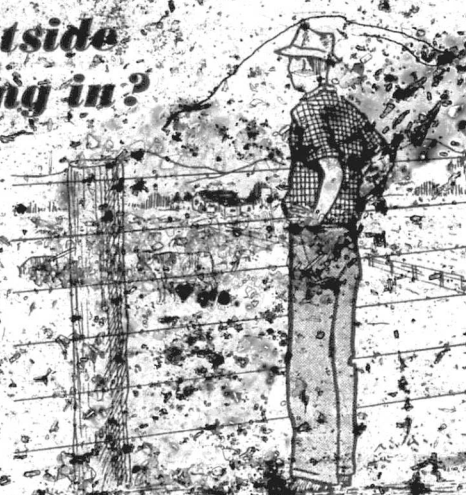
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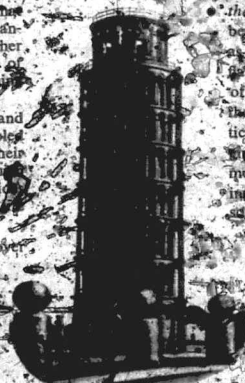
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	37	Influence of British Music	41
Notes By The Way	36	Sir Frank Engledow's Speech	43
U.K. Taxation and Colonial Development	38	Latest African News	58
Dr. Roland Oliver on Oral Traditions	40	Company Report	59

Founder and Editor:
F. S. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1953

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

STRANGE IDEAS about the East Africa Royal Commission are prevalent in some quarters. None is stranger than the notion that, because its main task is to make recommendations in regard to land and population problems, it should rigidly eschew anything political. That is precisely what it cannot do, for few subjects in Africa are by their very nature more political than those concerned with land, unless it be those affecting the distribution of the population. Not many problems, if any, have proved more contentious politically in Kenya than questions touching land, whether in the White Highlands, or the Kikuyu land units, for example, and in Tanganyika the same statement could be made about land in the Chagga country. As to people, Asian immigration and the density of the African population in, say, parts of Nyanza, have been prominent in political discussion for fully twenty years. How, then, can such matters be examined in a wholly non-political atmosphere? Any attempt of that kind by the Royal Commission would be doomed to failure, and success in settling the urgent land and population difficulties of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika is to be sought only in the inter-territorial field which implies an extra content of politics in the prescription. It is difficult to understand why there should be unwillingness to accept these self-evident facts, especially in so highly political a community as that domiciled in the Highlands of Kenya.

A well-known and widely respected Kenyan, one of the most prominent men in

the life of the Highlands, has told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA when discussing these problems. Nowhere can he be more

Kenya Europeans Too Uncritical.

violent swings of opinion than in the Kenya Highlands. Today everybody wants this; to-morrow everybody wants the opposite. To-day a speaker gets an enthusiastic reception from a large audience for a fluently-delivered speech composed mainly of platitudes but mixed with some dangerous nonsense; to-morrow nearly all his hearers will have recovered and begun to tell each other that he went too far and should have been heckled. Our real trouble is that we are too easy-going, too susceptible to good speaking, too short-sighted, too uncritical—which is, I suppose, the reason we have not produced leaders of the calibre needed to deal promptly and firmly with our great problems. Opposition is the best tonic for a political leader, as it is in business, and there has been, and is, far too little objective criticism in Kenya of our politicians. We are essentially subjective, except in short and infrequent spells. It seemed that the Mau Mau shock might concentrate thought on the future, but that prospect soon faded, and we are back in the normal atmosphere of mutual admiration.

Great good might come from the appearance of a few forthright critics. There are plenty of them, especially in the business community, but their influence is small because they criticize in private. Let them say publicly what they are saying to their friends. One useful result would be to

Need to Decide and Declare Objectives.

courage some of the younger settlers to make their contribution. A number of capable people who are on the threshold of entering public life are convinced that the present elected members have not used the past year to the best advantage and it would not take much to bring up to the open the anxieties which have grown steadily among sensible, liberal-minded people. They will have welcomed warmly the leading articles in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA pointing out that the elected members have not provided Kenya with a clear and practical policy, and that there is real danger in the present position. That needs repeating until we do decide and declare our objectives."

That statement has been quoted at length because it crystallizes what has been told us by many other Kenyans in recent months. In that period there has been no visible change in the political pattern of European expression in the Highlands, but strong currents of feeling have been flowing beneath the surface. They will gain strength unless the elected members quickly produce a programme

No Hope in Partition.

which will win the allegiance of the best East Africans of all races and in all territories. For want of such a policy many settlers in Kenya are in danger of turning hopefully to the hopeless idea of partition of the Colony into white and non-white areas. Partition has not worked successfully anywhere, yet, not even where the populations concerned were wholly or almost wholly homogeneous. What prospect could there be of better results in a multi-racial Kenya—one, moreover, in which the white area would be marooned in a black sea? Partition, an essentially defeatist idea, would be the worst of all policies for East Africa. The very notion springs from lack of faith, and faith has been one of the fundamentals of the success of British rule and settlement, which could not survive unless the spirit of the men engaged in such tasks were one of quiet confidence. Yet because there has been no clear-cut goal before the farming community, this idea of a permanent white enclave has been canvassed again and again during the past year. It could not possibly prove permanent, and it could therefore not be a satisfactory solution. But, for lack of better guidance, the conception is gaining a lodgment in many minds. It is a danger which the responsible leaders of opinion in Kenya should promptly eradicate.

Notes By The Way

Lack of Leadership

THE ROOT OF THE TROUBLES in Nyasaland was said in a leading article in this newspaper last week to have been the failure of the Government of Nyasaland to govern. While that critical comment was being printed a letter received from a responsible business man in Nyasaland said: "Unless drastic and speedy action is taken the situation is bound to get worse. Our Government has been most weak, allowing free movement to all the African ring-leaders. Europeans, official and non-official, have been assaulted, European houses looted, telegraph and telephone lines cut, roads blocked, and serious rioting caused in various places, notably the Cholo, Luchenza, Limba, and Chikwawa areas. All able-bodied Europeans here (presumably the town in which he wrote) are on duty as special constables, the regular police being away in the worst places."

How to Stop the Rot

THREE DAYS AFTER the special correspondent sent to Nyasaland by the *Standard Times* reported that a missionary had told him: "Real leadership and an effort to improve the African living standard, not his political education, would stop the rot. The Government has lost touch with the African. An African now does not go to the district officer with his problems, or to the missionary. He goes to his local Congress boss." The most important words in that statement from a

man who would certainly take as charitable a view as possible are those which declared that "real leadership would stop the rot." That leadership could, of course, come only from the Governor. That it is still lacking is testified by responsible Nyasalanders.

The Rev. Michael Scott

THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT, it will be recalled, flew to Nyasaland in the early summer to encourage Africans to start a campaign of passive resistance against federation. Does he now recognize that he was wrong and his critics right when they warned him privately and publicly that civil disobedience among Africans was bound to turn quickly to violence and bloodshed? According to the latest reports, at least nine Africans have already lost their lives, and if more are not cast away it will be surprising. Has Mr. Scott nothing useful to say in these circumstances to the misguided organizers of riots? He is voluble enough at times, and quite a free distributor of statements to the Press. But so far as I can discover he has said nothing and issued nothing, since violence and bloodshed began six weeks ago.

Pioneer Banking

MR. RHODES wanted the Standard Bank to be the first financial institution to cross the Limpopo, and two of its staff therefore arrived in Salisbury by coach two years after the Pioneer Column. There were then only two brick buildings in the township. One was occupied

by Dr. Jameson; he allotted two of the four rooms to the bank, and the other two sufficed for his residence and all the office accommodation which he considered necessary for the administration of the country. The manager, John Bayne, slept in a newly-built fowl house, which had not yet been put to its destined use; the accountant, W. L. Honey, slept in the bank, allegedly using as his pillow a gladstone bag containing all the cash and all the stationery. Salisbury's population, then less than 300, was so greatly outnumbered by rats that £5 was readily paid for a cat. Two years later, when Bulawayo had a European population of 1,900 males and 120 females, a pioneer branch was opened there in a small bell tent in the police camp.

Early Days in Rhodesia

THE SHORTAGE OF GOLD AND NOTES assured the bank representatives a warm welcome. Currency had been so scarce that postage stamps had sometimes been used in place of it, and when W. E. Fairbridge established the first newspaper he had on occasions to sell for candles, marmalade, or even an old spade. Within 18 months of its opening the Bulawayo branch had cash reserves exceeding £100,000. Later it was to have on its staff a real maker of money in Alfred Eisenberger, who when afterwards manager of the Selkwe branch more than once divined rich gold in mines which were about to close. These and many other interesting stories are told by Mr. James A. Henry, assistant secretary to the general manager in London, in "Sixty Years North of the Limpopo," which is now published by the bank in "South Rhodesia," should be used.

Timorous Toot

EMPHATICALLY AGREEING with the argument advanced by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that the nine "print-ciples" enunciated by the European Elected Members Organization in Kenya are a poor substitute for a policy, a Kenya farmer on leave in this country has written in a private letter to the editor: "I don't look to the Socialist daily for wisdom, or even accuracy, on East African matters, but I happened to see a recent copy in which the secretary of the Co-operative Party complained bitterly that the latest statement of policy issued by the Socialist leaders was a timorous toot, not a rousing fanfare. That seems to me, to describe the strange document placed before the Elected Union conference in Nairobi. Was it presented when the delegates hungored for lunch or thirsted for sundowners? For it to have escaped scathing criticism suggests some such explanation. You have quoted another Kenya settler as dismissing the principles as 'brimide or boloney.' I consider them better denounced as a timorous toot when the country badly needs a rousing fanfare."

Nuisance to Authority

ONE FUNCTION of the Press is to be a perpetual nuisance to authority, said Mr. A. J. Cummings last Thursday in his presidential address to the annual conference of the Institute of Journalists. He was speaking about the need for clear definition of parliamentary privilege, and had evidently in mind not only Ministers, but M.P.s, and no doubt lesser authorities. By the president's test of nuisance this newspaper would seem to be performing at least one of its functions with zeal, and I hope with balance, for in the last five weeks it has strongly criticized the Government of Uganda (twice), the Government of Nyasaland (twice), the Government of Kenya (twice), the European elected members in the Kenya Legislature (twice), and the military authorities in Kenya (for the ambiguity of their Mau Mau surrender leaflet). In addition, of course, publicity has been given to other people's criticisms of these and other authorities. It should in fairness be

added that capable men in authority seldom take umbrage at responsible criticism. It is the incompetents who interpret as personal affronts the legitimate comments of writers and speakers.

Bed-Spaces

EMIGRATORS (to use the repellent word which Socialist speakers appear unable to resist) of European work and intentions in Africa might be expected to employ such a term as "bed-space" in contemptuous reference to bad housing conditions. It is highly regrettable that Nairobi City Council should adopt so derogatory a designation. Many readers of this journal provide housing for their African employees. Has even one of them ever said to an African applicant: "I shall find you a bed-space." If he were foolish enough to use the term to an African who understood English, would he expect him to derive a favourable impression? Of course not, and that is condemnation enough. Nairobi has to its credit much good work in the accommodation of Africans, and it is astonishing that its councillors should damage that record by countenancing so unhappily a word as "bed-space."

Connies

IS IT WISE to disparage the new Confederate Party in Central Africa by referring to its members as "Connies"? It seems to me ill-advised, because the use of such a nickname must incite the public to underestimate the harmful potentialities of this group of extremists. A shrewd member of the party might have done worse than invent the term and set it in circulation. Whatever the origin of "Connies," a word which I had never heard a month or so ago, I have read it half a dozen times in the last few days in correspondence and newspaper references. Confederates and their friends would do well to use it; it should be banned by all who oppose their racialist policy, which is diametrically opposed to that on which the new Federation must be built.

Hint to Sub-Editors

ALMOST EVERY WEEK I read in some English newspaper a not excluding those of the highest standing and reputation a reference to "South Rhodesia" or "North Rhodesia," solecisms which offend the eye, the ear, and the pride of Rhodesians. Since Fleet Street considers the whole world its parish, editors might circulate instructions, particularly to their sub-editors and readers, that care must be taken to avoid these offences. If there is not room to spell out the name in full in headings, "S. Rhodesia" not "South Rhodesia," should be used.

African Frontier Tales

SO OUTSTANDING WAS THE SUCCESS in America of "Hunter," the story of Mr. J. A. Hunter, a well-known white hunter in Kenya (the book sold something like 200,000 copies, I believe), that the publishers want another East African winner under some such name as "African Frontier Tales." In connexion with that venture Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Mannix will shortly reach Nairobi for talks with old-timers in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar. They have been in contact with some of the pioneers during a brief stay in England.

Discrimination

RACIALISTS, or their equivalent, are not to be found only in Africa, as critics of East, Central and South Africa persistently suggest. Most of them are Socialists. What do they think of the hotel-proprietors in Folkestone who recently advertised that their accommodation was "for Socialists only"?

United Kingdom Taxation and Colonial Development

Statement by Joint East and Central African Board

THE JOINT EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICAN BOARD have been concerned for some time at the serious effect of certain features of the existing system of United Kingdom taxation on British commercial, industrial, and primary producing companies operating in Colonial territories.

This problem was recently surveyed by the Royal Commission on the Taxation of Profits and Income, which issued its Interim Report (Cmd. 8761) in February, 1953.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. R. A. Butler, included in the Finance Act, 1953, clauses designed to give effect to two of the three proposals of the Royal Commission. While the Board fully appreciated the value of the Chancellor's concessions to private companies registered in the United Kingdom and operating overseas, it considered that further action was needed to relieve them of some of the handicaps from which they are suffering at a time when competition from foreign enterprise is becoming increasingly fierce. The Board therefore appointed a small sub-committee to represent its views to the Chancellor and to decide what further action should be taken.

Representing the Joint East and Central African Board, Mr. Archer Baldwin, M.P. (chairman), Mr. C. J. M. Alport, M.P., Mr. D. C. Brook, Mr. B. E. Pettipiece, Mr. J. S. H. Tramer, and Mr. P. B. Broadbent (secretary) of the Chancellor to discuss a memorandum previously submitted for his consideration. In presenting the Board's case Mr. Tramer outlined the particular problems of the primary producer, Mr. Pettipiece those of the unskilled trading in Colonial territories, and Mr. Brook the question of the provision of finance for future development.

Chancellor of the Exchequer's Views

The Chancellor replied that no application connected with Colonial development had been turned down (by the Capital Issues Committee) in the past year; in one case there had been delay because a question arose as to the terms of issue, but the application had ultimately been approved. He was anxious that projects which might help the balance of payments position should be favourably looked at, and the Capital Issues Committee was aware of the Government's interest in Colonial development.

Two of the recommendations of the Royal Commission about overseas profits were included in the Finance Bill. The dealing with double taxation would cost between £2m. and £3m. The recommendation relating to tax holidays involved issues of great difficulty, they must not regard the recommendation as having been rejected by the Government, but the problem requires further consideration, and it had not been possible to work out any satisfactory solution in the short time since the publication of the report. The Government was, of course, anxious to help Colonial development, and the Colonial Secretary fully recognized the heavy burden of taxation and had already taken steps to lighten it particularly for concerns trading abroad. The additional relief given in last year's Finance Act to mining concerns was of special interest to overseas mines.

Moreover, during the course of the Bill amendments had been introduced which gave considerable relief from excess profits levy to many concerns operating overseas. Under the current budget proposals the standard rate of

income tax was being reduced, and the abolition of excess profits levy was announced. In addition initial allowances were being restored generally and there was a specially generous rate for mining works.

A number of the recommendations of the Tucker Committee on the Taxation of Trading Profits had already been included in last year's and this year's Finance Bills. The Government was therefore moving in the direction which the Joint Board desired.

New Clause Proposed

Although it seemed clear from Mr. Butler's reply that he felt unable to take further action to meet the Board's points of view in the 1953 Finance Bill, the Parliamentary members considered that this problem should be ventilated on the floor of the House of Commons. With this object the following new clause was placed on the Order Paper for the committee stage of the Finance Bill in the names of Mr. C. J. M. Alport, M.P., Mr. Archer Baldwin, M.P., Mr. Noel Macpherson, M.P., and Mr. F. M. Bennett, M.P.

"For the purposes of the assessment to tax for the year 1953, and thereafter, where a person chargeable to income tax in the United Kingdom has incurred capital expenditure for the purpose of the acquisition of forestry in a British Colony, Protectorate, or Trust Territory for the construction of an industrial or agricultural building or structure, or for the clearing and improvement of agricultural or forestry land, or for the provision of machinery or plant for the purposes of mining, agriculture or forestry, and where the allowances made in respect thereof by the Government of the territory concerned are higher than the allowances provided for in the Income Tax Act, 1952, or by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, as the case may be, then the allowances made to him in respect thereof for the purpose of calculating the sum chargeable to income tax, profits tax or excess profits levy in the United Kingdom shall be the allowances permitted by the Government of the territory concerned.

"(2) In this section 'allowances' means initial allowance, and annual allowance, or their equivalent in the territory concerned, and any special allowance made by the Government of the territory concerned on account of climatic or other similar special conditions.

"(3) In this section the phrase 'industrial buildings or structure' has the meaning attributed to it in Section 271 of the Income Tax Act, 1952, and 'agricultural building or structure' includes habitations, buildings or works for use in connection with the rearing of stock, or the cultivation or irrigation of land for purposes of agriculture or forestry."

Tax Holidays for Pioneer Industries

Under the instruction of the Chairman of Ways and Means this new clause was discussed in conjunction with a clause tabled by Mr. Erroll, M.P., dealing specifically with tax holidays for pioneer industries in Colonial territories.

In his speech outlining the objects of and arguments for his clause Mr. Alport said:

"Our object is to relieve U.K. registered companies operating in Colonial and Trust Territory from the disadvantages arising from the different bases of assessment of profits for the purposes of allowances in overseas territories as compared with those operating in the U.K. It may well be that if I were permitted to move this particular new clause, my Bill would have proved it difficult to accept our wording since we have drawn the clause widely, but I hope we will accept the principle which we wish to establish, because of the very great relevance to the question of providing that the resources of British enterprise in the Colonies play their proper part in helping backward territories overseas.

"United Kingdom registered firms have to face increasing competition from foreign firms in these overseas territories, and the latter frequently enjoy the advantages of lower standard rates of taxation, and a more generous system of allowances. The result is that the U.K. companies are compelled either by the means of leaving the U.K. and registering in a Colonial or Trust Territory overseas or that they be unable to withstand this competition and eventually go under.

"A third possible result is that the resources of the territories concerned, which are essential to the Colonies and

ourselves remain undeveloped because no one is found willing to undertake the risk of such an enterprise with the disadvantages which exist under our present taxation law.

These three consequences are directly contrary to the interests of the U.K. and to our accepted policy of the expansion of British trade and enterprise and the full development of our resources overseas.

In certain territories the accepted system of cultivation is a sort of shifting agriculture. To maintain the rules of good husbandry, land which is cultivated for a period and has become exhausted is subsequently left fallow for anything up to 20 years. The use of fertilizers to put new heart into that land is uneconomic, and only the processes of nature and the rains can restore fertility. In the case of that land new land is brought under cultivation. In certain Colonial legislation the cost of fertilizers in the new land is a permissible charge for allowance purposes, just as in the U.K. the use of fertilizers to rehabilitate the land is allowed.

The problem of the Minister arises not so much from the totally different natural conditions existing overseas from those in this country. In our case the proper course is to employ fertilizers to rehabilitate the land, but in the case of some Colonial territories a term of prolonged fallow is required. We think of fallow in terms of one or two years, but they think in terms of some two years to 20 years. The object is the husbandry maintenance of a wise and fruitful standard of agriculture. In the U.K. the Commissioners of Inland Revenue will allow the cost of the work on new land and of maintaining it up to maturity, but not the cost of clearing it. Our proposed new clause will place upon them an obligation to do so.

Harbours of Overseas Development

I have taken my illustration from the sphere of primary production. Our clause, and the problem itself, cover industrial development and mining, where the computation of expenditure for allowance purposes under Colonial taxation takes into consideration the peculiar hazards with which overseas development is faced.

I end by saying to my hon. friend the Economic Secretary, that although I am not moving the clause to which I have referred I would very sincerely press on him the consideration of the points which it contains. It would be a very unwise and unhappy state of affairs if we have the impression that we were out to milk Colonial areas and if our policy here in any way tended unfairly to his disadvantage.

I hope that my hon. Chancellor, when he is considering this point, will know it may not be possible for him to take action this year, but I hope sincerely that he can do so next year, which will bear in mind this matter and perhaps make an adjustment which will remove one of the handicaps under which British enterprise is suffering.

Esboon Party Support

Mr. Albert was supported by Mr. Albert speaking on behalf of the Labour Party. Mr. Albert said:

"This clause is designed technically to deal with the problem of encouraging investment in the Colonial territories, and particularly to ensure that the higher incidence of taxation or, put in the other way, the lower level of allowances which might operate in this country as compared with some Colonial territories would not involve our taking a part of the profits made in the Colonial territories.

That is a highly desirable object. I am not quite sure whether the clause of the hon. member for Colchester is not too widely drawn, but I would have thought that it was a safe-guard because of the very definition: Colonial territories are under some sort of control from their home Government. Therefore there must be some influence on the levels of initial allowance in the taxation systems of the Colonial territories.

"I hope the Economic Secretary will promise to give it sympathetic consideration. It is a very narrow clause, dealing with territories only within the control of Her Majesty's Government, but dealing to a very large extent with matters which are very important for the economic health of the Commonwealth as a whole."

The Economic Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mandling, replied to the debate, and in his speech said:

My hon. friend (Mr. Butler) has great sympathy with the principle, because of the arguments which have been put forward from both sides of the committee. The arguments for the principle of this proposal are very strong, but there are certain practical difficulties which I must put to the committee, and which my hon. friend had to weigh up in considering whether or not to include legislation on these lines in this year's Bill.

"For example, if an overseas territory gives an accelerated rate of allowance under this proposal the U.K. taxpayer will be benefiting by being taxed at the overseas rate of allowance rather than at our rate because, since the allowance has been accelerated overseas in later years it will be higher.

In those circumstances is the taxpayer to gain both in the initial stages from the accelerated rate overseas and in the later stages from the continuation of what will then be relatively the higher rate in the United Kingdom tax system? That would mean that for the period of the life of the asset the taxpayer would get more than the total initial cost of the asset.

"Obviously, some way would have to be found of getting over that difficulty but I am advised that a proposal of that kind would be almost impracticable to work out a system of taxation to deal with it. That difficulty arises especially in mining operations where depletion is granted under E.K. taxation, though where equivalent relief is granted under U.K. taxation, though not necessarily calculated on the same basis."

Initial Allowances

My hon. friend faced this situation when he accepted two out of the three recommendations of the Royal Commission. The third, presented quite definite practical difficulties in legislating. Meantime, by his initial allowances in particular, my hon. friend has given very substantial assistance to overseas enterprises, a matter which would not have been known to the Royal Commission at the time they made their recommendations.

"In all these circumstances, my hon. friend did not feel that he could include in this year's Finance Bill the complicated legislation which would be necessary to carry out the recommendations in the report, and he also felt it would be of advantage to have the Royal Commission's further advice, particularly on the important point which they left over for their final report.

"I wish to make it quite clear that my hon. friend in no way rejects the principle which underlies the report. Indeed, he greatly sympathizes with it. He has not closed his mind on it, and will consider it again as soon as the Royal Commission have given it further consideration. In those circumstances he hopes that my hon. friend will not press him to include legislation of that kind in this year's Finance Bill, because he does not feel that he would be justified in so doing."

In view of the Economic Secretary's reply it was felt that nothing further would be gained by proceeding with the clause, but that the very sympathetic reception which had been given to it provided reasonable grounds for assuming that the Chancellor of the Exchequer intended to take some action in a later budget.

In these circumstances the board feels that the outcome of the representations which had been made in this matter are satisfactory and confirm the prospect of the early removal from the shoulders of British and overseas enterprise of at any rate part of the heavy burden at present placed upon them by the existing demands of the U.K. taxation.

Mr. Blundell Criticized

MISS MARIORIE NICHOLSON, secretary of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, criticizes in the current issue of the *New Statesman and Nation* the suggestion of Mr. Blundell, leader of the European elected members in Kenya, to the delegate conference of the Electors Union that the whole question of land tenure in the White Highlands of the Colony should be transferred to the county councils. Having quoted Mr. Blundell as saying:

"We also believe that the terms and conditions of land and employment in the Highlands should rest with the people who have security in the Highlands," Miss Nicholson commented: "In other words, the whole economy of the Highlands is to be controlled by Europeans functioning on local government bodies and as employers." No wonder Mr. Blundell believes that the responsibility for solving the problems of Kenya should be placed on the shoulders of the elected members. Any proposal for the extension of the political privilege of the European community should be opposed; otherwise white supremacy will be established as a permanency."

The *East African Medical Journal* devotes the greater part of its current issue to kala-azar, of which there has recently been an outbreak in the Kitur district of Kenya.

Dr. Roland Oliver on Fallibility of Oral Traditions

Ancient Capitals Discovered in Eastern Africa

ORAL TRADITION in African tribes and its fallibility as historical evidence, have been the subject of two broadcast talks by DR. ROLAND OLIVER, of the School of Oriental and African Studies of London University, by whose courtesy EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to quote the following passages:

"In the whole of Africa lying to the south of the great western bulge there is no region which can compare in its wealth of oral traditions to the complex of Native Kingdoms which make up southern Uganda, north-west Tanganyika, and Ruanda-Urundi.

"Here the dynastic traditions of five of the principal states (Buganda, Bunyoro, Ankole, Ruanda, and Kavewe) go back comparatively although 19, or 20 generations—some 500 years—and there are traditions relating to the period behind this which, though unsupported by genealogical details, are not by any means valueless.

"Lines of ancient capitals mentioned in these earliest traditions have recently been found, and this apparently flimsy evidence has therefore become the starting-point of archeological investigation, which may be able to carry the story back a 1,000 years or more.

"Political conditions in this area have been unusually stable. The dynasties established 500 years ago are still in power. The process of handing down information about the past from one generation to another of the ruling families has not been interrupted by any major invasions or migrations. In such circumstances the past can remain almost as real to the people of the present as if it was verifiable by written records.

Memory Training

"I have had from the lips of the present Omukama of Bunyoro an account of how he learns the history of his country from his father. He told me of the memory training he received as a boy in carrying long messages verbatim for a two days' journey, and how at a later age the traditions were learned at the feet of the councillors and retold day by day and week by week until all the facts had been assimilated. I have sat whole mornings on the Omukama's verandah listening to and recording the words of the assembled sages while they described as if they had been eye-witnesses the events of 20 generations ago.

"These dynastic traditions are practically never those of the people who form the masses of the population. They are traditions of small, numerous aristocracies, usually admitting an extraneous origin, but occasionally deliberately concealing it, which have been able to seize power by reason of their superior culture and which have brought with them the notion of centralized monarchical government, together with other arts and crafts, including most probably the art of preserving history.

"On the upper slopes of Ruwenzori and in the hills to the west of Lake Edward there lives a comparatively primitive people, known in Uganda as the Bakoni and in the Congo as the Bangandu. Their physical characteristics, language and material culture point mainly westwards, to an affinity with the Bantu tribes of the Eastern Congo. Their traditions alone point eastwards, claiming that the Bantu originated in Buganda, and telling a circumstantial story of a migration west to Ruwenzori. This story can be identified in Banganda traditions of eight generations back, with this difference that it was a tribe which emigrated but only a segment, a few hundred men and their families, who were threatened with extermination for their complicity in the murder of a king.

"The explanation is that these Banganda tribes came from a land where the art of history was cultivated. They went to a land where it was not. They mingled with the people they found there, adopting their language and customs, but

retaining the traditions of their origin and gradually superimposing them on the rest of the tribe.

"This provides a good illustration of the value and limitations of oral tradition. If you want the facts about the mass of the people, oral tradition, if probably well-voiced, is not misleading. In the case of physical characteristics, measurements, and blood groupings will probably be your first and best guide. Language may tell you something. Material culture and patterns of kinship will add a good deal more. Tradition, if it could seem to relate to the top few layers of a long process of migration and racial admixture,

again, oral traditions can provide many instances to show that there is nothing inherently improbable in the concept of men migrating very rarely, indeed through vast stretches of already inhabited country, depositing a series of ruling aristocracies in their wake. The Ngoni groups which emigrated from the Zululand of Chaka in the early 19th century did just that in Southern Rhodesia, in Portuguese East Africa, in Nataland, in south-west Tanganyika.

"The expansion of the Kwojo peoples through the Southern Sudan, Uganda, and Western Kenya provides a rather more protracted instance of the same process, especially if, as is now generally admitted, the spear-head of this emigration pressed into southern Uganda, displacing the existing dynasty but losing its Njotic language and its racial identity in that of the Bantu-speaking majority.

Culture and Conquest

"These are comparatively modern examples of secondary movements, in which the culture of the conquerors has never been much superior to that of the conquered, and in some cases been actually inferior—whereas in the earliest legends of migration and conquest the theme is usually of the arrival of the supremes bearing the gifts of civilization to primitive agricultural people, acquiring power not so much by the sword as by their superior knowledge and skills.

"The ability to hunt game in quantity, and so to distribute meat as a prestige, has been a traditional method of gaining political adherents in Africa. The banana, the bark-cloth tree, the coffee bush and the wild cotton plant are among the benefits attributed by Uganda traditions to early conquerors.

"How often has one heard eminent people say that in Southern Africa at least the indigenous populations arrived only a few years before the Europeans. What was in some sense true of the Bantu on the eastern frontier of the old Cape Colony has been extended by implication to cover the whole territory south of the Limpopo, and it is now being even more recklessly applied to the peoples of the Zambezi and the Great Lakes.

"For these misrepresentations (and others like them), historians must take at least some of the blame. They arise in part from the facile assumption that Africa has no history apart from the imperial history of the Colonial Powers, and from the reluctance of historians to consider any but documentary evidence, a reluctance which confines them for the period before the 19th century to the Nile Valley, North Africa, and the Sahara and the Sudanic belt and to the coastal fringes on the east, west, and south.

Historical Campaign on Exterior Lines

"The historical campaign, in so far as it has been conducted at all, has been conducted on exterior lines. There has been an academic counter-part of that strange doctrine of hindsight under which the continent was so happily pillaged some 70 years ago.

"To the historian the most refreshing thing about the African History Conference recently held under the chairmanship of Professor C. H. Philips at the School of Oriental and African Studies was that at last Africa was being discussed as a whole.

"We had a gathering of about 70 people, drawn from many nations and several continents. Some were professional historians and archeologists from this country, from the African universities, colleges, and from the Institut Français d'Afrique Noire. Some were the ethnographic departments of museums as widely spaced as Johannesburg and Kampala. Bachelors and bachelorettes came from the Antiquary Service of African Governments, and some were serving officers on leave from the Colonial Administrative Service.

"But we talked of Africa as if no international boundaries had ever been drawn across it."

(To be continued)

Important Social Influences of Bantu Music

Songs Most Effective Means of Creating Public Opinion

THE ORAL MUSIC OF AFRICA is subject to constant and gradual change, which is often mistaken for decay. Every piece of pre-war music works for its living. Once its keen edge is blunted and a song is no longer effective in achieving its purpose, it is abandoned by the rising generation and irrevocably lost in the wilderness or no memory.

To us there may or may not be much aesthetic merit in Bantu music. We are not constrained to dance to the Africans' pipes or swing to their rhythms. We have our own.

And because African music does not impinge upon our daily lives and routines, we white people are perhaps inclined to ignore its implications in the lives and minds of the Africans who have been so radically affected by our command of the continent.

They have always used music as a means of social integration. People who sang the same songs, and learned the same teaching which those songs contained, and whose tribal songs contained some kind of a moral, spoke the same language and responded to the same loyalties. There is much more likely to defend themselves successfully against neighbouring tribes than those who employed no such means of building up loyalty to chief and country.

Scene Before Arrival of Europeans

When we arrived on the scene during the last century, Africa south of the Equator contained vast, over a hundred separate groups of peoples, each of which largely despised, hated, and would gladly have exterminated the others if they had had the chance. The same were happily dominating and destroying the other stream around them about the same time as Napoleon was conquering the east of Europe. Southern Africa was divided into scores of watertight compartments, fiercely defended by the local inhabitants, who were precariously lurching on to whatever scraps of fertile ground or river valleys they had been able to claim for themselves.

They had achieved some degree of hostile stability by the time we arrived, but only at the cost of continual violence, and the pre-social use of music was one of those means of producing solidarity and patriotism which spell survival in a merciless world.

The arrival of immensely strong European people, who insisted by force of arms that there should be no more inter-tribal fighting, opened up those watertight compartments of tribal isolation and let in the flood of commerce and industry, education and universal religions. That made tribal patriotic songs seem increasingly senseless, except to old soldiers who enjoyed singing the old-time songs of their age-groups and regiments.

Old European manufacturers of the simple necessities of life proved to be so much better and more easily obtained than those the local craftsmen could turn out, in pots and pans, clothing and blankets, knives and weapons, that their crafts and the magical songs which went with them no longer provided a livelihood. The women brought pressure to bear on the men to bear themselves and buy better clothes.

The tribes no longer heeding local patriotism in the old fighting sense, discarded their old raiding songs. But you can still hear cattle raiding songs among the Masai. One went something like this: "We went far and across the plains to look for a 'pot of water' (by which they meant other people's cattle). Never shall we see that I did not go to my best to prevent the business from going short of milk."

Religion, it appeared, no longer preoccupied as it had with the

commitment of their own people, the admiration of their forebears, and the ethical guidance of well-expressed spirit which they so guarded against the eternal enemy of those across the river of forbidden things of this. The religious music of the caravans, which had been a constant oral reminder of those tribal loyalties, ceased to be their ally. They did their best, it appeared.

When a century of European contact had not changed the lives of tribes in Africa, for undreamed of social changes, we attacked these traditional loyalties for the sake of the wider ones. We discouraged loyalties, some because they might lead them into heathen idolatry, others again. We tolerated the music associated with the old religions. We tolerated those who sang and danced party songs and dances which we thought amusing and harmless, and of course those about which we had no view.

Art and Public Thought

We imagined we could eradicate and replace the music of centuries by casual teaching, that we could set their art like bricks. We had forgotten that the arts are effective only in so far as they maintain and reflect a continuity from the past and are a part of the natural evolution in the present. It is not easy to change the general level of public thought and emotion overnight.

We do not estimate the strength of our musical influence upon the continent, but we do think that much of our music teaching has been of the nature of Southern Africa is not ours, but that of the music of the Americas whose Africanness they mean to obliterate.

They have, in the past, achieved a style, a rather dreary style, which is as capable to younger people and which satisfies their longing for social prestige that to the heart of most African communities. It has come to them through the radio and from gramophone records, both of which the master of the highly sophisticated means of achieving social success and also their own.

As a result, we have now three styles of African music side by side, all over the continent, corresponding largely with country, of the coast, and town life. First, there is the traditional style, which still accompanies all the older forms of social practice, dancing and song, praise and the ceremonial music, such as attached to more stable relationships; secondly, the catch-phrase or African-style music, ranging from French folk songs to cowboy yodels, and other simpler kinds of hymns, through the to-be-fashion which is beginning to create a style of its own.

The older forms of music continue to be performed by women, so far as those remote communities whose means of livelihood have changed very little, for example the hill farmers and herders like the Masai. They do not vary different for such people, except that they lack not the old excitement for raising their voice in territories, which my old man readily admits is still the case.

Accomplished Musicians

Among these African people, the few and the most accomplished musicians. They play the traditional instruments with all the skill of master craftsmen, and with technique so sophisticated that it is a positive delight to watch.

The younger generations have been weaned away from their own music and are now, with an admiring eye, an admiration of European music and through the radio and gramophone with Indian and Arab music. They are all full of the records of Indian music, and through the radio and gramophone with Indian and Arab music. They are all full of the records of Indian music, and through the radio and gramophone with Indian and Arab music.

The towns attract a few of the best musicians, but they are overshadowed by the pastime of the music makers who are the jazz and from jazz bands and by the momentary stringing who sing the having song of the best to sing. The dance bands and the popular singers are beginning to be a new kind of Negro music, such as one day enjoy a great popularity in the middle belt of the continent.

The more we study the words of African songs the more we realize the wrong social pressure which is being put upon the members of the communities of young men.

You will find songs which discuss drinking or marriage, all the more teaching which a child should be able to become a good public member of society, songs which tell of a social consequence to those who do not obey their parents, songs which discuss how young people who have failed to observe the sacred decorum of sexual

*Being a somewhat abridged report of a broadcast talk given by Mr. Hugh Tracey.

morality of who have been selfish with food, cheated their friends, or avoided their proper duties to the community.

Songs as Social Corrective

They who sing about by name. An ambitious man who wants to show power will be exposed, a neighbor who chides reminded of his duties to the people, and a laboring old busybody told to mind her own business. No one in tribal life is exempted from the correction of songs.

Where the spontaneity of such songs is broken, as in the modern towns, the spiritual element quickly loses all fear of the sting of the public tongue, and we find the spirit, many of our larger cities, has become a law unto themselves, and Negroes and Nairis have been particularly cursed with their songs.

As far as the Southern Africa does not produce that kind of vituperative songs practiced in West Africa, Africa has spawned the notorious leaders of the yellow press in these areas.

Where lawlessness and licence have become their worst enemy, the chiefs of the tribes and women attempting to build up public opinion against the spirit element, warning the young people against the moral and physical dangers of big game poaching and the tragic end of undisciplined children. They have discovered that you can often say in poetry what you could not preach to a man's face in prose.

With the great majority of Africans still unable to read or write, the spoken or sung word is still far more effective than the printed page in creating public opinion of a kind which the so-called "right thinking" members of the community consider to be important, morally, politically, or in any other direction. "Once heard a Xhosa say excitedly, "We do not have a vote but that does not matter. But if they tried to stop us singing there would be rebellion tomorrow."

Songs can also be put to antisocial or unedifying ends from our point of view. We have had a recent example in the songs of praise which the Kikuyu have been singing to glorify the leader of their political leader, Kenyatta, and to glorify the tribalists which was intended to show out their best to almost their only friends, the white people, and leave the field open once again, for inter-tribal conquests of the old African pattern.

Mass Mau Spread by Songs

It has been said that the Mau Mau openly spread instructions to their followers by sending men to sing songs in the streets which no one else could understand. That would be quite natural in Africa, where anyone sings and plays an instrument as he walks along the street.

The Kikuyus have taken as two important lessons—that it is well to learn to speak the tribal language of the people you are to, and that it is well to understand what they are singing about.

It was an accurate, if small, reflection of what was going on in the African community, listen to what they are singing about. You would have your finger on the social pulse.

If there had been a tragedy in the village, all the people will be singing about it and how it came about, and that will ease the burdens of personal distress by sharing it with everyone else. If they hate the newly appointed chief, in their songs you will find a dozen good reasons why he should be thrown out. If they approve of him, there will be plenty of praise songs for you to hear.

Had the Karamon people really disliked the idea of federation which I very much doubt, they would have mentioned it in hundreds of songs. If disease or famine had overtaken them, the death toll will be always large and clear in their respect for the conscience, their particular form of indulgence, their ideal loves and their great aversions they will be limited to in a single song, but they will teach an outsider more about the tribe in a day that he will learn in a month of direct observation; and what he learns will be sufficient to cause him to never forget for his care, but only for local assumption.

Revelations

The Ganda, I have found, show a strange preoccupation with the subject of death. It continually crops up in all kinds of songs. They are also one of the few Bantu tribes who reject a strong master-and-servant relationship.

The Luo in Kenya also reveal the secret that they admire the successful business man beyond all others, and especially one who is generous with his money and throws large parties at which there is plenty of "feeding, drinking and dancing," as an American would say.

The Chopi from Portuguese East Africa reveal their preoccupation with intrigue by appointing to positions of authority, and incidentally the frequency with which local chiefs take themselves to public mores in their charge.

The balance of the best type of songs which are their children and their great tempter, which so frequently give rise to factionalism are reflected in their songs. In fact, little is not revealed consciously or unconsciously in this way, in the towns as well as in the country. I know one town where the great majority of songs refer to venereal disease, and the local

medical officer contrasts the impression that they had good cause to be worried by the situation.

There, then, is a glimpse of social music in action, among the nation, consolidating the bereaved, consolidating public opinion, and generally on the side of law and order. It is a factor in good government, education, and nowadays in radio programmes also, which cannot be overlooked and must contribute materially to the sense of well-being which helps to make life worth while.

Social Music in Africa

It is the side of African life which has perhaps been the most misunderstood and the least studied. It is mainly what is forgotten up with the genuine integrity of their race, at once the builder and the possessor of true character. In comparison it is worth less for them to try to learn and repeat foreign music, which, however ever accomplished, is only an exercise in imitation of outsiders, whatever satisfactions they may get out of it.

The social music of Africa reveals to us a set of most human, complex, purified, and often lovable characters who one day, we hope, will forget about imitating others and have the courage of their own composers.

Fellowship Greater than Race

Christian Africans Needed in Public Life

CHRISTIAN AFRICANS must take a creative and responsible part in political life, says Canon T. F. Bewes, Africa secretary of the Church Missionary Society, in his little book, "Kikuyu Conflict" (Highway Press, 3s. 6d.) describing his recent visit to the Kikuyu country in which he served for 20 years as a missionary.

No passage in a volume which ought to be widely read in Kenya is more important than the following:

"It is a sad comment on the whole situation that the finest leaders among the Christians have not interested in politics; they tend to mind their own business and seem to them a dirty game."

They know that the spiritually-minded African is usually the malcontent, the dissenter, with little unselfish idealism, often a backslider from some Christian church, under a cloud of sinners for some moral offence. The Christians, of course, share the troubles of the tribe, but they cannot see any salvation through politics and politicians.

During my visit early in 1952, I was frequently struck by a strange otherworldliness in their whole attitude which was at once both joyful and sad. They would point upwards and say, "Heaven is my home; that is where my citizenship lies." It is as if this world had nothing to offer them any more, they belong to another. Since the emergency this has almost become a password among them; they smile at you and point to heaven.

Yet one thing that these Christian Kikuyu should make their fullest contribution here on earth. It removes from the political sphere the people who already possess the real secret of effective politics—the fellowship which is greater than race or colour. The serious indifference to politics on the part of the Christian Kikuyu is having very grave consequences in the present tense situation. It is imperative that Christian Africans take a creative and responsible part in political activity and so help to redeem this part of life. There are signs that they may already be taking an increasing share."

"The European attitude of calm aloofness and patronizing superiority turns the blood of anger more than a real political injustice," says this experienced observer, who is quick to add that it is not because Europeans are wicked or cruel but that they have been unimaginative and old-fashioned.

Of the Kikuyu independent schools, the breeding grounds of Mau Mau, Canon Bewes writes:

"Many parents never had any illusions about the independent schools. They know that they were largely made up of malcontents, often recruited by missionaries who had been dismissed from mission service because of drunkenness or moral offences. With few inspectors and many schools, they were not enough supervision, and the independent schools formed a natural breeding ground for the Mau Mau and related tribes. These were the Mau Mau nurseries, teaching deliberate Government and anti-Christian propaganda."

This is a timely informed and understanding commentary, which, while it is not the most prominent to the mission standpoint, does justice to that of the rest of the European community, the official and official the African and the Mau Mau.

Agricultural Policies in Colonial Territories

Sir Frank Engdrow's Observations

SIR FRANK ENGDROW, Professor of Agriculture at Cambridge University, said last week when addressing the Conference on Colonial Agriculture at Wye Agricultural College:—

"A complex history of measures, all broadly describable as agricultural policy, suggest the following observations:—

(a) History shows the futility of anything resembling comprehensive, reasoned, policy for a country's agriculture.

(b) Emergency and other short-term plans may injure the long-term interest, e.g., the condition of the land.

(c) The length of the production period of agricultural commodities, especially live stock, makes abrupt short-term changes in national policy undesirable.

(d) With cash commodities, stability of price and market may count more with the producer than price level. This often proves to be the essence of claims unreasonably put out uncommonly made by the agricultural community for a permanent agricultural policy.

(e) Governments are especially afraid of long-term commitments to agriculture because of the unpredictability of output and therefore of price. Some short-term guarantees, even though they have been highly embarrassing to Governments, cotton wool being a recent example.

(f) Policies for agriculture have often been made without due regard to the rest of the national economy.

An agricultural policy usually gives varying satisfaction to different elements of the agricultural community, the best organized are apt to get the best terms.

Means and Ends

(a) Policy in the sense of reasoned, continuing purpose, should not be confused with means for implementing policy. Thus education and research, credit facilities, price fixing, arrangements, marketing, reorganization, and other means for assisting agriculture have been conducted with motives.

(b) Quantitative objectives for agricultural production should not be wrongly accepted as policy.

(c) Plans not deriving from reasoned policy may be desirable, economically, or otherwise, dangerous, policy without production plans may be only waste of time.

(d) Plans and planners can be abused, and the results may be. A not uncommon failing is to regard the chief factors in agricultural production as constant at the time of planning or to be over-producing the degree of change in them.

(e) Production plans must be fairly rigid in the short term, but flexibility is essential for the policy to be so that it may be suitably applied over the long term to meet the changes of circumstance.

(f) The search for efficiency of the national agriculture may result in policy proposals involving undue restriction or administrative cost.

In the light of these observations it is inferred that any territorial agricultural policy should be conducive to the general long-term interest, continuous but not unalterable in purpose, adaptable to changing circumstances in its application, and accompanied when necessary and practicable by quantitative plans which are duly applied but not abruptly altered.

"An agricultural policy with these desirable characteristics must rest on principles or guiding rules deriving

from study of the primary factors. The branches of this study are economic, strategic, biological, sociological, nutritional, and agricultural. Some incompatibility among guiding rules for these several branches is inevitable. Decision on policy must be with Government according to the circumstances of the time, but principles should be available for their consideration.

Food Supplies

Primarily agricultural communities, especially those dominated by subsistence farming, agriculture and the general economy are virtually one and the same.

Nutritional science, duly tempered by thought for human predilection, can specify the quantities and kind of food that should be available in any territory.

A high degree of self-sufficiency in food supply is probably desirable in most Colonial territories, the physical possibility of attaining it is mostly an agricultural issue, but its desirability is a wider question. Self-sufficiency for a group rather than for individual territories, may be the more appropriate aim.

Sociology in the present context is the study of human society, its behaviour, economic activities, culture, well-being and ethics. That there must arise from social considerations many principles proper to the formulation of agriculture policy may be illustrated by the historical evidence furnished by the mission of settlement and work of authentic evidence. Methods of the Colonial Agricultural Service would be unwise to set them up as sociologists, but modestly would be surpassed if they are disarmed of knowledge of the behaviour, economic activities, culture and well-being of Colonial populations.

Some important complex social problems arise in shaping agricultural policy. One step indispensable to their solution is an amplification of the survey of economic and household

(continued on page 53)

E. A. & R.

"I Read Each Issue From Cover to Cover"

OF THE THOUSANDS of letters received each year, a surprisingly high proportion contain the statement: "I read each issue of *East Africa and Rhodesia* from cover to cover."

In that category of eager readers are many public and professional men, industrialists and traders, missionaries and miners, civil servants and farmers. Because they regard each paper with special interest, many go out of their way to find out what plans and happenings of which other publications are not informed. Thus, *East Africa and Rhodesia* often publishes exclusive news supplied by its own readers (in token of their interest in the task we seek to achieve).

If that spirit animates a people of such diverse interests, many wishes would surely derive similar pleasure and profit from the paper if they knew and read it as thoroughly.

Can you spare any of them? Shall we add your names to our subscription list? The Air Edition to East Africa and Rhodesia costs 70s. a surface mail edition 50s. to any address.

East Africa and Rhodesia, 60, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

E. A. & R.

Two Prominent Terrorists Killed

Air Lift of 49th Brigade to Kenya

MANY MEMBERS OF THE 49th BRIGADE, the advance party of which arrived in Kenya last week, have volunteered for service in the Colony, and others have extended their national service to take part in the campaign against Mau Mau. That statement was made on his arrival in the Colony by Brigadier George Taylor. About half of the volunteers, some of whom have served in Malaya and others in Korea, are National Service men.

The advance party (which included Lieut. Colonel E. H. W. Grimshaw, commanding the 1st Bn. The Inniskilling Fusiliers, Major J. D. Buckle, second-in-command of the 1st Bn. The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, and some 40 officers and other ranks) was transferred at Kapiti from aircraft of the R.A.F. Transport Command and B.O.A.C. Hercules planes. The whole movement is expected to be completed by September 27.

A gang leader called "General" Mwangi, believed to be fourth of the Mau Mau hierarchy, and two of his associates were killed in the South Nyeri district on Monday, and four other terrorists and 70 suspects were arrested.

During the engagement Mr. Oulton, a district officer, was wounded in the thigh. The Nanyuki farm of his father, Colonel C. C. Oulton, has been raided several times, and his war medals were being worn by "Brigadier" Simba, a Mau Mau leader, when he was recently killed.

Three Africans Burned to Death

Three Africans were burned to death and two others slashed and killed while attempting to escape when a gang of terrorists set fire to three schools in the Embu district. A tribal elder and the African chairman of the local coffee growers' association were killed.

Njoka Petero, one of the most dangerous terrorist leaders in the Embu district, believed to be responsible for the murder of Chief Erato a few months ago, has been killed by a police patrol acting on information brought by a headboy that Petero and another terrorist were asleep in a sugar plantation. The second man was captured.

A Kikuyu Guard was killed and three others wounded by a gang about 20 strong at a school southwest of Nyeri. An N.C.O. of The Buffs, who happened to be passing, killed two of the terrorists.

In Nairobi last week there were eight robberies by armed Africans; in two cases goods to the value of £200 were stolen. Reports have been received of cattle on European farms in the Naivasha area being poisoned with arsenic.

The World News house of Colonel Kerrey has been ransacked. All the servants have disappeared.

Ex-Sgt. Major Benson Njogu, who is a local food foreman and organizer of the Njumbi guard post, with 25 Embu Guards armed with eight rifles, having received information that an oath-taking ceremony was being held at the site of the forest, surrounded the party, killed the oath administrator and his assistant, and arrested 17 Embu tribesmen.

A Kikuyu has been found guilty of being in unlawful possession of firearms in the Supreme Court at Nairobi and sentenced to death.

An Asian salesman of the Protea Band Ltd. has been held up and robbed of £200 at Nairobi by six terrorists on bicycles. Some 250 Royal Air Force pilots have undergone a combat course in Ghana, near Klam.

A rifle, shotgun, and automatic weapon have been stolen from Commander Longhurst's farm near Gilgil. A farm worker of the Luo tribe was seriously injured while fighting the terrorists, and the houseboy was fired on. Commander Longhurst was away at the time of the attack.

A British N.C.O. serving with the security forces has been put under stoppage of pay amounting to £14 and severely reprimanded for the loss of a rifle.

Warning employers of Kikuyu domestic servants, Mr. J. Griffiths, senior superintendent of police in the Rift Valley, said: "Recent crimes have demonstrated once again that Kikuyu employees continue to collaborate with Mau Mau gangs and assist them in raids on farms."

Screening teams in the Naivasha area report 95 convictions between July 22 and August 25, including eight oath administrators, six Mau Mau branch chairmen, nine branch treasurers, and two secretaries. Two of the oath administrators have been remanded to the Supreme Court on charges. Sentences on the others ranged from three to 10 years.

The Commissioner of Police has sent a message of thanks to the Kenya Police Reserve for having volunteered, with such distinction for arduous duties, required of them. Mr. B. A. Ohanga, M.L.C., described the emergency to a meeting of the South Nyanza District Council as a fight between law-abiding people and terrorists. He urged the people to seize any chance, however indirect, to help in fighting the terrorists, and emphasized that it was the duty of everyone to prevent Mau Mau from spreading to the Nyanza Province, which would not be impossible if people were not careful.

General Erskine and the Attorney General have decided that Sgt. J. B. S. Allen and two African N.C.O.s charged with murder should be dealt with under the Army Act.

Except by special permission, no motor-car may now carry more than one member of the Kikuyu Saboti or Meru (save within the city boundaries of Nairobi). Buses are exempt from the regulation. Transgression of the order renders the vehicle liable to confiscation. Every taxi-driver must now exhibit his photograph in the cab.

Surrender Campaign Ineffective

Mr. Oliver Woods, who has returned to Kenya as a special correspondent for *The Times*, telegraphed a few days ago that the surrender campaign appeared to have been launched prematurely and had so far touched only the food carriers pressed into Mau Mau gang service. He referred to the rather alarming spread of Mau Mau in the Embu and Meru reserves.

The home guard has, he wrote, "evoked a new type of Kikuyu leader, men often engaged in farming or trade intelligent but not English-speaking, and in the prime of life, who have hitherto shunned public life."

The home guard has a significance beyond the emergency. It could be a decisive factor in reconstruction. In the political sense it is a fraction of the Kikuyu tribes and subordinate of the security forces. It co-operates with the Administration, and in many, if not most instances has a positive Christian bias, but it is not likely to share one jot of Kikuyu claims and grievances. It would even in some respects be compared to the South Korean divisions in Korea. Certainly its calling into being has already revolutionized the approach to reconstruction in the reserves.

Another message, which also described the surrender policy as unsuccessful, referred to the excellent warning system evolved by the Mau Mau gangs, who move faster than the British troops and usually do not attempt to stand and fight, so that those shot are mostly sentries or food carriers.

Kenya Settlers Defended

The Daily Telegraph wrote editorially a few days ago:

"Some grossly unfair things have been said about Kenya's white settlers. Their courage in facing danger, often on isolated farms, is comparable to that of the Malayan planters, and should never be forgotten. They are there of their lawful and non-predatory vocations, and it would be base and shameful to pretend that Mau Mau originates in their oppression or exploitation of the Kikuyu."

No less praiseworthy are the Africans of the home guard, which, it is encouraging to learn, is daily becoming more numerous and efficient, and is attracting young men, as well as the older and more balanced elements into its ranks.

A problem existed in Kenya and throughout Africa before the present ordeal and will remain after it has passed, namely, how to organize an inter-racial civilization in the presence of an African population, owing its growth to the Europeans whom Mau Mau and its like design to exterminate. Nobody, certainly not Britain, will be inclined to minimize the social and economic tasks involved. The remedy is that they must necessarily be delayed and complicated by a conspiracy which is seeking not prosperity for all races but power for one only.

On Active Service

Kor. 4039 Private Clive Symons, The Kenya Regiment, whose parents live at El Gorei, has been killed as the result of the accidental detonation of a grenade.

Kor. 4155 Private Francis Aylmer Wortley, of Ilkha, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Wortley, has been killed as the result of the accidental discharge of an automatic weapon.

Z736645 Private A. C. Nicholl, 1st Bn. The Black Watch, has been accidentally killed by a gun shot received on patrol. His home is in Dundee.

Further Disturbances in Nyasaland Rioters at Work in S. Province

BLUE BAND RADIO, the Nyasaland Government's emergency broadcasting station, has reported further rioting in the Southern Province. Baton charges were made by the police to suppress a demonstration of 700 Africans in the Chikwaka district, where an African chief took refuge in the bushes. At another village in the same area a police party failed to find two Africans wanted for offences against the Native authority. The work of patrols was hampered by road blockades.

At least nine Africans have been killed and rather more than 50 are known to have been injured in the disturbances so far.

An official communique issued on Thursday states:

A police patrol arrested two persons at Chikwaka. One Congress member wanted for unlawfully collecting subscriptions and the other was wanted for unlawfully obstructing a patrol.

On reaching Mchitu village the patrol attempted to arrest a wanted man who absconded. A crowd gathered, throwing sticks and stones and the police were obliged to use tear-gas, followed by a baton charge to disperse the crowd. As they crossed the Mwanza river near Sande the patrol was faced by a crowd of about 200 and the drums were sounding. The crowd was armed with spears and knives. They threw stones and sticks and attacked a police vehicle.

Rioters Beat

A crowd was used, followed by a baton charge. The crowd scattered and returned and surrounded the police. The district commissioner had the next day which the crowd ignored. The police were forced to open fire and two persons were killed. The crowd allegedly have turned back a gang of about 200.

An village headman is reported to have turned back a gang of about 200. A European estate in the Cholo area, and a report that a house has been burned is being investigated.

According to late reconnaissance reports a crowd of 200 Africans were seen to be destroying a house thought to be a

court-house. Elsewhere at the beginning of the week a mob destroyed the court-house and home of Native authority Mhone in the Fort Herald area.

Sentence of two years imprisonment with hard labour for burning a building and a further year for threatening violence have been imposed on a village headman in the Cholo district. The severest sentence reported is one of eight years for incitement to violence.

Press reports say that the disturbances follow the same pattern. Feeling against Europeans is whipped up by agitators of the Nyasaland African Congress who induce the young and elderly who have co-operated with Government. The trouble-makers are, however, never present during the demonstrations, having left the district as soon as the police arrive.

Attempts have been made to depose the chiefs and substitute members of the Congress, who are said to have fewer than 2,000 members and to be a disorganised body.

The homes of some Congress leaders have been raided by the police and the courts removed to the district.

Thefts from European farms and orchards in the region has been attempted in several cases. On one estate some gum trees were burned. On tea estates generally the position has improved but some tea-cutting gangs of 100 workers.

An appeal for 100 Africans special constables was quickly answered by ex-askari, who are now being trained at police head-quarters. Many volunteers could be accepted and a considerable number of Africans without previous military service offered themselves for the K.A.F. The volunteers are mainly

African Athletes

FIVE RHODESIAN RECORDS were broken at a recent athletic meeting in Lusitaniya, Northern Rhodesia. Ebou, of Uganda, cleared 6 ft 6 1/2 ins. in the high jump, failing at 6 ft 7 1/2 ins. only by touching the bar with his hand after he had cleared it with his feet. The remaining four record breakers were all from Kenya. Aipawa won the half mile in one minute 56 1/2 seconds. Mbebi beat the existing record for the javelin by 18 ft with a throw of 192 ft. Edward ran the mile in four minutes 23 1/2 seconds, and Mjuguna's time for the quarter mile was 50.1 seconds.



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PERSONALIA

MR. A. R. I. MELLOR is paying a brief visit to the Gold Coast.

MR. GODFREY LEWANIKA has arrived in London from Northern Rhodesia.

MR. and MRS. E. B. VON LECKOW are on their way back to Tangá by sea.

OLAVE LADY BADEN-POWELL has just left London for a six-months' tour of the United States.

MR. K. V. STRINGER, of the Directorate of Colonial Geological Surveys, will visit Uganda next week.

MR. VIVIAN OURY is expected back in London at the end of the month from his visit to Central Africa.

THE HON. MATTHEW RIDLEY, lately A.D.C. to Sir EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, has returned to England.

MISS DAPHNE DALE, the ballet dancer, left London by air on Monday for a month's visit to Kenya, where she was born.

MR. A. T. WILLIAMS, Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, is Acting Governor during the absence of Sir Gilbert Renne.

PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, has left the London nursing home where she had been treated for a broken wrist.

MR. J. I. NELSON has been elected to the board of Messrs. A. Bumann & Co. Ltd., and appointed chairman of the company.

MR. R. L. PRAIN, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group, will fly back to Northern Rhodesia at the end of this week.

LORD DE SAUMAREZ sailed last Thursday for the Cape in the EDINBURGH CASTLE. He has a farm in the Salisbury district of Southern Rhodesia.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR RALPH HONE, now Governor of North Borneo, will shortly retire from the Colonial Service. He spent many years in East Africa.

MR. O. LABOWITZ, who has been appointed honorary consul in Southern Rhodesia for Austria, is chairman and managing director of Freeman Richardson (Rhodesia), Ltd.

MR. J. W. M. MENZIES-WILSON has been appointed managing director of Messrs. Stewart and Lloyds, of Rhodesia, Ltd., and a director of Stewart and Lloyds of South Africa, Ltd.

LIEUT. COLONEL G. H. W. GOODE will sail in the BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE in mid-October to take up his appointment as Officer Commanding the Northern Rhodesia Regiment in Lusaka.

MR. T. W. TYRRELL, president, and Messrs. A. F. MORRISON and A. T. P. SEABROOK have been appointed a sub-committee of the Tanganyika European Council to formulate proposals for its reconstitution.

GENERAL SIR CAMERON NICHOLSON, Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Land Forces, since last April, who has visited the East and Central African territories, has been appointed Adjutant-General to the Forces.

MR. R. A. NICHOLSON, Economic Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, has left for Johannesburg to discuss the financing of the Kafue Gorge hydro-electric scheme with the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

MR. ROY COOP, the only Rhodesian member of the South African "Soccer" touring team now in this country, is a sergeant-clerk in the British South Africa Police, and first played for Southern Rhodesia in 1950.

In last Sunday's B.I.C. regional programme to East Africa, MR. RICHARD HUGHES discussed his proposed Maraga development plan with MR. GEORGE VANE. It was described at length in a recent issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

MR. S. Y. K. JIVANJEE has laid the foundation-stone of the new primary school at Fort Tudor, Mombasa, which is to cost £100,000. Government providing about half the money. MR. T. H. JIVANJEE, his nephew, has given £25,000.

MRS. IRENE WHITE, M.P., who has often spoken on East and Central African subjects, has refused to stand for re-election to the Labour Party executive as a protest against the bitterness between the right and left wings of the party.

MR. L. J. STEVENS, of the Public Works Department of the Somaliland Protectorate, has flown solo to Hargeisa, having learnt to fly during his home leave. His journey in a light aircraft which he bought in this country took 13 days.

THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR wrote at the conclusion of his visit to Southern Rhodesia that the SULTANA and she had thoroughly enjoyed every minute of their stay and had been deeply touched by the warm welcome and many kindnesses shown them by the people of Rhodesia.

DR. HESTINGS K. MBANDA is visiting the Gold Coast as the guest of Mr. Nkrumah. Local newspapers report that he will establish a clinic in Kumasi. Born in Nyasaland, he has been one of the chief organizers of African opposition to federation in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

MR. J. F. O. TROUGHTON, a former Financial Secretary in Kenya, who was called to the Bar a year or so ago, is about to join the old-established legal firm of Hunter & Greig in Kampala. He is a director of the Uganda Development Corporation, Ltd., and some of its subsidiaries.

MRS. KENNETH HUDSON has been elected chairman of Messrs. Robert Hudson, Limited, light, railway engineers, and MR. ROBERT HUDSON, resident in Johannesburg, and a director of the subsidiary company, has joined the board of the parent concern, which has large East and Central African interests.

At an Asian regional conference of the International Labour Organization, which opened in Tokio on Monday, the United Kingdom delegation included MR. N. D. WATSON, an assistant secretary at the Colonial Office, as substitute Government delegate and adviser, and MR. E. M. HYND-CRANKE, secretary of the Colonial Employers' Federation.

THE SECRETARY FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS in Uganda and LIEUT. COLONEL W. H. L. GORDON, MR. S. W. KULUBYA, LIEUT. THE KATHERIRO of Buganda, MR. W. B. MWANGU, MR. G. B. SLASH, and the educational secretaries of the Protestant and Roman Catholic missions have been appointed for two years to the board of trustees of the Nakivubo War Memorial Stadium.

MR. J. B. ORLEAVES, Acting Secretary of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, who left England last week for South, Central and West Africa, will be in the Union during mid-October and then go to Bechuanaland for a few days. After spending about a fortnight in Southern Rhodesia and the same period in Nyasaland, he is due in Lusaka at the beginning of December on his way to Broken Hill, the Copperbelt, and the Belgian Congo, whence he will fly to the Gold Coast. He is due back in London in the latter part of January.

FOR SALE

DAIRY FARM for sale, Nanyuki, Kenya. Three miles from town, church, doctor, hospital, club. 990 years lease. Fout fishing in two rivers, which form the boundaries. Small dairy herd furnished house, corrugated iron roof, lounge, veranda dining room, three bedrooms, bathroom, inside sanitation, telephone. Excellent water supply to house and garden. Price £9,000.—Apply Lydford, Nanyuki.

MRS. ALEXANDRA FAWCUS arrived back in this country at the beginning of the week from her visit to North America. She led the delegation of the East African Women's League to the seventh biennial conference of the Associated Country Women of the World, her colleagues from Kenya being Mrs. F. de V. Joyce, Mrs. Dempster, and Miss Vivian Wilson. Lady Wilson was also present as a vice-president of the A.C.W.W. After the conference Mrs. Fawcus addressed large audiences in Ontario, New York, New Jersey, In, both Canada and the U.S.A. most of the people whom she met imagined Kenya to be part of the Union of South Africa.

Obituary

The Duke of Abercorn

THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G., K.C.B., P.C., who died in London on Saturday, the 13th, was the first Governor of Northern Ireland, and held that appointment from 1922 to 1945.

He had been deeply interested in Central African affairs for a very long time, his father and he being two of the promoters of the first charter of the British South Africa Company, which both served as directors. The Duke was also on the boards of the Rhodesia Railways Trust and the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company.

He held peerages in England, Scotland, and Ireland there being only two other noblemen so distinguished. He was Earl of Abercorn and Baron of Abernethy, Abercorn, Hamilton, Mountcastle, and Kilpatrick in the peerage of Scotland; a Duke of Abercorn, Marquess of Hamilton, Viscount Strathairn, Lord Hamilton, and Baron of Strabane and Mountcastle in the peerage of Ireland; and Marquess of Abercorn and Viscount Hamilton in the peerage of Great Britain.

After leaving Eton he served in the Royal Irish Rifles Fusiliers, the 1st Life Guards, and the North Irish Horse. Until he succeeded to the dukedom he sat in the House of Commons for Londonderry City for 12 years, and was at one time Treasurer of the Royal Household.

As Governor of Northern Ireland he was an unqualified success. After he had been nine years at Ulster he was offered the Governor-Generalship of Canada, but asked leave to decline, greatly to the satisfaction of Northern Ireland, on the recommendation of whose Government he was reappointed again and again. Not until the end of the war in 1945 did he seek release from duties which he had discharged so ably.

A leading Freemason, he was a Past Grand, Senior Warden of England, and was at one time Provincial Grand Master of Derry and Donegal.

The Rev. W. Y. Turner

THE REV. DR. W. Y. TURNER, who died recently, joined the Livingstonia Mission in Nyassaland in 1907, and spent 15 years at Bagdad on the lake shore. For many years between 1920 and 1943 he carried the main burden of medical, educational, and evangelistic work at Loudon. He was fluent in the Tonga and Tumbuka languages, and his dictionary was published only a few months ago. Dr. Turner built a new hospital and leper colony at Loudon, and his skill in eye surgery was widely known. His intense and devoted leadership contributed largely to the formation of the Presbyterian Church of Central Africa, and his part in establishing the Nyassaland Christian Council was recognized by his election as the first chairman.

MR. WALTER SKELTON HAYSON, chairman of Messrs. Robert-Hudson, Ltd., has died in this country after serving the company for 60 years.

Union-Castle Commodore Retiring

Fifty-Three Years at Sea

CAPTAIN T. W. McALLEN, commodore of the Union-Castle fleet, will retire after 53 years at sea on the return of the EDINBURGH CASTLE to Southampton on December 18. Starting his career at the age of 12 as a deck boy in the coasting service, he obtained his second officer's certificate in 1910 and joined the company five years later.

On the outbreak of war in 1939 Captain McAllen was serving as chief officer in the DURBAN CASTLE, and received his first command, that of the BILONG CASTLE, then a transport in Government service, in the following year. On his first voyage in the ship she was subjected to attack from the air while en route for Gibraltar, and in 1941 his vessel the DUNMORE CASTLE was mined and sunk on the way to Russia. On the eve of D-Day he assumed command of the LLANGIBBY CASTLE, and was in continuous service during the whole of the operation until February, 1945, during which period his ship transported more than 100,000 troops across the channel.

After commanding at different times the DUNNOCK CASTLE, the CARNARVON CASTLE, and the WARWICK CASTLE, he was appointed to the latest mail vessel, the EDINBURGH CASTLE, on her maiden voyage at the end of 1948, and has retained this command. He was promoted commodore in 1950.

CAPTAIN G. H. MATHEW, commodore-designate, who will follow Captain McAllen as commander of the EDINBURGH CASTLE, joined the company in 1921, having trained with the company as a cadet from 1917. His first command, of the LLANGIBBY CASTLE, came in 1944. Two years later the ROXBURGH CASTLE, of which he was then master, was sunk off the Azores. As captain of the PARFORY CASTLE he took part in the Royal Naval Review at Spithead last June.

First Elections in the Sudan

Poling to Start on November 2

THE ELECTORAL ROLLS for the Senate constituencies and for all House of Representatives constituencies in the Sudan, including the Graduate constituency, were completed on September 30 all over the country. The date is now final.

Political parties and individuals who are interested in filing claims for the inclusion of names of voters or objections against the entry of other voters have been advised to take action at the earliest possible moment, and the Electoral Commission have instructed all registration officers to make the electoral rolls available for inspection of the public.

Poling in the indirect constituencies will then start on November 2, and end by the middle of the month. Poling in direct constituencies and the second elections in indirect constituencies will be held between November 15 and 22, and it is expected that the results of the House of Representatives elections in territorial constituencies will all be declared by the end of November.

Poling in the Senate constituencies, and the Graduate constituency, will be completed by November 7, and the results may be expected three days later.

A serving officer is not eligible for nomination as a candidate for either House. In order that Government nominees should be eligible, the names of the returning officers, his resignation must have been submitted and finally accepted by the Government before his nomination papers are filed.

Nationalism among Colonial Peoples

Colonel Charles Ponsonby on Its Development

COLONEL CHARLES PONSONBY said when addressing the Southern Conservative College on "Causes of the Development of Nationalism among Colonial Peoples" that one definition of this subject would be the desire to become a nation. It had taken the English tribes formerly enemies and later small kingdoms centuries to become a nation, and the idea that Tanganyika Territory, for instance, which had 125 non-co-operative tribes, could finally become a nation was a great task.

Another definition of nationalism, which perhaps had some reality in it, would be the desire "to run your own show," but that might mean the want of a local minority to remove the benefits which could accrue to those who were a country, and their anxiety to be in on all the benefits resulting from orderly government and the *taxi-banania*, but for which the countries concerned would still be controlled by despots or be the victims of wars killing each other and perhaps causing each other.

The spirit of nationalism had certainly sprung among the causes being the defeat of the Japanese, the "yellow" white man, the Japanese, the great increase in the number of Africans who had come overseas, and in a new environment with new countries, peoples and customs, by which means all of them good, and the hectic need for increased production in Africa, and the lack of leadership and responsibility and leadership of the heads of the people.

Training for Self-Government

There was nothing wrong in self-government if there were people capable of operating it efficiently, and the aim must be to train those who wanted to run their own show. The fight should be surely to accept the principle and help the people to learn and operate self-government. An unskilled person was not put in charge of a business, why should he be given charge of a Government department before he had been properly trained.

Mr. Creech Jones, when in office, had laid down the following essentials to self-government. Colonies should be strong and vigorous; they should grow strong roots for their own needs and for an adequate support for the people. They should be able to take the blame and the credit for making unpopular decisions.

Colonel Ponsonby said that he would add the necessity of ensuring that power, when transferred, did not go to a small oligarchy of local politicians. Until the underdeveloped territories had grown up they must have adequate guidance and financial help, and changes must be gradual, beginning at the bottom and working upwards.

What Colonel Ponsonby's magnificent job of leading many peoples from the state of barbarism to a road to civilization, "We are not proud of it, whatever the ignorant and unthinking critics may say, but there is no reason why this generation and the next should not be equally proud of having made nations and guided them on the principles of government to form part of the British Commonwealth, which is destined to play so full a part in the future of the world."

Southern Rhodesia Example

In a letter to *The Times* Colonel Ponsonby wrote a few days ago:—

"In Kenya and other East and Central African countries, the land is held on communal or individual tenure, but among the Kikuyu at any rate there are two main obstacles to cultural development. The first (almost a relic) is the feeling that every man must have a bit of land, however small, in the reserve on which he can grow crops, however bad for his maintenance in his old age. The second obstacle is the custom, often referred to as fragmentation, by which a man's this holding of whatever size is divided among his sons. It needs no effort to imagine what happens in an original plot of 10 acres is divided on the first death into, say, five acres. 'Uneconomic agriculture' is the usual description of the result."

In 1952 the Southern Rhodesian Government took drastic action which has proved outstandingly successful. After exhaustive inquiry and discussion the Native Land Husbandry Act was passed. The Government started operations. They collected the tribal farmers scattered all over the reserves into former little groups of villages. They made roads where necessary, and where the land was eroded they cleared it up with terraces or banking.

They divided the land up among the inhabitants of each small village, giving, at the start, six acres to each man on the condition that he farmed on it as laid down by the agricultural officers. Later he could acquire up to 18 acres. The tribal came on as a regular Kikuyu by the Native Commissioners, and had a permanent "land" subject to food farming, and indeed, could be "wielded" in the same conditions, nominally this success. "Perhaps I was fortunate as the man had been good when I visited this reserve and feathered the eye, one was the way and method of settlement, haphazard, and this area was improving by leaps and bounds."

Fragmentation Could Be Abolished

This example shows that it is not impossible, when every one works together with good will, to make a great change which cuts right across old habits and customs. Something like this in the Kikuyu Reserve would introduce sound farming, increase the agricultural potential of this fertile reserve by ensuring the use of food now directed to live with fragmentation, and make for security of tenure.

That from providing a formidable task for supervisors and agricultural officers, both European and African, this change requires the closest co-operation and understanding between all parties, but if it has happened in Southern Rhodesia why not in Kenya?

The additional problem of weaning people from the idea that they have a claim to a piece of land in their own right is a psychological one, and goes on, however, and among the Kikuyu, as well as employers, whether by means of pension schemes, or otherwise, provide for their people in their old age. This obsession should gradually die a natural death.

Property crime increased greatly in Uganda last year. There were 250 cases of housebreaking and 187 of offences against property with violence to men, women in a total exceeding 800 serious cases, 228 more than the 1951 total. In Mengo district, which had the highest incidence of crime in the country, 6,922 persons were convicted in 1952 cases.

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VIOLOL THE FOOD FOR GROWN-UPS

Governor-General's First Broadcast

Lord Llewellyn on Confidence

LORD LLEWELLYN, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said last Thursday in his first broadcast speech since assuming his office:

"These are great days for Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Many conferences and much discussion both here and in Great Britain have been passed by Parliament in London, of which I have had the honour to be a member for 24 years. It is these days, these territories to be federated. On August 1st, 1953, the Queen held a meeting with the Privy Council and approved the Order setting up this new state of affairs, and at the same time she appointed me to be the first Governor-General of the Federation.

As we all know well, there has been the most remarkable progress and development in these three territories since, under the inspiration of Rhodesia pioneers first came to this part of the world some 80 years ago. It is indeed wonderful to be able to look around and see how much has been done, not here actually in this zone's own lifetime.

A Well-Balanced Whole

"But that does not mean that there is not much left to do. And it is for us all—myself and you and also us, whatever our origins—to work together to make this Federation a real success.

"With the help of you all, I am determined to see it made a real success. For the more successful a country becomes, the more prosperous are the majority of people who live in it; and it is difficult to get that kind of a country unless it is economically a well-balanced whole. These three federated territories together form such an area, and one in which there are

large agricultural, mineral and water resources as yet undeveloped.

"When it becomes clear to the world that we intend to go forward, as indeed we do, with the development of these vast resources in unity and co-operation, we shall have established such confidence in us that new money will flow in from outside to help us in our work. We shall also have a position of attraction for more young men and women, especially from Britain, to come and make their homes, and perhaps their careers, in this land of great opportunity. They will most certainly be welcome so long as they come prepared to use their brains and their energies in bettering this country, and so long as they come prepared to live in friendship with their neighbours.

Faith in the Future

"I believe that the word of this new Federation should be the word of confidence and confidence among the African peoples they too must increase in popularity, confidence among overseas investors that we are going to be a reliable and stable community so that the hopes and may come our way, and confidence in ourselves and young people so that they may make their homes here and help in this forward step. And in the same time let us ourselves—of us—have confidence in this country and faith in its future.

"I started by saying that these are great days for Rhodesia and Nyasaland. They will continue for as long as we can show our greatness. May God help us all to do our duty in the responsible task that lies before us.

"I hope your acreage and double your barns should be the future slogan of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association." — Mr. E. R. Campbell, president.



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Letter to the Editor

British Policy in Africa
Views of Rev. A. B. Fisher

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
Sir—While admiring what Mr. Morris is doing for India and his endeavours to draw the East and West into closer understanding and co-operation, I feel he should qualify his statement of "scandalous treatment of Natives in Africa." That certainly does not give a true picture of Africa in relation to the condition of the Natives affected and influenced by the British.

I have kept in close touch with Kenya and Uganda since 1892, long before the railway was laid from Mombasa to Lake Victoria. We had trekled from the coast through fierce tribes—the Masai, Kikuyu and Nandi. I am the only survivor of those who saw the Union Jack hoisted over Uganda in 1893. From the beginning the British have done everything to encourage the education and uplift of the Africans toward self-dependence.

I had the privilege of introducing into Uganda the first bush school; this developed into secondary and public schools and finally the University of Makerere. When Sir Winston Churchill visited Uganda in 1908, he wrote in "My African Journey": "In the place of naked, painted savages, wearing their spears and gibbering in chorus to the tribal leaders, admirable, cultured, polite and intelligent races dwell together between the Victoria and Albert Lakes. More than 20,000 Natives are able to read and write. There are chiefs, magistrates and a regular system of Native laws and courts, discipline, industry, culture and peace."

The three ruling chiefs of Buganda, Bunyoro, and Toro, attended as guests the Coronation of our Queen. Throughout their country the schools, hospitals, clinics, and social welfare centres are staffed by fully qualified Africans, while the Uganda Church has three Assistant Bishops who are Africans and a host of hundreds of ordained Native clergy and lay workers.

I received a letter from one of the clergy, now in charge of the Church in Toro, who wrote: "Fort Portal has big tea estates, a technical centre, a fishing industry 100 miles away, and the important copper mines at Kilelesh. The encouraging factor is that, in discussing unity within the Church itself, we have a lingua franca in English and Lutoro. That is the thing that will bring the Church African and European together."

At the Kilelesh mines 60 miles away, I take the services in a church which they have built. The geologists for the mines is from South Africa, like most of the European workers. His car would send to Kilelesh. Forty per cent. go to our services. Far away in South Africa there is so much trouble, yet in this isolated spot in the Ruwenzori Mountains, we share our worship together.

That is the result of the policy inculcated in Uganda by Lord Lugard in 1890 and carried out by a succession of likable administrators and missionaries.

Under very different conditions, the present Governor of Kenya, like the late Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell, has the same goal in mind.

The federation of the three territories of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is a further step towards that Commonwealth of Nations that comprises all races, and will demonstrate, not only by our success in Mother-tongue, the fact that we have set up a racial university in Southern Rhodesia, but also by the fact that we have

Policy of Confederate Party
Separate Native States

FOUR POINTS of policy are made in a further document issued by the Confederate Party, formalized by the Federal Party in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. They are: (1) guarantee of a permanent white civilization in Central Africa; (2) the ultimate creation of separate Native States within the Federation and under federal control; (3) encouragement of the fullest possible economic and political development of the Native areas; and (4) provision of political rights for Africans by the establishment of a separate Native voters' roll.

The principle of African representation in a Territorial Parliament on a federal basis is accepted by the party. Which suggests a Parliament for Northern Rhodesia of 32 members of whom 20 would be Africans elected by Africans. While the principle of partnership between races to develop the country for the benefit of all the inhabitants is accepted, it must be confined to the economic and political spheres, and must be a partnership between races and not between individual members of those races.

European Leadership in the Foreseeable Future

Other conditions implied in the relationship between races, each of which would have areas where their interests would be paramount, would include European leadership in the foreseeable future and European responsibility for the social, economic, and political progress of the African.

Progressive Africans, the party believes, are driven to find an outlet for their aspirations in the European areas to the neglect of their true function of leading their own people because inadequate attention is paid to the economic and political development of the African in Native areas.

Convinced that the ultimate solution of the problem will lie in the creation of Native States, the party proposes the establishment of Native economic development councils with limited powers of taxation to deal with the Native areas and grants which would be made to them. Such councils would be made up of Africans.



In Mrs. Elspeth Henderson's letter we were asked: "What has been made to assist the education of the Natives on a non-racial basis?" The answer of course is, none at all.

Sir Frank Engledow's Speech

(continued from page 34)

agricultural economy. Excellent work already done, largely by district and provincial agricultural officers, has evolved methods and shown possibilities. The samples survey developed by J. R. He Shani and his colleagues in Southern Rhodesia has given considerable precision to this kind of inquiry. But the scope in Colonial territories can be met only by more local studies.

Affected measures, if feasible, only in special circumstances be agriculturally desirable. Land tenure, the holding of technical power, and co-operative organization are productive issues in which sociology and agriculture are closely linked. The way in which land-holder should be mentored to agricultural success for themselves largely by short-term advisory intervention. Intentional absence of a considerable proportion of the adult males is believed to be had with the land and socially. Only in one case has it been attempted to revise policy in this matter.

Agriculture's chief task is to seek the basic principles concerned with the unalterable factors which influence the production of food. This applies to no separation of agriculture proper from veterinary science and forestry or of science from practical knowledge and experience. An agriculturalist must still be, as an apt name for all these associated interests.

The principles for policy derived from agricultural science and experience may consist of reasonable conclusions under three headings: (a) environment regions, (b) conservation of natural resources, and (c) farming systems.

Regions must be as fully defined as local records and experience allow. Rainfall has to be described not only in means of annual and monthly fall but by its fluctuation in the year and in that of onset of the rains. Topographic detail, drinking water for man and beast, and fuel sources are examples of the many other features which must be used, with the physical parameters. In many countries including British Colonial territories, the knowledge in white-occupied regions agricultural policy is very limited.

It is a matter of fact that the suitability of each region for various crops, animals, and livestock and for grass. In addition to what must add to ordinary agriculture, shows possibilities may be revealed by geographic analysis. These may be applied to the appropriate latitude, based on either side of the equator, and to the search for new agricultural commodities or a selection of insects for some of the existing are the objective of the part of policy development. It is here that the interrelationship of close association between agriculture, chemistry, science, and forestry is most plainly apparent.

Economic, sociological, nutritional and other aspects though requiring expert handling, must be at the points on the primary agricultural study.

Soil and Water Conservation

Soil and water conservation, while some engineering and field work, is the debate as to some areas from agricultural use, usually, necessary self-protective husbandry is indispensable. Extreme caution is better than neglect, but a tendency has sometimes appeared of making conservation an end in itself instead of an important means. Soil fertility is not separable from soil and water conservation; it is, in fact, a matter for attention.

Farming systems are generally liable to neglect or to being standing where a region's policy is drawn up without technical advice. All farming systems consist of one or more of four elements: crops, livestock, grass, and resting land. All four may be of many kinds: grass includes clear plains, open savanna, permanent meadows, and temporary (or resting and may range from a short season's fallow to long rest under bush. Farming systems are extremely flexible, and owning nomadic herds of the products of one of the other fully developed, mixed farming with crops, irregular rotation, livestock and grass worked in one system on every holding.

Every Colonial territory is confronted in one or more seasons with the almost impossibly difficult task of improved use of the prevalent system of the production of a food. This applies to various forms of agriculture, whether shifting cultivation can be defined as some most important systems. Displacement would imply the term, but from the point of view rather than substitution, it is a matter of policy.

Whether adaptations of the present farming of temperate climates would be suitable in the tropics, or whether in Colonial territories, is a question not only of the location and the nature of the soil, but also of the climate. For instance, a crop rotation involving green manure, a system of conservation, would be of some of the most important soil conservation work of the late years. The establishment of a conservation system, and the later stages of establishing peasant agriculture, or a similar system, or agricultural systems in the tropics, is a very difficult task.

The policy and work of each very department has

to agriculture, so that a full understanding among departments requires a ceaseless agricultural policy. For the technical departments directly concerned with the land, principles for policy evolve with growth of knowledge and experience, and the directional and co-ordinating force in promoting general agricultural development in specialized research, survey and field investigation, and advisory work. A large field and research officer needs the opportunity and the stimulus to raise the work entrusted to him as a contribution to the agricultural betterment of the territory. To meet this need is one of the purposes of a policy statement. Short-term production plans alone, save in periods of emergency, fail to ring out enthusiasm and informed effort.

Guidance for Specialist Officers

To make public the full statement, or even to circulate it departmentally would obviously be impolitic in any country. What is essential is a setting out of principles, i.e., reasoned conclusions, for the guidance of development and current work by specialist and general officers. This, or part of it, would be a valuable part of the annual report and the programme of work for the following year. It would normally remain without substantial change for several years. To frame it that it could be looked on as a final and binding would be inimical to the evolution of policy in terms of principles derived from investigation and experience.

To give effect to the policies instituted by these principles, annual plans for action are necessary. They must deal with short-term production and with continuing development. It is probably advantageous for a department to set these plans out clearly by year under the same headings. This helps to ensure that all concerned give periodically thought to all major issues.

The second quarter of the century has seen a standing in its history as a period of excessive addition to co-ordination committees and conferences. An old proverb speaks of procrastination as the thief of time. There are other thieves too. Creative policy must always be studied thought of individual minds well stocked with knowledge.

The Uganda Forestry Department has found that electrified fences, single strand for elephants and large game and multiple strand for smaller animals, are effective in protecting young trees.

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Of Commercial Concern

At coffee auctions in East Africa last week 500 tons of Uganda *robusta* and 200 tons from Buruba were sold at a level of about 353s. per cwt.

The registers of coffee and share transfer department of Minerals Separation, Ltd. have been moved to the Kings William Street, London, E.C.4. The new telephone number is Moseley 3 and 88.

Work is to start at once on the bunding of the factory for Nyafiza Textile Industries, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Calico Printers' Association, Ltd. Mr. J. H. Morrison arrived in Uganda a few days ago to take charge of construction.

At last week's auctions in London 2,431 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 28s. 2d. per lb. compared with 521 packages averaging 3s. 3.02d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price paid was 2s. 7d. per lb. for a consignment from Nyasaland.

Sugar Exports

Total exports of sugar from Mauritius from the 1952-53 crop to date amount to 444,980 tons, out of 467,846 tons produced. Of the exports 223,944 tons were shipped to this country, 91,457 tons to Ceylon, 48,780 tons to Hong Kong, 39,100 tons to Southern Rhodesia, 19,844 tons to Canada, and 15,628 tons to Mombasa.

Northern Rhodesia has discontinued the prohibition of the import of 152 types of goods. The most injudicious effect is likely to be the import of French wines and cheeses, Indian and Czechoslovak beads, and some African foodstuffs from the Belgian Congo. Many of the goods on the prohibited list were readily available from the sterling areas.

Temporary offices have been opened at 14 George Street, Roade, E.C. by the newly formed Commonwealth Development Finance Company, which has been created to assist the implementation of programmes for Commonwealth capital development. The company has a nominal capital of £1m. (of which 70% has been called up) and borrowing powers up to double that amount. Mr. Corp's secretary, the name of the manager has not yet been announced.

The Uganda Wine Marketing Board, which there are three African members, has announced that the minimum price of cotton from the 1953-54 crop will be 46 cents, or a shilling per lb. at B.P. 52 five cents less than last year. It is pointed out to growers that by improved methods they could increase their yields so that the actual cents per acre might be even more than in the previous season. Government has decided that the bonus to African local governments will be a proportion of the £60 c. of seed cotton. Towards the end of the season the position will be reviewed to see if this figure can be increased.

A pilot scheme in which £10,000 will be devoted to loans to African traders recommended by African district councils will start shortly in the North Nyanza district. The Kenya Government and the local African Council will each provide £5,000.

Sisal Output for August

Dwa Plantations have sold 100 tons of sisal and tow, making 384 tons for the month.

Dividends

Powell Duffryn, Ltd. Final 5% making 8% for the year ended March 31. Consolidated net profit was £556,883, against £734,686 in the previous year.

Saunders Valve Co., Ltd. Final 14% (12%) making 20% (18%) for the year ended April 30. Net profit amounted to £229,603 (£211,114) before taxation of £166,586 (£152,202).

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd. Interim 12½% (30%) for the year ended June 30 last. Net profit for the year is estimated at about £500,000 after deducting depreciation but not taxation. For the year 1952-53 the net profit after deducting all charges, including £322,000 in tax, was £1,083,691. The board states that abnormal drought affected production and will be felt in the current year. Sisal prospects appear favourable near the present price, but the directors prefer to consider the final dividend declaration in January, when the position should be clearer. The importance of instituting a more stable dividend policy for this and future years, has been borne in mind.

African Stores, Limited

AFRICAN STORES, LTD. earned a profit of £5,626 in the period of 11 months ended March 31 last, compared with a loss of £128 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £2,955, leaving a balance of £7,581 to be carried forward, against £4,919 brought in.

The issued capital is £237,400 in shares of 5 each. Loans and accrued interest stand at £59,482 and current liabilities at £100,846. Fixed assets are valued at £10,519, stock at £25,000, and current assets at £17,581, including £7,581 brought in.

At the close of the financial year the company was operating at a loss. Since that date trading has ceased at seven stores as a result of the closing of the Marandellas group. The trading profit for the period totalled £30,488.

The directors are Colonel Sir Ellis Robins (chairman) and Messrs. H. W. Foster, A. H. Miller, E. T. D. D. and J. B. Vafeas, with Messrs. A. W. T. Blair, T. B. Roubie, W. L. Smith and H. G. Munday as alternate directors. The acting secretary is Mr. R. L. Bellasis.

The fifth annual general meeting was held in Southern Rhodesia, on September 16, and followed by an extraordinary general meeting discussing amendments to the company's memorandum of association.

Mabira Company Report

THE MABIRA CO., LTD. after providing £7,850 for taxation earned a consolidated profit of £17,111 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £1,008 in the previous year. Last year's total must be taken as 98% overproduction. The company's Assets replacement reserve receives £1,000, and reserves for future taxation £700. A dividend of 4% has been recommended, leaving £2,005 to be carried forward, against £4,198 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £30,073 in shares of 5s. Profit and loss account stands at £97, respectively for the year ended at £2,500, and current liabilities at £87. Investments are valued at £85,000, and current assets at £7,048, including £322 in cash.

Subsidiary companies produced 3,503 cwt. of coffee during the year, an increase of 210 cwt. on the previous year, amounting to 348,78 lb. as compared with 45,808 lb. manufactured in an 73,094 lb. green leaf in the previous year. Rubber output was 58,925 lb. against 92,075 lb.

The directors are Messrs. C. S. Todd, J. J. Jarvis and E. G. A. Palmer, and the secretary Mr. T. B. D. D. The 45th ordinary general meeting will be held in London on September 20.

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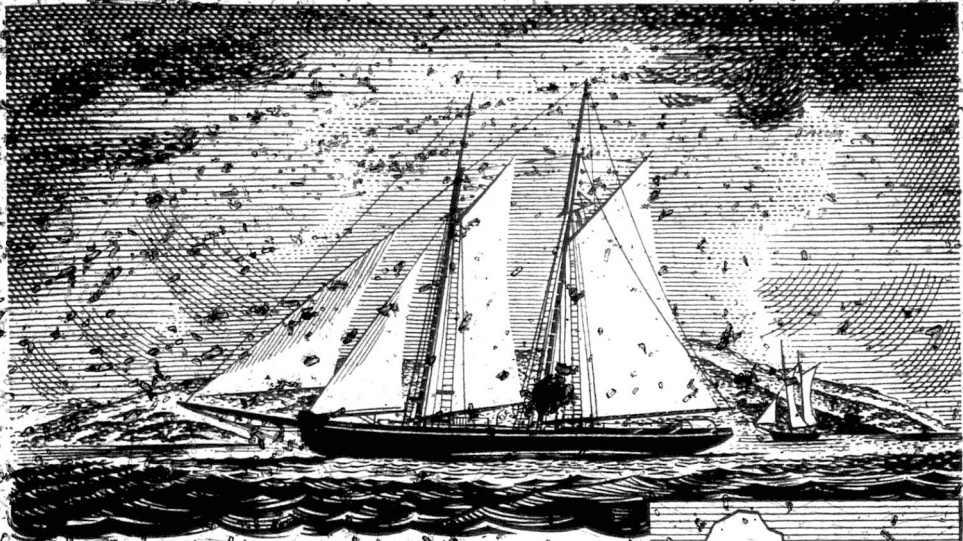
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"Tufmac's" Heavy Losses Written Off Uganda's Expensive Fishing Lesson

DRASTIC REORGANIZATION of the Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation, Ltd., has been undertaken by the board appointed last September, says Mr. J. F. C. Troughton in a statement accompanying the report and accounts for the year ended December 31 last.

£430,000 had been borrowed or eight times the issued capital, and the headquarters office in Port Portal was 80 miles from the nearest activity of the corporation. Unsuccessful operations on Lake Albert, Lake Kioga and on the Nile saw crocodile trapping activities have been stopped, fishing operations being now concentrated on Lake George.

In consideration of the issue of the Uganda Development Corporation of 50,000 additional ordinary shares, the Government of Uganda have agreed to write off "Tufmac" debts totalling £280,000, to waive all accumulated interest, to bear the cost of completing deep freeze and cold storage installations in Kasegyi, and to relieve the corporation from responsibility for building any cold storage plant needed in Kampala. The headquarters have been moved to Kasegyi.

International Bank

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, published last week, expresses the belief that the resources of most under-developed countries are adequate, if effectively used, to support a substantially higher level of production and income. Since 1946 representatives of the bank have visited all 54 member countries and many overseas dependencies. Every mission reported that under-developed countries had much to gain from a better direction and balance of investment. Northern Rhodesia was among the countries to which loans were made in 1952. Commonwealth countries visited during the period included Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

Mr. Murumbi Arrives

MR. JOSEPH MURUMBI, acting secretary of the Kenya African Union until it was proscribed by the Government of the Colony, has arrived in this country from his visits to India and Egypt, and is to address a "Set Africa Free Conference" which is to be held in the Beaver Hall, Carlisle Hill, London, E.C., on September 26 and 27. He was received in India by Mr. Nehru and in Egypt by General Neguib and other ministers; the British Embassy in Cairo protested formally at the grant of such interviews on the ground that they had been given to one who represented an illegal organization. The Egyptian Press reported Mr. Murumbi to have said that "living conditions in Kenya are appalling under British rule; the Kenya people are determined that their demands shall be met in the shortest possible time." Mr. Murumbi, who is half Goan and half Masai, was expected in London weeks ago, but prolonged his stay in Cairo.

Gezira Scheme

TENANTS ON THE GEZIRA SCHEME in the Sudan for the 1951-52 season numbered 26,897, compared with 24,794 in the previous year. Cotton occupied 220,950 feddans out of a total registered area of 894,523 feddans, of which 494,824 were fallow. Seed cotton production amounted to 685,324 kantars, yielding 169,879 lbs. of lint. Gross proceeds of the sale of cotton, cotton seeds, etc., were £20,428,771, of which £6,002,389 were transferred to the tenants' collective account. Joint collective charges and expenses amounted to £2,420,298. The credit balance of the social development fund was £381,752, after expenditure of £6,364,711 in 1950-51 and £6,811,771 in 1951-52.



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1938

1952

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Annual consumption	11 million units	Annual consumption	21½ million units	Annual consumption	162 million units
Capital	£70,000	Capital	£846,000	Capital	£6,961,110

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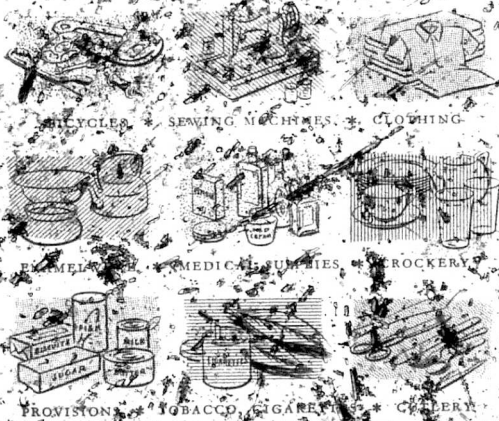
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Mining

Turner & Newall's New Acquisition

Purchase of Porter's Cement Industries

NEGOTIATIONS ARE PROCEEDING for the purchase by Turner & Newall, Ltd. of a controlling interest in Porter's Cement Industries (Rhodesia) Ltd., which holds a controlling interest in Porter's Cement Industries (Bulawayo), Ltd., both companies being engaged in the manufacture and distribution of various cement and concrete products.

Formal offers are to be made to the shareholders for the purchase of the wholcs of the issued ordinary and preference capital of Porter's Cement Industries (Rhodesia) Ltd. and for the minority interest in Porter's Cement Industries (Bulawayo), Ltd.

Options to purchase a majority of the ordinary shares of Porter's Cement Industries (Rhodesia) Ltd. have already been obtained. The issued capital is £150,000, divided into 200,000 7½ cumulative preference shares of 5s. each and 400,000 ordinary shares of 5s. The issued capital of Bulawayo company is £300,000, represented by 300,000 ordinary shares of £1.

Application will be made to the Capital Issues Committee of H.M. Treasury for permission to issue ordinary shares of Turner & Newall, Ltd. in a predetermined ratio in exchange for the ordinary shares of the Rhodesian companies. The consideration for the preference shares will be payable in cash.

African Miners Drop Disputes

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN AFRICAN MINERWORKERS' UNION has withdrawn from the recent disputes with the copper mining companies arising from the union's demand for the dismissal of certain European and African employees. Mr. M. D. Nkomo, general secretary of the union, in a letter conveying this decision to the local Chamber of Mines expresses the hope that this action will lead to an improvement in industrial relations between the labour and the mine managements. He commends the Labour and Mines, Mr. C. E. Cousin's decision to discontinue the union's action in connection with the decision of the mining companies to cease collecting dues from union members. The disputation will also put forward views on the alleged deterioration of labour relations on the Copperbelt.



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Company Progress Reports

Coronation Syndicate.—In August a working profit of £3,362 was earned at the Tsekwe mine from crushing 6,500 tons of ore for 1,044 oz. gold and the Argentin mine £3,272 from 3,248 tons for 864 oz. In the June quarter the working profit from 945 tons for the Tsekwe mine was £9,527 (£10,066 in the March quarter) from 43,550 (23,200) tons and 3,152 (3,051) oz. at the Argentin mine £13,028 (£10,388) from 9,498 (9,498) tons and 2,472 (2,469) oz., and at the Murchison mine £24,212 (£24,088) from 29,946 (2,873) tons and 2,773 (2,773) oz.

Cam & Motor.—24,000 tons of ore were treated in August for 7,489 oz. gold and a working profit of £44,000. In the June quarter the corresponding figures were 72,000 tons, 19,292 oz. and £119,842, compared with 69,500 tons, 19,382 oz. and £123,109 in the March quarter.

Rezene.—1,144 oz. gold were recovered in August from the milling of 60,000 tons of ore for a working profit of £847. For the June quarter the corresponding figures were 3,589 oz., 18,000 tons, and £6,750, against 3,549 oz., 20,000 tons, and £6,455 in the March quarter.

Globe & Phoenix.—A working profit of £22,802 was earned in August from the treatment of 6,200 tons of ore for 1,448 oz. gold. The working profit in July was £22,802.

London & Rhodesian.—327 oz. gold were recovered in August at the Conaught mine from 19,772 tons of ore milled for a working profit of £1,857.

Motapa.—2,238 oz. gold were recovered in August from the milling of 18,400 tons of ore for a working profit was £1,163, compared with £1,072 in July.

Wankie Colliery.—26,949 tons of coal and 19,678 tons of coke were sold in August, compared with 228,895 and 124,228 tons respectively in July.

Kennia.—3271 oz. gold were recovered in August at the Gaita mine from 22,000 tons of ore milled.

Southern Rhodesian Mining Outputs

AN INCREASE OF £5,126,800 in the value of minerals produced in Southern Rhodesia last year is revealed in the annual report for 1952 of the chief Government mining engineer and chief sector of mines. Total production at £20,201,282 consisted of £65,191,916 (£66,889,285) for gold, including £354,244 premium sales for the year, silver at £24,797 (£25,298), coal at £1,233,762 (£1,225,548), base minerals at £14,832,304 (£7,634,330), including £2,278,735 value of chrome ore stockpiles declared on June 30, and precious stones valued at £5,000. A decrease of 12,500 oz. of gold was expected in the current year.

The principal items in base metals were: asbestos, £6,651,975 (£5,452,708); chrome, £4,279,440 (£1,530,998); tungsten concentrates, £513,133 (£293,126); and beryll, £125,312 (£81,841).

Labour employed on the mines comprised 1,208 (1,360) Europeans and 25,000 (28,873) Africans for gold and 1,046 (1,170) Europeans and £26,000 (31,815) Africans for other minerals.

Rhodesian Minerals

NORTHERN RHODESIA has produced minerals to the value of nearly £50m in the first half of this year. June output comprised 27,805 long tons of blister copper, valued at £7,281,988, and 12,193 tons of electrolytic copper, worth £3,264,556. Cobalt, zinc, and lead production was estimated at £451,365, while limestone, manganese ore, mica, tin, and beryl accounted for the balance.

Wankie Colliery

THREE NEW APPOINTMENTS to the board of Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd. have been announced. Those of Mr. K. C. Acott, a director of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Mr. R. L. Prain, chairman and managing director of the Roan Antelope and Matrua collieries, and Mr. M. Van Weyenberg, general manager in the Belgian Congo of the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga.

Rich Pocket of Gold

DR. ERNEST BERS and MR. DAVID BRASMUS, two South Africans, are reported to have found a rich reef about 20 miles from Chunya, in the Lupa goldfields of southern Tanganyika, one assay from which showed 150 oz. of gold to the ton.

Mining Dividends

PHOENIX MINING AND FINANCE CO., LTD.—10% (the same) for the year ended June 30 last. Net profit was £24,227 (£24,251) after taxation of £13,144 (£12,671).

DE BERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD.—Interim 4s. per share to deferred shareholders.

News of Our Advertisers

MEYER ROYAL VICKERS ELECTRICAL CO., LTD., will exhibit at the Textile Machinery and Accessories Exhibition in Manchester from October 14 to 24.

Company Report

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.

Company a First-Class Going Concern with a Great Future

Taxation for Year Exceeds Company's Authorized Capital

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CONSOLIDATED SISAL ESTATES OF EAST AFRICA, LIMITED, was held at the registered offices of the company at 7, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, on Tuesday, September 15.

MR. N. C. S. BOSCHOFF, Chairman of the company, had circulated to shareholders still the report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1955, a statement in the following terms:

The Accounts

"This last 12 months has been a satisfactory work of this company for the year ended March, 1953, as to the trading results of a full year in which the substantially reduced selling prices of sisal fibre are reflected. Comparing 1952-53 with 1951-52, our sales, averaging £116 per ton, are £60 per ton below the average selling price of the previous year. This means that our total proceeds of sales are less this year by £326,000, in spite of the increase in crop harvested. On the other side estate expenditure is up by £21,000."

"After providing for depreciation and taxation the profit for the year is £147,525. We bring in £42,810 from the last account and £6,853, being the amount written off stores and tools and brought in from that reserve account. We thus have a total of £172,688 to deal with. We paid an interim dividend of 7½% in January last, costing £9,844. We have placed £90,000 to general reserve, £10,000 to a special reserve for excess profits levy, which I will explain later, and we propose a final dividend of 32½% costing £44,687, making 40% for the year, and to carry forward the balance of £115,157 to the next account."

Increase in Crop

"This last 12 months has been a satisfactory working period as far as the estates are concerned. To begin with, we have again had an increase in crop, and at 6,961 tons we are over 500 tons in excess of the previous year, and slightly better than the estimate which we gave you when we last met. This improvement in production would have given us even better results if climatic conditions and sun scorch had not militated against a high percentage of the higher grade of fibre being turned out. Our percentage of No. 1 was low, and we shall not achieve the normal for these estates until the effects of sun scorch have worn off. Even so our figures compare quite favourably with the average percentages of the higher grades in the Territory."

"Depreciation at £55,000 includes the writing off of £1,000 against the lease of the leasehold estate."

"The figure of £500 against investment reflects the writing down of our holding of £5,000 in Lungs. This company has paid 20% free of tax for each of the past two years, but since its estates were bought the selling price of fibre has dropped from £230 per ton to £90 and a reserve against that investment seems justified."

Burdensome Taxation

"Taxation again takes an undue share in our earnings, a sum of £5,000 in excess of the authorized and issued capital of the company, increased to £265,000 by

the necessary provision of an additional reserve for excess profits levy which they overtake at next year."

"Our standard profit for excess profits levy purposes is based on the profits earned in 1943 and 1949, and, as you are aware, the price of sisal rose in the following years. Accordingly our profits greatly exceed our standard up to March 31, 1953, and our liability to excess profits levy is heavy. Some measure of relief has been granted under Section 43 of the Finance Act, 1952, which provides an overriding limit for this tax. Excess profits levy is, however, a cumulative tax, and regard must be had to the liability arising over the whole period of charge, namely the two calendar years of 1952 and 1953. The overriding limit applies to the whole period of excess profits levy and not just to one or more accounting periods ending in those years; thus it is possible that in the final accounting period—April 1, 1953, to December 31, 1953—some part of the overriding limit relief already granted may be withdrawn, and therefore in view of the present price of sisal the directors have thought it prudent to transfer to reserve a sum of £10,000 against this contingency."

Mlingote Royalties

"The company is in dispute with the United Kingdom Taxation Authorities regarding payment of Mlingote royalties being subject to relief for tax; the opinion of counsel is being obtained on this point."

"On capital account we spent £122,000 last year. While that sum is £50,000 less than the capital expenditure in 1951-52, it by no means signals the end of our capital requirements, which continue to demand attention and expenditure. On development we are spending less money this year on opening new land, the bulk of expenditure in that department going towards the upkeep of young areas, but improvements and additions of factories and machinery are a running expenditure which reflect the increase in crops which we now enjoy following the development and rotation methods which we have consistently practised on these estates."

£25,000 for Factory Buildings

"You will observe in our report that we hope for a crop of 7,800 tons of fibre this current year, to date we have reason to hope that the estimate will be realized. It is perhaps fair to say that the limitation of crop to date is more dependent upon the through-put of our factories than upon the availability of leaf in the field. We spent £25,000 on factory buildings and machinery last year, and among the photographs which we include in our report are three which show you the progress made in the Bontheba Factory, the centrifuges which accept the fibre from the decorticator and clean it and reduce the moisture so marks on which it hangs preparatory to being put through the driers, which you can see in the last of these three photographs."

"As I may draw your attention to the standard size and build of these machines and the weight of steel which goes into their making? A modern factory for turning out first-class fibre is a very expensive affair, and so far we can regard much that has been done, and is being done, at Bontheba as experimental, and"

shall not proceed with the complete conversion of Kibaránga until our engineers are fully satisfied with the machines and methods now being proved.

Housing and compounds have claimed a large sum in expenditure this year, not less than £30,000 in fact, and this will be a running expenditure until we have established permanence in our lines and compounds, and can thereby avoid the perpetual expense of upkeep of semi-permanent buildings, and so protect our cost of production in that department on revenue account. We included a picture of some of our hangers' lines in the report and accounts for 1953-52, and this time we include a photograph of the new hospital at Mlingoti.

Transport is a matter of vital consequence, and rail track, rolling stock, railway earthworks, lorries, and cars figure in our accounts as items of permanent and heavy expenditure. £25,000 was spent under these headings last year.

Rise in Value of Assets

All these operations and outgoings are reflected in the balance sheet. Our capital remains undisturbed at £250,000, but the fixed assets have now risen to £1,270,000 after depreciation, the result of the policy of ploughing back profits into the business. Our net current assets now stand at £231,000, and perhaps we may claim that we are approaching the safety mark of a primary commodity producing company, the equivalent in cash and securities of the issued capital. We hope to pursue this constructive policy, which must, however, be dependent upon the margin between cost and selling prices and the amount of profit so earned after taxation.

What in fact do these figures mean? In 1947 our fixed assets stood at £210,000, and our crop for the year was 3,340 tons. Since then they have increased by nearly £500,000, including the purchase of the Mlingoti estate, and our crop last year was just under 7,000 tons. It will be seen, therefore, that while the producing capabilities of the land have been built up and improved, and new land opened and planted, the establishment of a first-class manufacturing side to the business has developed in company with a growing population of labour and a system of housing and social service, and a feeling of good will among all members of the large community who work with us, which I venture to claim is second to none in the Territory.

Company Has a Great Future

This is a first-class going concern. We have learnt much and are still learning by trial and error in an agricultural industry which is still relatively young, but I am firmly of the belief that this company has a great future in front of it if we keep our aims concentrated on producing a first-class quality of fibre at low cost. At some time, and perhaps sooner than we expect, the law of supply and demand will rule our markets once again and competition weed out the winners and losers. We are getting into shape to meet that competition when it comes.

During the past 12 months two of your directors have visited the company's estates, Mr. McNelis in the autumn of 1952, and Mr. Macfie in the spring of 1953. We benefited from the advice and guidance they were able to give us. Their visits were of value both at home and abroad, for it is by constant contact such as this that the policy of London and the needs of East Africa can be so brought into alignment that they fuse into a smooth working partnership. I hope to visit your estates myself in the autumn of this year.

Mr. Macfie, our general manager, has just returned

to East Africa after a well-earned European leave. We have had a full opportunity of discussing various aspects of our affairs while he has been at home.

Need for Commercial Research

I think last year that a Committee had been formed in London for the purpose of promoting commercial research. It is to be recalled that little, if any, progress has been made in the required direction. It may be that local companies and producers in Tanganyika attach less importance to this form of research than companies domiciled in Europe. At present our markets are principally to spinners of binder and bales twine, and the inventions in harvesting machinery promise a lesser rather than a greater use of twines for harvesting. Other uses is a matter calling for urgent attention, and I hope that in the relatively near future it will follow that this company becomes a subscriber towards an association in London which will grapple with this work in a vigorous and practical manner.

Current Output and Sales

The current year has started reasonably well. Our estimate of 7,800 tons of fibre will, I hope be realized. To the end of July, that is four months of our financial year, we have harvested 2,496 tons of fibre.

Our report tells you of the forward sales which have been made. The selling price of No. 1 is holding fairly steady at 90s. Our cost of production is slightly down, but it is here that we must concentrate attention with the object of widening the margin between cost and selling price.


We have so far suffered no direct inconvenience from Mau Mau activities, and the labour situation on all the estates has been entirely satisfactory. Our managers are to be congratulated on this state of affairs, and, indeed, all who serve the company in East Africa have again earned our grateful thanks for the successful conduct of affairs during this last 12 months.

Tribute to Secretary

In particular, I desire to draw attention to the services of Mr. Shelley, our efficient secretary in London. His intimate knowledge of the affairs of this company make him of special value to us and to the stockholders, while his attachment to the company and its affairs prevents him from ever sparing himself where its interests are concerned.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. Ltd. have issued a list of their books in Swahili, some published jointly with the Sheldon Press. Some are abridgments and translation of well-known works, ranging from Omar Khayyam to The Man-Eaters of Tsavo.

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