

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday October 17, 1960  
No. 1673

Registered as a Newspaper

Q  
beautiful birds in the sky,  
and Cambodians, the creatures of nature,  
of Kivu, Rhodesia, and the islands for  
Cambodians, which is alternating, fishing around  
them and parking for them. Sir Edward Jackson  
when he came here, 1950, particularly our country  
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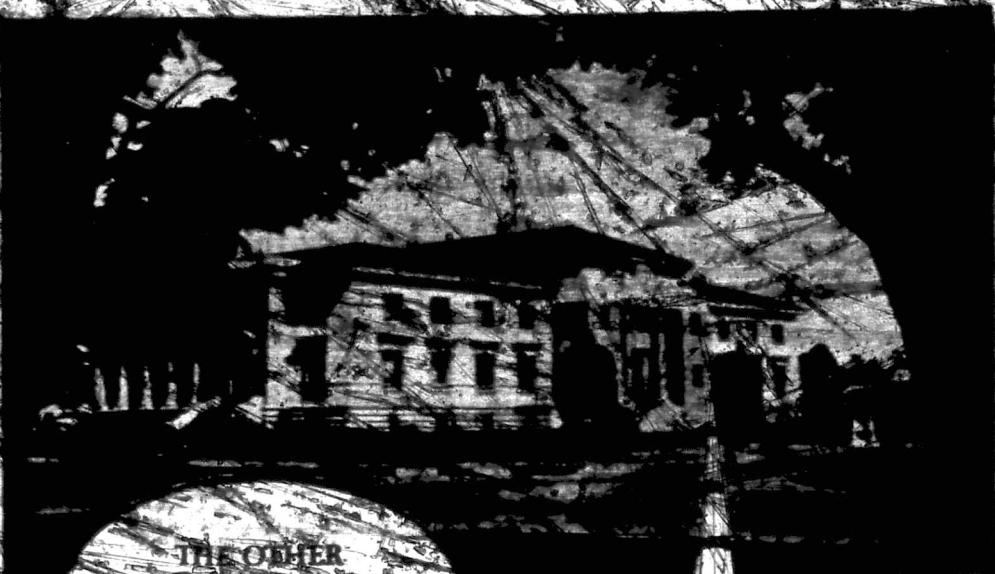
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# EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**SATISFACTION.** — The capture of Mzee Kimathi, the Mau Mau terrorist leader, must be accounted by the reader that he must have been at large for a full year, to direct his campaign from his hideout.

**CHEAT, TERRORIST LEADER CAPTURED.** — It is despicable of his fellow Kenyans. The Government of Kenya has no doubt on which to congratulate itself. General Lathbury assured "command" that the security forces last year were methods adopted which non-officials had advised almost from the time of the outbreak of the rebellion. Then the position changed rapidly, largely as a result of the use of former terrorists under the leadership of young, fire-born Europeans. When their exports can be fully described the reader will bear comparison with the most thrilling accounts of operations anywhere in Africa.

The tragedy is that a stubborn, courageous and an unimaginative military command for so long declined to accept non-official advice which was not merely reasonable but based upon little-known exploits in the campaign against the Germans in East Africa in 1914-18 — although few people in Kenya appeared to realize the fact. A few exceptional British men with great influence over Africans, with great tuition, and with great contempt for danger, then repeatedly achieved what battalions, brigades and divisions could not do. It was obvious that men with the same qualities could be found in 1958. Six years later, but too late, the authorities finally three years to learn the elementary lesson, a delay which has cost Kenya many lives, much distress, and millions of pounds.

The gross mismanagement of the campaign, particularly in the early stages, when revolution would have struck the devolu-

tion has been relieved by the steadfastness of the entire European population.

**REVOLUTION.** — Of all the tribes in Kenya, including the Maasai, Kikuyu, including the powerful cattle-owning Christians, many of whom have paid for their lands with their lives. Farmers in Kenya, among usives, their wives and children, missionaries who frequently refused to carry arms for their own protection, and administrative officers and other officials kept staunchly at their work, adding to the strain of many additional duties, hazardous. Other firms, banks, the military, police, auxiliary forces, including the Kenya Home Guard, and a few, after very few, have for months done invaluable work with the so-called "pseudo-troops." None of this little company of because of imperious campaigns a finer record than Mr. Ian Henderson whose gallantry at those quarters of ruthless rebels has earned him a George Medal and a bar to that decoration. It is most appropriate that plans laid by him should be accounted for. Kimathi, alias General Njoroge, alias "Mad Bloodstone," seems to start with a fracture his head and a bullet through his brain. On his record, he has already been charged with murder and ought to be tried at the earliest possible moment. In that his case may be done without delay.

**CONCLUSION.** — To conclude, the history of politics in Kenya, was never so brief, and during the recent general election campaign by far the best statement was made.

— And it is therefore the more satisfactory that the polling in Kenya, started so quickly have been followed by agreement on

all issues between the European groups on the one hand and on the other, between the leaders in the structure of all the communities. Two or three weeks ago the people

the African people would have had some say in their own future. The political temperament of the European population is now distinctly sub-national but it has been, once again, for candidates for the African elections. The March fare already indicates a strong national trend. The imbeciles in this country who conceive an opinion in this solid and almost wholly opposed to the ordered progress of the Europeans on the one hand know better than to interfere in the well-being of the natives. Only if they take the trouble to follow events find evidence of the shallowness of their assumptions. Europeans and native peoples think that they saw with most alarm the indications and loaded in favour of the two imbeciles, but at the period of the Malan Cabinet it has shown that there is no real plenty of possible coal miners, and no true Africans in the country, who are at risk and prepared to resist the pressure of the magogian, unctuous African racists in all its forms. It is much in the credit of the African members of the Parliament that, with their own election imminent, they should have agreed with the European, Asian and Arab elected members to take no steps in constitutional advance.

By accepting office as Minister without Portfolio, Group Captain Briggs has taken the most courageous means of fulfilling the pledge of his group, "to work as a team to secure the maximum unity of Ministers" of all non-official members of the **Unity** Legislative Council.

In recent months, particularly in recent weeks, the damaging and infamous wicked allegation was made that he and his followers were intent on dismantling the existing inter-racial Government. His action in joining the Ministry is the most effective reply possible to such recriminations. It demonstrates beyond question that though eight of the thirteen European seats allotted him support his policy, Group Captain Briggs puts first the need for maximum unity among the European members and agreement with the non-European representatives. He had the power to obstruct the inter-racial agreement which has been reached and his endorsement of it would, however, produce chagrin from some thoughtless quarters. But anyone who will face the realities of this African nationality and the possibility that there may be a Socialist Government in the United Kingdom within the life of the present Legislative Council must accept that that Coloured and Negro contingent is a political entity of its own.

It is in Africa, failing which the country will remain in a state of semi-slavery, that the present Labour families, the present Negroes, the Negroes of the world, to find a long-term plan for at least a medium term must look more laterally.

**LATE EXPANSION** of the iron and steel industry in southern Rhodesia is a result of negotiations leading to the amalgamation between the Central Rhodesian and

#### Denationalisation of industrial and mining interests in the Southern Rhodesia

The United Kingdom and Rhodesia. The Rhodesian Iron and Steel Corporation which will inherit the existing assets of the two sponsors, White Star and Standard Chartered, will be required to carry on the management and development of the industry. Details of the capital structure are not yet known, but one of the requirements is to move a controlling interest from Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission, which the new corporation will replace, to be owned by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, which has decided to renew its share in the enterprise partly in equity shares of the corporation and partly in second debenture stock maturing thirty years hence. Moreover the interest accruing during the first five years will be ploughed back into the development programme. The present owners of the business thus hope in very practical fashion that they have laid the basis in its future under the new management.

This transaction will certainly not please Socialists in Great Britain, who will resent so striking a reversal of the aims for which they stand. So far as we are aware there has not been one responsible

#### Fulfilment of expectations of the reserve responsibility from the State

private enterprise. When the Iron and Steel Commissioner, represented by Sir Godfrey Higgins, the Home Minister, emphasized his disappointment that commercial interests were not expected to undertake the carrying of iron and steel from the extensive deposits of iron ore. The Government he explained, had consequently after the task itself fought against ideological work, in order to provide the requirements of iron and steel as the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission can do. This situation has had a troublous history, and still has

always been regarded as a venture, the completion within about five years of a large and extended railway system, with a capacity of 10,000 tons per day, will be a great achievement. It will be a stimulus to the development of Rhodesia's resources.

It will also bring down the cost of some important minerals and steel manufacturing groups will then have to compete with the United Kingdom. The Rhodesian Steel Corporation and its partners will have to investigate the position for many months, and now it is associated in large-scale steel production with the Government of Southern Rhodesia, the Brush Steel Company, the Central Rhodesia and the two great mining groups, the Anglo-Rhodesian Selection Trust and the Anglo-Rhodesian Corporation of Africa.

African Mining and Smelting (Rhodesia) Development Company and the Colonial Development Corporation.

Even in its first year of development, the programme will result in substantial economies, amounting to 10 million pounds a month which should help to ease the capacity of the railways.

The Development of Rhodesia's resources will be a stimulus to the expansion of Rhodesia's industry. The new plant will produce 10,000 tons of steel per day.

The Rhodesian Railways will be able to move 10,000 tons of iron ore per day, and the new port at Beira will be able to handle 10,000 tons of coal per day. The proposed new Government of Rhodesia's port at the expansion of the Rhodesian port of Beira will be able to handle 10,000 tons of coal per day.

It is to be expected that the steel industry, especially as it is controlled at a place which will compete favourably with the rest of the world, will be a stimulus to the economy in the working.

By the time the first stage of expansion is reached, new industries will have come available and the economic development work at Kariba as most powerful agent of industry, which will be offered cheap abundant electricity and labour.

## Votes by the Way

### Loss to the Colonial Office

HERE was a heavy defeat recently at the department of Mr. John H. Hayes, from the colonial Office, to force the Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs to resign his ten months ago. He has shown himself to be a man who was well justified in his view that changes in the Government should now deprive the Secretary of State of his assistance. Mr. Lennox-Boyd, his predecessor, believes that he certainly needed senior colleagues to can relieve him of some of the strain. Mr. Hayes, who had visited a number of Colonial territories, including East Africa and Southern Rhodesia, when he was a back-bencher in the House of Commons, has also been a member of the executive council of the East African and Central African Board, and so brought to his ministerial office useful knowledge and contacts and a real interest in Africa. Though modest and reserved, he has stood firm against strong Opposition assault in Parliament and there and on public platforms he has rebuffed the critics of British Colonial policy. Mr. Hayes will, I believe, leave the Colonial Office with reluctance.

### New Minister of State

SIR J. S. MACLAURIN, new Minister of State, has little experience of the Colonies but he quickly assimilated facts and will certainly have a good account of himself in the House of Commons. His urbane speech, considerate toughness, and if he can sustain the physical strain of the appointment, he may well prove to be a good choice for the vacancy. Mr. Lennox-Boyd, with whom he will now be closely associated, succeeded him in 1952 as Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, when he had to resign that portfolio in Sir Winston Churchill's administration in consequence of serious ill-health, caused by the relentless pressure of travail with the demands of demobilization road transport services to his successor, despite the fact that a Bill through the Lower House, and a great deal of the preparatory work had been done by Mr. Macmillan, a friend of mine who was special

opportunities of serving Britain abroad. He considers that a chief service could scarcely have been more thoughtful than the shares and honor that the Foreign Office has given to Colonial Office former unfortunate.

### Thank You, Mr. Wadsworth

AS TO WADSWORTH, who has been editor of the *Manchester Guardian* since 1947, it has now been forced to resign by continual criticism which has eroded with the entirely changed attitude of that newspaper to East and Central African affairs. Many years before he attained political and been almost automatically hostile to British policy in Africa, references to Manchester news columns and correspondence columns were consistently unsympathetic. East Africans and Rhodesians, in general, and many other people who knew the territories well, subsequently considered the *Manchester Guardian* to be very biased and unreliable about Africa, and Wadsworth notably assisted by Mr. Patrick Monkhouse, his assistant editor, maintained an objective approach to Colonial affairs. He increased the amount of space given to African matters, ended the traditional obsession with political issues, and progressively attracted the attention to praiseworthy news and comment.

### Manchester Guardian and

Capitalism has, of course, continued uninterrupted in recent years largely based on our deeper knowledge of the facts, more than one investigation having been made by European economists and recognition that the terms of trade of industrialists frequently bear no relation to the conditions for which they export. But because of the unique character of the M.G. in certain circles, including diplomatic quarters, whose country transformation has been of great importance to British Africa, which owes Mr. Wadsworth a debt of gratitude for his courage and fairness, and his break with a policy which had seemed unworkable, it is good news that Mr. Monkhouse has become editor of the *Manchester Guardian* successor to this

has saved East and Central Africa  
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MR HARRY ST LEEPER GAVE THE following lecture to the  
whole of the London Society of the Composite  
Society, held on Saturday, 12th January, 1890.  
He well deserved by his service to their great enterprises,  
the title of a widespread leader in the Northern African  
territories, and it is a pleasure to take up his new audience in London in  
recommending his excellent and instructive lecture on  
the recently recorded Meiji era and the grandsons of the  
fourth and fifth emperors, who were the subjects of original interest  
of the author, and will be among his readers. Will  
readiness have attributed the present preliminary general  
relationship. All who know him and his work, however, will regard as quite reasonable a visit,  
especially as Sir Ellis Reeds, who has just come to  
London as vice-president of the company, has been in  
the author's touch with him during their sojourn in  
Rhodesia.

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## Inquiry into Prisons and Detention Camps in Kenya

in Kenya" was published last week by the Government of the Colony, and the following paper expressing the views of the Government was issued by the Commissioner of Prisons in Kenya.

prisons officer could begin to understand what that

His report says, *inter alia*: "Since I succeeded from the post of Commissioner of Prisons in 1952 the Kenya Prisons Service has passed through the most difficult period of its history. It faced the vast expansion required to deal with thousands of Mau Mau offenders."

A further serious problem arose when the prison camp at Tawangia was attacked by a well-armed force of Mau Mau and many of the Maori male prisoners were set at liberty. This necessitated instant measures being taken at all prisons and camps holding Mau Mau so that any further attack could be repelled. This was fully achieved in the case of the Maori.

In 1952 the staff of the department which at the time also included the approved society and probation service amounted to 43 European officers and 1,000 Americans. The daily average number of persons was 9,900 and they were accommodated in 58 buildings and 41 detention camps for the minor offenders.

that now all prison procedure and routine suffered greatly, but that this had been restored by the time I arrived in the colony. And the general situation had been eased by the fact that releases now exceeded admissions, and therefore accommodation was still available to some 1,000 inmates.

At the height of the Soviet emergency the staff of the department was increased to 157 Europeans and 14,000 Greeks, and the daily average number of prisoners increased to 3,444 in all establishments which also had been increased from 99 to 177 by the construction of new buildings. The expanded schools and training centres were used to this effect, being removed from the department.

**Mobile And Discipline Committee**

During my visits to the various institutions I found the morale and discipline of the staff were good and the inmates were well fed and housed. The following acrostic poem, written in ink, by the staff, reads in its original reading, for all to see, without doubt that many of the prison staff have suffered severely and the hazards of their daily work.

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"On the declaration of the emergency, the European staff was augmented by local volunteers and, by the secondment of men from the Royal Police Reserve, the Kenya Regiment and, later by contract officers recruited in the United Kingdom by the Crown Agents. Practically none of the mentioned had previous experience of prison administration and it was virtually impossible to give them the required training as their services were requisitioned immediately for the fields. For this reason, for some time, no attempt was made to give the African recruits any preliminary training.

Knowing the office as I do, it is possible that minor incidents may have occurred, especially with an untrained staff, but it is to the credit of all concerned that no such serious assault on a member of staff has been reported. It would be remiss if the circumstances are advised regularly by senior officers of the Home Office Department and by whom visitors are given an opportunity to discuss their plans to make a complaint should the case arise.

These were hastily constructed, equipped with such apparatus as were available in the Colony, and staffed by the above-mentioned untrained persons. There can be no alternative owing to the meagreness of the financial resources of the new administrations. As an example, at one of the meetings I was received in 1906, and there was no means of isolating incendiaries. No provision was made

considered it advisable to investigate the possibility of warmer staff being infected with the Measles virus. I am led to believe that as has not been the case, one would have imagined. These have come isolated cases with an air of the opinion that they were serious.

expressions were available in the Colony, and estates of the above-mentioned untrained persons were to be no alternative owing to the inefficiency of the local administrators. As an example, at one camp 300 prisoners were received in two days, and there was means of isolated incidents. No record was kept.

possible to hold a large and varied number of women convicts, and it is essential therefore to confine it to a small number of officers, with full administrative powers, who will never offend the very well-trained European officers. It will take no considerable interest in the education, audit and training of their men.

The task of the permanent staff will therefore be a difficult one at some time, owing to constant changes of temporary officers, but the future of the Prison Service lies in the permanent staff and will depend largely upon the efficiency of the corps. This alone will counteract the influences of Maistau.

It now become possible to organize the Wards so that a full course of training may be given to new joined recruits and refresher courses for men already trained. I attended a passing-out parade of 196 recruits situated at Kamiti, Kenya, and this parade was the first of the new grade of African prison officers. The formation of this grade is a step in the right direction and has given much encouragement to the staff, and a just reward to those loyal and efficient men who have been appointed to it.

#### **Prisons and Embakasi Criticized**

I consider the decision to establish an institution at Embakasi and Kamiti was unwise and bad, but I accept the inevitability of the action taken because of the added detention of very large numbers of staff and limitations of finance.

These places provide little security against the escape of inmates, and this is considered to be the maximum amount of cover which there is adequate provision for the officer-in-charge and his staff, and also for whom full alternative training may be given. The staff required for this number is comparatively few in number, consequently they will be known personally by the officer-in-charge and his assistants, and the same applies to the majority of the inmates.

The personal influence of the senior officers is considered to be of vital importance in any penal institution, and more especially in Africa. I fully realize that it would be impossible at this stage of the emergency to make this kind of change at Embakasi and Kamiti, but I do believe that it is better at this stage to allow to run down this system and then to find no further institution of similar character to its replacement.

At present the approach hospitals are no longer administered by the Prison Department, but by the Department of Community Development. I was given the opportunity of visiting these hospitals recently in view of the trouble which arose over the hospital at Langata, which had been built for Maistau convicts, and which had been used for European offenders. In appropriate schools at Kakamega, Dagoretti, still exists, and in this with those lads comprising of criminal offenders from the community a new temporary institutions has been established, known as the 'Camps'. There was much hardship and suffering from the climate, the terrain, the altitude, the local produce, etc., but the morale of the camp was maintained by the real devotion of these the management and staff to the welfare of the lads when released, and finally rehabilitated by the authorities.

#### **Female Prisoners**

The situation with regard to female inmates is more complicated. Prior to the emergency there was scarcely need for a school for girls. The few cases which did arise from time to time were dealt with either by probation or committed to the care of missions or similar societies. The extent of female crime, both adult and juvenile, before the emergency presented no problem, but after the declaration of the emergency the disposal of females, both young and old, conceived and destined for Maistau offence, became a serious matter, and led to the construction of a female temporary prison and a separate detention camp at Kamiti, and also to the appointment of a staff of sole European and African female officers.

I consider that the separation of the various classes and the care taken of the inmates by staff under difficult conditions is admirable. It is unfortunate that these temporary institutions had to be situated near the male prison at Kamiti, but these lads got to be separated at the time of detaining them, and had to be securely confined. There is no co-operation between male and female prisoners, and no co-operation between the female officers.

The rehabilitation work and training etc., amongst the women and girls being carried out by the European female officers of the Department of Community Development is a remarkable achievement. Almost 100% of the female offenders are the female offenders above the age of 18 years, who excellently adapt. I had the opportunity of giving voluntary service in this prison organized by the female officers, and about 100 females attended lessons in the evenings. With the exception of Kamiti female non-white Maistau prison, the staff of the Department of Community Development have only recently been posted to this prison.

Women convicts performed their own housework, and were responsible for the cleaning up of the compound. They were fortunate that they were in prison during the rainy season, when the ground was soft and the soil easily worked.

This cannot have helped with the division of responsibilities in a prison. In consequence, there is alone responsibility of the Commissioner for the administration and routine of this prison according to the law and for the conduct of his staff and visitors.

I entirely agree that the staff should be rehabilitation work in prisons and more effective work than that of Maistau, but this could be provided by officers of the Prison Department under the direction of the Commissioner, who can select and obtain the united effort of both non-commissioned and warrant officers in the rehabilitation of prisoners, particularly in Maistau.

In this connection, it was more than pleasant to find that the staff had been appointed to the details of the prison, and of what had been learned in lesson experiments, for instance, the very many who have been able to find such satisfactory practical answers for those difficulties as have either been over or willingly adopted the difficulties of the Maistau staff.

Finally, I wish to pay tribute to the Commissioner and staff for the admirable manner in which they meet and overcome the many problems and difficulties confronting them during the height of the emergency. The work of consolidation is now being tackled, and I have every confidence that this will be completed efficiently by the end of the Department's term of office in their great task.

#### **Government's Commitment**

Sessional Paper No. 2, 1956-57, which is entitled 'Inspection of Prisons Establishment', says in relevant part:

"Mr. Heaton made two visits to the reprobation stations and Speccy of Maistau Convicts."

"(a) that the Maistau convicts should be sent to small prison camps in their own districts, where they can come under the control of their own chief and warden as the detainees do in the district works, thus making see for themselves in the justness of their fate, if it is defeated."

"(b) that rehabilitation in prisons should become the responsibility of the Commissioner of Prisons, in order to end the presentuality of control by the presently Department of Community Development, are responsible for rehabilitation."

It is already the policy of Government to reduce the size of the larger detention and prison camps and to transfer the necessary accommodation assigned to their former occupants, foreign for rehabilitation. The large detention camp at Langata and Macarion Road were closed down in 1955 and 1956. Manyard has been reduced from three units of 1,000 each to two such units, now accommodated in 1,000 and 900 persons. Similarly there has been a reduction in the number of persons housed at Embakasi.

Reformats from Mau Mau

The population of Mau Mau is more than twice that of Embakasi, and it is considered that further rehabilitation efforts should be given opportunity for the most benefit to those who have been detained rather than to those convicted in a court of law of a political offence. An added consideration has been that there is ample work for the convicts at Langata for a long time to come.

It has been decided therefore to reduce the population of Mau Mau to 500. Section Camp first: Five hundred of those received have been suitable for the sentence to rehabilitation, the remainder but are being transferred to Mau Mau, Lake Victoria. Teams of 100 have been sent to Kisumu, Fort Portal, Kyenya, Nairobi and Meru, and under each such officer, the development of a new rehabilitation approach to the detainees at Mau Mau with the hope of consolidating there the former Maistau camp has failed, and that the bulk of the tribe demands its incorporation.

There are cases of female rehabilitation units. These detainees who appear guilty are not recidivists. These who have given to the law signs of co-operation. These

are the only ones to be placed in the female units.

# Denationalization of Rhodesian Iron and Steel Industry

**Government Rhodesian Government Holding Shares in New Company**

## BRITISH STEEL MANUFACTURERS

British and Rhodesian financial interests will form the beginning of next year assume the responsibility of controlling and developing the activities of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission at Riscons. The programme of development of the programme will be as follows:

Following official statement has been issued by the Government of Southern Rhodesia:

"An agreement in principle has been reached between the Government of Southern Rhodesia on the one hand and leading British steel manufacturers and other British and Rhodesian financial interests on the other to denationalize the Rhodesian iron and steel industry."

The agreement in detail will now be drawn up and subject to its being approved by Parliament. Under a new Rhodesian public limited liability company, under the name of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Corporation Ltd., will be formed immediately and will take over the responsibilities of controlling the development, designation and sale of Cominco (Riscons) with effect from January 1, 1953.

Those likely to be involved in the new undertaking are the Lancashire Steel Corporation Ltd., Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd., the Colonial Development Corporation, the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa,

the Messina Transvaal Development Co., Ltd., Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., the British South Africa Company, and last, but by no means least, the Southern Rhodesian Government.

### Greater Tonnage

The company will be under the controlling board of directors on which the Southern Rhodesian Government will be represented. The new company will have a controlling interest. The Lancashire Steel Corporation together with Stewarts and Lloyds are arranging to be directly responsible to the board for the development programme of the existing steel works at Redcliff and Bulawayo, which are to be developed to conform with more economic uses and to provide a greater range and variety of steel products.

It is a condition of the agreement that extensive development will be put in hand immediately and the necessary finance has now been secured. The initial programme contemplates the completion within four to five years of a well balanced unit producing 110,000 tons of ingots per annum and 500-600 tons of long iron per week for sale rising later to 500,000 tons of finished steel and has been carefully planned to coincide with the production of power from coal and the consequent easing of coal transport problems.

It is estimated that the initial investment cost of the initial programme will be approximately £2m. and will include the erection of coke ovens, sintering plant, a large blast furnace, two additional open hearth furnaces, and extensive alterations to the rolling mill, together with the acquisition of the Riscons and Bulawayo ore reserves.

It will also be essential in initial programme to erect a rod mill. The essential is to increase the iron output. The Government is, however, authorized to state that the Cheshire Steel Corporation intends selling to it an account of its drawing plant and until it becomes economically feasible to produce wire rods at Redcliff rods will be imported from the United Kingdom.

After a detailed independent investigation into the fixed and moveable assets of the Commission, including fixed trade, it has been accepted by the Board to revalue these assets to fairly represent their original assets and, as a result, accounted this sum as a net invested capital in the

new company and the balance in the form of a current stock matured in 1953. The Government or its interests will not be repaid, but in lieu a royalty will be paid on all iron and lime extracted.

In order to assist in financing the development programme, the Government will co-invest its interest during the first five years.

The Redcliff township, with the exception of the club and sports field, will be retained by the Government, but the new company will have a five year option to buy over this asset situated present at approximately 100,000/- per annum. During this option period all cost to the Government of running the township, including redemption and interest, will be transferred to the new company.

### Distribution of Products

To ensure continued distribution of distributing Comico products to consumers, Rhodesian Steel Sales Company Ltd. will be incorporated, and a Government representative will be nominated to this board.

Further details of contracts will be announced later, when a Bill amending the Rhodesian Steel Industry Act is presented to Parliament.

The new company will be created after a most detailed investigation has been made in less than three independent months. It is the proposed denationalization of the steel industry in the Colony accompanied as it will be by an expansion programme in keeping with our development in the best interests of the Federation — not only because it will give the greatest filip to and from the foundation of our industrial expansion, particularly in the Midlands, but it will also enable the Federation to produce steel at a price which will compare favourably with the other steel producing countries of the world.

Indeed, if an expansion programme is not proceeded with as far as possible, the industry will be unable to absorb the inevitable rise in costs, with the result that the price of steel will become more and more out of balance compared with other nations.

The discussions reported have indicated that not only can this be done since a balanced unit has been created, but that when this stage of development has been reached profits can be made which will give at the cash return to shareholders and at the same time will be sufficient to make an extensive contribution to the finances of further development as the Federation expands. This is the policy adopted by all large steel concerns in the world, including South Africa, and this is the policy which will be adopted by the new management with the full support of the Government.

The vast improvement in coordination and management at Riscons has been a major factor in bringing these negotiations to a successful conclusion and the Government of Southern Rhodesia wishes again to place on record its appreciation of the most valuable services of the chairman and his board and of the general manager and staff at Riscons.

[Editorial Comment appears in *Matters of Moment*]

### Leaders of Four Governments

THE LEADS OF THE FOUR GOVERNMENTS in the Federation met in Salisbury recently under the chairmanship of Lord Malvern to discuss mutual interests.

With the Federal delegation headed by the chairman, Lord Malvern, in the Minister of Transport and Communications and Deputy Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, other Cabinet Ministers and senior officials as advisers, The northern territories were headed by their respective Governors.

Lord Sir Robert Armitage, Governor of Nyasaland, was the Chief Secretary, Mr. G. W. F. Footman, the Solicitor General, Mr. R. M. King, the Secretary of State for Northern Rhodesia, Mr. J. H. Ingall, the Acting Development Secretary,

Mr. W. E. R. Piscott, the Acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. T. Williams, Vice-Admiral for Land and Local Government, Mr. John Vassallo, the Acting Political General, Mr. K. Davies, and the Acting Financial Secretary, Mr. H. C. Ballinger.

The southern Rhodesian delegation was headed by the Finance Minister, Mrs. Godfrey Hoddle, with him were the Minister of the Treasury, Mr. G. S. Harvey, and the Minister of Justice, Miss N. B. Fletcher.

The meeting followed a unanimous resolution adopted by the Southern Rhodesian Parliament suspending closer organization between the Governments of the Federation.

Another meeting will be called early next month.

## Princess Margaret's Heavy Program in Kenya

position events Hermitage Erie Library

~~PRINCESS MARIA~~ is due back in London at  
4pm tomorrow.

The last day he availed himself of a walk at Arusha, and on 4th August he came home. He was given a Zebra, from a young male which had been in the Government of the Colony, and which he obtained by Mr. Kiermer and shipped to Helan, where it may be kept at Windsor.

The Prince arrived in Nairobi by air just before noon on Tuesday of last week. The Governor of Nairobi and Lady Mary Baring, Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, G.O.C., East Africa, and Lady Isabey, and Air Vice-Marshal L.F. Sinclair, Air Officer Commanding British Forces, Zululand, were among those who awaited him at Eastleigh Airport. A guard of honour was provided by the R.A.F. and the band of the Middle East Mounted Corps played in welcome. Invited representatives of all races who took part in the welcome included 100 African chiefs. The Mayor of Nairobi, Mr. La Samen, and Mrs. Sean Bell were presented.

A group of Maori men had travelled more than 500 miles to attend on behalf of their tribe. The most vociferous greetings came from schoolchildren who cheered and waved Union Jacks.

The Princess, who was obviously moved by the reception, stopped at the Legislative Council building to receive an address of welcome from the members of parliament presented by Sir Ferdinand Cavendish Bentinck, Speaker of the House. She signed the visitors' book and a numerous crowd had assembled outside the building.

Among the most effective street decorations was a massive housing pavilion in Delamere Avenue. Baskets of flowers added to the gaiety of the scene. The Japanese were in full flower.

## Royal Agricultural Show

On Friday Her Royal Highness visited the Victoria Falls, where she was greeted by almost 1000 African women and their families. The captive skilled achievement of Africa's best artisans, having more than a mile through a variety of techniques. Many of the sons were present at

In the afternoon we visited the Royal Agricultural Show at Maitland. Both the floral displays and the exhibits of Forestry, Domesticated Birds, a species of animal, and some time watching the procession of floats and teams of pyrotechnic. Many of the exhibits are made by talented men. In two rooms, each room from the Chinese, Indian and Australian districts, a Native dancing in the heat of summer. The Princess appreciated their efforts and she asked me to have the local young district officers' Messengers. Power, 222 Moore Street, who is in charge of the party, and the four drummers should be presented to her.

There was disappointment, Safely, when owing to his disposition, the Princess had to cancel her engagement to travel with the Robt. City Council early in the day, carried out a long programme which included a visit to Gathering of children of all races in the sports stadium, showing the Queen their camp and presenting them with their flag, inspecting a guard of honor, and members of the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Bands visiting a local hospital, State, and other charitable organizations, and visiting various families in their homes.

President of the State Society that own and  
trouble, she has been visiting her Deep South for the  
disappointing the master and mistress. See Everything's Paid  
the bill, and the Owners are prepared to receive  
you, respecting this great measure respecting the safety and  
welfare.

"There is something exciting and stimulating about a town which is still growing and developing, and I congratulate you on the care and skill with which you have undertaken from a temporary railway settlement to a great centre of commerce and administration. We are proud of, the name is, Bismarck, the structures largest and most numerous, and we feel it is due to the town to be built by the love and respect of its citizens, and pride of achievement in all those who are responsible, so its administration.

Sir Evelyn continued as I was with her. Her voice slightly hoarse from the car this morning, and sounding very easily on the telephone, she did not feel well, though she struggled courageously and very successfully. Those who saw her this morning will no doubt remember that she was putting on a very gay front, though she was really feeling ill.

Later the Princess made a point of visiting the major and Mrs. Somers of Government House to express her regret.

## Garden Party at Government House

By the afternoon, however, the sufficiently recovered to attend an inter-racial garden party in the grounds of Government House, to which 1,500 Africans and 1,000 Europeans had been invited.

... a spear decorated with a ball of ostrich feathers, a symbol of beauty and wealth similar to those used by warriors presented to her city. Chie Niiro/senior Kikuyu Chief Durrie the 2nd and a halberd which she removed among the guests.

After attending morning service at All Saints' cathedral on St. George's and Fishing St., Andrew's Church, Georgetown and military hospital, the Prince had a luminous telephone conversation with the Queen.

Lady Princess MARGARET flew to the Kinangoni in a small  
McDonnell Douglas supplied by the British company as the  
first passenger aircraft to be used to bring tourists to the  
island. The aircraft was piloted by a Yugoslav settled. This  
island has until comparatively recently been a hotbed of  
piracy. It is situated only 30 miles off the coast.

At least ten years ago Mr. and Mrs. Mervyn Ray were among others, like Yann Fey, who had been prominent in the fighting against Muu Mau, also known as Gikundu, in the area around Nairobi. The B.E.F. who had been engaged in this campaign of tracking down those responsible for European farms in the district around Nairobi, Mr. Ray was in hospital with a broken leg when Mrs. Ray showed the fitness of Muu Mau to the hub he had been administered. On her return she found private at Government House, Nairobi, where she has since visited the hospital and staged a benefit concert in aid of some of their patients from time to time to the present day. From a date, decorated with horn bows and elephant tusks, she exchanged a sharp, brief frenzied exchange and then the transition to peaceful learning. In a speech she informed us all the work that had been done by the Kamba tribe, not only in the country's emergency, but in the two world wars.

#### **Editor and Staff**

In May 1919 the Princess attended a private dinner given at the residence of Mr. Michael E. Wood, C. O. 100th Mass. Inf. Regt. In the recent general election Mr. Wood was reelected to the State Senate, branch of the Commonwealth Assembly, of which Mr. Wood is a member. On June 1st, 1919, this dinner at the Wood residence caused some excitement in the community, those who do not approve of the Commonwealth Assembly, said on the other hand by some Commonwealth officials who thought their invited guests had treated all well.

was surely personal and had nothing to do with the Society's business. Her signature appears to have been completely recovered from her recent illness. The following is her statement:

"A good four official days later, Mrs. Margaret suffering from overstrain, that since Saturday she had carried out her Keri a press conference fully dressed and that she would be unable to go to the geographical conference arranged for the next day, medical advice was obtained and that further advice has been required. Her slight ailment after a long day's work Saturday.

## Detainees in custody in Kenya

### Mr. Ian Henderson's Success

MR. KIMATHI, leader of the Mau Mau terrorist force, and his stated field marshal, Mr. Kimathi, known as "Makau," and commandant of the Mau Mau Liberation Army, who for four years at the head of the secret army based in Kenya was vowed to remain at large until Sunday last, the policeman, learning his guile, in the Turi Division of the Nairobi district, arrested him.

After several weeks' necessary preparation negotiations with Dr. George "Youngblood" Henderson, Mr. Ian Henderson, the African Police patrol leader, Kimathi and two of his associates, one of whom was captured, were finally led across a gang which made contact with the military and a woman companion. The woman was found out by Kimathi as dead. Early on Sunday morning he walked into sight of a number of well-armed ambushing forces, was wounded by Ndirangu and Maal, a friend and companion, and arrested without difficulty.

### African Guard

After receiving first aid at a police station, Kimathi was operated on for the extraction of bullets from the thigh and back at the African hospital in Nairobi, where he lies bandaged and under strong guard.

When captured he was wearing a military-type singlet and shorts and stars, including a leopard-skin cap and coat. The consequence was that when first seen by the patrol he was taken for a leopard.

Kimathi, a former soldier 30 years of age, was a close associate of Jomo Kenyatta, and has long been recognized as the supreme leader of all Mau Mau. He is alleged to have been responsible for at least 20 murders.

Lieut.-General Sir Gerald Lathbury, G.C.B., East Africa, has paid tribute to the work of Mr. Henderson and his special branch for a capture which, he said, would have a pronounced psychological effect and raise the morale of everyone in Kenya.

### Kenya will at large

Formerly terrorist leader of any importance now at large is Mr. Kimathi, second in command, Stanley Matanga. The total of terrorist in account, it is only about 300.

On Monday Kimathi was charged with the murder of a forest guard in 1947 and with being in possession of a revolver and six rounds of ammunition, both capital offences. The charges were referred to him in hospital by a magistrate, Mr. E. C. Quigley, who remanded him in custody for 14 days.

It has been revealed that operations directly aimed at the capture of Kimathi, which were started at the beginning of the year, have involved the detection and capture of about 200 terrorists. Kimathi has many lucky escapes. Mr. Henderson, who has been in charge of the operation throughout, was visiting Nairobi when Matanga fell ill.

Waiting for the commandos, captured a few days before Kimathi had been to the front, were his 10 followers, of whom two members of the former Mau Mau, had been captured. Several deserters had joined the front, 100 of whom disappeared ever since.

## Somali Affairs: Decorum

THE GOVERNOR OF SOMALIA, Sir Charles H. G. Studd, has created a new Legislative Assembly consisting of 12 members, 6 Europeans, 4 Africans and 2 Asians. The former political, or economic,

## constitutional changes in Kenya

### Proposals of European, Africans and Asians

THE GOVERNOR OF EAST AFRICA, Mr. Frankel, swore in on Friday night, Mr. Patwari as the Vice-Chancellor of Kenya in the vacancy created by the death of Mr. L. S. Welwood in the general election of Kenya, and Mr. Chaudhury Madan has been appointed Acting Minister without portfolio in succession to Mr. D. P. Patel, who will return to leave Kenya on Friday.

The six non-official ministers appointed by the Governor are now:

European Group Captain C. P. Brooks, Minister without Portfolio; Mr. M. Bhandarkar, Minister of Native Resources; and Mr. A. S. D. Chaudhury, Minister for Land, Government Health and Welfare.

Mr. V. V. Vaidya, Mr. Nathoo, Minister for Works, and Mr. Chaudhury Madan, Minister without Portfolio for Africans; Mr. S. R. Bhanga, Minister for Commerce, Industry and Transport.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has accepted the following proposals for constitutional changes in Kenya submitted through the Governor by the European, Asian and African non-official members of the Legislative Council. These changes are:

additional two representative African members and of two non-African non-official African members, one to be nominated by names submitted by the Board of Agriculture and the other from names submitted by the Board of Commerce and Industry.

### Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers is to have four European non-official Ministers, instead of three and two African Ministers, instead of one. The members of Asian Ministers will continue to be two. These changes are to be made without delay.

In order to correct the imbalance in numbers between the Government and non-Government sides of the House and to provide an opportunity for Ministers to represent a wider section of the community than a single constituency, there is to be an increase in the number of seats in the Legislature by such changes will not be made until after the African election next March. Meanwhile an arrangement is to be made for the number of new seats desired and the method of selection.

Arrangements are to be made with the idea of not having separation of Africanists in the Council of Ministers. Any member of the Legislative who may be entrusted by the Governor with that duty will be called upon to attend all meetings of the Council with full rights of participation in discussions. An additional new seat in the Legislature is to be created.

## Last chance in Kenya

UNDER THE HISTORIC East African Conference in Kenya, *New Chronicle* of Nairobi contains the following historical comment:

Conqueror, Doctor Kimathi, the head of Mau Mau, must be taken to mean that the change in Kenya is over. Man-Mau has been smashed. But if the European majority is to have its share of power, continuing to live in East Africa, they must be prepared to be secondary to the African majority.

The strength of African nationalism is growing fast. There are still leading members of the movement who are not hostile to the whites, but as they do have an African opinion, they must be able to show quickly the advantages of cooperation with the racial minorities.

Available Sudanese scheme for agricultural development, reparation to Mr. Matanga and so on, will not be denied, but the time is ripe for the Government to emerge. It is in the immediate military days past, the Government has been pressing for a slowing down of events.

British authority must be prepared to risk its prestige in Africa. Attempts to raise an untenable situation for the Europeans must be resisted. In the colonial state allowed to live there may be the immediate consequences with no ultimate result. The African and the ultimate result will be to destroy the Europeans.







Everyday Life

**Press Conference****Kenya Nationalists Tell U.T.P. Seriously**

Chairman of the Kenya Nationalist Party, Mr. J. K. Nyerere, told a press conference at Fort House, London, yesterday that he agreed with the statement of the United Tanagraika Party made by its chairman, Mr. Bayson, which was published at the end of September. He was afraid that this was removed from the unauthorised news agency public.

At the conference I was emphasising the difference between the attitude of the minorities in Tanganyika and other parts of East and Central Africa. I mentioned that the Asians had come out in support of universal adult franchise, and that even the leader of the United Tanagraika Party had said their belief that future Government of Tanganyika would be largely African. You demanded if I agreed with those statements and Asiatic yes. It is one thing to believe that future Government in Tanganyika will be largely African, but another thing to believe in the U.T.P. statement of policy.

They believe in equal rights for all civilized men, with the emphasis on "civility" as we see it in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. We believe that man is a man irrespective of his colour or social status. They believe that man is a man who has passed certain examinations and can speak account above a minimal minimum.

Now, believe in the inferiority of the African and the European but enjoin others to bring the African up to the same level of civilization. We do not believe in the superiority of European culture because we accept him as an equal in our own country.

In Tanganyika very few people take the U.T.P. seriously. Some of the Africans who did, like Kikwete, have realised what a fool the U.T.P. is and God have designed humans. Most non-Africans are hoodwinked. Sustaining the losses of the U.T.P. are prepared to let go of the "white man's burden" charity. They say, "We should strive to take the burden from them."

Yours faithfully,

JOHN KAMARA NYERERE  
36 Great Cumberland Place, London, W.C.2  
Chairman, TANAGRAIKA-AMERICAN  
NATIONAL UNION

**Damned Idiot on Socialist Theories****Obsession with Politics in Africa**

To the Editor of *AFRICA AND ASIA*:—  
Sir:—If your report of the speech of Mr. Dibba, M.P., vice-chairman of the Labour Party, spoken at its conference in Liverpool is anything like mine, he gave the emerging tumultuous audience a fairly full summary of the programme of the franchise in multi-national societies.

Every newspaper report of the speech which I have seen has given the impression that he believed that all present was in favour of Europeanism. Europeans that they alone had sins and errors to atone, and that a four-year-old child could discern the most fundamental of only Europeanism. "think non-socially." What follows is, I should imagine, to be more extreme in its conclusions than the speech delivered by Mr. African National Congress.

The socialist spokesman declared that he wanted to achieve a balanced democracy. People must be allowed to form associations. That is excellent in theory, but in practice political value, for, nobody in a multi-local community can possibly expect the mass of the people to "the-

move quickly in any short period, and Africans keep claiming "more political democracy" like Africa's white left does. When they were imported into United Nations they placed it upon the Gold Coast and Nigeria, now they place it is now Ghana—and those have increased interest in African elsewhere to think themselves capable of political power.

The greatest sin in war is the religious attitude for the endeavour, dedicated to the greater glory of the country for more than half a century, to raise us to a level of civilisation for all civilized men without emphasis ever justified, still the guiding principle and school tie that the nation now propagated by Neocolonial anything less than the demands of the people mean less than the votes whatever his standing in the world he may have.

In my opinion, whether there or not there is a colonial Africa has been more important than the possession of a colony. A colony, with its power in the territories and their consequent segregation in the minds of the majority of educated Africans, that they ought to possess political power now in the very early stages. This lack of moral training completely ignores the basic fact that practically all Africans in the territories have no knowledge of experience to undertake any heavy responsibilities and that there are now scarcely any Africans whose hold professional or technical qualifications of even a modest standard. In other words, the Socialist theories leave the facts ours faithfully,

London, S.W.1. G. A. COOPER

**Point from Letters****Elections Analysis**

I suggest that the Independent Group would do well to make its case in Kenya's general election. It commanded less popular support than supporters of the United County Party's superficial. More than 30% of the U.C.P. vote was gained in constituencies in which there was no Independent Group candidate. So that the electorate there had no opportunity of taking a separate course. Whereas U.C.P. candidates and supporters averaged 187 votes, Independent Group candidates averaged 234. Moreover, while 73% of the independent Group candidates were successful, only 6% of the U.C.P. candidates and supporters were returned.

**Voters Roll in Kenya**

THE VOTERS' ROLL were and still are, in a shocking state, with the result that the number of votes cast was an expense which did not in fact exist. In the first point, Kenya constituency, for instance, it was announced that there had been the 68% poll, when in fact a good reason to believe that 75% of the electorate interested. A false picture has been given to the outside world, and it would be a good thing if correct figures were officially stated.

**Local Press**

EVERYBODY seems to think the electoral rolls used in Kenya's general election were extremely unreliable. That is the real reason why the poll was so low. The figures of votes cast in a number of constituencies indicate that under 60% of the electorate voted, but I do not regard that conclusion as accurate for it ignores the elementary fact that many of those on the rolls were dead or non-existent.

## Socialists and the Colonies

### Encouragement of irresponsible Africans

The damage done in Colonial affairs by making them political party issues has been emphasized in a letter to *The Times* by Mr. A. G. van Straaten, a South African who has written a book on "African He"

"You have referred to the unfortunate clashes of party politics in the Colonies. I am sorry to write of Southern Rhodesia, of which I ought to be a citizen and as apparent that many and probably the vast majority of European Rhodesians desire nomination status for the entire Federation. The essential reason for this desire is that Colonial Office rule or influence, or even a shadow shall be removed. Lord Malverne's recent speech on colonial Government are probably intended to interpret our views in this opinion.

The present population of Southern Rhodesia is about 1,000,000. It is a recent, remarkable development that the white community, which inherently favours federal Government, has forced Rhodesia into independence. Since Constitutional Conference we have seen no signs in Africa that the United Kingdom continue to observe the principle of independence. Africans on such time as may be given must be allowed to participate in the democratic working of our state.

There is evidently no validity in the accusation that Colonial Office administration is ineffective. More recent practices of separating native police offices from other areas of Northern Rhodesia have demonstrated otherwise.

It is frightening to see how appears starting with the white community in Southern Rhodesia, policy tend that the separation of National Administration will be best in the form of a further colony in this country. This is because the local garrison of the British Army is centred in Victoria. Policy however, also presents to the thinking Party that the irresponsible sections of African opinion are encouraged to believe that they can obtain rights before the time of so assuming that the European is not prepared for the kind of estimate is correct.

Labour Party's Policy

In the last few days, a delegation to British Colonies issued in the manner denotes the Blackpool Conference, Colonial Office administration in Africa is ineffective and the commission to regulate inter-colonial policies defeated. If Colonial Affairs Minister makes of performance in this regard, Mr. Mervyn and his successor will never cease to compare with the arrival of Colonial Office policy, as there will be no room for so weak Colonial Office policy.

Colonel Gold Malvern and the African National Congress go to Vanuatu. British protected person Mr. Afric in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, to whom, according to the same, he is widely side with British citizens, to the European, African, including Rhodesia, before the decisive proposals and the Capricious Society with a prospect of a selective common roll, less strengthen in the European than African National Congress proposals and more hopeful for the Africans than Lord Northam's.

As it for much to hope that before the Soho reaches the House of Commons, a concord could be arrived at between the three political parties in question, so that they believe that two periods may be necessary, until the situation is resolved as anticipated in the particular franchise system should be left with Federation, both Federal and territorial election, and that such a system should be based on a selective common roll? This would allow the fears of European provide for escalation in African political development and prevent the worst uncertainties among Mr. Malvern's underlines".

Sir Archibald James, who is chairman of the Southern Rhodesia, wrote:

"Two years' experience of the working of the Federal system here with its multiplicity of legislative, legislative assemblies, and the north, has exposed the inadequacy of mapping and class issues. If Mr. Mervyn's approach is adopted, the existing acceptance of realistic and practical of a Federal arrangement is more likely to be developed rapidly, and more local responsibility and less central interference of Europeans will be constrained to their role of confirming and amending.

## Somali-British Somalia The Objective

### Resistance to Ethiopian pressure

A chief aim of all within the Central Health is the political obligation of native people in the Somaliland Protectorate not do want to become a province of Ethiopia. That is the judgment of a special committee sent to Somaliland by H. M. Government, convened to long-patch published on Tuesday.

The Protectorate, he telegraphed, is the only British Colony under attack by an Imperial Power. This leads to him, he emphasized, and it is clear that the British Government will do nothing to defend them.

The report refers to the pressure upon the Somalis tribes to accept Ethiopian nationality. It says that Somalis regard Ethiopia as a threat to their survival unless they submit to Roman domination. In a short time past, the first of a series of incursions into Somaliland are still continued and the occasional raiding of the tribes, to the south, continue them. The Ethiopian actions of intent to prevent them from grazing.

Missions are not always gentle. Officers and men of the police have been arrested and held without trial, as have others, who do not speak Amharic. British Army officers have been flushed away, certain areas and held have been occupied at gunpoint to the tribes. Massacres have occurred.

### Humiliating British Rule

Both Somalis and British believe that they are bound to live under Haile Selassie's humiliations and more than equal British rule, then Central Ethiopia propaganda, the territories of Harar has been used to spread the idea of a united African state, which is never present, and if it is believed that the future of the British Dependencies are not safe, because of the Haile Selassie's claim to the British colonies. At present the Protectorate administration is trying to give evidence to the public, in addition, that the British position under the new agreement, but a little scope of success because of the military invasion assumed by Ethiopian authorities.

The National United African British Somaliland organization, which is strongest in British, is to renew its request to H. M. Government that Somaliland ought to be transferred to the transfer of the Haud and the Reserved Area to Ethiopia, sovereignty should be heard by the United Nations, and a motion in that sense is to be debated and passed by the Advisory Council of the Protectorate. Last year H. M. Government resisted a reference of the matter to the British sessions or to the International Court of Justice at the Hague.

### Somali Rebuffed Ethiopia

Mr. ADELAESA, Prime Minister of Somalia has made a statement on the address of the Emperor of Ethiopia, a gathering of Somalis to forebare the only one reported which appeared in the United Kingdom was published in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA (in week) relating to the Emperor's allusion to a Somali-Ethiopian federation. In answer of that between Eritrea and Ethiopia, he declared unequivocally that the former had no share that expectation, adding that while they waited friendly relations with Ethiopia, they wanted above all absolute safety and independence. He was sure, he concluded, that the Empire of all the Ethiopian people will appreciate the clearness and firmness of his declaration and his return in future to this effect which the Somalis expect definitely.

I have called a meeting of our colony of the world, and I have told them, back to their country. One of us said in Captain C. V. French, M.B.

## AFRICAN RACIAL NATIONALISM

### More Dangerous than Communism

MR. THOMAS KIRGALI is who will visit Uganda and East Africa next month. He is currently editor of the "African News Letter."

The 15th October is the Central African territories, offering little solace to left-wing politicians and visitors in the U.K. Many of these people do not have the influence or power of the H.M. Government for which they are given credit in Nairobi or Salisbury. But it has to convince people in Central Africa that their influence and heads the public are not in London.

European Central Africa is today more or less well informed, stable, and peaceful. The new independence with African racial nationalism, which is just as tolerable as European racism, nationalism and imperialism, is much more dangerous. African racial nationalism is more dangerous for several reasons. First, because the gain fact that you can imaging African States without Europeans but not African States without Africans. Each race needs the other. In the last resort, these people are not absolutely equal to us. Very few nationalities like Peter are in the European.

Secondly, an extreme racial nationalism, whether he is in West Africa, Uganda, Kenya, or Nasarland, feels the closest thing sustained by a double of world communism. As a part of the anti-Colonial movement and the anti-imperialist movement, so been correlated with anti-white movement.

### The Soviet Area, Biggest Colonial Power

This partition here in time does not know that the Commonwealth is probably the greatest remaining colonial power in the world; that the Chinese Communists are compressing the Timoreans under the wreath. South Vietnamese were killed by the Northern Vietnamese.

And he knows that in Africa, especially the European seems to be on the defensive, that in the Union of South Africa he is obviously in a state of considerable fear (hence *apartheid*), that the French are in a state of being flooded out of North Africa, that the British haven't Egypt, and that Nasser seems to be putting up a pretty good show in face of the whole Western world.

For these and many other reasons African nationalism feels that it belongs to a world movement which is on the up and up.

So the European in Central Africa is in fact creating a dangerous one which can force a great display of nationalism and political influence. The first is communism which is still alive in the countryside and would much rather live with the traditional forms of supporting the native leaders of the country. It has to devote a lot of time and energy to one of the most difficult of all present-day political issues and problems, the problem of how to create national unity.

The sensible European has seen that as the number of African who have attained political maturity can probably be counted in hundreds, if not thousands, in a continent of billions, including the hundreds of thousands of Africans who are now beginning to be decentralized. They probably think to me is to some extent that they'd storage and spend 25 to 30 years, increasing the national income and improving health education and the standards of life for the people. But this same European is bound to realize that Central Africa, though modern communications and commerce is closely linked with the whole free world, and cannot contract out of the rest of world problems which now form community.

And this modern world paternalism is just as apt on the way out in Central Africa as it was in Great Britain 50 years ago. This is not a criticism of paternalism which can be good or bad according to the character of the father.

British paternalism expressed in the relationship between the men who have gone overseas from the British dominions and the native peoples in the lands they have colonized has much more positive credit than will ever be shown in account for needed by the children.

## Duke of Edinburgh's Visit

### India, Mombasa, and Mahe

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH was met by the Governor of Uganda at Entebbe on his arrival in the Uganda. The B.G.A.C. Aeroplane aircraft had been chartered to bring him from the first stop, Nairobi, to open the Olympic Games. Crowds gathered to drive to Government House, where he was officially received by the Governor and previous officials and non-officials.

Before Duke's arrival after the aircraft had refueled he presented the Ugandan flag to the captain of the Uganda Olympic team Mr. Benjamin Nkanga. On arrival in Mombasa the Duke was welcomed by the Governor of Kenya and Lady Mary Borthwick, and drove to the town hall for a hour before departing the Royal Yacht BRITANNIA.

On Friday he arrived at Mahe in the Seychelles, where he received a loyal address from Mr. H. S. Delhorton, chairman of Victoria District Council. He drove to Government House with the Governor Sir William Adam through crowded streets of cheering people and inspected a parade of the new service men and youth club members before leaving late in the afternoon.

At an evening dinner club the Duke addressed the creation of the Commonwealth, the requirements of Seychellois for the Royal Navy. In the afternoon he visited a local hospital.

## Expanding Commonwealth

“THE EXPANDING COMMONWEALTH” is the title of a booklet published by the Conservative Political Centre. It is “Holding the Commonwealth together must never expand or die,” the expanding Commonwealth, says Conservative M.P. P. J. G. Phillips.

“The Commonwealth partnership of Kingdoms and republics is better suited to our dangerous and contracted world than any supra-national or federal system. It has only to develop its responsibilities to meet the United States and the Soviet Socialist Republics, the two leading threats to world peace.”

“(2) A strong Commonwealth can safeguard its members’ security and assure a balance of power.

“(3) An expanding Commonwealth could not only claim the willing partnership of its emergent States and the loyalty of its former territories, but could also rally other countries like India.”

“An expanding Commonwealth could associate Britain’s European neighbours in the development of Commonwealth, French, Indian, and other territories in Africa and Asia, and re-establish a racialized international association could be advanced in many ways. As a good trade and payments arrangement between the members of the sterling area and of O.E.C. and the C.I. Commo. plan. With this becoming implemented our greatest rôle the leaders of Commonwealth to achieve closer economic unity.”

“An expanding Commonwealth could generate capital for the development home and foreign economies, promote trade, achieve a sound balance of payments, and provide a series of defensive and diplomatic advantages.”

## South African Society Conference

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SOCIETY has a day conference in Africa for Saturday November 11th held in the Lecture Hall of the Royal Arts Club, John Adam Street, London, W.C.2. Mr. Malatjie will speak on “the development of Africa” Mr. E. Arkhurst on the Gold Coast. Mrs. D. Thompson on the Cities of South Africa and films of Nigeria and East Africa will be shown. The conference will be open to members of the Royal African Society and the Royal Society of Arts and their guests, to school teachers, sixth form pupils and other guests in Africa.

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Cars under the Home Delivery Scheme are available from the office.

Archives of the University of Florida Press

*Journal of the American Statistical Association*

FOURTEEN. — The Committee of the Friends of the Slave, a Society designed after a model of the Anti-Slavery Society, and formed from the Anti-Slavery Society of New-England, sold to the State his share of a two-hundred-acre tract of land, situated in the town of Wrentham, for the sum of \$10,000, to be used for the support of the Anti-Slavery cause.

congress, stated that his loyalty to the president was unshaken, and Dr. Kanthaka, the secretary general, said that the representatives of all three RSS would be summoned to consider the crisis in connection with the award of 91.2% of seats.

... set up to find a solution of the situation.  
During celebrations of the 100th Anniversary of the  
return from exile of the Royal Family of Buganda Congress  
leaders addressed the crowd through loudspeakers.

## **WEST AFRICAN**

*the Friday-morn  
afternoons*

BIG GAME SNOW APPEARS  
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**What is found on the East Coast**

*Sir J. G. Jackson, F.R.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., F.A.S.*

RENT STATEMENTS IS A TERRIBLE THING  
on a loyal Federal Budget. Prime Minister in a recent  
speech constitutional speech.

We will live in Africa, but we know how much the African has advanced since the advent of the European. We are also aware that he is going. What has struck me so strongly in his thinking is the fact that we have an African State run by black men, the state that is the first black nation in Africa. I regard that the reception of our government's proposal for some change in the Constitution had been prompt in the Federation. One idea of what in

Some of the people have had responsible government experience, and I think the right way to go is to have an adult member of the Committee, said... But this is not the basis on which the question goes to be settled. We are going to see that the African people are against the idea of independence and

The Gold Coast has won its independence by  
the people of the Gold Coast against it. But  
the new government is now faced with  
corruptive practices do not stop.  
The new government and the majority

卷之三

that led to inflation. In spite of the partial

However, we recognise that we forced them into an agreement. Had all durable men and women we invited to keep it. But we were compelled to point out to the British Government that the government at the time of Federation had taken out of the Constitution, and have won these changes.

the African and South African, who has passed from a completely colonial government to independence in a decade, where we have had responsible government in a very large part of the Americas for four generations. Yet we are not fully independent. I am not satisfied about this nor do we seem the Old Dominion obtaining its independence if they are considered fit for it.

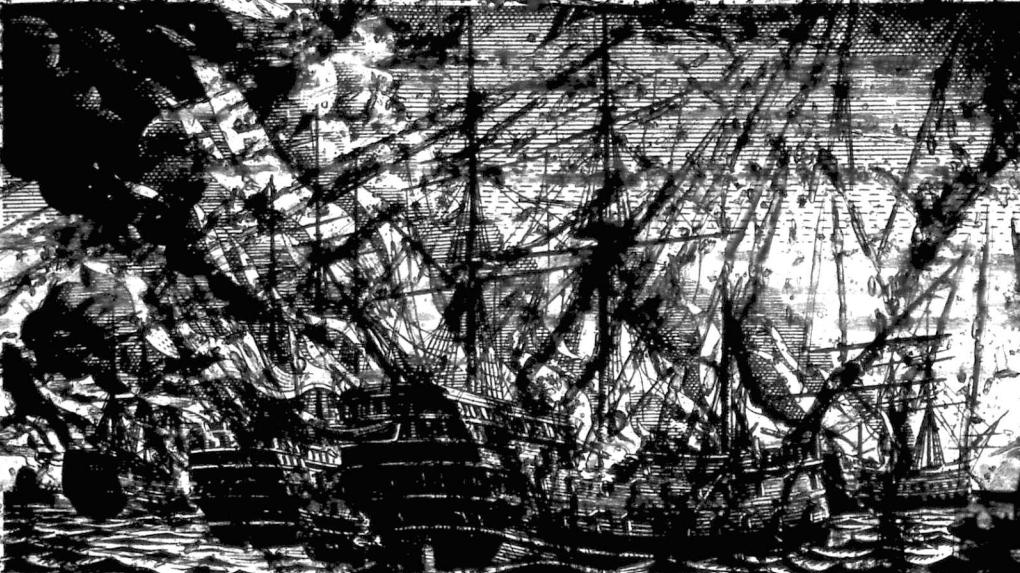
"But I say to the electorate of this country: If His Majesty's Government do not recognize that we have Planned a claim for her to reconsider advancing the date for receiving assent to the Constitution and I believe we shall have to consider the electorate as the next step to be taken".

Kankola's Outburst

Mr. KAROLKA, President of the Northern Rhodesian Native Union Congress and the African Railwaysmen's Union of Southern Rhodesia, writes in the current issue of *Workers*, the monthly Socialist weekly of the Africanists in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, as follows: "What difference is there between the South African policy of apartheid and that which prevails in the Federation?" He adds: "We shall not go on being cheated by beautiful-sounding philosophies of partnership which are only meant for overseas propaganda and have no application in a country where Africans have no rights and no say."

generals. All

Elections will be held early next year for all the senior positions in the Nyawandala African Congress. The chief general secretary, S. S. Sangwala, will retire on May 1st. The other senior posts contested are those of Vice-chairman, Vice-general secretary, general treasurer-general, and honorary general, and vice-treasurer-general.



**PORT OF SPAIN** On the night of 16 February 1797, the Spanish Admiral Don Alvarado finally decided to do battle with the avenging British fleet which was on him menacingly outside the harbour of Port of Spain. He determined to avoid the indignity of capture. The Spaniard sailed to the south and when the triumphant Englishmen came up on the following day they found only charred and mangled hulks awaiting them.

Since the date of this engagement over 150 years has been British and has increased steadily in importance and prosperity. The famous Pitch Lake from which the Welsh tile-works draws its name, continues to flow abundantly for the needs of half the world; while sugar, tobacco and particularly cotton make Trinidad the chief port to the island world. Port of Spain has been the capital since 1797, and it is a busy and cosmopolitan town, the geographical root of Latin America in the Caribbean curve of the South American coast.

Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in Trinidad are invited to get in touch with the Intelligence Department, 51 Leonard Street, London, S.E. 1, where a daily report from our branch in Port of Spain will always be readily obtainable on request.

## TRINIDAD

A GUIDE TO THE PORT OF SPAIN  
AND THE ISLAND OF TRINIDAD

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## Cotton-growing in Uganda

### seen to increase Acreage and Yields

**GROWING** IN Uganda is the latest development of cotton-growing in India was a C.K.P. paper by the Uganda Cotton Board, which has issued its annual luncheon.

The value of cotton exported from Uganda in 1954 was, it is said, 15% of the country's total exports; it had been 60% in 1951, 55% in 1952 and 30% in 1953 next year. Because the yield at present was low, however, depended greatly on the vagaries of the weather, the area under the crop, which had increased by about five acres from 1,100 to 1,600 acres, might be reduced to at least 1,100. Two long-staple cottons now grown in Uganda seem also to be grown in India, Pusa 10 and Tex 30.

### Progress in India

**INDIA** is now producing two types of cotton, Ogaden and Andhra, which are well suited to the rainfall and by irrigation and the use of chemicals have produced as much as 2,000 lbs. of cotton to the acre.

Another aspect is given in a statement issued a few days ago by the Indian Information Department. It says, "After a

"Research carried out at the Department of Agriculture's T.700 cotton station at Serere, Technical Cooperation has been established between the Supreme Council of S.47 cotton and the Government, with chemicals to provide against pests and diseases, and seats have increased the value of the cotton crop in Eastern and Northern Provinces by 100 million during the past five years."

Moreover, it is thought, it should be possible to increase the rate of progress and further fix the Serere station has recently been strengthened by the addition of a scientist seconded from the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation station at Nsakulongwe. He will devote all his time and energy to problems connected with the cotton variety in the area, and it is believed new varieties of cotton have been combined with several strains to meet certain needs.

### Resistance to Disease

The strains of cotton bred at Serere are first known for their quality and their plus, where they can be compared with previous commercial strains, but also with other new ones bred at Serere. Yield of lint is not the only factor of consideration when comparing one strain with another, but factors which have to be taken into consideration are individuality and the possibility of pest resistance. One difficulty with strain S.47 in particular has been the presence of a number of insects which are well known to attack cotton, and the only way to combat them is to spray the plants with insecticides.

It is found that the best way to combat the insects is to spray the plants with a mixture of oil and water.

Up to now, the strain S.47 has produced 1,000 lbs. of cotton per acre required for a acreage of 1,000 acres each year in the northern areas, which exceeds one acre per acre.

The seeds must be handled in carefully selected places first by farmers in the local areas and then as more seed becomes available, in successive years, by the Labor Department area, Serere County, Tanzania, eventually throughout the whole of the two provinces.

### Shire Reduced

WITH THE COMPLETION of the massive bridge across the Shire River from Liwonde to its junction with the Zambezi has been reduced to little more than a stream. The bed of the river at the Marichison Falls, just before the site where the catchment barrage is to be built for the Shire Valley hydro-electric scheme, presents according to a Government statement, a spectacle reminiscent of the swallows of the Moon. "The action of the Shire in its thundering, boulder-strewn progress to the sea has sculptured some peculiar rock formations. Viewed from above, the rocks, perforated by the action of the water, look like gigantic fingers, and there is a glistening sheet of bubbling vegetation." At Chikwawa, 12 miles downstream, the P.W.D. have built a 60ft. causeway across the Shire to replace the ferry which is now in operation.

### If Labour Regains Power

WE BELIEVE in the values of British way of life, which enabled settlers to go out and colonize. The whole Federal structure must be reviewed with a view to getting away from Colonial Office control as quickly as possible. Workmen must remain disengaged.

The Colonial Office, formerly the institution that, whatever Government held power in Britain. By God's own right, the British Government we are not subservient even from the Crown and the British Commonwealth of Nations. In the Labour Party in the United Kingdom, as returned to power, I am one who will give an allegiance to the British Government. Mr. Gay Stansfeld, M.P., Rhodesian M.P. for Kafue, addressing a public meeting in Salisbury Central, October 19, Dominion Party.

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ATLANTIC & AFRICA TELEGRAPH

SOURCES

# Electric

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were coupled to windmills the

world's natural store of coal and oil

became a treasure house. And as he

was apt to be, by sudden revolutions in

Nature's wonders, coal mentioned

the aid of poetry. Coal became black

diamonds and became black gold.

Not vast exaggerations after

all, because in countries where water

power was restricted, these were

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may hold in store, rely upon it,

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of the board, will be in keep-



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## CAUSES OF SOIL EROSION

#### Report of Committee on Finance

THE COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION has been  
convened at the request of the members  
of the Legislature, and will be in session  
on the 1st day of January, 1863, at the  
Court House, in the city of Sacramento,  
and will continue until the 1st day of  
February, 1863, unless sooner adjourned.  
The Commission will consist of five  
members, to be chosen by the Legislature,  
and will be entitled to a compensation  
of \$100 per day, and expenses, for their  
services, and will be entitled to a  
sum of \$1000, to defray the expenses  
of their investigation.

There were three commissioners sent from the colonial government from the Southern Sudan, and a Arab chief named Tewlik Al-Sayyid. The former gave his assent to the autonomy宣言 that was signed between Northern and Southern Sudan. This was to forestall any regions Southerners regarding Northern Sudan as a separate entity. And the policy of the British administration since 1955 was to separate the parts of the country through Northern Sudan made quick political, economic and financial progress, while the Southern provinces faced great difficulties and this for these reasons there was to the South no feeling of common citizenship with the northern part of the country in the Sudan as it was in the past. The causes for the discrepancies are thus listed:—  
1. Distribution of a large segment of land to have been given by the then Prime Minister Ismail Al-Sabbari in July 1955.  
2. Oppression of Southerners.

He does not consider that the difference by some address  
in Ecuador is serious.  
B. Losoli, confident of his final trial of a treason  
trial in Parliament, has been in a state of  
excitement since May 1st, 1940, and on July 1st when he  
was summoned to his office he was told that he  
had been placed under arrest. He was then  
imprisoned in a cell where he remained until  
the morning of July 2nd when he was  
brought before the military court which  
imprisoned him for life.

(4) Circulation of false and exaggerated rumours and a corresponding lack of effective Government propaganda to allay fears.

H.M.S. *Salisbury* Commissioned  
Gilbert Rennie's speech.  
H.M.S. *Salisbury* was commissioned on Monday at Devonport, thus bringing to the Royal Navy the first of four ships of a new type described as a aircraft carriers. All are named after cathedral cities. H.M.S. *Salisbury* is the only one with a Commonwealth name.

Laboratory equipped with radars and electronic control equipment, their role is to make available anywhere in the high seas the search and direction service without which modern fighters cannot intercept and destroy modern high-speed bombers. As convoy escort the world needs a fleet acting in time to be able to summon aid from the nearest fighters, whether based on carriers or shore stations, and by picking up distance them will always be able to increase range in the matter of detection and direction.

H.M.S. "Majesty" invites Sir William Franklin, His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, and the Hon. George Brown, Minister of Public Works, to a reception on board ship at the pierhead of the St. Lawrence River, on Saturday evening, the 2<sup>d</sup> instant, at 8 o'clock P.M., to celebrate the opening of the new bridge connecting Montreal with the continent. The ship will be open to all persons who have tickets, and will be in full sail from 8 o'clock until 11 o'clock.

He said that the Bank of Rhodesia had been established by the Rhodesian Government in 1964. The Bank of Rhodesia has a large foreign exchange position and is well known throughout Africa and the world. The Bank of Rhodesia has a large foreign exchange position and is well known throughout Africa and the world.

*Pyrolyzed* *cellulose* *acetate*

## A Fleet for the Nation?

ANOTHER TWO QUARTERS OF A MILE WEST OF THE  
TOWN OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT, AND TRY FOR THE  
PINE AND SAWYER CHALICE. NEW HALL, WENDELL, MASSACHUSETTS.  
THE SEASIDE IS IN THE DISTANCE. THE SIGHT IS BEAUTIFUL.  
NOT READING AT THE SPOT WHERE AS MUCH AS ONE HUNDRED  
BLACK BIRDS WERE COUNTED.

He was sure that as far as he could decide, the  
she intended to have full friendly relations with the Moslems and  
the Moslem world. "Yes, I am aware of this, but  
I must have mentioned an aggression on our part  
according to the Arab League claim. If  
such a demand is presented to us this sort of we will consider the  
matter."

During the second reading of the Appropriation of Resources Bill, Sayed Ibrahim Ahmed, Minister of Finance and Economics said that there was provision under the United Nations Extended Technical Assistance programme for the provision of a planning officer to study new developments and assist in preparing a proper development programme and it was hoped to obtain the services of a first class variation expert from the

## ~~Capital scarce~~

Referring to the difficulties of raising capital, he warned the Senate that it was extremely unlikely that international agencies or foreign capital would satisfy the Sudan's development needs. Domestic sources of capital were therefore indispensable. Since reliance could not be placed on obtaining large funds from the public, the bulk of the money would have to be raised by the Government. The key question was what the people would do for themselves, whether the "will to develop" was strong enough to induce them to abandon their old ways and work hard to invest.

Among developmental suggestions members were factories for weaving, date-processing, and sugar.

Senator Mohamed El Zaki Ahmed supported the BPP and considered that it was unfair on the underdeveloped areas of the Sudan, especially the Eastern Province. Government had concentrated its efforts on the advanced areas.

Sudanese Order, Nuba (Equatoria) asked for a statement on the missionary element who had been expelled from the South.

Basati Ali Abdel Rahman, Minister of the Interior replied that total was six - four from the Bahr El Ghazal, one from Upper Nile Province, and one from Equatoria. Two Bahr El Ghazal were subversives according

was charged with misbehaviour and committed on appeal.

The reasons for exposing them were that they were interfering in politics and contradicting their previous admission that the proceedings were legal in all respects. The Government had the right to reparate without reference to the certain people whose interference in politics was dangerous to public security.

The Government will keep its protectionism firm, the  
monarchs would not be inclined to interfere.

### Camella Transferring Mission

Gambela, which had been under the administration of the government of the sultan for more than half a century, has been transferred to Ethiopia. When the Sudan obtained independence Ethiopia claimed the return of the Gambela, and it followed up its claim by sending some Sudanese officials there, in liaison with agents from the area in which there was a considerable Abyssinian centre.

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## Living Items in Brief

Two weeks ago, being built by the White Fathers Mission in the Dabu district of Nyasaland with the help of volunteer African labourers.

An expedition from the National Museum Bulawayo has left for Lusaka to collect reports and specimens from the areas to be affected by the proposed dam.

Conflicts between bands of marauders of the Sudan Democratic forces on the Rhodesian-Uganda borders six persons are reported to have been killed on Friday.

There were 556 road accidents in Northern Rhodesia last month, 350 of which involved the loss of life. Seventeen people were killed and 1,014 seriously injured.

A hellish scene was depicted by a man who had been in the notorious Katanga region when he told the press one of the Esso tribal local leaders.

The exchanges of violence during rioting in tribal townships continued in September. Following a break in his services,

in Africa he was committed for trial at the High Court.

The Nyasaland Native Minister announced yesterday that Northern Rhodesia's economy was in complete chaos and emergency on the Copperbelt had returned to normal.

The first anniversary of the Council of Ecclesiastical Union in Blantyre was celebrated yesterday at the mission on Tuesday which was attended by the Governor of Nyasaland, Mr. Robert Attlee.

A new record was set yesterday in lightening a bulldozer that was loaded with 24 Mr. Trevor, 20 tons of salt at Salisbury. The machine stayed aloft for 10 days one minute and reached a height of 1,000 ft.

During the past two months, 45 elephants have been destroyed in the Gwembe district near Beaufort Southern Rhodesia where some 12,000 elephants are reported to have been raiding crops and property.

New rates of pay for members of the East African Forces representing an average increase of 30%, have been introduced and back-dated to July 1. The new rates are consolidated. They make no separate provision for married men, in accordance with the proposals in the Macmillan Report and the general practice in Government services.

The salaries now for African civil servants in Northern Rhodesia retrospective to July 1, 1955, provide single rate increases and allowances, prevent cost-of-living allowances for a stamp clerk who formerly started at 12s. 6d. per month plus 1% extra, now receives 12s. 6d. per month holding certain educational qualifications will now start at 32s. 6d. plus 1% extra.

Political and economic difficulties did not impede planning by 2,000 draftsmen in the 500 engineering offices on the construction and operations of each individual citizen, said Sir Dakha Nkole, Governor of Uganda, when he opened a conference organized by the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa South of the Sahara. Uganda, he indicated, would soon need an educated youth problem in general, including those developing deficiency.

A high priest in the Anglican church will be included in a delegation who are to visit the United Kingdom during a centenary year of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa June 1, 1957, to May 1958. The Archbishop of York will provide an opening rally in the Royal Albert Hall on June 4 next and the Archbishop of Canterbury and the five bishops of the mission will attend a closing rally in the same hall on May 20, 1958. On the following day there will be a service of thanksgiving in Westminster Abbey.

## Government Rhodesian Tobacco Sales

### SALES OF TOBACCO

October 10, 1956—Total sales of tobacco for the month amounted to 2,625,000 lb. in average daily sales of 87,500 lb. per day, the highest ever recorded.

Estimated average price per lb. is 7s. 6d. compared with 7s. 1d. in 1955 and 10s. 6d. in 1954. Total sales for the year to date are 25,000,000 lb.

Estimated average price per lb. at the current rate is 7s. 6d. compared with 7s. 1d. in 1955 and 10s. 6d. in 1954. Total sales for the year to date are 25,000,000 lb.

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#### **Policy Transplant**

Dividend Rate Based

THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA AT  
its annual general meeting held at Ottawa on the 1st instant - for  
the purpose of discussing the financial condition of the Association -  
ended with the adoption of a resolution that the result - for  
making profits at \$54,154.00 estimated up to June 30th, 1909 in  
addition to the intended effect of dividends which has  
led to the opening of new branches and the increase in  
the trained staff and members raised by the members  
charged with the consequence that the net amount is  
somewhat lower (\$12,145) compared with \$12,280 in  
July 1908 which was then reserved for redemption of pre-  
mature deposits no longer required. In consequence of the  
extreme difficulty of the 2nd quarter it must be deemed  
fitted to a reserve for the regularization of dividends and  
thus on the basis of the above reserves no further require-  
ment of \$10,000 has also been written back.

The arrears receive three shillings at £4,920.2s. (£33,000) in this including a bonus issue of £137,322 received from Linen Ltd. Dividends receivable from the two subsidiary companies, Unga, Ltd., and Hancarrow Farmers' Association, Ltd., total £42,014 (£28,000).

At the annual general meeting of shareholders to be held in Newark on December 14 the directors will recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 10c per share, an increase of 2½% on the 1955 distribution. This rate of dividend will be based on the 37,712 B ordinary shares of \$1 which were issued in May last. The directors will also recommend payment of a bonus on purchases of up to 100 preference shares carry a 5% dividend.

The directors are Captain D. A. Vaughan-Philpott (chairman), Mr. A. D. Dales, Mr. E. B. Hanson, Mr. A. Kuenzler, Major M. Mayall, Mr. H. G. Smith, Mr. J. Stern, Mr. N. C. Elsteen, Mr. C. D. Hill and Mr. G. S. McRae Stein (managing director). Mr. C. A. Webb is the secretary.

I can remember very well when the road from Lombani to Elgorey, particularly at Timboro, was so bad that oxen actually drowned in the road. — Lieutenant-Colonel Stanier Ghersie, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Assembly.

# The Federation with a Future RHODESIA and NYASALAND

TRADE TRAVEL  
FINANCE FACILITIES  
INFORMATION

The Chair of the  
Official Commission for  
Principles and Methods  
Responsible Government

*—Sisterly love is the best gift.*

are an Athi River, a small tributary, and a small one on the N.E. side of the Mombasa Hills, a stream which flows into the Indian Ocean near the town of Mombasa.

at Manyana and Juba. Some 5000 persons will be transferred to one of these towns and will be removed from the area by this May 1st. By early July 1st, 1950, there will be a reduction in the population of Murchison in the next few months.

rehabilitates in the Miver Camps, and transports to works

WATERFALLS, LAMPS IN THE EASTERN PROVINCE ARE LIKED TO  
STEADY FLOW OF WATER ON THE WAY TO TELEGRAPH UNTIL  
ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF 1951.

rehabilitated and released and, if possible, or in the case of less serious offenders, given the opportunity to serve their sentences, can in certain cases be adapted to a probation regime before a criminal trial. In countries like Indonesia, the Embassies will be transferred to these special district prison camps, as recommended by Mr. Reagon, for intensive rehabilitation under local influence. This should be possible soon after the middle of 1957.

Vulnerable work has been done in the law enforcement and rehabilitation of thousands of members of Mau Mau. At the height of the emergency some 72,000 members of Mau Mau were in detention and prison camps in the Colony. The number of members of Mau Mau still in detention and prison camps now is about 4,700, and they are being released at an average rate of 1,500 per month.

## **Rehabilitation Staff**

One of the biggest problems has been to find suitable rehabilitation staff in sufficient numbers, and with the limited staff available it has not been possible to provide rehabilitation in all the camps at the same time. In order to utilize the use of the available resources, the general policy has been to concentrate rehabilitation work primarily on those members of the Mau considered most likely to respond and those have been transferred to government workshops and released as soon as they were no longer a risk to the maintenance of public order. Generally speaking, priority in rehabilitation was not given to those detainees who showed no response, and they are now mainly accommodated at Manyani, Kapsabet, Sajusi, and Ledwar.

"For the same reason rehabilitation was late in beginning among Mau Mau convicts. There are now finally housed in the Nairobi group of prisons though it has been possible in recent months to move them all out of the old Nairobi Prison itself. In this group of camps evaluation work has been done by the rehabilitation staff in separating out a considerable number of the Mau Mau convicts who show a changed attitude.

"As a result of this work the opinions of those persons to be reformed are considered by a Review Committee, which can advise their transfer to a Detention Camp or the imprisonment of some 18,000 Main Mau convicts. The review committee has interviewed 10,014 convicts and recommended 80% of them for transfer to detention. The present number of Main Mau convicts in district and local detainees is 12,712.

## ~~Prisons Department Control~~

"Government appreciates the forces of Mr. Neaton's proposal that, for administrative reasons, the control of rehabilitation in prisons should be transferred to the Prison Department. Rehabilitation moreover should be a normal part of prison administration, and the principles involved should be a better citizen on the community of this country when he was confined.

The Department of Community Development has been doing specific training over the last few months for members of May Day and in this way we have done a very good work. Most May convicts have released in the following sentence, however the situation has changed and the following work is important for the development of our movement to be done.

"By the middle of May the bulk of the more serious criminals,  
including Mutt, Conroy, Willeslowe, had been tried and sentenced, and these remaining will be for the most part those  
convicted of the more trivial criminal offences, such as before  
stated, will be given summary prison sentences. The prisons  
Department has not yet received the statement of the Board of  
Trade, and so far as I am able to tell, nor responsibility  
for remanding them has as yet been decided. However, the law  
allows the Commissioner of Prisons to remand them, if he sees fit,  
to the Central Criminal Court or to the County Court, or to the  
Magistrate's Court, for the immediate trial.

#### Of Commercial Concern

Pyrethrum Extract Corporation Ltd., the authority  
laboratory factors, has discovered a process "which will  
enable the plant to double its capacity and to speak of eventual  
output than it could handle some 7,000 tons of pyrethrum flower  
annually or more than double the present combined production  
of Kenya and Tanganyika." It is planned to build a  
factory (equipped at least capital cost), the site to be  
in Kenya, upon which the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya  
recently agreed to spend £100,000.

week's auctioneers in London, 3,961 packages were sold for an average of 3s. 9d. per package, against 4,061 packages averaging 4d. in the previous week. The total this year up to 22 September was 17,944, compared with 178,977 in 1924. In correspondence concerning the previous year, it was pointed out that the price in the last week was 3s. 9d. and 3s. 7d. per package, for consignments from the Belgian Congo and Kenya respectively.

Several indications from Europe had the officers believed before sending to study the methods of processing new materials said Major W. G. Catochle, whom he arrived home recently from a visit to Europe. He said that his campaign had aroused great interest in Germany, England and Scotland.

*Geographical Review, Links between Southern Rhodesia and*

Douglas Maritime was adversely affected by the strike, company operating at 50% of capacity. At the end of August, Blackadder, who arranged for the Overland, had been told of a general meeting in London last week.

Smithy and Co. Ltd., have appointed the firm of Gossage, Bond and B. Thomas & Co. Ltd., as liquidators in respect of 84.1% of the shares in the company. The distribution of £43,148 (£7,000 per share) will be made on 1st September. The company's profit for the year ended June 25, 1937, was £46,024. The profit for the year ended June 25, 1936, was £26,000.

The Pharol Flimby, Chairman of L. W. Barry and Co. Ltd., told the annual meeting in London last week that Cots continued to work in Southern Africa, and that two of the smaller branches had been closed "in order to strengthen the organization."

The use of blue nylon fishing nets with coloured plastic floats has achieved striking results at Mafundi, Kisumu. With white nets 11,294 lbs. of fish had been taken in 84 days, while with the blue nets 5,500 lbs. were caught in one week.

Salisbury City Council has begun to place contracts for new water supply schemes, which must be in operation by the middle of 1958 at the city and the suburbs, to meet severe shortages.

Cetyl alcohol, which is being used to reduce evaporation of open water, has, according to a report in the *East African Standard*, been obtainable from a company of the American

The Federal Government will contribute \$33,700 or £11,530 towards the expenses of the life of mosquitoes.

A Federal Travel Agents Association has been formed in the U.S.A. and next month it will be in session at the Hotel Astor, New York, to consider the problems of the travel agent in America.

Nairobi City Council has authorized construction of the new County Government Headquarters.

first 1,400 African houses under the 1930 Government and  
Council Scheme.

## Invited Deliberative Conference

An International Conference on "Health and Health  
Industry" will be held in Uganda from November 15  
to 28 under the chairmanship of Mr. G. H. Gardner,  
Minister for Social Services, and will be followed by  
a two-day conference on "Production and  
Trade" under the auspices of the Commonwealth  
Co-operation in Africa. Some 150 delegates will be  
attended by more than 200 experts from all over the  
Commonwealth representing the medical, dental, and  
Welfare Administration, educational, medical and  
research bodies, former and administrative  
Uganda, who represent the Commonwealth and its  
"How-to-do-it" welfare services.

#### Opposition to Hydro-Rail Freight

**Universal Mining Companies**

MINING COMPANIES and the Chambers of Commerce in both Rhodesias are to lodge objections to the proposals of the Rhodesia Railways for higher freights on mineral

The new tariff proposals of the Rhodesia Railways Board, which it is intended to make retrospective, will almost double the cost of coal imports to the steel works, take the 20% of production metal by

Higher rates for the various types of sulphur, zinc, lead, limestone, zinc, and other gres and concentrates will also be imposed beginning January 1.

The case of the railways is that such roads are controlled by higher government and the heavier movements are made in railroads largely for the purpose of carrying general traffic which now represents about two-thirds of all hauls upon the system.

**Discriminatory Tariffs**

...and the "radio-americans" who are those that receive subsidies and provide disseminators to them delinquent and disloyal elements of fellow citizens in order to help capitalize a public utility, and that the American citizen should in any case not supply funds to it. An element in the dissatisfaction of the working-class is that the Radio-American group received provided a monopoly of license for the public service by stocks by the Andes Railway.

Higher freight would encourage the copper companies to re-examine the case for export of part of their production by the Benguela Railway through the port of Lobito in Portuguese West Africa.

The proposals by the Railways Board are understood to have been accepted by the Federal Government.

# TRANSPORTERS IN TANGANYIKA

and XANZIE

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**RIDDOCH MOTORS**

**TIME**

## Cost of Zimbabwe Strike.

THE COMMISSION OF Enquiry into labour disputes in the Southern Rhodesia was told yesterday that the strike at Hailwood Colliery had cost the industry £2,000,000, and lost it more than 100,000 working days.

Mr. Kaufman, president of the African Miners Workers' Union, denied that there was irresponsibility on either side, and claimed a record which compared favourably with other countries.

## Copper Stockpile.

TENDERS have been invited by the Board of Trade for the 10,000 tons of copper from the Government stockpile which will be sold within the next five months. The price basis will be the average settlement prices of standard copper units by the London Metal Exchange for the month of delivery.

## Uranium in Nyasaland.

THE URANIUM-BEARING ORES found in the Tchadanga area of the Southern Province of Nyasaland, first thought to be pyroclastics, have been reclassified as betafite by their representatives in Central Africa of the British Atomic Energy Authority. Betafite has a higher content of uranium oxide.

## Rosterman.

THE OFFER of Henry Wether and Co., 117, Bishopsgate, London, to purchase the shares of the £50,635 of issued capital of Rosterman Gold Miners Ltd. at 6d per £1 share remains open until October 31.

## Union Corporation.

THE CORPORATION has declared an interim dividend of 1s per £1, plus 1s per £1 less U.K. Income Tax. A similar interim distribution last year was followed by a final of 1s per £1 less 10s.

## Hill Potash.

J. STRATFORD ASSOCIATES LTD. is expected shortly to leave country from Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia.

## Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate.

TANAMI GOLD MINING SYNDICATE LTD. has made a formal offer of 15 shares of £1. for each preference share of Messrs. Hailwood and Ackroyd Ltd. for 10 shares of ordinary share. Hailwood and Ackroyd Ltd. have offered in preference shares of £1. for each ordinary share quoted last week at 1s 2d. It is estimated the sum required would be about £1,000,000. The offer is conditional on acceptance. The Tanami Company will change its name to Hailwood Industries Ltd. in order to increase its capital from £1,000,000 to £1,100,000. The issue of 100m. shares of £1. will be reconstituted board which consists of Mr. W. Westmacott, Mr. H. A. Scott, F. J. Sturzaker and G. M. S. Leader, the first three being from Hailwood and Ackroyd, and the remainder from Tanami. At the end of April Tanami had a debit at profit and loss account of £1,000. It has been decided to retain a mining in East Africa. An extraordinary general meeting will follow the annual general meeting in London on November 1.

## Determining Economic Minerals.

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN No. 42 entitled "The Determination of Southern Rhodesian Economic Minerals" should prove of interest to value mineral factors and miners in other parts of Central and East Africa in which there are occurrences of the minerals mentioned. The author is Mr. N. E. Barlow, the chief mineralogist. Copies may be obtained from P.O. Box 6039, Gaborone, Southern Rhodesia, price 3s. od.

## London and Rhodesian Mining Co. Ltd.

LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LTD. LTD. has consolidated net profit of £6,000 in the year to June 30, 1958, up from £5,511. The corresponding figure last year was £4,000. The dividends are 10% (the same), amounting to £600. The value of the mining company was £1,000,000 on December 31, 1957, and £1,010. The annual general meeting will be held on December 4.

## Investment Trust.

THE AFRICAN INVESTMENT TRUST LTD. REPORTS a profit of £8,604 in the year to June 30, against £19,342 in the previous year, after deduction of tax of £9,010 and £10,030 respectively.

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# ~~EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA~~

#### **THE END**



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