

EAST AFRICA

AND

RHODESIA

VOL.

35

START

REDUCTION

21

DATE

1/6/73

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 11th, 1958

37s 6d yearly post free

Vol. 35

No. 1770

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Driving force for all Africa's industries

An ever-increasing supply of vital products to feed rapidly expanding industries all over Africa, and to give impetus to agriculture, streams from six busy AE & CI factories. World-famous Modderfontein, together with five other AE & CI factories at Somerset

West, Umbogintwini, Klipspruit, Rodia and Nairobi, constitute the greatest source of progress on the African continent, providing not only essential supplies, but research and experimental programmes for its phenomenal development.

EXPLOSIVES

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

PAINTS

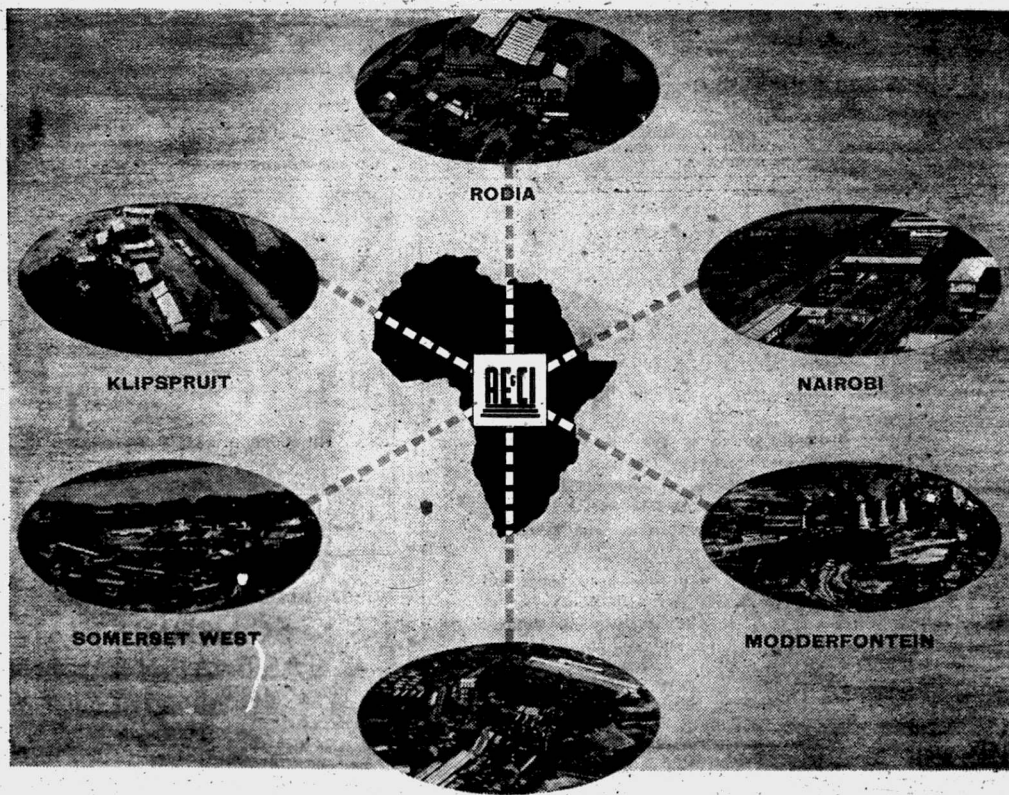
PVC PRODUCTS

VINYL PLASTIC FABRICS

FERTILIZERS

INSECTICIDES

FUNGICIDES



African Explosives and Chemical Industries Limited

Nairobi, Ndola, Salisbury, Gatooma, Gwelo, Bulawayo, Johannesburg, Welkom, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town

Split Among African Politicians in Kenya

LYKES LINES

REGULAR FAST DIRECT SERVICE FROM SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS TO U.S. GULF PORTS AND VICE VERSA.

	Loading South Africa	Loading East Africa
s.s. "Kenneth McKay"	loaded	mid/late September
s.s.*"Charlotte Lykes"	mid Sept./mid Oct.	—
s.s. "William Lykes"	late Sept./early October	mid/late October
s.s. "Sue Lykes"	late Oct./early Nov.	mid/late Nov.
s.s.*"Leslie Lykes"	early/late November	—
s.s. "Mayo Lykes"	late Nov./early Dec.	mid/late December

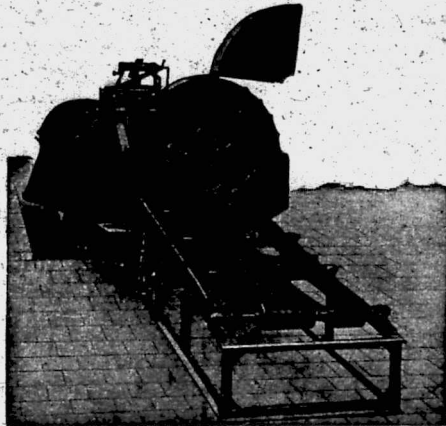
† If sufficient inducement offers, these vessels will load at East African Ports.

For further particulars apply—

LYKES LINES AGENCY, INC., DURBAN, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
 LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA), LTD., MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM, NAIROBI, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR
 THE BEIRA BOATING CO., LTD., BEIRA.
 SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD., LINDI.
 KARIMJEE JIVANJEE & CO., LTD., MIKINDANI

"BIJOLI" FIBRE DECORTICATOR

ALL ELECTRIC OR BELT DRIVE FOR SISAL AND SIMILAR FIBRES



Also Manufacturers of Brushing Machines and Baling Presses. Complete Factories Supplied to Order. Special Machines made to Clients' Own Requirements

SHIRTLIFF BROS., LTD.
 ENGINEERS - - - LETCHWORTH
 Cables: SHIRTLIFF, LETCHWORTH ENGLAND

50 Years' Service

THE BANK OF BARODA LIMITED

(Incorporated in India)
 ESTABLISHED 1908

HEAD OFFICE: BARODA

ABOUT 70 BRANCHES IN INDIA
 LONDON BRANCH: 108, OLD BROAD ST., E.C.2.

FOUR BRANCHES IN EAST AFRICA:

Manager:
 NAIROBI C. P. SHAH
 MOMBASA R. C. BRAHMABHATT
 KAMPALA R. C. SHAH
 DAR ES SALAAM K. B. MEHTA

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED

Travellers' Cheques Sold

Savings Accounts Opened
 (Withdrawals by Cheque)

Safe Deposit Vaults at Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kampala

N. M. CHOKSHI, GENERAL MANAGER, BARODA, INDIA

EAST AFRICA

Are you Seeking Fresh Fields for Investment

Have You Considered

East Africa

Kenya — Tanganyika — Uganda
 Zanzibar?

There are many opportunities in these rapidly developing territories

For information regarding

- ★ Imports, Exports, Commerce
- ★ Farming, Settlement, Minerals
- ★ Investment, Travel
- ★ General Conditions

Apply to:

THE COMMISSIONER,
 EAST AFRICAN OFFICE, GRAND BUILDINGS,
 TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.2.

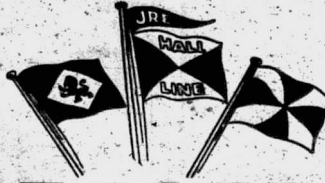
Telephone:
 Whitehall 5701-2-3
 5938-39.

Telegrams:
 Eamatters, Rand,
 London.

Cables: Eamatters, London.

CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT



SERVICE

EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW, and BIRKENHEAD
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM and
if inducement LINDI, MTWARA and NACALA

	Closing S. Wales	Glasgow	B'head
CITY OF CALCUTTA	Sep. 12	—	Sep. 24
INTERPRETER	Sep. 26	Sep. 24	Oct. 8
CLAN MATHESON	Oct. 10	Oct. 8	Oct. 22

† also Port Sudan

*If inducement

‡ also ADEN

also by arrangement.

RED SEA PORTS:—

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA & ADEN

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

OR

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., MOMBASA.

Loading Brokers:

STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,
LIVERPOOL, 2.

London Agents:

TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.,
LONDON, E.C.2.

Cool as cool can be
in Airey and Wheeler's

new *Steegan* lightweights

Airey and Wheeler stock tropical kit all the year round—it's their speciality. Included in their range of bespoke and off-the-peg suits are ready-to-wear suits in 10 oz. Worsted and in Mohair and Worsted mixture which are both priced at 16 gns. Ready-to-wear lightweights in 'Springbak'—the new crease-resisting Linen/Terylene cloth that has the greatest degree of crease-resistance yet obtained in any linen are priced at £14 5s. the suit, or, separately, Jackets £9 and Slacks 5 gns. The lightweight range also includes Slacks, Tuxedos, Dress Trousers and 100 per cent. Terylene drip-dry Suits and Slacks. Excellent tailoring, reasonable prices. Write for lightweight clothing folder, patterns and prices.

AIREY & WHEELER

Established 1852

TAILORS & SPECIALISTS IN TROPICAL WEAR

44, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1. AND
129, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Tailors and Specialists in Tropical Wear.

- ★ SISAL & SUGAR CANE CARS
- ★ MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES
- ★ RAILS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.
- ★ STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



Hudson
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIALS

ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

RALETRUX HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND

London: Locomotive House, 30-34, Buckingham Gate,
Westminster, S.W.1. ABBey 7127/8

Tanganika: Lehmann's (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. 163, Dar es Salaam
Kenya: Galley & Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 667, Nairobi
N. Rhodesia: Wilfred Watson Ltd., Cecil Avenue, Ndola

Ask for—

MUSTAD KEY BRAND FISH HOOKS

The East African Standard Hooks

MUSTAD



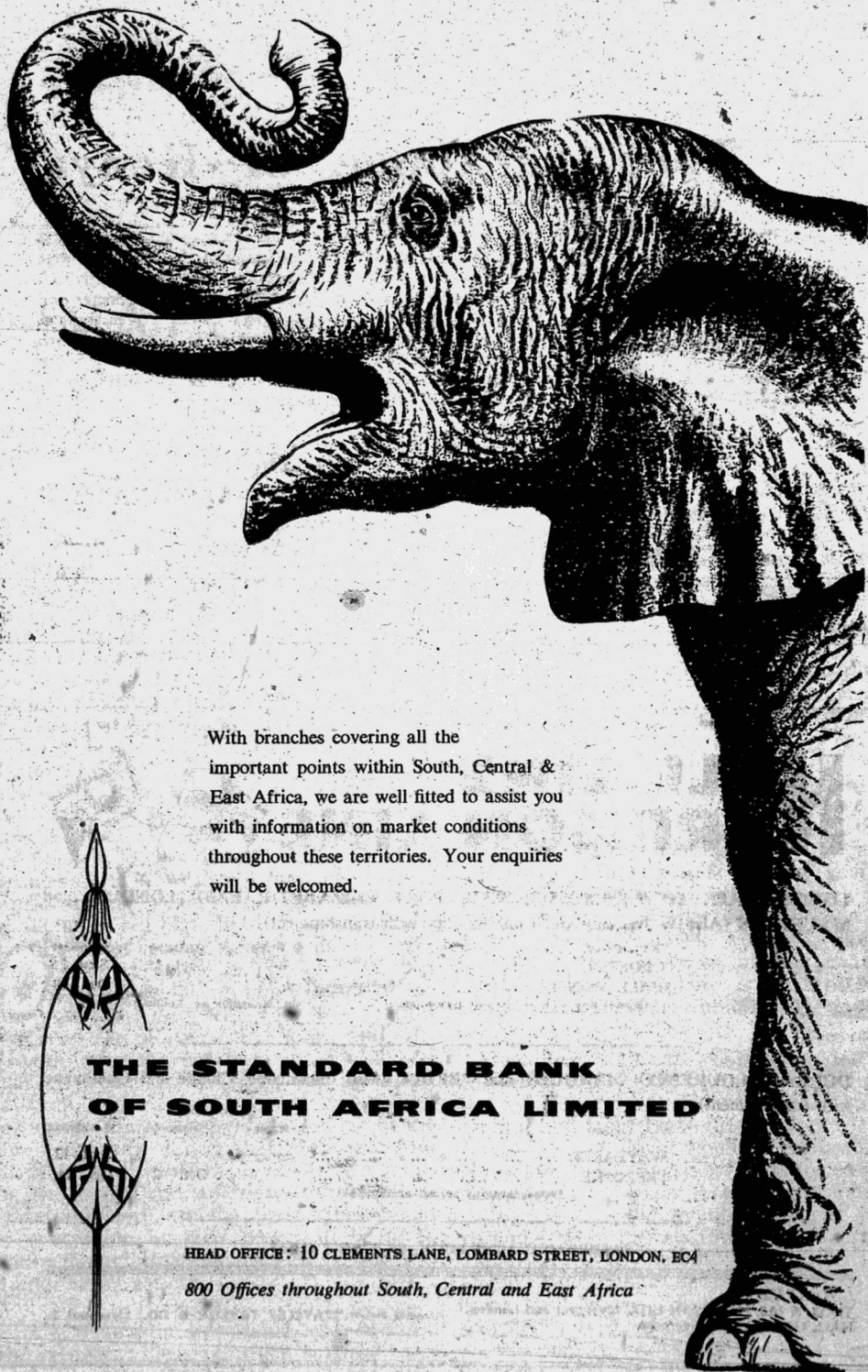
FISH HOOKS

Manufactured by

O. MUSTAD & SON

Established 1832

OSLO, NORWAY



With branches covering all the important points within South, Central & East Africa, we are well fitted to assist you with information on market conditions throughout these territories. Your enquiries will be welcomed.



**THE STANDARD BANK
OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED**

HEAD OFFICE : 10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, EC4
800 Offices throughout South, Central and East Africa


 UNITY IS **KFA** STRENGTH

The backbone of Kenya

Branches and Depots at—
 Eluat, Elburgon, Kitale, Nanyuki,
 Nairobi, Nambeni, Thomson's Falls,
 Mella, Kericho, Nanyuki, Moly's
 Bridge, Lugari, Solik, Lumbwa, Naro
 Moru and Rongai.

Managing Agents in Tanganyika—
 The Tanganyika Farmers' Association
 Ltd.

Branches and Depots at—
 Arusha (Head Office), Moshi, Iringa,
 Oldani and Uvumba.

The farmers of the White Highlands of Kenya are the backbone of the colony's economy. Despite immense difficulties they have done much to make Kenya a land of increasing prosperity and opportunity for all who live there. They have built homes and made their farms out of a waste of raw Africa. The majority of these farmers have long been members of The Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-op.), Ltd., an association which has always placed the interests of the farmer and the farming industry in the forefront of all its transactions.

The KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION

(Co-op.) Ltd.

P.O. Box 35, NAKURU.

JOINT SERVICE

HALL LINE HARRISON LINE



LOBITO, CAPE TOWN, *MOSSSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, and MAURITIUS (Also Walvis Bay and Luderitz Bay with transhipment)

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
CROFTER	—	Sept. 15	Sept. 26
HALL VESSEL	Oct. 16	—	Oct. 28

*Mossel Bay with or without transhipment.

†Not Mauritius or Lobito.

DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES and *BEIRA (Also Inhambane, Chinde and Quelimane with transhipment)

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
WAYFRARER	—	—	Sept. 12
TRELOSKE	—	Oct. 2	Oct. 14

*Extra cargo by special arrangement

BIRKENHEAD LOADING BERTH, No. 5 WEST FLOAT

ENQUIRIES to—
 THOS. & JAS. HARRISON LTD., Liverpool and London.
 HALL LINE Limited, Liverpool.

Leading Brokers: STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO., Liverpool 2.

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1
Telephone: HOLborn 2224-5

Cables: EASTAFRIC. London

Inland Telegrams: EASTAFRIC Westcent. London

Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	33	Personalia	42
Notes By The Way	34	Obituary	43
Race Riots in London	35	Intimidation in Tanganyika	44
Lambeth Conference Report	37	Work of N.R. Office	46
Letters to the Editor	39	Commercial News	52
Plewman Housing Report	41	Mining	55

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1958

Vol. 35

No. 1770

37s 6d yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHAT PURPOSE induces Mr. Oginga

Odinga, chairman of the African elected members in the Legislative Council of Kenya, to repeat so often and so deliberately his allegation that the real

The Odinga Doctrine.

leaders of African political opinion in the Colony today are not those who have been returned by the electorate in the fourteen African constituencies, but Jomo Kenyatta and his chief associates in the early management of Mau Mau, men who are now serving sentences of imprisonment for that offence? His thirteen African colleagues probably deemed him imprudent, if not worse, when he made his original statement to that effect during a debate in Council towards the end of June, but, as we pointed out at the time, only one of them uttered a word of dissent, and that not very impressively. It was especially noticeable that the contestant for the title of leader of the African elected members, Mr. Mboya, remained silent. Next day Mr. Odinga reiterated his assertion, and he has since set himself to spread this new doctrine. Our letter columns today contain his considered reply to the belated but nevertheless welcome pronouncement of the three African members for the Central Province, Dr. Kiano, Mr. Mate, and Mr. Nyagah, who, having tried in vain to get their chairman to withdraw his postulate, have publicly criticized it as unfortunate and harmful to the progress of the people of the province; they added that Kenyatta and the Mau Mau rebellion have brought nothing but misery and suffering to the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru, and that those tribes should do everything in their power to bring to justice the evil-doers of the new Kiama Kia Muingi secret society.

Here, then, is an open split between those who represent the area which suffered most tragically from the outrages of Mau Mau

and the Luo chairman of the African elected members. He cannot have

Dangerous Recklessness.

relished the public rejection of his leadership by three of his colleagues, and, in particular, by the three who have been returned by Kikuyu and related electors. Kenyatta is a Kikuyu, and so were nearly all his chief henchmen. But it is a Luo who now seeks to restore the Kenyatta *mystique*, and those who courageously oppose this blatant and dangerous endeavour are fellow tribesmen of the disgraced leaders. When it is obviously important to convince the Kikuyu — and, indeed, all Africans throughout Kenya and the neighbouring territories — that the organizers of the Mau Mau outbreak, an almost wholly Kikuyu conspiracy, merit nothing but contumely, the non-Kikuyu chairman of the fourteen African elected members in the Legislative Council is apparently determined to try to get them recognized as the real leaders of Kenya's Africans. To describe in that way men who have been found guilty of managing the society which started the worst rebellion in the history of East Africa, a revolt marked by indescribable bestiality, is about as reckless an act as could be committed by anyone.

Since their chairman will not abandon this hazardous and insidious course, the African Elected Members' Organization must surely dismiss him from that office or face a split,

No Room for Neutrality.

for it would be fantastic for a façade of unity to continue when three at any rate of the members are at open variance with the chairman on the most important issue before Kenya Africans. Unless Mr. Odinga be removed from the chair, and unless his pronouncements be specifically rejected by the organization, the only fit remedy available to the three Central Province members will be to resign, form

their own body, and invite the adherence of others who think as they do. That challenge to each of the other members to declare himself would be most salutary, for then, and then only, would Kenya know the extent of the damage which Mr. Odinga has advertised so loudly. There can be no place for neutrality in this controversy; and those who do not declare themselves unequivocally against the Mau Mau convicts, and against K.K.M. and all other subversive movements, will have no right to complain if they are assumed to be sympathetic to mischief-making men and depraved movements. In this matter those who are not for the Government are against it; and the authorities have certainly the duty, not merely the right, to remove from positions of influence those who might further corrupt African opinion by

propagating or countenancing pernicious doctrines. Officialdom has persistently misdescribed the Kikuyu rising as an "emergency", whereas it has been nothing short of civil war in a large, thickly populated, and important area, where in the early stages all but one in twenty of the adult population, male and female, were officially estimated to be directly involved. Carefully prepared sedition erupted into open war. In war internal or external, some freedoms must be temporarily surrendered. Gross abuse of freedom of speech in Kenya has been allowed far too much latitude in these later stages of the Colony's cruel ordeal. How much longer is appeasement of a handful of extremist African politicians to jeopardize the well-being of millions of ordinary, decent, unpolitical Africans?

Notes By The Way

Sounding the Horn

DR. CHARLES HILL, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who left London by air at the beginning of the week to visit British information posts overseas, is to pay particular attention to the information problems of the Horn of Africa and adjacent areas, as is clear from the fact that he will make brief stops in Aden, Hargeisa, Mogadishu, Addis Ababa, and Nairobi. But propaganda is no substitute for policy, and it is lack of policy over a long period which has angered the people of the Somaliland Protectorate, who feel, with very good reason, that their essential interests have been sacrificed to Foreign Office anxiety not to offend Ethiopia. Dr. Hill can, of course, not expect to make a real sounding of Somali opinion during his few days in the Horn of Africa, but it is to be hoped that he has been warned that merely to sound his own horn will achieve less than nothing. The time for slogans is long past. The Somalis in the British and the former Italian territory want evidence of decision, decision which does not prejudice their rightful interests.

Watch Ghana

THAT PROPAGANDIST FOR FREEDOM Dr. Nkrumah has now raised to 39 the number of people, almost all of them Africans, who have been deported from Ghana for political reasons by the Government of which he is the head. A few days ago his Minister of the Interior offered the expulsion of five persons for allegedly "interfering with the internal politics" of the country; the presence of such "African aliens" was, he declared, not conducive to the public good. Few United Kingdom newspapers have troubled to publish the news, and I shall be most surprised if candid comment is made by those publications which criticize hysterically if a British Colonial Government in Africa refuses admission to an applicant with a political record which is deemed unsatisfactory. Will any of those Africans in East and Central Africa who clamour for more and more "free-dom", and who take Dr. Nkrumah as their exemplar, denounce his policy of silencing criticism, if necessary by depriving of their livelihood Africans born elsewhere but resident in Ghana—for almost all their lives?

Scope for Scoop

IN THE PAST YEAR I have heard at least half a dozen discussions of the possibility that the Queen might visit the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1960 to open the great hydro-electric station now being built at Kariba; and the fact that Her Majesty flew to Uganda to open the Owen Falls hydro-electric works naturally tended to encourage Rhodesians to hope for a similar royal opening of their great project. So the evening newspaper which appeared on Monday of last week in the capital of the Federation did not break new ground in suggesting in its first issue that the Queen, perhaps accompanied by Prince Philip, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Anne, would formally open Kariba, but its reference to the probability that the great lake created by the dam would be named after the Queen may well have been a scoop, though officials at Buckingham Palace have told inquirers that they have no information of any intended visit to the Federation.

Incipient Revolutionaries

A FRIEND who has had much experience of the ways of Governments has written in the course of a letter expressing his anxiety about current developments: "You recently wrote that millions of Africans cannot understand British apathy towards incipient revolutionaries; that they would respect firm British rule; and that many Africans of influence, wondering at the lack of strength in our administration, begin to fear that they must come to terms with the rabble-rousing African politicians whom they often despise. The recipe, you suggested, was firm government. But where in East Africa are we to look for firm government? We have not had it in Kenya or Tanganyika, the two territories about which I can speak from long and intimate knowledge. It is staggering that so much licence should have been given in both countries to those whom you have rightly called expositors of race hatred—and this before the Kikuyu rebellion is officially at an end! Dither and drift, apathy and appeasement, rule by routine—these faults, obvious everywhere, make a mockery of past hopes and the labours of the pioneers. The real reason for all the trouble has been lack of leadership."

Facts About the Race Riots in London

Keen Concern of Many Countries of the Commonwealth

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS—and those of many other countries—have given great prominence during the past fortnight to reports of inter-racial disorders in a few parts of London and in Nottingham. In some of the clashes considerable numbers of people have been injured, and there have been cases of serious wounding and many blows and bruises.

Because these outbursts between white and coloured youths and young men must inevitably be the subject of discussion in East and Central Africa, it is important that the facts should be generally understood.

On Thursday of last week the following statement was issued from 10 Downing Street:—

"The Home Secretary, Mr. Butler, has reported to the Prime Minister on the incidents involved in racial disturbances in Nottingham and Notting Hill. These incidents have an immediate and a long-term importance.

"The immediate aspect involves the maintenance of law and order. The Government and the authorities concerned wish to make it clear that the utmost strictness will be observed in the impartial enforcement of the law and in preventing the illegal carrying of offensive weapons.

"Meanwhile, it is important that the significance of these incidents should not be exaggerated at home or overseas."

Government Examination

"The general public can best contribute by the exercise of the utmost discretion in avoiding situations in which they may become unwittingly involved.

"As regards the wider aspects of policy H.M. Government have for some little time been examining the result of this country's time-honoured practice to allow free entry of immigrants from Commonwealth and Colonial countries. While this study of major policy and its implications and effects on employment will continue, H.M. Government do not think it right to take long-term decisions, except after careful consideration of the problem as a whole."

The leader of the Labour Party, Mr. Gaitskell, said on the same day:—

"Whatever local difficulties there may be, nothing can justify the rioting and hooliganism of the past few days. Such behaviour can only damage the reputation of our country in the world, weaken the unity of the Commonwealth, and increase racial tension without in any way solving the underlying social and economic problems.

"I hope that public opinion everywhere will express itself strongly against these deplorable outbreaks of street violence (which must be suppressed with the utmost firmness), and that everybody will respond to the appeal issued by the police, whose conduct throughout in a most difficult situation has been admirable."

Mr. George Rogers, Socialist M.P. for Kensington North, attributed the Notting Hill riots primarily to white people whose names had been on the housing lists for years seeing houses taken by coloured people, of whom nearly 7,000 now live in an area two miles square.

Bedraggled Slum Area

Careful investigation of the disorders in that area of West London has been made by the London staff of the *Manchester Guardian*, a two-column report in which sober paper included the following statements:—

"There have been three successive nights of racial clashes in this dilapidated district. An Englishman in his middle sixties, who had been a sailor and shared his grub with Lascars, Chinese, and all sorts of men, told me that many of the best of them had skins as black as a smoke-stack. He prided himself on being colour blind. His case was that if you take a bedraggled slum area and pack in another 3,000 or more, most of them men and all of them coloured, you will get overcrowding and should expect resentment. He spoke of a house bought by a West Indian who had jammed in 30 Jamaicans, four and five in a room.

"A young Jamaican motor mechanic, partner with an Englishman in a garage business, said: 'Not all West Indians are prepared to work for a living when they get here. Some are lazy bums who didn't fit in at home. I don't blame the English people for getting mad.

"Everyone here in Brown Town knows there are three West Indian men living up there, and each has a white girl

living with him as his wife; and every one of those girls has to go out at night and work as a prostitute in the Baywater Road. One of those girls has a little kiddie three years old. They'll tell you there's only a few dozen, and you've got other immigrants doing the same in Stepney and places, but as long as this goes on people here will break windows, and I don't blame them."

"A well-educated woman from Nigeria, who was highly critical of the velvet-glove policy of the police, said: 'This is not so much racial trouble as straight juvenile delinquency. The crowds doing the rioting are almost all under 25. They are bullies, and, like all bullies, cowards.'

"In conversations with white residents of the area the question about the causes of tension produced the same two answers time and again: the housing shortage and white girls going to live with coloured men. Police and social workers say that the latter situation is vastly overestimated. They think that the number of mixed households may amount to several dozen, perhaps even a hundred. Most local people believe that there are many hundreds of these liaisons and that the coloured men always have the same object—to push the girls into prostitution.

Flashy Cars and Calypso Music

"A housewife explained: 'These black men come along with their flashy cars and doped cigarettes and calypso music. The girl goes and lives with one, and when he's broken her morals down and cut her off from her own family, then it's down into the streets for her to work and bring him home his money.'

"A woman of 45 whose daughter had gone through that process said: 'How would you like to see your own flesh and blood wind up as a dirty paragraph in a Sunday paper? Fined for soliciting in the Baywater Road and her no-good husband beating her black and blue every Sunday morning. He came here from the West Indies five years ago, and to my knowledge he's only done three months of honest work. It used to be the National Assistance Board, and the Colonial allowance. Now it's my Betty.'

A special investigator for *The Times* wrote:—

"The area is drab at the best and at the worst as squalid as any in London. Many of the long-established residents are of gypsy stock, tough, clannish people. Many are self-employed in the used-car trade, which has its lawless fringe. They have no love for the police; several boasted that 'I've been in trouble with the bogies all my life'. Many of the newer arrivals are Irish labourers—who work for good money on the building sites, and then may take a week off to drink their earnings—and 2,000 to 3,000 are coloured immigrants.

"Many of these immigrants, married men with families, work on the railway yards near by, or as Underground porters, or labourers. There are also students, a number of coloured men do not work but live off the earnings of prostitutes, some white.

Three Main Causes of Resentment

"The great majority of the white inhabitants have nothing against coloured people as such. Just after a violent incident in which a coloured man was chased down a street by white youths shouting racial slogans. I saw a white man cross the street to shake hands with a coloured fruit vendor who was terrified.

"In one street where some of the ugliest fighting has taken place I found a group of men in a public house singing 'Old Man River' and 'Bye Bye Blackbird', and punctuating the songs with vicious anti-Negro slogans. The men said that their motto was 'Keep Britain White', and they made all sorts of wild charges against their coloured neighbours. They were very bitter against the Labour Party for 'letting them in'.

"There are three main causes of resentment against coloured inhabitants of the district: they are alleged to do no work and to collect a rich sum from the Assistance Board; they are said to be able to find housing when white residents cannot; and they are charged with all kinds of misbehaviour, especially sexual.

"Several men said that their wives had been accosted by coloured men, and many told the story of a young white girl who is said to have been raped by one. Several houses in the troubled district are generally believed to be brothels.

"It is no good dismissing the evening pursuits and bottle-throwing and lynch-mobs as the work of Teddy-boys. The Teddy-boys of Notting Hill get reinforcements from all over the town because these stunted, pallid thugs like the chance of violence without dangerous odds. Fights between white and coloured people have flared up in this area because it is

a rough area, suspicious of strangers, and used to settling its differences with fists and knives anyway. Into this miserable breeding-ground come the strangers and some of them behave badly enough by any standards. Then come the young roughs, hunting in packs, and find the trouble they are looking for.

"The trouble, limited to one tough neighbourhood, attracts the scum of the whole city. While housewives are still looking after coloured neighbours' babies and doing their shopping for them; but the resentment is there, and small boys are beginning to mutter 'There's another' as a coloured man passes. Unless the boy thugs are put down with a heavy hand and a real effort is made to see that justice is both done and seen to be done to both white and coloured in this and similar districts, tension, and then trouble, must spread".

A leading article in the *Manchester Guardian* said:—

"People who hopefully believed that Britain was almost free of colour barriers and race prejudice, have been badly jolted

"It will be said, as the *Daily Telegraph* has put it, that since all other Commonwealth countries exercise some form of control there is no reason why Britain should be the one exception. (*The Times* so far has been oddly silent throughout the whole affair). The argument might carry weight if its adherents were willing to agree that the United Kingdom should no longer be regarded as the centre of the Commonwealth.

"For years the West Indian and West African Colonies have been administered from London—not from Ottawa, Canberra, or Karachi. They have been our responsibility, and if conditions of poverty, malnutrition, and unemployment in the Colonies impel people towards England, that is still our affair. A great deal has been done to raise standards, though much more remains to be done (not least in limiting the pressure of population through birth control). As the governmental centre of the Commonwealth, and as the wealthiest and most industrially advanced country in it, Britain cannot shrug off responsibility by closing her doors to all but a few immigrants.

Plan to Combat Colour Prejudice

"These people are our fellow-men, with as much right to live decently as anyone who happened to be born in Britain. We cannot stand on the sidelines—either politically or in the streets of our cities—while the rights of others are curtailed or while they are physically attacked. As it is, many people are prepared to be passive spectators, uncommitted.

A plain statement from the Prime Minister would help them to make up their minds".

At the Trades Union Congress in Bournemouth, Mr. P. H. Maurice said on behalf of the Clerical and Administrative Workers Union:—

"We don't know the causes of these disturbances. If street gangs used to fighting among themselves have now found a new and more exciting object for their hooliganism, this must be nipped in the bud. If some Fascist organizations are aggravating the disturbances, we expect the authorities to deal firmly with them. Racial prejudice does exist among some of our people, and the activities of a minority of coloured people may cause prejudice against the majority. Unemployment and bad or inadequate housing are going to make these antagonisms come to the surface".

Union branches, trades councils, factories, offices, and communities in general should combat colour prejudice wherever it appeared and help to integrate the coloured population into the community. He asked the General Council to give guidance to the unions and trades councils.

Sir Vincent Tewson replied that it was particularly hurtful to the trade union movement, which had contacts with coloured people in 35 overseas territories, to see within our own shores "this intolerance by a hooligan element". The General Council of the T.U.C. had already considered the problems and intended to issue a statement after further study.

On the same day the High Commissioner in London for Ghana said that some Ghanaians had been involved in "incidents of assault and provocation" and that he had asked for more police protection and vigilance in several London areas, notably Notting Hill, Lambeth, Brixton, Willesden, and Kilburn. It was appreciated that the police had a difficult job, but the High Commissioner considered that a direct pronouncement from the Government was desirable. "Together with other offices of African and Asian Governments in London, we are watching the situation very closely. Ghana values the friendship which her citizens have always received in Britain, and we only wish to live in peace with our neighbours".

Next day the Nigerian Minister of Health said in London that the disturbances were due to the influx of West Indians; Nigeria was very concerned because many of its people had suffered maltreatment, people who had come only to study in Britain and then return home.

The Finance Minister of Ghana, Mr. K. A. Ghedemah, said the same day on arriving in London that it was distressing that such things should happen in Britain of all places.

On the following day Mr. Norman Manley, Chief Minister of Jamaica, and Dr. Carl Lacobinière, Deputy Prime Minister in the Federal Government of the West Indies, arrived in London by air to make representations to the Government about the disorders.

Dr. Lacobinière told the Press that "the Federal Government, the people of the West Indies, West Indies leaders of thought, and West Indies leaders of cultural relations will never agree to any restrictive policy of immigration to the United Kingdom. If we did we should confess that the lead which the West Indies gives to the world in racial relations has failed".

T.U.C. Statement

On Friday, the General Council of the T.U.C. issued the promised statement, which said:—

"Delegates to the Trades Union Congress, like our colleagues throughout the Commonwealth, are shocked and deeply disturbed by the recent isolated outbreaks of vicious hooliganism in Nottingham and one area of London, culminating in violence and assault on British citizens of different races. They emphasize that it is the duty of trade unionists and all other responsible citizens to aid the authorities in preventing a recurrence of such disorderly and dangerous demonstrations.

"Evidence is accumulating that elements which propagated racial hatred in Britain and Europe in pre-war days are once more fanning the flames of violence. The authorities must therefore, while dealing in an exemplary way with the rioters, also seek out those who are inciting civil disorder and act against them with the full severity of the law.

"Meanwhile, trade unionists everywhere must strive through their own organizations and in association with existing joint voluntary bodies to ensure that all who live and work in Britain understand the rights and observe the obligations of citizenship.

"The trade union movement has been forthright in its condemnation of every manifestation of racial prejudice and discrimination in any part of the world. Here in Britain immigrants from many countries have been freely accepted into membership of trade unions and in general have been integrated into industrial life. Satisfactory housing and social integration have been more difficult to achieve.

"Decent people will appreciate that this is a matter which calls for understanding, and that many immigrants arrive in Britain with a limited knowledge of its social and economic environment and pattern of life which is so different from their own, and to which they require to accustom themselves. Here is the field in which joint efforts in local communities can do so much to further tolerance and an appreciation of the difficult problems which are involved".

Encouraging Integration

Birmingham Trades Council proposed that the city council should spend £70,000, the product of a penny rate, on encouraging the integration of white and coloured workers in the city by means of week-end schools, discussion groups, concerts and dances.

Dr. Hugh Cummins, Premier of Barbados, who arrived in London by air on Sunday night, said that his people were worried about the possibility of a Klu-Klux-Klan organization being responsible for racial disturbances. He added: "The average Englishman doesn't explode into intense racial feeling, and we think there is something deeper behind this. If the troubles continue they will do a lot of harm to the Commonwealth. We look on England as our mother country, and feel that we should have freedom to come and go as we have done in the past".

The Acting Prime Minister of Eastern Nigeria cabled: "My Government would not support any legislation aimed to review existing immigration laws, with a view to limiting entry of coloured immigrants into Britain. We believe that such legislation will, at best, be a progressive form of *apartheid*, and will do irreparable damage to Commonwealth unity, solidarity, and mutual understanding".

The Commissioner for the Federation of Nigeria and the Commissioners for the three Nigerian regional Governments called at the Colonial Office to express their anxiety.

At the week-end the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, and the Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies discussed the question at Chequers.

The Archbishop of Capetown, preaching in Torquay on Sunday, said that the riots, largely the work of young thugs with no principles, egged on by people of evil principles, did incredible damage to the people of Britain as a whole, and even more damage overseas, where there were people only too anxious to point the finger of scorn at a country which for many years had stood as a place of refuge for the ill-treated, the under-privileged, and the refugee. In a few short days that reputation was in danger of being lost.

(Continued on Page 50)

Lambeth Conference Views of Africa's Problems*

Church Must Uphold Principles of Disinterested Justice

THE GROWTH OF INDUSTRIALISM has created acute tensions and difficulties which have never yet been fully resolved. It is only necessary to see the mines in Southern Africa and the large urban populations which spring up in every centre of industry to realize that the flow of simple country people into industrial communities produces a revolutionary change in the pattern of personal and community life.

In such cases people become detached from their age-long surroundings, from their traditional family and tribal life and customs, and from whatever religious traditions have nurtured them. Little that is good and much that is evil is immediately available to take the place of deep-rooted habits and patterns of life.

The rapid spread of industries is a sharp reminder to the Church of the urgent need for being better prepared to bring the Gospel, with all its implications, to industrial and urban communities. The normal missionary and parochial pattern of the Church's life cannot alone grapple with the totality of this task. In a sphere which inevitably contains the seeds of conflict, in which previous ideas about the dignity of labour and man's place in society are less apparent, or which have not been re-interpreted in terms of a very different order of society, the Church needs to understand afresh its place and purpose within what is commonly known as industrial society.

Church and Industrial Society

Though it may only rarely be either wise or necessary for it to intervene directly in an industrial dispute, the Church must learn the meaning and significance of the standards and methods which characterize this society. It must equip itself to exert such influence both upon industrial society itself and upon the members who compose it as shall aid and inform the growth of good relations within a community which, like any other, has its own very special contribution to make to the service of mankind.

It is now time for the Church to make some new and imaginative attempt to study and define more closely the direction in which it should move towards a deeper penetration into industrial society in all its aspects, not only in those countries in which large industries have existed for many years but also in under-developed countries in which its rapid growth is producing fresh and sometimes terrifying problems.

Some of the points which seem to call for special attention in this context are:—

(1) New, long-term, and understanding encounters between the Church and the workers, especially in countries where an estrangement has existed between them over many years or even generations;

(2) Personal friendship with workers and managements as such in workshop or factory, as also with leaders of industry and trade unions, and, in highly developed nations or areas, with those who are concerned with the framing of policy at the central points from which big industrial organizations operate;

(3) Knowledge of the social, industrial, and economic history of the particular nation or area in which the Church is involved;

(4) The most careful opening up and maintenance of new lines of communication between the various classes and ranks within industry, and, by so doing, helping to create a new structure of engagement designed to provide communication, impact, and reconciling influence within industrial society;

(5) An ability to inspire the Christian layman within industry to involve himself deeply in the common life of the working community in which he finds himself and to engage in it as a Christian in a natural and attractive manner;

(6) Readiness to re-assess, and if necessary radically to alter, the training of priests who are to work in industrial areas, and to encourage priests of suitable quality to offer themselves for this form of parochial or extra-parochial ministry.

Political conflicts.—Although particular attention has been given to racial problems, the committee is equally aware of the political conflict in the world. The conflict of ideas is often a means of growth; but there is a profound difference between those conflicts which can be resolved by peaceful means and those where changes are made through civil strife or outside interference.

"Peaceful Means"

Even this poses the problem too simply. It is important to recognize the question-begging nature of a phrase like "peaceful means". A Government may be brought to power without the use of military or physical force, but this is no guarantee that it commands the free support of the majority of citizens.

Much depends on the conditions that determine the right to vote. Where there are minimal qualifications for the franchise, these should apply to all, and there should be no discrimination on grounds of race, religion, class, or caste.

Secondly, there are forces which, though not physical, are nevertheless improper and immoral to use in pursuit of power. There is, alas, no doubt that in many countries there are political groups and factions working to get the better of their opponents by such dubious exercise of force as intimidation, bribery, blackmail, and social and other pressures.

It is generally taken for granted that democracy is the most suitable mode of political action in the world to-day. This is not to criticize dynastic, patriarchal, or similar forms of government, but it cannot be disputed that as people acquire knowledge they desire, quite naturally, to have a say in their country's affairs.

If this be so, it is necessary to give consideration to the subject of democracy in action. The committee rejects all forms of totalitarian rule, as denying basic human rights, but it does not give its unqualified support for the principles of democracy unless at the same time there be a firm resolve to put those principles into practice.

Christians and Democracy

There are questions which Christians need to ask, and there are situations in which Christians need to act. One such fundamental question is: Do the existing democratic Governments truly represent the clear convictions of the majority of their citizens? This leads to a further question: Are there countries where Governments, though acknowledging democratic forms, have in fact come to power and perhaps remain in power, by undemocratic means? When, if ever, is such procedure morally justified? If a Government stays in power against the wishes of the majority of its citizens, what are the resisting citizens to do?

These are not abstract questions. In our 20th century world they apply to specific situations in both hemispheres, and they trouble the Christian conscience. Believing that "God has made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on the face of the earth", the Christian accepts the solidarity of the human family. It is laid down as a principle of the United Nations that no member nation shall interfere in the internal affairs of another; but how can a nation that has accepted the Declaration of Human Rights stand idly by while the declaration is being openly defied by one or more of its neighbours?

In the political situation the Church has its own duty and responsibility. Through its teaching and through the loyalty given to it by peoples of strongly differing political convictions, it can never act as a reconciling agent. Never is this of more moment than when political disagreement threatens civil strife.

At times of acute political conflict the Church must keep before the people the principles of disinterested justice. It must call upon the conflicting groups to renounce all bitterness, and it must work to create a temper of mind in which unflamed emotions can calm down and disagreement can be resolved by a dispassionate consideration of the facts. It must also strive to keep the well-being of the community as a whole before the warring groups—the good of the whole community must come first, and party advantage must be kept secondary.

*Being further passages from the report of the Committee on the Reconciling of Conflicts between and within Nations. The report, entitled "The Lambeth Conference 1958", is published at 7s. 6d. by the S.P.C.K., Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1.

Normally the Church will not intervene directly, but it will seek to strengthen its own members in their understanding of Christian principles. As a result, they should be able to bring new Christian influence to bear on commercial, civic, and public life.

But occasions may arise when the Church should act as a corporate body in support of freedom and justice. Such an issue was clear, for instance, to the Church in Germany during the Hitler régime. Nevertheless, all available evidence indicates

that the Church should not foster clerical political parties. They not only make for faction but strain the Church allegiance of many Christians who cannot honestly square their own political convictions with the official policy of the clerical party.

There are glorious pages in world history when warring parties sought the Church's reconciling ministry. The committee prays that by God's grace the Anglican Communion may be such a reconciling power in our time.

Wild Life in Tanganyika Territory

Serengeti National Park and Ngorongoro Crater

SIR LANDSBOROUGH THOMSON, president of the Zoological Society of London, who was a member of the committee of inquiry which the Government of Tanganyika appointed last year to advise on the future of the Serengeti National Park, has pointed out that it was on the recommendation of that committee that the Government decided to excise the Ngorongoro Crater from the otherwise enlarged park and include it in a special conservation unit under official administration. There is, he emphasized, no proposal to deprive it of protection.

The statement continued:—

"There seems to be an unwarranted assumption in some quarters that this transfer of control from the park trustees to the Government threatens disaster to the crater as a spectacular haunt of wild-life and an attraction for tourists. Provided that the Government will fulfil its stated intentions, there is no apparent ground for such apprehension. There is, indeed, every reason for expecting that the Masai and the wild-life will continue to co-exist, both of them in reasonable numbers and both benefiting from the new measures which are proposed for the conservation of forest and water.

Masai Quid Pro Quo

"The reason for the change in the method of administration was that conservation by Trustees is unsuited to an area containing human inhabitants; it involves a dual control of which the evils have been plainly evident.

"The reason why the Masai must remain in the crater is that they could not be expected to vacate both it and the Moru kopjes, although they could be persuaded to cede one or the other. The choice fell on the kopjes by general consent, because they are a key point for water supply and animal migrations in the Serengeti Plains and because the latter are vastly more important than Ngorongoro with regard to numbers of wild animals.

"Under the new arrangement the trustees have undivided control over a greater national park, free of human inhabitants and forming a viable ecological unit. They will have ample scope in caring for this area of some 5,000 square miles and its vast herds of wild animals. The Serengeti Plains, if at present relatively less accessible, constitute a potential tourist attraction of a high order as well as an area of safety for a truly unique concentration of large mammals.

"As regards the much smaller Ngorongoro area, the Government has accepted the committee's recommendation to establish a conservation unit and aims at treating this as a major exercise in land use, employing a representative team of departmental specialists to ensure that the interests of the indigenous pastoralists, the protective forests, the water supplies, the wild life, and the scenic beauties are carefully observed and properly balanced. There is nothing in this that need diminish the tourist attraction; on the contrary, one hopes that it may reverse the process of deforestation, desiccation, and erosion that has—as emphasized in Professor Pearsall's report to the Fauna Preservation Society—for some years been causing grave deterioration. The only obstacle seems to be finance, and there is no present justification for supposing that this will not be surmounted.

"There was general agreement at the public sessions of the committee last year that any solution of the difficulties under consideration must be final. It therefore behoves all concerned to work for the fulfilment of the solution which was reached.

"Attempts to reopen the question do no good service; on the contrary, they are liable to impede the Government and the trustees in the performance of their respective tasks, and shake the confidence of the Masai in the security of the agreement which they have accepted."

Mrs. Elspeth Huxley in a letter to *The Times* said:

"The confidence expressed by Lord Twining, Sir Landsborough Thomson, and other distinguished naturalists in the future of the Ngorongoro Crater as a sanctuary for wild life would seem to be based on some other foundation than the published intentions of the Tanganyika Government as laid down in their Paper No. 5 on 'Proposals for Reconstituting the Serengeti National Park', which is all we have to go on at present.

"Sir Landsborough Thomson implies, and several of your other correspondents state, that the conservation unit which the Tanganyika Government has agreed to establish has been directed to include the crater's fauna among the natural resources it is to conserve. If this were indeed so, there would be much less cause for concern; but it is not.

"The committee of inquiry under Sir Barclay Nillhill gave a double-barrelled piece of advice: to create a special unit with the object of conserving water supplies, forest, and pasture; and to designate the floor of the crater as a 'nature sanctuary in which the interests of fauna and flora will predominate'. The Tanganyika Government accepted the first recommendation and rejected the second.

"Nowhere in the White Paper is there any mention of game preservation at Ngorongoro; on the contrary, it is both stated and implied that the task of the conservation unit will be to preserve water, forest, and pasture for the benefit not of game but of the Masai.

"Lord Twining suggests that there need be no conflict between game and the Masai. Certainly in the past this was so, but in modern Africa it is very rash to assume that 'as things have been they remain'. The Masai are at last awakening to more modern methods of livestock husbandry than those which have served them hitherto. They may not generally kill the game, but they drive it away from waterholes to die of thirst, and are coming to resent its competition with their cattle. Pasture improvement—an objective of the conservation unit—often demands the closing of certain grazing areas for certain periods.

"If the Masai are obliged to keep their cattle out, can anyone suppose that they will watch with equanimity herds of wildebeest and zebra move in to eat up the grass? Will not the conservation unit itself then be obliged to keep the game out, or at least to sanction Masai drives to exterminate it?"

Efficacy of Conservation Unit

"Perhaps these things are inevitable, but facts should be faced, and we delude ourselves if we suppose that the proposed unit will be able to preserve for posterity, or even for very long, the game of the crater unless specifically charged to do so and given adequate funds.

"Of course it is a gain that the Tanganyika Government has decided to preserve the Western Serengeti as a national park, and, in particular, to secure a Masai withdrawal from the Moru Kopjes area. No one wishes to belittle the efforts of a Government faced with so many demands upon a small budget; but it would scarcely be unfair to suggest that the Serengeti is a national park in name only, since last year, according to the director's estimate, some 150,000 head of game were destroyed by poachers' steel wire snares ('whose ruthless efficiency' in his words, 'is matched only by their hideous cruelty'), and by poisoned arrows.

"The supply of dried meat from the park (described as 'commercialized carcase') has become a large and profitable industry, whose thriving state inspires little confidence in the Government's ability to protect game even in its national parks, let alone in areas to be excised from them.

"Money is no doubt half the trouble, but the other half, I suggest, is a habit of looking on game as a picturesque anachronism in modern Africa. Properly handled, it could be among the greatest assets, as has been proved in Sweden, America, and elsewhere, where game is treated not merely as a tourist attraction but as a crop to be harvested (like whales), and so carefully preserved."

Letters to the Editor**Mr. Odinga Will Not Flinch
Wants Kenyatta Back in "Normal Life"**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Addressing an audience of 2,500 people, Mr. Nyagah, member of the Legislative Council of Kenya for Nyeri and Embu, is reported as having said that my statement on Kenyatta and his colleagues during the debate on June 26 urging an independent inquiry into the conditions prevailing at Lokitaung Prison and other prisons and detention camps in Kenya is regarded by him and his so-called colleagues as "unfortunate and harmful to the progress of the peoples of the Central Province".

In putting Mr. Nyagah's statement to the test of popular African opinion in Kenya, it would be of interest to review the conditions which led to my statement. The issue of the Lokitaung prisoners first came to light when a letter containing various complaints was published in the *Observer* of London, the *Times of India*, the *Daily Chronicle*, etc. The report of the letter could be analysed as follows:—

- (1) It emphasized the fact that the prisoners lodging complaints were political Mau Mau prisoners;
- (2) It revealed the nature of ill-treatment suffered by them. The letter enumerated (a) lack of adequate sanitation and water supplies; (b) absence of visits from either relatives and/or friends or an official visiting committee throughout the five years of their imprisonment; (c) undue delay of mail through the process of censorship; (d) inadequacy of balanced rations; (e) lack of proper medical facilities; (f) brutal treatment meted out to them as the cardinal hardships they suffered.

Unsatisfactory Government Replies

Immediately the public were made aware of this matter they took a grave view of the situation and eagerly awaited reaction from the Government. The attitude adopted by the Government became evident on June 11 when the Chief Secretary issued a statement refuting the allegations. This attitude of the Government was reiterated by the Solicitor-General when, as a result of the unsatisfactory replies from the Government, the African elected members tabled a motion urging an independent inquiry into the allegations made by the prisoners at Lokitaung. According to Mr. Coutts, the Chief Secretary, there was no case to investigate.

It was during the debate on June 26 that I made the statement in question. I made it perfectly clear (1) that it must be borne in mind that before their arrest and imprisonment Jomo Kenyatta and his colleagues at Lokitaung had been the political leaders of the Africans in Kenya; (2) that even at this very moment they are regarded as such in the heart of hearts of the African people; and (3) that should they suffer any calamity as a result of neglect and ill-treatment the African masses shall be so gravely offended as never to excuse whosoever was the cause of it all.

The Government, according to Messrs. Coutts and Conroy, laid much stress on the conditions under which the persons had been convicted, emphasizing particularly that they had been "Mau Mau leaders" and not political leaders. Failure by the African elected members to challenge this attitude would have meant that the African masses they represent had accepted the Government's position *in toto*. Hence my statement putting forward the point of view held by a majority of Africans about Kenyatta and his colleagues.

Now for Mr. Nyagah's statement. First, I must say categorically that it is due to outside pressure from the settler caucus and pressure groups. Secondly, that this is an ill omen for the African masses who needs must rely on their courage and political resilience.

Personally I pity Mr. Nyagah and his co-called colleagues. They have proved beyond doubt that they do not know the mind of the people they represent. Evidently the audience he was addressing went away so disgusted! The political instinct of our people is so accurate and they hardly play cards with those who pander to political susceptibilities of the imperialist.

Mr. Nyagah and his so-called colleagues have fallen the first casualties of the settler political immorality. They succumbed to the pressure of the settlers: no wonder he was allowed the use of a loud-speaker and an open-air public meeting in Central Province—all privileges accorded to the "good boys" only! It is my ardent hope that no other African elected member will follow Mr. Nyagah on this road to a political hell.

Let the Kenya Government, the British Government, and the world know that the arrest and confinement of Kenyatta, Odede, the Koinanges, and others, left a big wound in the African hearts which will be cured only by their return to normal life among the African people of Kenya. Let the Government insist on confining them against the inner wishes of the African masses, and my persistent warning is that without their re-instatement back to the normal life in the African community the much desired peace, security, prosperity, and co-operation among various races shall never be achieved in Kenya.

Flattery and Platitudinous Talk

Mr. Nyagah and his so-called colleagues might try to flatter the Government and their followers, but it will not be long before they regret it. The time for flattery and platitudinous talk to placate the settler is gone, and gone for good.

Let it be known that the African is also human, and just as the Irish people did not forget De Valera, the Indians Gandhi, the Americans George Washington, the English Cromwell, the Africans shall not decry their leaders simply because an imperialist group has branded them this or that. To urge us to forget our leaders so is to undermine our nationalism in such a fundamental way. We shall not have it.

There will be no peace in this country as long as the Governor and his advisers continue following the whims of the settlers. When Jesus was taken to court the Jews shouted: "Crucify him and release Barbaras". What were the consequences? The political opinion of the Africans is already a *de facto* force in Kenya; it is only a bad Government which can ignore it. Has the Governor consulted with African political opinion before deciding to exile Kenyatta for life?

Finally, I challenge Mr. Nyagah and his so-called colleagues to ask their constituencies to endorse their present stand, and I invite him to share a platform with me in his and my constituency to ask for a vote of confidence over this issue. The issue is whether or not we (the African elected members) should or should not voice the candid opinion of the people we represent. I was elected to represent the African people, and I am constrained to adhere to what they hold dear. This is demonstrated by African popular opinion in the Press after my statement in question and I will voice this whether the settlers like it or not. On an issue like this I will not flinch, I will not be moderate and will not withdraw.

Yours faithfully,

Kisumu,

Kenya.

ODINGA ODINGA, M.E.C.

[Mr. Odinga, chairman of the African Elected Members' Organization in Kenya, declares in his letter that the "wound in African hearts" will be cured only by the return to normal life among the African people of Kenya of Kenyatta, Odede, the Koinanges, and others who were sentenced for their part in managing the Mau Mau movement, and he asserts that on this issue he will not be moderate. Since he has repeatedly described Kenyatta and the other prisoners at Lokitaung as

the true political leaders of Kenya Africans, that presumably means that he is determined to continue with this kind of propaganda. He is on dangerous and unsafe ground.

The point is emphasized that Africans "shall not decry their leaders simply because an imperialist group has branded them this or that". It was a court of law, not an imperialist group, which found them guilty of serious offences and sentenced them to terms of imprisonment; and it was that court which recommended that, when their terms of imprisonment had been served, the convicts should be permanently restricted to a remote part of Kenya. Any Governor who intended to disregard that recommendation of the judiciary would need to have very good reasons indeed, reasons which would satisfy public opinion in general both in Africa and in Great Britain; and the political state of Kenya today gives not the slightest indication that it would be wise to disregard the court's guidance, or that any good purpose could possibly be served by consulting with African politicians, and most certainly not with politicians who refer in laudatory terms to Kenyatta and his closest associates, saying no word of condemnation for the ghastly tragedies brought upon Kenya as a direct result of their activities.

What proof has Mr. Odinga in support of his charge that Mr. Nyagah has dissociated himself from the Odinga view of the Lokitanga prisoners owing to "outside pressure from the settler caucus and pressure groups"? That is a serious accusation.

The fact that Mr. Nyagah, Mr. Mate, and Dr. Kiano were allowed to hold public meetings in the open air in the Central Province and use loudspeakers is not evidence that they "succumbed to settler pressure". Probably the perfectly simple explanation is that, when these three members recognized the damage and danger of the Odinga policy and decided to repudiate it publicly, the Government, appreciating the advantage of this course from the general African standpoint, gave permission for the meetings to be held and, quite naturally, for the use of loudspeakers. It would have been indeed strange if the administration had not allowed the people of the Central Province to hear the statements on this subject of those whom they had elected to the Legislature.

[These comments deal only with points of detail in the above letter. The point of essential principle is considered in a leading article.—Ed.]

N.R. and Federal Benefits

Dr. Scott Refutes Mr. Lewanika's Claims

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—I have just seen the August 7 issue of your admirable periodical, and am grateful to you for the very full report you have given of the speech recently delivered in London by Mr. Godwin Lewanika whom you describe as a brother of the Paramount Chief of Barotseland. As far as I am aware, he has never claimed to be that in this country. [He was so described to the London Press by those who sponsored his visit.—Ed.]

The United Federal Party pundits will be highly gratified by the tribute paid by Mr. Lewanika to their party and by the publicity you have given to his speech. It was obviously delivered to impress the people of Great Britain with what one can only call the Federal Party case for Federation, because it will have little or no effect in Northern Rhodesia among those Europeans or Africans who realize that the speech bristles with inaccuracies. To take only the list of benefits which Mr. Lewanika alleges are the result of Federation, here are the facts:—

(1) The local government school at Chalimbana was founded in 1950, four years before Federation. Previously chiefs and councillors had attended similar courses at the neighbouring Jeanes School.

(2) Native Affairs is a subject for which the Northern Rhodesian Government, not the Federal Government, is responsible. The increases in subsidies of chiefs and salaries of Native authorities to which Mr. Lewanika refers were granted in pursuance of a Northern Rhodesian Government policy of very long standing, aimed at widening the scope of the responsibilities borne by Native authorities and improving their efficiency. This policy has been put into effect at an ever-increasing tempo since 1947.

(3) There were African postmasters and sub-postmasters not only in African townships but also in the smaller European ones all over the territory years before the Federal Government took over the Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

(4) The segregation of races in post offices came to an end all over the territory in 1950 and 1951.

(5) Improvements in shopping facilities for Africans and the end of racial segregation in most shops resulted from a series of discussions held between Members and officials of the Northern Rhodesian Government and local chambers of commerce in 1956. But there had been a trend in that direction for many years.

(6) The fact that Africans are studying together with members of other races at the Rhodesia University College is not a result of Federation. This policy was agreed upon by the Inaugural Board, of which I was a member, before Federation. (7) The first multi-racial hotel in the territory was opened in 1954 but planned long before that.

(8) The copper mining companies embarked on their scheme of advancement without the backing of either the territorial or the Federal Governments.

(9) The provision of welfare facilities for African employees has always been a major preoccupation of the mining companies.

(10) The establishment of development centres in rural areas was an important part of the Northern Rhodesian Government's 10-year Development Plan published in 1947. The centre at Katete was established in 1948, that at Namushakende in 1949-50, Fort Rosebery in 1952, Kabompo in 1954, and Monze and Kasama in 1957. A number of trades schools, independent of the development centres, have also been established over the past 10 years.

(11) Veterinary services are also territorial, not a Federal responsibility. The African Veterinary Training School was established in 1944.

Not Federal Benefits

(12) Disease control in African areas has been the concern of the Veterinary Department for more than 30 years. There has been no change in this policy since Federation.

(13) The African businessmen's loan fund was established as part of the 10-year Development Plan, published in 1947.

(14) There has never been any legal provision which prevented Africans from obtaining Crown land leases. In addition, the territorial Government has set aside £210,000 for the provision of loans through Native authorities to Africans who wish to build their own houses in rural areas. In the 10-year Development Plan more than £8,400,000 was set aside and subsequently spent on African housing. And Mr. John Roberts is a member of the territorial and not the Federal Government.

(15) African education is also a territorial subject, and funds for it are provided in the territorial budget. A steady increase in the number of teachers in training has taken place each year since the end of the war, as part of the implementation of a policy of very long standing.

I am astonished that Mr. Lewanika should claim that the benefits he mentions are attributable to the Federal Government when he ought, as a responsible politician, to know that they are not.

Why does he not mention the fact that there has been no advancement for Africans on the Railways because of the opposition of the European Railway Workers' Union (of which Sir Roy Welensky is a life member) and that new post offices in Southern Rhodesia have their separate entrances for black and white?

I do not think that Mr. Lewanika has any following at all among the Africans of Northern Rhodesia. That, of course, would not invalidate his argument if only his statements were true. Unfortunately they are not.

Federation has been of considerable benefit to Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but I cannot accept that there has been any substantial benefit to Northern Rhodesia.

Nevertheless, the Federation should not be dismembered. It should be reorganized to extend and enshrine the powers of the territorial Governments. It should be accepted as a permanent Federation, and not as a stepping-stone to a unitary State.

Lusaka,

Northern Rhodesia.

ALEXANDER SCOTT,
The Constitution Party.

35th Volume of East Africa & Rhodesia

LAST WEEK'S ISSUE was the first in the 35th annual volume of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. By an unfortunate oversight, however, it was numbered as being part of Volume 34. Subscribers who keep the issues for binding are therefore asked to make the necessary correction on the front cover. That issue was of 28 pages. This issue therefore starts with page 29.

Report on African Urban Affairs

Plewman Commission's Recommendations

FAR-REACHING RECOMMENDATIONS are made in the Report of the Urban African Affairs Commission of Southern Rhodesia, which the Government appointed in 1957 to investigate African urban developments in the Colony.

A housing policy which tends to concentrate on the construction of accommodation; mainly hostels, for single persons cannot be healthy, socially or economically, for the community as a whole, say the commissioners. So long as the problem is seen as one of housing and not of urban growth, no solution can be found. A stable urban community must be one in which married and single persons, old and young, can seek to establish themselves permanently in homes and in a way best suited to meet their changing requirements as individuals, families, and community groups.

If the aim is to establish settled, contented, and progressive urban African communities, obstacles to the natural growth of urban communities must be removed. The commission consequently considers that the time has come to concentrate on building family accommodation, even if a substantial proportion may for some time to come be used to house single persons.

Wages and Rent

With regard to wages and rent, the commission recommends that the aim of Government policy should be to devolve responsibility for the payment of rent for residential accommodation in African urban areas upon the occupant of such accommodation; during the transitional stage a new policy of rent subsidization should be adopted.

A statutory body, which might be called the African Housing Institute, should, it is proposed, be made responsible for financing, assisting, and advising local authorities and other bodies concerned with the provision of housing and the development of African urban areas. It would control a new African Housing Fund, which would be regularly replenished by Government, so that projects sponsored by the institute could be carried out progressively and without interruption. Contributions from loan funds should become part of the national debt.

The commission recommends that rights to acquire land on freehold tenure in areas set aside for African settlement or in the vicinity of cities, towns, and villages should be granted to Africans, and that a right of conversion from leasehold to freehold be allowed to the tenant in home ownership schemes for Africans under long lease.

A modest beginning has been made by Africans to meet the demand for hotel accommodation. Since this type of development requires encouragement, the Government might help by advancing loans or guaranteeing a reasonable return on the investment until such time as this matter can be confidently left to private enterprise.

Social Centre

Evidence was given of unsuccessful attempts by local authorities to provide a social centre or playground in or near a European settled area for use by Africans employed and housed within the area. At times it has been equally difficult to establish a new area or extend an existing area for African residential accommodation. The commission concludes that the problem of siting African urban areas should as far as possible be removed from the atmosphere of public sentiment and political controversy.

The local authority is considered the best body to deal with matters affecting local interest, and the one on which responsibility should primarily rest for selecting areas for African urban settlement, or sites in or near European settlements for use by Africans for social or recreational purposes. Only if the local authority fails to carry out its obligations in this regard should the central Government, acting on the advice of such a body as the proposed African Housing Institute, intervene, and do at the cost of the local authority whatever may be required. Having selected a site, the appropriate authority should advertise its intentions. If there is opposition the proper forum for decision on the issue should be a court of law.

The present system of administering African urban areas

is considered to have serious defects, which need to be remedied. The management and control of African urban areas should, it is felt, be generally vested in the local government authority concerned. This recommendation covers all existing African urban centres in the European Area, namely Native urban areas, Native urban locations, and Native village settlements, but excludes Native townships established in the Native reserves or other Native areas.

The commission does not feel on the evidence placed before it that a case was made for direct African representation of urban African communities on municipal councils and town management boards. A system of representation on standing committees of a municipal council, not on the council itself, would, the commission feels, not be unreasonable and inappropriate.

Turning to registration and the pass system, the commission recommends the retention of a system of compulsory registration of contracts of employment entered into with male Africans in urban areas, of issuing in connexion with such registrations a form of certificate of service, and of levying a fee or tax on employment on the lines presently in operation. All other certificates and passes should be abolished, since in the commission's view they are no longer of any value.

The members of the commission were Mr. R. P. Plewman (chairman), Mr. William Margolis, Alderman Leslie B. Fereday, Mr. James S. Brown, and Mr. Herbert W. Chitepo. The secretary was Mr. L. C. Ross.

Acute Problem of Population Increase

Policy of Southern Rhodesian Government

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT'S OBJECTIVE in relation to "the really acute problem" of the Colony's rapidly increasing African population is to build a settled, urbanized African population and to provide a measure of employment protection for Southern Rhodesian Africans as against those entering the Colony from other territories. That was stated by the Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead, when he moved that Parliament should consider the recently published report of the Urban African Affairs Commission.

The Government, Sir Edgar continued, proposed that the report be considered rather than adopted because there were a number of major features in it with which it disagreed. One was the recommendation that any Africans on the parliamentary voters' roll should be on the municipal voters' roll, and that there should be African representation on the two special city council committees.

The Government believed that that would not work satisfactorily. It suggested instead that Africans be allowed to take a larger part in running the townships set up by the Government for the settled urban African population. The Government also disagreed with the recommendation that an African housing institute be formed.

The Prime Minister held that the policy of achieving a settled urbanized population was the only way of assuring continuance of the good race relations which Southern Rhodesia had experienced. About 336,000 Africans now had rights under the Land Husbandry Act, and with new areas of land being opened up it would be possible to meet their requirements, but no more. Part of the increasing African population would be absorbed in the rural areas and on mines and European farms, but it was certain that the influx into the towns would be heavy.

At present there were an estimated 391,000 married indigenous Africans in Southern Rhodesia; in 10 years that number would have grown to 527,000, and in 20 years to 715,000. The growth of secondary industries would help in absorbing Africans, but migrant labour was unlikely to be the foundation of the necessary stable labour force.

The Government did not believe in the direction of labour in peace time, but in view of the labour surplus in the larger towns it had been considering very seriously whether Africans entering the Colony from other territories should not be told that work was available in the rural areas but not in the towns.

Mr. A. E. Abrahamson, Minister of Labour, Social Welfare and Housing, said that the backlog of requirement for accommodation in the next four years in the seven municipalities in the Colony was estimated as 13,394 for single Africans and 8,413 for married Africans. Assuming that each house for the immediate backlog of married Africans would cost £420, about £5½m. would be needed. If £5m. to £8m. were added for expenditure on schools and other amenities, the figure would give some indication of the overall financial problem.

The Minister said that every means of raising the necessary finance for the African Housing Fund was being explored. He did not favour the Commission's suggestion for compelling industry to invest in Government housing bonds.

PERSONALIA

COLONEL SIR CHARLES PONSONBY was 79 last week.

THE AGA KHAN left London Airport on Monday for Nairobi.

MR. VIC OLIVER has been engaged to take part in two variety shows in Nairobi at the end of this month.

MR. ALEC DICKSON has been appointed Commonwealth studies executive officer by the Royal Commonwealth Society.

MR. RHYS MEIER is editor, MR. T. LOUW assistant editor, and MR. JOHN PARKER news editor of Salisbury's new evening newspaper.

MR. LESLIE FARRER-BROWN, director of the Nuffield Foundation, and MRS. FARRER-BROWN are paying a short visit to East Africa.

MR. IAN WOODROFFE, a district officer in the Lake Province of Tanganyika, has been appointed Secretary to the Government of the Seychelles on secondment for three years.

CAPTAIN D. R. P. GUN-CUNINGHAME, retired commodore of the British India Line, and MRS. GUN-CUNINGHAME left London last week for East Africa in the UGANDA.

MR. ELIJAH OMOLO AGAR, who recently returned to Kenya after spending four years in India, has been appointed editor of *Uhuru*, the organ of the Nairobi Convention People's Party.

DR. C. D. ROSENWALD, M.O.H. in Mombasa, and MRS. ROSENWALD, and MISS I. L. BASTABLE, matron of Dar es Salaam Government Hospital, are on their way back to East Africa by sea.

MRS. J. W. STRATTON has just celebrated the 60th anniversary of her arrival in Blantyre, Nyasaland. She managed the Limbe Hotel at one time, and she and her husband founded Ryall's Hotel.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and LADY RENNIE, and THE COMMISSIONER FOR EAST AFRICA and LADY KIRBY have returned from holiday.

MR. BERNARD G. PAVER has been elected chairman of the Blantyre-Limbe branch of the United Federal Party, MR. J. W. STRATTON having resigned when he was adopted as a candidate for the Limbe area.

MR. ERIC J. REID has been appointed general sales manager in East Africa of Motor Mart and Exchange, Ltd., and Bruce, Ltd. During the last war he served in the Royal Air Force. He went to Kenya in 1948.

MR. C. J. HATTY is acting as Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia during the absence on vacation of SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD. MR. JACK QUINTON is acting as Minister of Native Affairs. Sir Edgar is staying at his Vumba farm.

MR. J. W. KIWANUKA, chairman of the Uganda National Congress, has given notice of his intention to sue the Buganda Government for £50,400 as damages for proceedings which were allegedly instituted "maliciously".

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, Governor of Tanganyika, and LADY TURNBULL have returned at Dar es Salaam from their safari of the Southern Province. The Governor is due to start a tour of the Northern Province on September 19.

SIR PATRICK BRANIGAN, Q.C., who has been appointed deputy chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the County of Devon, served in the Colonial Legal Service in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia between 1931 and 1938.

PRINCE JOHN LUKANGA, of Buganda, was fined £97.10s. and suspended from driving for five years by the Buganda Traffic Court after he had pleaded guilty to driving while under the influence of drink and being in charge of a motor vehicle and driving it without a permit.

MR. F. G. STURROCK, lecturer in farm economics at the School of Agriculture of Cambridge University, is due in East Africa at the week-end on his way back from an international conference of agricultural economists held in India.

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived at London Airport from Bermuda on Friday. On Saturday and Sunday he was at Chequers for consultations with the PRIME MINISTER, MR. R. A. BUTLER, and LORD HOME about the recent racial disturbances.

MR. DENIS O. MATHEWS, general manager of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, is due in London next Tuesday on his way to Brussels for a meeting of the general assembly of the International Union of Tourist Organizations. He is chairman of its African Travel Commission.

MR. W. G. DUNLOP, Member for Mines and Works in the Northern Rhodesian Government, is to spend five weeks' recuperative leave at the Cape. In his absence his portfolio will be shared between the Chief Secretary, MR. E. D. HONE, the Member for Lands and Local Government, MR. J. ROBERTS, and the Member for Agriculture, MR. H. WATMORE.

MR. EDWARD V. ROBERTS, Deputy Assistant Director for African Operations of the United States Information Agency, has been visiting East and Central Africa in the course of a flying tour of several African countries. With him has been MR. PAUL K. MORRIS, head of the management division of the agency, and MR. EDWARD STANBURY, director of the U.S. Information Service in East Africa, Zanzibar, and Mauritius, who is also American Consul in Nairobi.

MR. R. ELSTON, Federal Trade Commissioner in London, and MR. EVAN CAMPBELL, head of the Rhodesian Tobacco Export Council, were due to return to London today from an extensive tour of Europe in search of new and larger markets for Rhodesian tobacco. The third member of the delegation, Mr. J. M. Caldicott, Minister of Agriculture, returned earlier in the week for talks at the Colonial and Commonwealth Relations Office.

RECENT VISITORS to the Northern Rhodesian Office in London have included:—

Dr. & Mrs. J. A. Acheson, Mrs. Anthony Baker, Mr. M. S. Barrett, Mr. M. J. Breene, Mrs. A. Brighton, Mr. G. H. Carder, Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Clark, Mr. D. H. Clark, Mr. W. Clifford, Mr. L. R. Cole, Mrs. M. A. Dabinett, Mr. G. Daniels, Mr. P. Devonald, Mr. C. J. Elvidge, Mr. & Mrs. A. Emerton, Mrs. E. M. Forbes, Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Foster, Mr. R. J. Fothergill, Mr. T. E. Fowler, Mr. M. J. Foyster, Mr. G. C. Fuller, Mr. W. L. Fuller, Mr. A. J. Fuller, Mr. & Mrs. W. F. J. Fussell, Mr. A. J. Gassner, Mr. M. Gersh, Mr. R. Glen, Mr. & Mrs. A. F. B. Glennie, Mr. L. D. Glew, Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Graves, Mr. & Mrs. C. N. Halse, Mr. N. E. T. Halse, Mr. C. A. Harris, Mr. J. A. Harris, Mr. H. Hervey, Mr. A. R. Hawes, Mrs. G. Hayes, Canon & Mrs. G. Hewitt.

Mr. E. D. Hone, Mr. D. Hudson, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Hughes, Mr. & Mrs. J. Hurlbutt, Mr. & Mrs. L. James, Mr. C. E. Johnson, Mr. J. L. B. Jones, Mr. R. P. Kidson, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. P. King, Mr. R. Laird, Mr. G. A. Lee, Mr. R. W. Le Page, Mr. R. Levemore, Mrs. K. Loggie, Mr. T. W. Longridge, Mr. & Mrs. J. Lunn, Mr. A. G. Mackay, Mr. D. B. H. McGregor, Mr. D. A. McKee, Mr. B. W. McKendrick, Mr. J. D. McNeilly, Mr. T. Moll, Mr. & Mrs. G. J. R. Muir, Mrs. C. S. Naismith, Mr. L. Nancarrow, Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Ottaway, Mrs. B. E. Peters, Mr. & Mrs. F. R. G. Phillips, Mrs. V. M. Phillips, Mrs. Gordon Read, Lieut.-Col. H. Birch Reynardson, Mr. & Mrs. M. A. Rhind, Mr. S. M. Rich, Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Rundle, Mr. P. A. Sanchez, Mr. P. R. Savage, Mr. E. G. Seabrook, Mr. J. L. D. Seward, Mr. T. G. Scott, Mr. & Mrs. R. F. Staniland, Mr. P. Smith, Mr. A. C. Stepany, Mr. E. J. Stopforth, Mr. J. Tattersfield, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Terry, Mrs. Joyce Thomas, Mr. P. R. Tidman, Mr. D. Wagner, Mr. & Mrs. N. Watt, Mrs. C. Wilson, Mr. Hugh Wilson, Mr. Michael Wilson, Mr. Stuart Wilson, Mr. W. E. Windham, Mr. P. A. R. Withers, Mr. A. J. Young, and Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Younger.

Capricorn Africa Society Changes *Obituary*

Mr. David Stirling Resigns Presidency

MR. DAVID STIRLING, president of the Capricorn Africa Society for the past 10 years, has resigned because he believes changes to be desirable.

Mr. Michael Wood, well-known in Kenya as a plastic surgeon, who also farms at Ol Molog on the slopes of Kilimanjaro in northern Tanganyika, has been elected president, and is succeeded in the office of chairman of the Kenya Branch by Mr. Richard Hughes, a Nairobi architect.

Mr. Julian Tyndale-Biscoe, at one time director of African Education in Northern Rhodesia, and later Director of Education in Tanganyika, is acting as chairman of the Central African Branch, the deputy chairman of which is Mr. Lawrence Vambe, editor-in-chief of African Newspapers, Salisbury.

Mr. Stirling—who prefers to drop his military rank of colonel—told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on Tuesday that he would continue to live mainly in East and Central Africa, and that although he is retiring from all executive responsibility in the society, he hopes to continue to serve on some of its committees. He expressed complete confidence in the ability of the new officers to advance the fortunes of the society.

Brigadier G. H. W. Goode

BRIGADIER G. H. W. GOODE, D.S.O., O.B.E., will leave England on Saturday for Kenya to take over command of the King's African Rifles Brigade (the 70th Infantry Brigade), the headquarters of which are in Nanyuki. Brigadier Goode was born in Livingstone when his father, the late Sir Richard Goode, was there as Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia. For 10 years from 1937 the son served with the East African forces, and during that period commanded the 2nd Northern Rhodesia Regiment and the 1st Rhodesian African Rifles in Burma. He was then posted to the 2nd Battalion The Queen's Royal (West Surrey) Regiment with the British Army of the Rhine, and, after a spell as a liaison officer with United States forces, went to Fontainebleau to join Lord Montgomery's headquarter staff of Western Europe Command. Then he did a spell at the War Office before taking command of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment in Malaya for 18 months, during which he was awarded the D.S.O. Latterly he has been back at the War Office.

Agricultural Conference

A CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF AGRICULTURE and senior members of overseas departments of agriculture and agricultural institutions is meeting at Wye College from September 8 to 13. The major subjects to be discussed are land use and farm planning, soil fertility, mechanization of agriculture, the training of professional agriculturists, and the functions of advisory services. Those attending from East and Central Africa will include: Dr. E. W. Russell, director, East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization; Mr. R. J. M. Swynnerton, Director of Agriculture, Kenya; Mr. C. E. Johnson, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. R. W. Kettlewell, Director of Agriculture, Nyasaland; Mr. A. Seager, agricultural officer, Somaliland Protectorate; Mr. A. P. S. Forbes, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika; Mr. J. F. M. King, Director of Agriculture, Uganda; and Mr. R. K. Tremlett, senior agricultural officer, Zanzibar. Mr. D. A. Robinson, Assistant Director of Native Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, will attend as an observer.

"The Federal Government probably had very good justification for banning the Rev. Michael Scott"—Sir John Moffat, M.P., speaking in the Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Mr. E. Powys-Cobb

MR. EDWARD POWYS-COBB, who has died in Amsterdam at the age of 84, was commissioned in the Royal Welch Fusiliers after leaving Wellington College and served with the regiment in India and the South African War. He went to Kenya in 1907, taking up a large area of land at Elmenteita, and he was one of the earliest settlers to import pure-bred cattle, sheep, and horses and to experiment with mechanization. He was a founder of Lumbwa Co-operative Creamery, Kenya's first co-operative enterprise. He also farmed at Mau Narok. A strong individualist, with a keen interest in public affairs, he was an active supporter of Lord Delamere and his policies, though sometimes more critical on points of detail than was then considered good form in Kenya. He was elected to the Legislative Council for the Coast constituency in 1921, served until 1924, and withdrew to his farm for five years, and was then elected for the Rift Valley.

GROUP-CAPTAIN G. W. MURLIS-GREEN, D.S.O., who was a fighter pilot of great distinction in the 1914-18 war, has died in Kenya. Commissioned in The Suffolk Regiment in 1914, he was seconded to the Royal Flying Corps and qualified as a pilot in 1916. After serving in France he went to the Salonika theatre early in 1917 with No. 17 Squadron, and there did heavy damage to the German Air Force. He once brought down three German aircraft within 24 hours. Later he returned to England to command No. 44 Squadron in home defence. Then he demonstrated that Sopwith Camels could be used in night flying operations. He was awarded a bar to his D.S.O., and later an M.C. and two bars. He afterwards saw staff and command service in India, and commanded the Armaments School at Eastchurch, No. 41 (Fighter) Squadron, and the air stations at Driffield and Cardington. On retirement, he settled in Kenya and farmed near Kitale.

MR. ALEXANDER WILSON, who was for 30 years in the Northern Rhodesian Government's service, has died in South Africa, aged 59. During the 1914-18 war he served with the cavalry, and in 1920 joined the British South Africa Police. Soon afterwards he transferred to the Northern Rhodesia Police, and to the Native Affairs Department five years later. He became a district officer in 1944, and in the following year went to the Secretariat as an assistant establishment officer. He retired in 1952. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE HANBURY JACKSON, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., has died in Kenya at the age of 81. After being educated at Neuenheim College, Heidelberg, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he was gazetted into The Border Regiment in 1897, and served in South Africa between 1899 and 1902. He was awarded the D.S.O. and twice mentioned in dispatches. During the 1914-18 war he served in France, Egypt and the Dardenelles, receiving bar to the D.S.O. and eight mentions. He was an A.D.C. to King George V in 1930-31.

MR. HUGH GRAHAM COLQUHOUN, of Ruaytanoh Estate, near Nakuru, who has died in Kenya after a long illness, established a church on his farm some years ago, and had held conventions at his home for Christians, European and African, from the surrounding areas. Some years ago he was the first member of Nakuru Golf Club to win the monthly mug four times in succession.

MISS ANNA GRETA STJÆRNE, a Swedish missionary, was killed by bandits in northern Ethiopia last Saturday, while travelling by car with four other members of the Swedish Evangelical Mission she was hit by a rifle bullet. None of her companions were injured.

Standing Firm Against Intimidation

Small Minorities Seeking to Impose Their Will

THE TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT announced last week that it will not listen to complaints from individuals or organizations when they are made under threats of violence and of non-compliance with the laws of the country.

This warning was given by the Chief Secretary after two Africans, claiming to represent the people of Geita district, had telegraphed to the United Nations, alleging tyranny by Government and appealing for aid and a commission of inquiry into the political situation. Their telegraph also stated that the Governor had promised to abolish multi-racialism.

The Chief Secretary emphasised that such charges were quite inaccurate, and that it was desirable to acquaint the public with the background. The statement said (in part):—

Inauguration of District Councils

“Early in 1957 Government announced that it would introduce laws which would enable districts to take an important step on the road to responsible government. Under these laws those districts that wished to could ask for the establishment of a district council which would take over responsibility for some of the services provided by Government and many of the services and functions previously vested in the Native authorities. These councils would receive grants from Government to enable them to carry out their work and hasten progress in their districts. They would all be predominantly African.

“Government made it clear that it had no intention of forcing these councils on to the people, and that the composition of these councils would vary in accordance with local circumstances. It was carefully explained that these councils would not make any difference to the position of prestige of a chief amongst his own people.

“All this was discussed throughout the Geita district during late 1956 and early 1957. In the chiefdoms of Bukoli, Buyombe, Busambi, and Mwingiro the people voted unanimously for the establishment of the district council. At Karumu 295 people voted for the council and only five against; at Buchosa 150 people voted for it and only 10 against; whilst at Kharama in the Msalala chiefdom the 29 members of the chiefdom council voted unanimously in favour.

“On April 30, 1957, the district advisory council passed a resolution asking for a district council to be established. At that meeting 28 Africans were present, and when the proposal to ask for the establishment of a district council was put to the vote every non-official voted in favour.

“The district commissioner and the two district officers did not vote in order that it might be quite clear that this was a matter for the people to decide, and one in which Government did not wish to exert any pressure. The one member who also abstained has since moved to Musoma.

“Following this resolution, on March 1, 1958, Geita District Council was established with a membership of 65 people. The district council comprises the D.C., Geita, who is chairman for the first two years, the chiefs of the seven chiefdoms of the district, the liwali of Geita, five Government officers, and not more than 51 other persons appointed by the provincial commissioner. Of these 51, two are Asians, four Europeans, and the remaining 45 Africans, thus bringing the African membership of the council to a total of 53.

Assault on the Police

“After its establishment the work of the new district council proceeded smoothly. In July, however, following the arrest of a number of people in Buchosa chiefdom in connexion with an assault on the police and illegal meetings, deputations of people visited the district commissioner in Geita, the provincial commissioner, and finally the Chief Secretary, demanding the release of the people arrested and seeking the abolition of the district council and the removal from office of all the chiefs of the Geita district.

“Government's reply to the first demand was that it was a matter for the courts to decide and therefore one which Government could in no circumstances discuss; subsequent to this statement the persons concerned appeared in court and were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

“As to the other two demands, the deputations were informed, as were the representatives of the crowds which gathered in Geita and Mwanza, these were subject of a further inquiry and Government would issue an answer in due course. This was later confirmed by the Governor, who on August 8 in Geita saw the representatives of a crowd some 1,500 strong

and in response to similar demands concerning the district council told them that their complaints were being investigated.

“The three delegates who came to Dar es Salaam in July to see the Chief Secretary also made a series of minor complaints, all of which were of a personal nature. They were informed that their complaints had been noted and would be forwarded to the district commissioner for investigation.

“On the subject of complaints by individuals or organizations, Government wishes to re-emphasize what it has already stated in the past: that while it and its officers in the field are always willing to listen to and inquire into all complaints, provided that they are properly presented, Government will not listen to complaints when they are made under the threat of violence and of non-compliance with the laws of the country.

“One of the rights every citizen expects to enjoy is to go about his daily work unmolested, and not to be subjected to apprehension and anxiety as the result of the behaviour of crowds, led by irresponsible persons, bent on imposing their will on the authorities by weight of numbers.

“Thus, when a crowd of approximately 1,000 people gathered on the recreation ground at Mwanza in July and attempted, *inter alia*, to force Government to release persons who were about to be brought before the courts and dealt with by the proper processes of the law, the Government could not fail to take a serious view of the matter. Despite this organised attempt to defy the rule of law, Government tried every possible peaceful way to persuade the people to return home before instructing the police to make the people return to their homes.

“Certain irresponsible elements seized upon this action as an opportunity to spread rumours that some of the crowd had been killed by police action. These rumours were completely untrue: no one was killed, and such injuries as were sustained were superficial. Had the people gone voluntarily when asked to do so, no one would have been hurt.

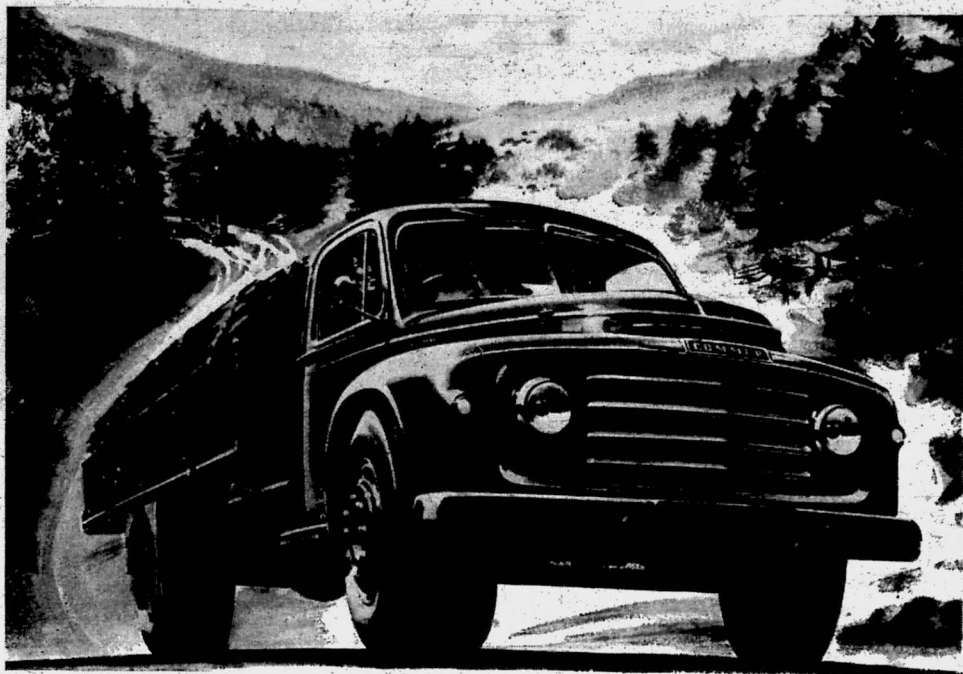
“Even after this demonstration by Government that it will not tolerate defiance of the law or agree to any attempt on the part of people to try and force their will upon it by unconstitutional or unlawful means, there have been further illegal assemblies of people in the Geita district itself, and, in view of the normally small establishment of police within the district—a proportion of one policeman to approximately every 12,000 persons—it has been necessary to increase this force in order to safeguard the rights of the law-abiding citizens.”

Satisfaction

in every packet

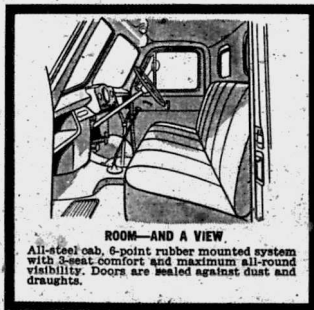


Tobacco at Its Best



**For jobs like this you need a
COMMER SUPERPOISE**

Commer gives you the Superpoise Range of trucks from 2-5 tons all unequalled for rugged strength and lasting reliability. The Superpoise *demands* tough operating conditions—is made for it; because every part of its body, every part of its powerful engine has been built *stronger—to last longer.*



ROOM—AND A VIEW.

All-steel cab, 6-point rubber mounted system with 3-seat comfort and maximum all-round visibility. Doors are sealed against dust and draughts.

COMMER

(PETROL OR DIESEL)

the toughest name in transport

ROOTES

EXPORT DIVISION
Devonshire House, Piccadilly
London, W.1

DISTRIBUTORS

KENYA Rootes (Kenya) Ltd., P.O. Box No. 3020, Gloucester House, Victoria Street, **NAIROBI**

TANGANYIKA The International Motor Mart Ltd., P.O. Box 409, **DAR-ES-SALAAM**

UGANDA Hunts Motors Ltd., P.O. Box 35, **KAMPALA**

Labour Party Conference Motions

Referendum on Dominion Status

THREE MOTIONS concerning the African territories appear on the agenda for the Labour Party Conference, which is to open at Scarborough at the end of the month.

In a motion on Central Africa Birmingham's Socialists "deplore any development towards Dominion status until such development is requested by the majority of all the inhabitants in the areas affected". The constituency party urges Labour to give greater publicity to its policy statement on Central Africa, "and to promise the African people that the next Labour Government will not betray their interests".

Ilford Labour Party "notes with alarm the ease with which those protective clauses which were incorporated in the South Africa Act have been destroyed, thus leaving the Native peoples completely at the mercy of a white minority" and asks the conference to recommend "that the Labour Party, whether in or out of power, takes steps to prevent a similar disastrous outcome in Kenya and/or other Colonies and Protectorates when they obtain self-government".

Your Labour Party urges the Parliamentary Labour Party to press for an independent inquiry into the conditions of political prisoners in British Africa and "for more positive encouragement to be given towards self-government for the peoples of those territories".

The South-East Essex party recognizes the part played by Colonial co-operatives in the economic and political development of the territories, and suggests that the co-operative movement in the Colonies "will assist economic expansion along Socialistic lines, educate the indigenous populations in economic responsibility, and considerably lessen the chances of exploitation from any direction".

"I shall devote all my energies to the establishment of a republic in South Africa in such a way and such a time that it will be lasting". — Dr. Verwoerd, the new Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, in his first broadcast.

In easy, non-technical style

DR. E. B. WORTHINGTON

has written an authoritative and important survey entitled

"SCIENCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA"

for the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara

Copies are obtainable from the Commission, 43, Parliament Street, London S.W.1, at 3s.

Recruiting for Northern Rhodesia

Careful Work in the United Kingdom

MR. JOHN H. WALLACE, Commissioner in the United Kingdom for Northern Rhodesia, describes in his annual report for 1957 (Government Printer, Lusaka, ls.) the work of recruitment for the Civil Service of Northern Rhodesia which is undertaken in the United Kingdom by his office.

Since Mr. R. P. Bush, a former Secretary for Native Affairs, became recruiting officer towards the end of 1956 he has developed close contacts with public schools and universities for the purpose of attracting suitable young men into the public services of the territory. Last year he paid 27 visits to 16 different universities and he also visited 114 schools in the United Kingdom and Ireland. Mr. Wallace writes:—

"The success of the recruiting organization depends primarily upon a positive and enthusiastic approach by the officers concerned, and this has been given abundantly and has succeeded in great measure. The approach, the personal contact, the friendly interest in the applicant, the invitation to call at the Haymarket office and discuss matters in the aggregate an attitude which inquirers welcome and to which many respond. This method, which is of course possible only in a small organization with relatively confined objectives, has proved itself and reaped the reward which is the due of a painstaking approach and continuing interest in would-be inquirers about opportunities for service in Northern Rhodesia.

Cadets

"During the year 21 cadets were selected by the Colonial Office Appointments Board for appointment to Northern Rhodesia; they are now at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge undergoing a training course of a year preparatory to taking up their appointments. While it would be wrong to claim that these appointments are the direct result of the work of our recruiting organization, there is little doubt that the organization's work contributed in a considerable number of cases to the appointments. Twenty-one cadets in a year is more than twice the number which has been appointed to Northern Rhodesia in any one year since the war.

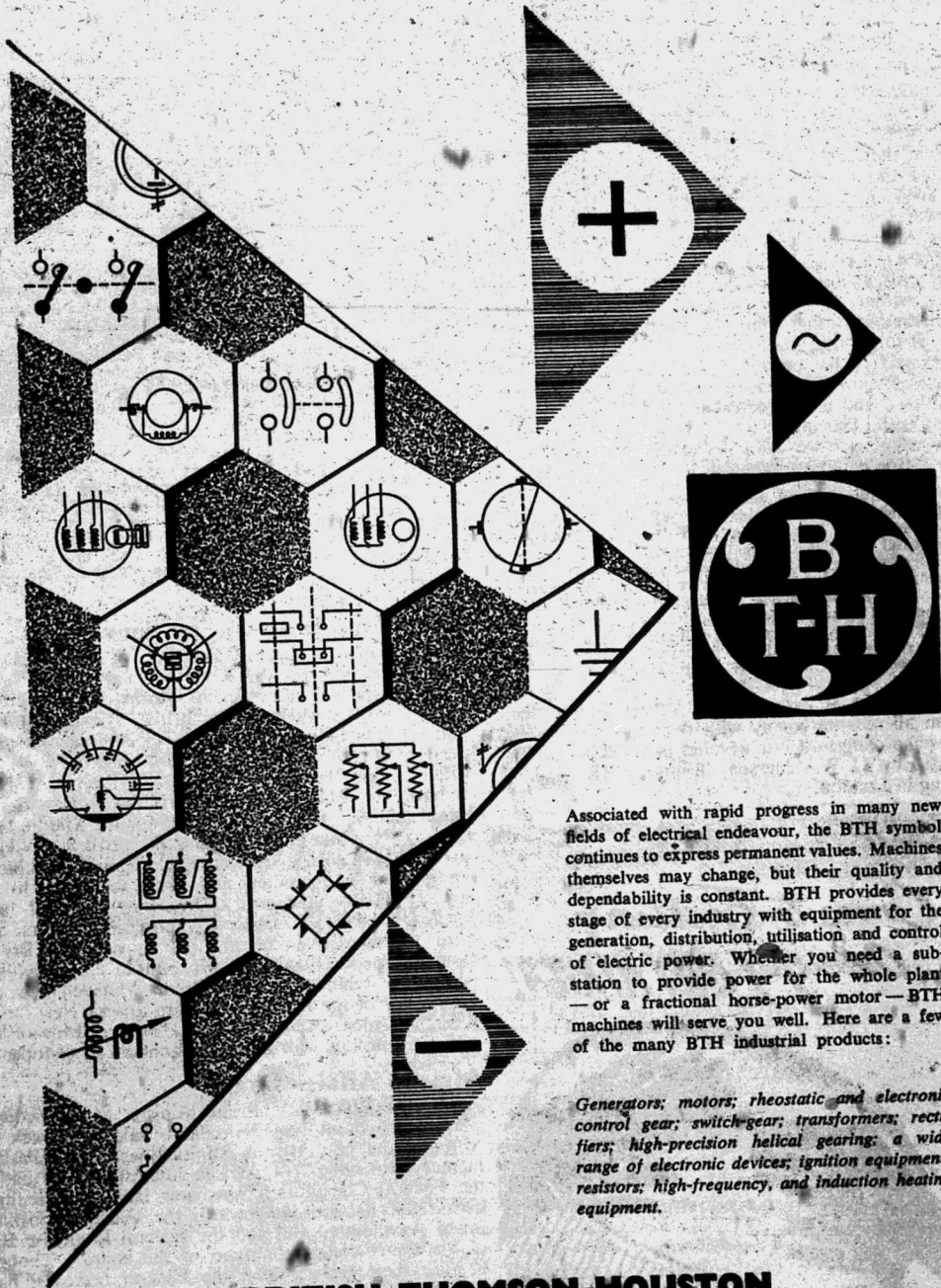
"The other main category of work of the recruitment branch is the selection of young men as learner district assistants. These young men are selected at the age of 18 to 21 years, according to whether they have done their national service in the United Kingdom or not. If selected direct from school their liability for national service in the U.K. is suspended, though of course they are liable to undertake the national service training at present in force in the Federation.

"The object is to obtain young men who have done well at school and who are up to standard for entry to the universities but for one reason or another are not going to the universities, and engage them for a tour of service of two or three years in the Administration in Northern Rhodesia as learner district assistants with the prospect that if they fulfil expectations they will be recommended to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for appointment as cadets or district officers in the Overseas Service in Northern Rhodesia. There will also be opportunities for those not so appointed to continue in Northern Rhodesia in the pensionable post of district assistant.

Assistants

"During the year 22 appointments of learner district assistants were made. In addition, eight appointments of district assistants, i.e. those of 22 years of age and older, were made. These appointments are made by a selection board which sits at frequent intervals in the Haymarket office. It consists of the recruiting officer, a recently retired senior officer of the Administration in Northern Rhodesia (usually a former provincial commissioner), a senior school-master, a member of the staff from the Overseas Service Division of the Colonial Office, and a member of the public with long and intimate knowledge of conditions in Northern Rhodesia. The district officer seconded to the office is also a member of the board and its secretary".

The report which mentions the improvement in the literature available from Northern Rhodesia, particularly brochures from municipalities, and the importance of films in providing publicity for the territory, describes all aspects of the work of the office, which has made itself a recognized port of call for almost all Northern Rhodesians visiting London, and a source of information about that country for inquirers in the United Kingdom.



Associated with rapid progress in many new fields of electrical endeavour, the BTH symbol continues to express permanent values. Machines themselves may change, but their quality and dependability is constant. BTH provides every stage of every industry with equipment for the generation, distribution, utilisation and control of electric power. Whether you need a sub-station to provide power for the whole plant — or a fractional horse-power motor — BTH machines will serve you well. Here are a few of the many BTH industrial products:

Generators; motors; rheostatic and electronic control gear; switch-gear; transformers; rectifiers; high-precision helical gearing; a wide range of electronic devices; ignition equipment; resistors; high-frequency, and induction heating equipment.

BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON

THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON COMPANY LIMITED · RUGBY · ENGLAND

an A.E.I. Company

A5105

Representatives

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Messrs. A. Baumann & Co. (East Africa) Ltd.
 KENYA COLONY, Nairobi, P.O. Box 538. Mombasa P.O. Box 323
 TANGANYIKA, Dar-es-Salaam, P.O. Box 277. Ndara P.O. Box 330
 UGANDA, Messrs. A. Baumann & Co., (Uganda) Ltd., Kampala P.O. Box 335

RHODESIA: The British Thomson-Houston Co. Central Africa. (Pvt.) Ltd
 Shepperton House, 90 Cameron Street, Salisbury
 Also at
 Bulawayo P.O. Box 1219 & Ndola, P.O. Box 626

And others throughout the world.

Who Are Kenya's African Leaders?

Dr. Kiano Contradicts Mr. Odinga

DR. J. G. KIANO, African elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya for Central Province South, told a meeting in the Kandara division of Fort Hall district recently that he disagreed with the statement in the Legislature by Mr. Odinga, chairman of the African Elected Members' Organization, that Jomo Kenyatta and the other Mau Mau convicts at Lokitang Prison were still the real political leaders of the African people of Kenya. Mr. Odinga had since reiterated that most untrue statement.

The only leaders of the African people were "those of us whom you have elected", and the district administration, other officials, chiefs, and headmen. "Let us forget that leader whose power came to an end at the start of the emergency", Dr. Kiano said. His evil endeavours had led to curfew impositions, pass regulations, and a host of other emergency restrictions in the Central Province.

After referring to the difficulties of the Government in relaxing emergency regulations "if the Kikuyu choose once again to follow wicked movements such as the proscribed Kiama Kia Muingi secret society", Dr. Kiano said that he had offered himself for election to the Kenya Legislature as their representative in order to work for their advancement in a peaceful and constitutional manner.

With the emergence of small pockets of K.K.M., he and the other elected African members were handicapped in putting a case to the Government for the relaxation of the emergency regulations. "Unless you co-operate fully to destroy this evil but small force in your midst, you will not achieve that end". The Kikuyu, he emphasized, would never prosper until there was no trace of K.K.M. left in the province.

"Materialism is even more deadly than racialism. We can all see the enemy with racialism, but nobody realizes the danger of our worship of materialism". — The Rt. Rev. C. W. Alderson, Bishop of Mashonaland, speaking in London.

African M.L.Cs. on Land Consolidation Fewer Squabbles About Land

CONCERN AT THE ECONOMIC and agricultural consequences of land consolidation was expressed by African elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council when they visited areas in the Nyeri district in which consolidation is being implemented. They felt that more loan money should be made available to African farmers to permit speedier development of their holdings, and Dr. J. G. Kiano said that he would press the Government strongly on the point.

Mr. T. Mboya told an all-African land consolidation committee at Muthoria district that the group from the Legislative Council had not come to stop consolidation, but to learn of difficulties in the operation of the machinery.

Replying to questions put by Mr. Mboya at a North Tetu baraza, African farmers said that land consolidation had made for manageable units which were capable of very intensive and efficient farming. Other advantages were that the old land squabbles disappeared as consolidation took place, and that the Kikuyu now preferred individual ownership to the traditional clan ownership.

The visitors were told that African landowners now employed labour on their farms, and that they would employ larger numbers when further development took place. In the Nyeri district they were assured that consolidation provided a stimulus to improved farming.

In the Othaya division Dr. Kiano congratulated Africans on the completion of land consolidation in the district, and expressed pleasure that the original doubts about the scheme had been completely dispelled.

Examining Information Services

DR. CHARLES HILL, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Cabinet Minister responsible for the co-ordination of Government information services, is now on a three-week tour of British overseas information services to see how they work and how effective they are in combating propaganda hostile to Britain. He will examine the B.B.C. services in Arabic, Swahili, Somali, and Hausa, and explore the possibilities of establishing a "light" programme for the Middle East. Last year's White Paper recognized that there would be advantages in such a service, which if locally produced, commercial in character, and likely to appeal to the largest possible audience. Dr. Hill, who will meet Ministers, heads of missions, information officers, and local representatives of the B.B.C. and the British Council, is accompanied by Mr. Harold Evans, adviser on public relations to the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Duchy. They are to visit New Delhi, Karachi, Aden, Addis Ababa, Hargeisa, Mogadishu, and Nairobi, and will return to London on October 1.

African Affairs Board

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said last week in Mufulira that the African Affairs Board, the "Parliamentary watchdog" of African interests set up under the Federal Constitution, was now largely discredited because of the attitude towards the Federal Constitutional Amendment Bill and the Federal Franchise Bill of Sir John Moffat, chairman of the board. Though it must have realized that the Federal franchise had been largely agreed between the Imperial and Federal Governments, the board had nevertheless tried to kill the measure.

Kiwanuka Appeals Successfully

THE CONVICTION of Mr. Joseph William Kiwanuka, chairman of the Uganda National Congress, for allegedly creating a disturbance in the Buganda Lukiko, has been quashed. A fine of £50 on another charge of showing contempt to the Lukiko was reduced to 10s. Kiwanuka had appealed after being fined £50 in a Buganda Native court on each of the two charges, which arose from incidents when he was ordered to leave the Lukiko last March.

*Come to Exciting
Colourful EAST AFRICA!*

THE EAST AFRICA TOURIST
TRAVEL ASSOCIATION

GRAND BUILDINGS TRAFALGAR SQUARE,
LONDON W.C.2.

Commonwealth Development Bank

Little Leadership from Great Britain

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. MACDONALD HULL, commenting in *The Times* on proposals for a Commonwealth Development Bank, wrote that such a step would cheer those who believed in Commonwealth unity and co-operation, but that the background was depressing, last year's White Paper on "The United Kingdom's Role in Commonwealth Development" having vigorously played down the idea with the statement that "since the United Kingdom is the only Commonwealth country which is a net long-term investor abroad, a Commonwealth Bank could do nothing to increase the total availability of capital investment".

"That statement lacked any form of imagination or courage. To most people the whole idea behind a Commonwealth Development Bank was not only to accept Commonwealth investment but, with the backing of the whole sterling area, to attract new sources of capital in various ways from all parts of the world for Commonwealth development which the world needs.

"Unfortunately, the spirit of the July, 1957, White Paper seems to have eaten its way into Commonwealth countries which at one time seemed to welcome the original idea. It is hoped that our Government can with equal enthusiasm change them back again.

"For years and years smug officials have referred to the loose associations of the Commonwealth with reverence in hushed voices. These loose associations have got up nowhere — except nearer the possible dissolution of a great idea and ideal. Montreal is an opportunity to be seized to begin real co-operation with a Commonwealth Development Bank".

"Those who come to Kenya to invest not only their money but their personality, talent, and ability to do things, not only earn their own bread and butter but add a little butter to the bread of Africans". — General William Kitching, international head of the Salvation Army, on concluding a fortnight's visit to East Africa.

Opposition to Buganda's Ideas

"A Mere Native Government" Says Kigezi

KIGEZI DISTRICT COUNCIL has again registered its disapproval of the suggestion that the Kabaka of Buganda should be king of an independent Uganda. Its standing committee has declared acidly that "such irresponsible statements from officials of a mere Native Government which is a small part of Uganda are detrimental to the achievement of self-government, for they undoubtedly have caused ill-feeling and divisions among the good citizens of Uganda".

Last year the Buganda Lukiko passed a resolution that the Kabaka should be the head of a Federal State of Uganda. Kigezi District Council thereupon strongly condemned the Lukiko, and put on record its conviction that when self-government was achieved a Prime Minister would need to be democratically elected by all the people of Uganda.

Now the committee, in returning to the subject, has expressed the view that local government bodies should be careful in postulating such opinions, lest they "label their own ignorance and short-sightedness".

Progress in E.A. Postal Services

RESPONSIBLE APPOINTMENTS in the East African postal service may be held by locally educated people in a few years. Mr. R. E. German, the Postmaster-General, said recently. The service had so far recruited 108 boys and girls, including 33 Africans and eight Asians, who had completed their secondary education in East Africa. In order to foster a spirit of public service, nearly £70,000 was being spent on training young people for careers in the Post Office. In the past eight years the number of telephones had increased from 17,000 to nearly 60,000 and of long-distance calls from 60,000 to 4m. annually. Local calls had almost doubled. There were now 530 post offices in East Africa, compared with 382 in 1949.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.

associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

	UNDERTAKINGS	CONSUMERS	UNITS CONSUMED
1922	2	1,904	1,500,000
1938	11	11,093	21,500,000
1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	351,000,000

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 30090, NAIROBI.

Branches at: Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mombasa, Nakuru, Nanyuki.

System: A.C. 415/240 volts, 3 phase.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

Head Office: P.O. Box 236, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Branches at: Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kilgoma, Lindi, Mbeya.

Morogoro, Moshi, Mtwara, Mwanza, Tabora, Tanga.

System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.



LONDON OFFICE:

66, QUEEN STREET, LONDON, E.C.A. Telephone CITY 2046

Comment on Race Disturbances

(Concluded from Page 36)

"Our Colour Problem" had been the title of a *Daily Telegraph* leader, which included these passages:—

"There is no comparison with what is happening here and developments in South Africa and the Southern States of America. Whereas elsewhere discrimination is a deeply ingrained matter of faith, with us opposition to discrimination is a deeply ingrained matter of faith. They want a colour-bar; we do not. Their governors, police, and public opinion support it; ours oppose it.

"It is largely a question of historical accident. They were faced with a colour problem when all sorts of biological falsehoods were widely believed. Prejudices once adopted are difficult to escape. In a sense they are prisoners of their past. We need not claim that our attitude is a moral virtue; but it should enable us to grapple with racial problems more rationally.

Teddy-Boy Thugs

"To panic because a few Teddy-boy thugs pick on coloured men to vent their violence—if it were not coloured men it would be some other target—would be pitifully short-sighted. The police, backed by public opinion and a firm magistracy, should be able to put an end to these minuscule riots. So long as public opinion refuses to abdicate its reason, the problem will remain within bounds.

"This does not mean that the principle of unrestricted immigration must remain sacred. Even if West Indians or Pakistanis had white skins, it would be necessary to consider whether this small island could absorb a limitless number. All other Commonwealth countries practice some form of control, and there is no reason why Britain should be the one exception. But restriction should be based on practical commonsense, not instinctive prejudice.

"If the labour market shows a surplus of one category, it should be entry of that category which is curtailed, irrespective of colour. Similarly, if Commonwealth citizens here prove socially undesirable—as a small minority of Maltese and West Indians engaged in vice are doing—legislation should be passed to make deportation possible. Any society has a duty to protect itself from over-population or undesirable elements.

"Much more effort needs to be made to ensure that coloured immigrants come as families, with a proper balance between men and women; for what most of us instinctively recoil from is miscegenation. It is clearly asking for trouble to have a large unattached male coloured population. Sexual suspicions are always potent sources of racial conflict. But such wise precautions are quite different from erecting a colour-bar, for which in this country there is neither excuse nor need."

High Wages, No Ideas

The diarist suggested that colour prejudice might be an excuse rather than a reason for the ugly behaviour.

"Extremely significant, I think, is this exchange at Huddersfield the other day between a magistrate and a 17-year-old Teddy-boy charged with theft: 'What has caused you to go about doing things like this?' 'I suppose I am bored'. There, surely, is a strong clue.

"One has only to watch any group of Teddy-boys lounging at any street corner to notice something common to the type—an expression of monumental vacancy. The Welfare State has secured them high wages and short hours; they have far more money and leisure than any previous generation; what they obviously lack is any idea of the constructive use of either. Hence the resort to violence: it passes the time.

"Racial hatred, like every evil, loves a vacuum. In the empty minds of the Teddy-boys, the 'Beat Generation', the Rock 'n' Rollers, it finds a perfect vessel. These young hooligans have no ideas of white supremacy or black inferiority; they are nihilists, waiting for their empty and aimless violence to be directed into some suitable channel. What that channel is scarcely matters, except to the poor victims, who could be Jews, Irishmen, the middle classes, or any recognizable group of people. It is probably fortunate that the very nihilism and lack of purpose of the hooligans makes it hard to organize them for any consistent cause."

In the view of *The Times* the troubles have been manifestations of the youthful ruffianism which has been endemic in the Nottingham and Notting Hill areas for a long time and has expressed itself in gang clashes and stabbings, raids on post offices, and wrecking of cafés and cinemas. The resentment focused on the dark-skinned had previously been against other strangers, including Irishmen and Poles. The leader concluded:—

"The outbreaks will have served a useful purpose if they oblige the public to understand that the Storm Troop mentality exists in England too. It is confined to a tiny submerged hooligan element. It must be kept submerged by the contempt of the civilized majority and by strict enforcement of order."

Next day there was another long comment, entitled "A Family of Nations". It said, *inter alia*:—

"The British are used to dealing with coloured people only in an overseas setting. They are rigidly and notoriously 'insular'—segregationists in their attitude to all foreigners, coloured or not. But their record in dealing with the coloured man in their midst has been so far good, though not uniformly good. Their natural kindness, their dislike of 'scenes' and violence, have ensured that he shall be treated with courtesy.

"But the leaders of opinion in Britain have not been uniformly wise in their approach to racial issues. True, leaders in the Churches, Parliament, and Press have been on the whole unequivocal in pointing out the evils of race prejudice. Thereby they have done much to form a climate of opinion in which it is hard to maintain the outward manifestation of a colour bar.

"But in other ways leaders and successive Governments have been cowardly. It has been impossible to get any sort of public inquiry on racial matters; it is impossible to tackle social evils without adequate information, and there has been little tendency to seek it—where race relations are concerned.

No Government Leadership

"The laws governing the presence of coloured persons in Britain need an enlightened but firm overhaul. This is pre-eminently a Commonwealth affair. Two measures might be taken. The more drastic would be to enforce the same rules and regulations as to entry of migrants which Commonwealth and Colonial countries enforce against Britain. The argument for such a course, the argument of reciprocity, is perfectly fair, but it is open to serious objections. Enactment of reciprocal legislation would be a blunderbuss against the whole Commonwealth."

Comment in the *Spectator*, headed "White Mischief", attributed the trouble not to the numbers of coloured immigrants but to the ghetto-style of living into which they are forced because so little accommodation is available.

"They flood into a few slum and near slum areas, creating antagonism among the poor whites already installed there and providing the kind of community where crime and gangsterism can easily breed. The real need is not so much to restrict immigration as to prevent those who arrive from overcrowding certain districts. . . Detailed investigation of the whole colour problem in Britain is needed, and the sooner the better."

Time and Tide said: "The revulsion caused by the so-called race-riots makes nonsense of the charge that Britain is being swept by a wave of racial hatred. The revulsion is so great that the effect is likely to be a greater tolerance towards non-white residents of Britain than ever before. Even among the trade unionists who previously objected to working with coloured men there is likely to be a sense of shame leading to less colour prejudice. To that extent the riots have probably served a useful purpose."

Christian Obligations

The Rev. Trevor Huddleston wrote:—

"Lord Salisbury asks on what grounds restrictions on the entry of Africans into this country can be regarded as contrary to the Christian profession. On at least three.

"First, that Christian justice demands of us, who for centuries have indulged in white colonization in Africa to our own great advantage, that we do something to redress the balance. Secondly, that Christian truth demands of us that when we express our faith in the ideal of Commonwealth citizenship we mean what we say. Thirdly, that Christian love demands of us that we, who enjoy so high a standard of living ourselves, do not forget our neighbour of shut the door in his face because he is not white nor wealthy."

Lord Selborne commented: "Father Huddleston writes: 'Christian justice demands of us, who for centuries have indulged in white colonization in Africa to our own great advantage. . . I suggest that Christian truth would have been better served if he had added 'and to that of the Africans'. Father Huddleston does not help his own admirable intentions by constantly giving a one-sided picture of a complex and difficult problem."

The Africa Bureau, objecting to any restrictions on immigration, said: "Comment in the American Press should remind us of the leadership expected of Britain in the field of human relations. It is essential that Britain, with her long experience of race relations and her reputation for tolerance, should not be panicked into legislation that will undermine her ability to lead other countries in seeking a solution to these problems."

Reward for Civic Responsibility Price Stabilization Schemes Opposed

Broadening Nyasaland Electoral College

Largely a Fallacy, Says Lord Chandos

THE GOVERNOR OF NYASALAND, Sir Robert Armitage, has decided to broaden the basis of election of the two specially elected Nyasaland African members of the Federal Parliament. Africans who have "demonstrated their civic responsibility" by registering as Federal voters, either on the special or general rolls, are to be included in the electoral body.

Under the present regulations that body consists of past and present members of the three African provincial councils. The Federal Constitution lays down that the two specially elected Nyasaland African members are to be elected by a body which the Governor has designated as representative of Africans.

At the time of the first Federal election the electoral body was the African Representative Council. Some months ago all past and present members of the three provincial councils were added. Now comes this new change.

Only 12 Africans have so far registered on the special roll in Nyasaland and six on the general roll (which has higher qualifications), though the Federal Government has estimated that several thousand Nyasaland Africans are eligible for the special roll, if they trouble to register.

Stole from Sudan Government

MR. STANLEY GORDON MILLER, a 40-year-old clerk, of Lewes, Sussex, was sentenced last week in London to three years' imprisonment after having pleaded guilty to three charges of stealing a total of £320 from his employers, the Sudan Government. He asked for 18 other offences totalling £1,543 to be taken into consideration. Prosecuting counsel said that Miller began working in the London purchasing office of the Sudanese Government about two years ago. He was required to pay cheques and cash into the bank on behalf of his employers, but from July, 1957, he regularly kept money for himself. Miller told the police that he had been financially embarrassed and was tempted to embezzle. He then gambled with more of his employers' money in an endeavour to repay what he had already taken, and had been unlucky.

Incitement to Boycott

FOR INCITING AFRICANS to boycott an Asian shop, the chairman and secretary of the Kibondo branch of the Tanganyika African National Union have each been fined £50. The magistrate said that they had beset the shop, incited Africans to conspire not to trade with it, and thus taken the law into their own hands and devised their own type of punishment. Because the branch had not been registered, it might have been more accurate to describe the accused as purporting to be officials of T.A.N.U. The Asian had been informed that T.A.N.U. would close his shop for 18 weeks; notices were fixed on adjacent trees stating that Africans were not allowed to use the shop, and three men were stationed outside it to abuse any who did not obey the notice.

Kenya Economy Committee

WITH A VIEW TO FURTHER ECONOMIES in Government expenditure, the Kenya Government has set up a small committee to examine detailed proposals made by the organization and methods division. The committee is empowered to examine all aspects of Government expenditure in the field and Nairobi. It consists of Mr. L. G. F. Pritchard, Permanent Secretary for African Affairs (chairman), Mr. D. K. Bednall, Director of Organization and Methods, and Miss D. L. Vandepoer, who has had experience in the Treasury and in the provincial administration.

LORD CHANDOS, a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, has denounced projects for price stabilization of primary commodities. In an article to which the *Daily Telegraph* gave great prominence, he wrote:—

"Stabilization of price depends upon control of production. Not even a Socialist can drink the bath-water if the taps are left running—the bath-water in this analogy being the stocks of a primary material and the flow from the open taps the supply.

"The tin restriction scheme affords a present example. Here the price has been stabilized at the expense of a cut of no less than 40% in production, which is to be increased for the last quarter of 1958. The effect upon the income and economy of the producing countries is possibly as severe, and the period of austerity probably longer, than under the rude shocks of a steep fall in the price. The justification for a tin restriction scheme is that the world's reserves of tin are exiguous, and it would be senseless to exhaust them and at the same time leave the miners with a monetary loss. The same arguments cannot be applied to agricultural products, which are renewable by the action of the sun and the soil.

Ignominy of Profit

"Another Socialist version of essentially the same idea is what they are pleased to call long-term agreements for the purchase of supplies from overseas. Except in times of general scarcity, some regulation of production must be involved. If there were to be no control of production, there would in bad times be disastrous losses for the buyer, who even in good times would hardly ever suffer the ignominy of making a profit.

"Stripped of sentiment, the only true value to suppliers of a long-term agreement for the sale of any commodity is when the buyer—in this case the British Government—is willing to pay a higher price than the open market value at any given time.

"If the market value is the same or higher, then there is no advantage to the supplier other than a transient ability to make longer programmes of production. By paying a price higher than the world price the British Government must, however, in the long run prejudice our exports and leave us less able to provide capital overseas."

Future With Multi-Racialism

DR. DAVID THOMAS, Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, said last week when he gave the Hoernle memorial lecture to the South African Institute of Race Relations in Johannesburg that not one of the four greatest Powers in the world—the British Commonwealth, the United States, the Soviet Union, or China—was or could attempt to be anything but a multi-national and multi-racial community. The tide of world affairs was firmly set against the predominance of the integrated nation-state or race-state; it was all in favour of decisive power lying with the multi-national and multi-racial communities.

More Will Vote

THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE entitled to vote in the coming Federal general election will depend on its date, which has still to be announced. If the proclamation dissolving Parliament comes in September or October, all voters enrolled at the end of July will be able to go to the polls. It is expected that about 30% more will take part than in the first Federal general election in 1953. Then there were some 67,000 voters in the three territories. At the end of July last the electorate in both the ordinary and special categories somewhat exceeded 87,000.

"Since the end of the last war more than 150 university teachers and administrators, Government officials, journalists, and others from Africa have visited North America under Carnegie auspices"—Carnegie Corporation of New York.

News Items in Brief

The 60th anniversary of the Battle of Omdurman fell last week.

A special police unit is to be formed and trained in Northern Rhodesia to combat the growing incidence of stock thieving.

Superior-type houses, costing about £1,600, are to be built in Lusaka for Africans holding senior appointments in the Northern Rhodesian Civil Service.

The English hockey team which has been touring South Africa is to play against a Nairobi XI on September 19 and a Kenya XI on the following day.

The film about the Mau Mau rebellion named "Simba" has been banned for exhibition to Africans by the Northern Rhodesian Film Censorship Board.

The 12th annual conference of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute will open in Bulawayo next week. It will consider "Social Relations in Central African Industry".

Training for social service is to be the theme of the annual conference of the Northern Rhodesian Council of Social Service. It will open in Lusaka on September 25.

Lusaka Africans spent £25,742 on beer in the second quarter of this year, compared with £11,533 in the comparable period of 1957. They also spent about £10,000 on European beer and over £700 on wine.

The Northern Rhodesian Government has decided to extend by three months (i.e., until December 2) the time within which societies must apply for registration or exemption in terms of the Societies Ordinance.

The Royal Rhodesia Regiment's 1st Battalion were being flown to Nyasaland yesterday and early today for a week of their annual fortnight's basic training. About 500 men are concerned. Transport in Nyasaland is being provided by the 1st Bn. K.A.R.

Travel restrictions have been re-imposed between northern Kenya and Ethiopia because the safety precautions prescribed in their own interests have been disregarded by recent travellers. Henceforth those who want to make the journey must apply for permits at least three weeks in advance.

East Indies Station Closure

THE ROYAL NAVY'S East Indies Station ceased to exist last Sunday, when the flag of Vice-Admiral H. W. Biggs, the present Commander-in-Chief, was struck at the naval base in Bahrain. The intention to abolish the East Indies Command was announced by the Admiralty in February. Its responsibilities will be divided between the Commanders-in-Chief of the Far East, South Atlantic, and South American stations, and the commander of the new Arabian Seas and Persian Gulf Station. The latter embraces the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea, and a small area of the north-western part of the Indian Ocean. Captain G. F. Best, senior naval officer in the Persian Gulf, has assumed the new title of Commodore Arabian Seas and Persian Gulf. He will also be Naval Deputy to the Commander British Forces, Arabian Peninsula at Aden. He is to remain at Bahrain for the present.

Intrigue in Congress

INTRIGUE and "fierce criticism in high congress places" have induced Mr. Harry Nkumbula, the president of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress, to decide on a "general election of congress" in November. He said in Ndola recently that he would probably resign early next month, and continued: "Some congress officials have been intriguing against me and doing everything they can to undermine my work. I cannot carry on like this. People must now decide for or against me". Asked if he was confident about the result of the election, Mr. Nkumbula replied: "I cannot say. A great deal of damage has been done. But whichever way it goes I shall not leave politics".

Troop Training Not Intimidation

MR. WELLINGTON CHIRWA, a Nyasaland African member of the Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has alleged in a letter to the Prime Minister that the decision to send about 500 European territorial trainees of the 1st Battalion The Royal Rhodesia Regiment by air to Nyasaland for a week's training had been made "for the purpose of intimidating Africans". That allegation was promptly repudiated in a statement made with the authority of Sir Roy Welensky, who said that the troops were merely undertaking normal training.

Aid For Somaliland

FURTHER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE is to be given by H.M. Government towards the cost of the Somaliland Protectorate's development programme. Phased over the period 1955-60, it covers education, agriculture, medical services, water supplies, and port development. The additional aid is in the form of a supplementary grant up to £500,000 under the current Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The Protectorate Government is spending £2.47m. on the programme. Altogether Somaliland has received about £2.85m. from the United Kingdom under the various C.D. & W. Acts.

Presentation to S.S. Uganda

AT AN INFORMAL DINNER aboard the British India Steam Navigation Company's s.s. UGANDA last week, Sir Frederick Crawford, Governor of Uganda, presented the ship, with a plaque bearing the crest of Uganda on behalf of the Protectorate. The inscription reads: "The Crest of Uganda was presented to s.s. UGANDA by the Government of Uganda in 1958 to commemorate the close and friendly relations between the Protectorate and the ship". Captain A. E. Barber, the commander, and Sir William Currie, chairman of the company, thanked the Governor for the gift.

For gauges of
18" to 3' 6"
and from
20 to 85 b.h.p.

2 ton

3 ton

4 ton

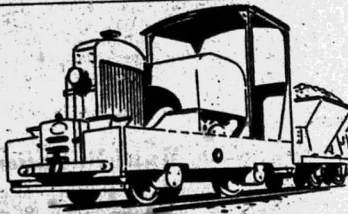
5 ton

6 ton

7 ton

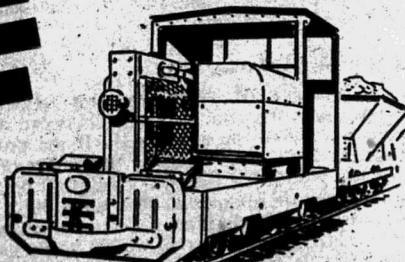
9 ton

14 ton



diesel locos

The obvious choice
for economic and
dependable haulage.



Represented in TANGANYIKA · KENYA · UGANDA by

WIGGLESWORTH
& COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED
DAR-ES-SALAAM TANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA KAMPALA

London Associates Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., 20-24 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3

Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

Branch Line Southwards from Kilosa

Recommendation to Tanganyika Government

A PROPOSAL TO BUILD a branch railway line from the Central Line of Tanganyika near Kilosa to Mikumi, 44 miles to the south, is contained in a Government White Paper which was recently published. The project has been considered by the Transport Advisory Council, which recommends that £800,000 should be spent on its construction as part of the development programme covered by the £8½m. Loan Act of 1957.

The line would carry the produce of the Southern Province, wattle extract from Njombe, rice, cotton, and other crops from Igawa, tea from Mufindi and Rungwe, and possibly pyrochlore from the area south of Mbeya, besides the products of the Rūfiji basin and the Kilombero Valley, where sugar, cocoa, tobacco, and hisbicus fibre may be grown in substantial quantities. It is conservatively estimated that by 1966 some 85,000 tons of produce would use the Mikumi railhead.

The area to the south would be served by existing road services until such time as it would be economically sound to continue the projected north-south railway along the alignment of the Mikumi branch line.

At the next meeting of the Tanganyika Legislative Council the Commissioner of Transport, on the advice of the Transport Advisory Council, proposes to seek approval to proceed with the construction of the branch line, provided the Tanganyika Government will underwrite any operating losses. Unlike some branch lines recently constructed, it is already known that enough traffic is passing Mikumi to make the branch an economic proposition, and it is the firm opinion of the general manager of the Railways and Harbours Administration that sufficient traffic can be attracted to the railway at an early date to cover expenditure.

"In the six months' season about 5,000 motor-cars passed through Wankie Game Reserve"—Mr. V. T. Joyce, M.P., of Southern Rhodesia.

Colonial Coach Services to Africa

Independent Airlines' Reply to B.O.A.C.

HUNTING-CLAN AIR TRANSPORT, LTD., AND AIRWORK, LTD., have issued a strong statement refuting the contention of British Overseas Airways Corporation that their "Colonial coach services" have seriously affected its tourist traffic to Africa.

B.O.A.C.'s annual report asserted that the 1957-58 results had been adversely affected by the permission given to the British independent airline companies to operate their Colonial coach class services with Viscount aircraft, these new aircraft and lower fares offering keen competition to its own Argonaut service.

The Hunting-Clan-Airwork reply stresses nine points.

- (1).—B.O.A.C. declined to use Hunting-Clan Viscounts when they were offered to the Corporation four years ago, preferring to use "their more obsolescent aircraft" on the African routes.
- (2).—Hunting-Clan and Airwork Viscounts were not allowed on Colonial coach class services until after B.O.A.C. Britannias were operating.
- (3).—When a Colonial coach class service to East Africa was first proposed in 1951, all the main African route operators, including B.O.A.C., insisted that there was no demand for such a service. In the event, air traffic to and from all parts of Africa almost doubled in five years, far the largest share accruing to B.O.A.C. and its partners.

B.O.A.C.'s Empty Seats

(4).—Nevertheless, B.O.A.C. continues to object to all Colonial coach class operations on the same old ground that they would merely divert traffic from the tourist class and undermine B.O.A.C.'s operations. The fact that B.O.A.C. have had empty seats on their services while the Colonial coach lines have had long waiting lists shows that more than mere diversion of traffic was involved, and illustrates that a new type of passenger traffic has been created, of a kind which will not switch to B.O.A.C.

(5).—B.O.A.C. has belatedly admitted its mistakes by attempting to break into the Hunting-Clan-Airwork "three-tier" service, using the most modern aircraft for the purpose. "They obviously have only one object—to eliminate those operators who have, in the face of the most severe opposition from B.O.A.C., developed a new class of traffic, so that B.O.A.C. themselves can then monopolize the British share of that traffic".

(6).—Restrictions imposed on Hunting-Clan and Airwork, compared to the almost complete freedom of B.O.A.C. and the other Commonwealth operators to adjust their operations as they like, have made it "patently ridiculous" to quote the Colonial coach competition as affecting B.O.A.C. results, especially when overall B.O.A.C. capacity is compared with that of the Colonial coaches.

(7).—It could be presumed that B.O.A.C. tried to draw a red herring across their 1957-58 results.

(8).—The Air Transport Advisory Council appeared satisfied that Colonial Coach services contributed to the overall development of traffic, without damage to the corporations.

(9).—The final point seeks to put the matter in perspective by outlining the salient facts—that Airwork and Hunting-Clan each operate one weekly return flight—to East Africa, one per fortnight to Central Africa, and one tourist return flight per fortnight to West Africa; that these frequencies may not be varied to cater for "peaks" or "troughs"; that, unlike B.O.A.C., they have only comparatively short-term licences to operate on the routes; and that apart from West Africa, B.O.A.C. and its partners, unlike the independents, can offer first class or tourists seats on any type of aircraft they choose.

What Policy for Coffee?

EARLY THIS WEEK representatives of African coffee-producing countries met in Paris to consider whether to control coffee exports. Latin American territories, worried by overproduction and the threat of lower prices, have been pressing for that course for months, but when the suggestion was made at a recent meeting in Washington of the International Coffee Study Group, the subject was adjourned until the views of the African territories concerned could be received. Great Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal, and Ethiopia have been represented at the discussions in Paris.

Send for
LENNARDS
new
catalogue



of wonderful
**POST
FREE
BARGAINS**

Buy direct from England and save money. Buy from Lennards, famous for good quality—the old firm you can always trust. Footwear, clothing, household goods, linen, watches, jewellery, sports-equipment, cameras, toys—every order of £2 and over is sent to you POST FREE.

Send NOW for FREE catalogue to

LENNARDS

LIMITED | BRISTOL · ENGLAND

The old firm you can always trust

Commercial Brevities

Nyanza Textiles Industries, Ltd., are now producing cloth at the rate of more than 10m. yards per annum, the weaving department being on a three-shift basis. The spinning department has been working 24 hours daily for some time, and the dyeing section is now operating for 12 hours a day. New machinery is being ordered to cope with the increased demand.

Eighty new companies were registered in Southern Rhodesia in July, bringing the figure for the year to 722, an increase of 20 on last year's total. Five companies gave Salisbury registered addresses and 14 Bulawayo. Total nominal capital was £501,000. Twelve previously registered companies increased their capital by a total of £738,500.

Richard Costain, Ltd., has been awarded a contract to build for London County Properties of Rhodesia (Pvt.), Ltd., a 23-storey office block in Salisbury, which will be the highest building in the capital of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The offices will be occupied by Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd.

The 29 textile manufacturers in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland include one spinner (a Government enterprise), 14 weavers and finishers, 10 knitters, two concerns engaged in canvas and one in jute manufacturing, and one cotton-waste business. They employ some 800 Europeans and 1,500 non-Europeans.

Despite higher local production, the Federation still imported dairy produce worth £1½m. last year, according to a survey of the dairy industry in Southern and Northern Rhodesia by the Central African Statistical Office. Butter, condensed milk and powdered milk were the principal imports.

A new nine-storey office block in Abercorn Street, Bulawayo, for the Central African Building Society is to be erected by Lewis Construction Co. (Rhodesia), Ltd. New buildings for the society were erected in Salisbury last year and in Umtali a few months ago.

A week's course in farm planning and management for estate managers has been organized by the Nyasaland Agricultural Department. Believed to be the first of its kind, it will take place next month at Tuchia Experimental Station.

John Howard & Co. (Africa), Ltd., have been awarded the £315,000 contract to build the new Electra House in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, for Electra Trust, Ltd., a subsidiary of Cable & Wireless Holdings, Ltd.

The minimum deposit for hire purchase in Rhodesia and Nyasaland is being reduced from 50% to 25%, but the period for repayment of the balance will remain 15 months. Other credit restrictions will be continued.

The United Africa Co., Ltd., have been appointed managing agents for the Kipsigis Co-operative Trading Society, formed in 1949 to give wholesale trading facilities to traders in the Kipsigis reserves.

In the first half of the year, the Kenya Meat Commission's factory at Athi River handled 5,530 tons of beef, the highest figure for a six-month period since the commission started.

Under the new maize agreement, Rhodesian farmers will receive 38s. a bag plus a free sack for the 1958-59 crop. The old price was 41s. 6d. and 3s. 9d. for the sack.

The Trans Nzola business of the late H. C. Kirk and of Mr. Rex Kirk has been acquired by Dalgety & Co., Ltd., whom Mr. Kirk will represent in Kitale.

John Howard and Co. (Africa), Ltd., have been awarded a £275,000 contract to build the new Northern Assurance building in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The Uganda Co., Ltd., has received acceptances covering 99.86% of the issued capital of Nandi Tea Estates, Ltd., in response to its purchase offer.

Three new branches of Barclays Bank D.C.O. have been opened in Harari, Southern Rhodesia, and at Nandi Hills and Sirisia, Kenya.

A new £3m. brewery is to replace the old building in Cameron Street, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, which was built in 1888.

National Overseas and Grindlays Bank have opened a branch in New Highfield, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., are closing their branch in Nakuru, Kenya.

Sisal Outputs for August

Dwa Plantations, Ltd. — 156 tons of sisal and tow, making 1,019 tons for the first eight months of the year (630).

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd. — 245 tons of sisal fibre and tow, making 525 tons for the two months to date (485).

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd. — 592 tons of sisal, making 2,701 tons in the five months to date (2,450).

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd. — 1,346 tons of line fibre and tow, making 2,702 tons for the first two months.

African Farmers in Uganda

UGANDA AFRICAN FARMERS EARNED ALMOST £24m. by the sale of their three main cash crops in 1957, compared with £22m. in the previous year. Cotton brought the growers more than £13m.; coffee was valued at £10½m.; and tobacco came third at £280,000. Over half the total, some £12,800,000, was earned by growers in Buganda. The Eastern Province total was about £8m., that of the Northern Province £1.9m., and that of the Western Province £1.1m. The latest statistics of the Department of Agriculture indicate that less than one-seventh of the available land in Uganda is under cultivation.

African Wages

AFRICAN WAGES in Northern Rhodesia continue to increase. Nearly 56% of those employed in industry now earn over £5 a month, the Labour Department reports. This represents an increase of 8.7% on 1957. In 1954 only 26.4% of the wage-earners received over £5. Farm labourers' wages have also risen; about 70% earn over 70s. per month, compared with 64.7% in 1957 and 24.8% in 1954. More Africans are now in the higher wage group. Over 63% of clerks and drivers earn more than £10 per month, which is also the pay of some 70% of the African carpenters.

Central African Building Society

ASSETS OF THE CENTRAL AFRICAN BUILDING SOCIETY showed a record increase of £3,625,677 during the year ended June 30, the total then standing at £14,631,864. Eight years ago the figure was no more than £327,794. Loans on homes and commercial properties amounted to £3,212,682 during the year, bringing mortgage loans to £11,043,015. Savings deposits increased by £980,839 to £3,764,982, and fixed deposits by £1,113,363 to £4,554,704.

TANGANYIKA

SALES **FORD** SERVICE



LARGE STOCKS OF THAMES TRADER TRUCKS FROM 1½ TON TO 5 TON CAPACITY ARE CARRIED. THE TRADER IS A TRUCK BUILT TO WITHSTAND TANGANYIKA CONDITIONS AND IS BACKED BY FORD SERVICE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

RIDDOCH MOTORS
LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

Branches at ARUSHA, DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, MOSHI & IRINGA

MINING**Anglo American Raises German Loan
Used For Purchase of Williamson Shares**

AN AGREEMENT has been signed between the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., and the Deutsche Bank, of Frankfurt, Western Germany, whereby the latter will make a loan to the corporation of 50,000,000 Deutsche marks, approximately £4,262,000. This follows the purchase by De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., of the whole of the share capital of Williamson Diamond Mines, Ltd., a transaction which involved De Beers making payment in non-Union currency. Application to the South African Reserve Bank for the necessary foreign exchange was granted, subject to an undertaking that every effort would be made to raise an equal sum abroad.

At that time preliminary discussions were taking place between Anglo American and the Deutsche Bank regarding the introduction of ordinary shares of Anglo American to certain German stock exchanges and the possibility of the corporation raising a loan in Germany. After consultation with De Beers it was agreed that if Anglo American raised a German loan the money would be made available to De Beers for the purchase of the Williamson shares.

The loan will be at the rate of 5½%, and 50,000 bearer bonds of 1,000 Deutsche marks each will be offered by the bank to the German public. They are to be convertible at any time before September 30, 1963, into 10 fully-paid ordinary shares in Anglo American. Any bonds outstanding after the expiration of the conversion period will be repayable in annual instalments over 10 years.

Williamson Profit Figure?

The *Financial Times* commented:—

"The investment statistic missing from the joint Anglo American De Beers statement regarding the novel method of financing De Beers' acquisition of shares in Williamson Diamonds is the Williamson profit figure. It has apparently never been publicly disclosed, but one can get near enough to it to pass the verdict that it probably does not mean a great deal in De Beers' world.

"Williamson diamond sales last year amounted to some £3m. The mine has been likened in efficiency to the Premier mine, which has costs of some 58½% of sales. On this basis Williamson profits might be of the order of £1.2m. before royalty or taxation. De Beers becomes the holder of half the Williamson equity at a net capital cost of £2.82m., which it raises by loan at an annual cost in gross interest of about £160,000.

"Even on this basis, of course, the Williamson purchase is a valuable one to have made, but it cannot influence greatly the size of De Beers group profits, which last year exceeded £31m. In fact, if the option is exercised on the 700,000 De Beers deferred at £6 (present price 106s. 3d.) attaching to the £4.2m. loan which Anglo American is making to De Beers for the purpose of the deal, there may be no net gain to the independent shareholder.

"This is, of course, looking at the transaction from the narrowest angle. It is important to the independent shareholder of De Beers as it is to the controlling Anglo American Corporation that the structure of the diamond trade should be strengthened by the Williamson acquisition. It cannot be without significance to the mining market that German investors are apparently willing to buy South African mining shares.

"The first move in the negotiations which resulted in a £4.2m. loan from the Deutsche Bank to the Anglo American Corporation—which enabled 'Anglo' in turn to make the loan to De Beers—is believed to have come from the German side. Attaching to the bonds are options on 500,000 Anglo American Corporation shares at 170s. 6d. The present price is 156s. 3d.

Prospectors Handbook

A HANDBOOK FOR PROSPECTORS has been published by the Southern Rhodesian Department of Mines. Mr. C. J. Hatty, Minister of Mines, said when it was issued: "I was not satisfied that the lone prospector had received all the assistance he might have expected, and I therefore asked the department to compile this handbook". It is obtainable at 5s. from the Mining Commissioner, Salisbury.

Substantial Falls in Copper Profits**Recovery During June Quarter**

THE EARNINGS, BEFORE TAX, of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., recovered sharply in the June quarter, though their profits during the financial year ended June 30 last were well below those of the previous year.

Roan Antelope's surplus for the past financial year was £1,972,000, compared with £7,268,000 in the previous year, while the Mufulira's profits fell from £10,339,000 to £3,690,000. During the June quarter Roan Antelope made a profit of £529,000, compared with £288,000 in the previous quarter, and Mufulira £908,000 against £622,000. The improved figures for June are due to a higher metal price, lower operating costs, and in the case of Roan Antelope to increased sales.

During the year Roan Antelope produced 79,931 long tons of copper (86,294), and sold 77,444 long tons (84,687), compared with Mufulira's 92,904 (99,793), and 88,847 (95,942). In the June quarter 19,716 long tons (20,400) of copper were produced at Roan, but sales were 19,932 against 18,719 long tons in the March quarter. The comparable figures for Mufulira are 23,508 long tons produced during June (22,344), and 21,699 long tons sold (22,089).

Both Roan and Mufulira announced voluntary cuts in production of 10% as from June 1, 1957. Copper sales have actually fallen 7½% from Mufulira and 8½% from Roan for the period ended June 30 last.

Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., a member of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group, which did not start production until March, 1956, also reports a fall in profits for the year, from £1,398,000 to £993,000. Production increased from 14,494 to 27,177 long tons, and copper sales from 15,958 to 27,210 tons. The metal output considerably exceeded the mine's production rate, as a result of abnormal smelting during the year of concentrate stocks accumulated prior to June 30, 1957 due to a temporary shortage of smelter capacity. During the June quarter production decreased from 7,377 long tons to 5,237 long tons, sales increasing from 7,715 to 8,994 long tons. Profits in the June quarter rose to £282,000 from £126,000 in March.

Rhodesian Selection Trust's profits, arising from a 63.98% interest in Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., and 64.29% interest in Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., fell during the year from £7,416,000 to £2,882,000. During the June quarter they rose to £726,000, compared with £447,000 in the previous period.

**Copperbelt Dispute Unresolved
European Union Calls Strike Vote**

IT HAS BEEN A WEEK of continued unrest and tension on the Copperbelt.

As this issue went to press the result of a ballot on whether or not the members of the Northern Rhodesian European Mineworkers' Union should strike was still awaited. The general council of the union was due to meet last night. A union spokesman said on Monday that the members would continue to refuse to undertake disputed jobs until the meeting had been held.

Complete deadlock has been reached in the talks on job demarcation between the Chamber of Mines and the European union, which followed the announcement of economy measures by the mines. More than 40 miners who on union instructions refused to do disputed jobs have been dismissed.

The companies have repeatedly declared their willingness to resume discussions with the union, which, however, is not prepared to negotiate unless the dismissed men are reinstated and the *status quo ante* is restored. The companies reject these conditions. At an earlier period they did revert to the *status quo* and reinstate the men, but that did not settle the dispute, and the general situation has deteriorated.

A Chamber of Mines spokesman said over the week-end that closing of the uranium plants at Rhokana Corporation and of all work at the Roan Antelope and Nchanga mines seemed inevitable unless the union changed its mind and instructed its members to carry out the contested 22 residual jobs.

Some idea of the repercussions of a miner refusing to do a residual job may be gathered from a single instance at Nkana. Last Wednesday a daily-paid employee refused to couple a cable to a skip at B shaft. As a result seven Europeans and 120 Africans had to be found temporary employment.

Copper prices have been well maintained in London, at between £206 and £207 per ton, the continued labour unrest on the Copperbelt tending to stiffen the market.

Uruwira Minerals Loses £259,000 No New Ore Deposits Found

URUWIRA MINERALS, LTD., report a loss of £259,135 for the year ended March 31, compared with a profit of £4,059 in the previous year. Sales totalled £938,295 (£1,275,993), stocks of concentrates amounted to £243,797, and sundry revenue was £2,370. Compensation paid to the late managing director for loss of office totalled £10,000. Stocks of concentrates at April 1, 1957, were valued at £356,843, mining costs during the year were £277,888, milling costs £123,393, realization expenses £350,594, and depreciation £209,263. Loan interest totalled £89,981. The debit carry-forward is £255,076.

The issued share capital is £1,096,000 in 5s. shares. Share premium account stands at £368,722. There is a 5% convertible and redeemable unsecured loan of £155,925, Ugalla piping loan of £120,000, United States Government loan of £700,347, and a loan from Barclays Bank D.C.O. of £350,000. Creditors and accrued charges total £148,152, and deferred liabilities £44,315. Fixed assets appear at £2,325,971 and current assets at £439,824, including cash £15,231.

Because of the low prices for lead and copper obtaining during the year, exploitation was confined to those portions of the reserves able to yield a working profit. Estimated ore reserves at March 31, 1958, were 835,000 metric tons, assaying 2.5% lead, 0.69% copper, and 83 gram silver, and 1.76 grams gold per ton.

In a letter to shareholders in March information was given about an agreement which the company had made with the Governments of Tanganyika and the U.S.A. with a view to ensuring that the mine was run with the major objective of paying off the secured debts owed to or guaranteed by those Governments in the shortest possible time. As from December 31, 1957, half-yearly interest payments to the two Governments ceased, as did deliveries of metals to the U.S.A. in repayment of their loans. In lieu of those payments it was agreed that the Governments should be paid 80% of any increase in the company's balance resulting from the sale of concentrates produced at the mine during and after February 1958. The agreement is intended to relate to production until and including the December, 1958, when the working arrangements will be reviewed.



The Offices of the Company's East African Headquarters at Mombasa

Branches:

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar, Bukoba, Mtwara, Mbale, Lindi, Mwanza

Importers of all classes of merchandise including Building Materials, Hardware, Gunnies, Piece Goods, Wines and Spirits etc.

Steamship and Airline Agents.

The African Mercantile Co., Ltd.
St. Swithins House, 11-12 St. Swithins Lane,
London, E.C.4.

In January last the mineral exploration team of the Geological Survey Department of Tanganyika began a prospecting programme on the company's leases and surrounding areas, using geochemical sampling and diamond drilling. It is expected to be complete next month. Geochemical investigations have not so far indicated any new ore occurrences.

The directors are Prince A. E. de Linge (Belgian) chairman, (alternate P. J. L. Lyons), and Messrs. J. Berthelot (French), R. Claren (Italian), J. R. Desmarais, (alternate E. N. M. Bonnin), L. M. Koenig, J. de Lavelle Poussin (Belgian), J. L. Yeyden, and W. F. Talbot. The London committee consists of Messrs. S. J. S. Eley, J. O. Ivens, K. B. Ivens, and W. F. Talbot.

Meeting: Nairobi, October 27.

U.N. Metals Conference

THE COPPER SITUATION headed the agenda of the International Metals Conference called by the United Nations, which opened in London on Monday. Sir Herbert Brittain (U.K.) was elected chairman, and Sir Edwin McCarthy (Australia) vice-chairman. Forty producer and consumer countries are represented. The Federation's delegates are Mr. N. Bertram, Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and Mr. C. H. Thompson, economic adviser in the Prime Minister's Office. Mr. A. M. Vere, of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group, and Mr. D. O. Beckenham, of the Anglo American Corporation, are attending as observers.

Mwadui Appointments

MR. G. HUNT, assistant general manager of Consolidated Diamond Mines, Ltd., Oranjemund, South Africa, has accepted the position of general manager at the Williamson diamond mine, Tanganyika, and Mr. D. Walker of the same organization has been appointed chief engineer.

Progress Reports

Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd.—328,293 tons of coal during August (340,594), and 15,596 tons of coke (18,986).

Falcon Mines, Ltd.—(August) Dalny mine: 19,400 tons of ore milled, 3,910 oz. of gold produced, for a working profit of £11,758. Sunace mine: 1,300 tons milled, 281 oz. gold, working profit £282. Bayhorse: 1,100 tons, 247 oz., working profit £97.

Globe and Phoenix Gold.—6,300 tons of ore treated for 3,540 oz. gold, and a working profit of £20,826.

Cam and Motor (August)—25,008 short tons of ore milled, 8,701 oz. of gold produced, and working profit of £37,467. Pickstone mine: 7,286 short tons milled; 1,282 oz. gold produced; working profit, £2,969.

Coronation Syndicate (August).—Acturus mine: 6,973 tons milled; 2,250 oz. gold; working profit, £9,004. Muriel mine: 4,563 tons; 1,982 oz. gold; working profit, £10,031.

Mazoe Consolidated (August).—3,170 tons milled; 902 oz. gold; working profit, £3,502.

Oil Drilling in Somaliland

The Standard Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., an American company, is to start drilling its first African oil well in British Somaliland, some 30 miles south of the port of Berbera, on or about December 1. The company has a concession covering 11,380 square miles. This will be the third company to drill for oil in the Protectorate, the others being British Petroleum and Conorodo, an American enterprise. Four test holes have so far been drilled.

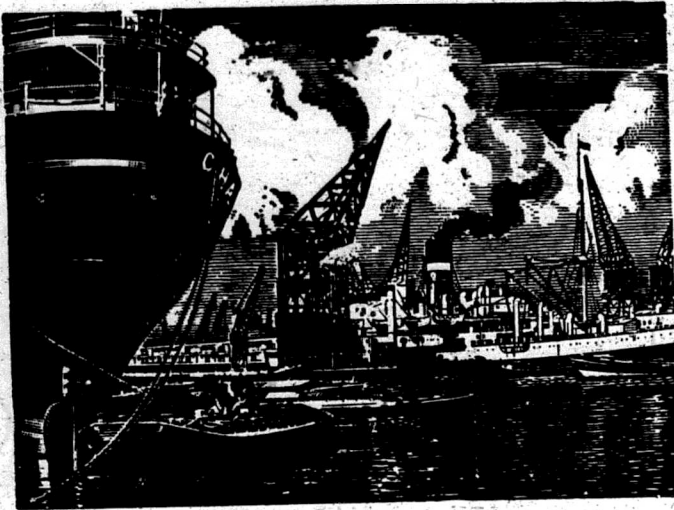
British Central Africa Company

The *Investors Chronicle* has recommended purchase of the shares of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., saying:—

"The 2s. shares stand at 4s. 3d., to offer 11½% on the last distribution of 25% (including 5% bonus), paid from earnings of 37.7%. The company owns about 80,000 acres of land in Nyasaland, and it also has mineral rights over another 230,000 acres. The planted area of tea come to 2,281 acres, of which 2,078 were in bearing last year. In addition, there is a stake in tobacco, soya, tung, cotton, sisal, and coffee; so the company has a fairly broad base, although tea is the major interest. There are also investments in Nyasaland Railways and the African Lakes Corporation.

"Earnings have naturally fluctuated, reflecting not only varying commodity prices but also climatic conditions. On the whole, however, the net outcome over recent years has been very reasonable. The company has been given O.T.C. status provided its present trading methods remain unaltered.

"In our view the tea interests could ultimately prove to be very valuable, although nothing quick can be looked for; the results for the year ending next month may be affected by the drought which lasted until mid-December, 1957. The shares are essentially for the strong box, but while you are waiting they should give you a reasonable average return."



SHIP VIA
LONDON

Britain's Premier Port
Equipped for all types of
ships and cargoes

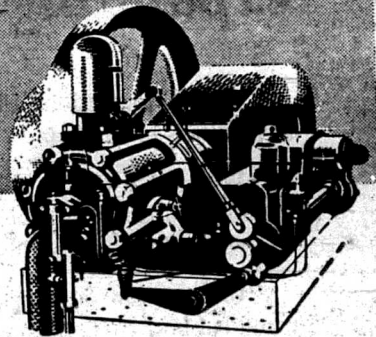
THE PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

A Self-governing Public Trust for Public Service

full particulars apply GENERAL MANAGER, PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY, LONDON, E.C.3

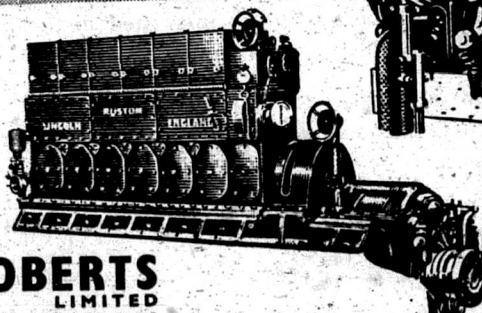
RUSTON OIL ENGINE POWER

for
Industrial · Marine ·
Irrigation · Loco Haulage ·
Electricity Generation



SOLE AGENTS IN
EAST AFRICA for

RUSTON
VERTICAL
OIL ENGINES
from 30 B.H.P.



and RUSTON HORIZONTAL
OIL ENGINES FROM
28 B.H.P. UPWARDS

GAILEY & ROBERTS

LIMITED
HARDINGE STREET, NAIROBI
and Branches throughout East Africa

REPRESENTING THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S
LARGEST BUILDERS OF OIL ENGINES

RUSTON & HORNSBY LTD · LINCOLN · ENGLAND



TELL OUR ADVERTISERS YOU SAW IT IN "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA"



THE UGANDA COMPANY LIMITED

has for the past fifty-three years been a leading private enterprise organisation in Uganda so that today there exists in and on the ground and on the roads of Uganda real evidence of its practical ability to further the economy and stimulate the development of the Protectorate. The Uganda Company Ltd. comprises a group of companies known throughout the territory for enterprise and integrity.

MOTOR & ELECTRICAL SALES & SERVICE

Ford; A.E.C.; B.S.A.; Dunlop; Castrol; Exide; English Electric, etc.

COTTON AGENTS, GINNERS AND ADVISERS

Platt Bros. Machinery; John Shaw Presses; H. Young Steelwork.

ESTATES — OWNED AND/OR MANAGED

East African Tea Estates Ltd., Tero Tea Company Ltd., Nandi Tea Estates Ltd., Salama Estates and Ankole Tea Company Ltd.

MERCHANTS, EXPORTERS, INSURANCE AGENTS

KAMPALA, P.O. BOX 1. Telephone: 3121

and at JINJA, MBALE, FORT PORTAL

LONDON: 16 BYWARD STREET, E.C.3. Tel: ROYal 6486

Exide

B.S.A.

DUNLOP

CASTROL

CHAMPION

RENO

RENO
LDA
CHAINS

Ford

ENGLISH
ELECTRIC

PLATT

expanding economy . . .

The Corporation aims at the encouragement of industry and agriculture in Uganda.

With an issued capital of over five million pounds, it offers a service to industrialists and others who are interested in the many possibilities offered in this rapidly developing country.

Information on any aspect of the commercial life of Uganda can be provided and particular technical points investigated by the Corporation's Research Division.

Consideration will be given to the provision of capital where such assistance is desired.

UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED

P.O. Box 442
Kampala.

27 Regent Street,
London, S.W.1.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

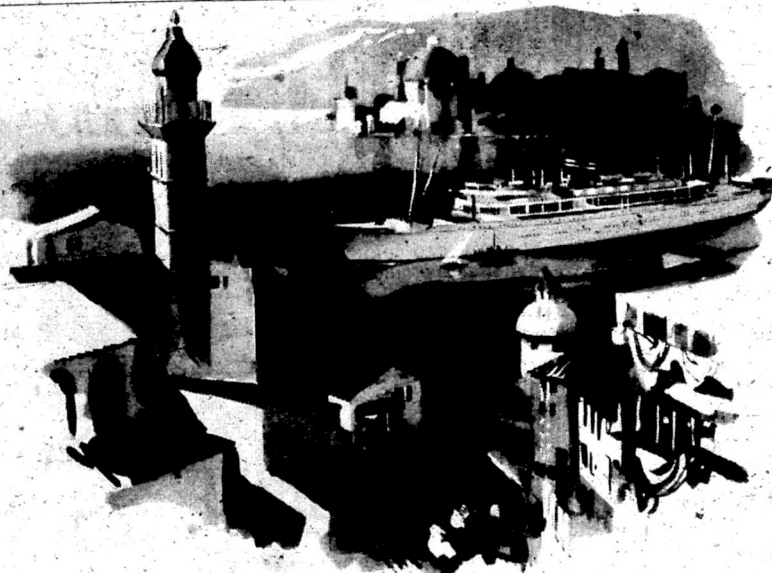
Thursday, September 18th, 1958

Vol. 35

No. 1771

37s 6d yearly post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper



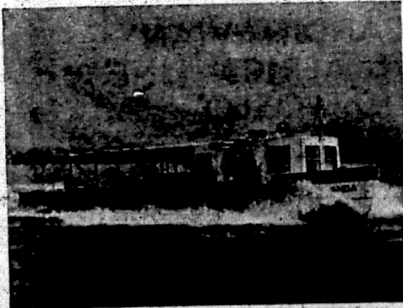
The important
industrial, political
and cultural centres
of Europe, Asia and
Australasia are
connected to
Africa by B.I.

for Business or Pleasure

B·I

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office ONE ALDGATE, LONDON, E.C.3 Telephone ROYAL 4535
or local Agents

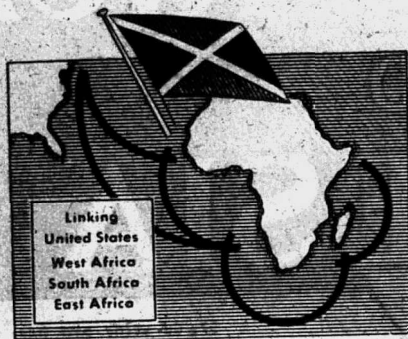


MAMBANDA 42-foot, 14-knot shallow draft vessel
designed for passenger and towing service in the Cameroons.

Specially designed and built for African Service by

ALDOUS
SUCCESSORS LTD.
BRIGHTLINGSEA • ESSEX • ENGLAND

Criticisms Which Mr. Lennox-Boyd Must Expect



FAST REGULAR SERVICES
BETWEEN U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS
AND SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN
PORTS AND U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS
TO WEST AFRICAN PORTS

General Agents:

EAST AFRICA
STEAMSHIP & GENERAL AGENCIES LTD.
P.O. Box 323, Mombasa

SOUTH AFRICA
JOHN T. RENNIE & SONS
P.O. Box 1006, Durban

EUROPE
JOHN T. RENNIE, SON & CO.
Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3

FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

26 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

Rhodesian Agents ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 586, SALISBURY
ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 1397, BULAWAYO

TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between
Beira and Nyasaland

(with connections at Dona Ana for Tete)

A daylight service between Beira and Nyasaland is operated weekly by Diesel Rail Cars with buffet, leaving Limbe on Sundays and returning from Beira on Mondays. A weekly train also operates an overnight service with Restaurant and Sleeping Cars.

Diesel Rail Cars with buffet from Limbe and Blantyre to Salima (for Lake Nyasa Hotel) connect at Chipjoka Harbour with the Railways M.V. "Ilaia II" for all Lake Nyasa ports to Mwaya (for Mbeya), Tanganyika.

Return first class tourist tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for three months for the price of a single fare, for passengers arriving by ship, or from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
London Office: City Wall House,
129/139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia
57, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"
Telephone: WHITEHALL 5858 Cables: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular Sailings
between NORWAY,
SWEDEN, DENMARK,
FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS,
MADAGASCAR,
REUNION and
MAURITIUS

KELLER, BRYANT and CO.,
22, Billiter Buildings,
London, E.C.3.

Agents in East Africa:
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

BUY ADVERTISED GOODS — THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED BY US

HEAD OFFICE: "AFRIKAHUIS"
SPUI 10A • AMSTERDAM

BRANCH OFFICES IN AFRICA AT
MOMBASA, DAR ES SALAAM,
BEIRA, DURBAN, EAST LONDON,
PORT ELIZABETH, CAPE TOWN
and JOHANNESBURG




AN
SE



COASTAL
SERVICES
IN
BRITISH- AND
PORTUGUESE
EAST AFRICA

UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
HOLLAND-AFRIKA LIJN
AMSTERDAM

L. TOURNEAU
LE TOURNEAU-WESTINGHOUSE




FIRST AND FOREMOST
IN RUBBER TYRED
EARTH-MOVING EQUIPMENT




WIGGLESWORTH
& COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED.

DAR ES SALAAM TANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA KAMPALA

London Associates
Wigglesworth & Co., Limited, 30-34 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3

RHODESIA  NYASALAND

... here is a market
fast developing ...

RHODESIA
and
NYASALAND

offers exceptional opportunity
to industrial enterprise.

TO BE WELL INFORMED CONSULT
The Office of the High Commissioner for
RHODESIA AND NYASALAND
RHODESIA HOUSE, 429 STRAND, LONDON,
W.C.2.
Telephone: Covent Garden 1212.

**THE BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED**
(Incorporated in India)
(Established 7th September, 1906)

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED Rs. 5,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP Rs. 3,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 3,10,00,000

Head Office:
Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

London Branch:
17, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

Branches in East-Africa:
NAIROBI. MOMBASA. JINJA.
KAMPALA. DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Other Branches outside India:
ADEN. KARACHI. OSAKA. TOKYO.
SINGAPORE.

Savings Bank Accounts Opened
at All Branches in East Africa
Every Description of Banking Business
Undertaken.

T. R. LALWANI,
General Manager.

HALL LINE HARRISON LINE

JOINT SERVICE



LOBITO, CAPE TOWN, *MOSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, and MAURITIUS (Also Walvis Bay and Luderitz Bay with transhipment)

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
CROFTER	—	—	Sept. 26
†CITY OF PHILADELPHIA	—	—	Oct. 28

*Mosel Bay with or without transhipment. †Not Mauritius or Lobito.

DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES and *BEIRA (Also Inhambane, Chinde and Quelimane with transhipment)

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
TRELOSKE	—	Oct. 2	Oct. 14
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA	... Oct. 16	—	Oct. 28

*Beira cargo by special arrangement

BIRKENHEAD LOADING BERTH: No. 5 WEST FLOAT

ENQUIRIES to—
THOS. & JAS. HARRISON LTD., Liverpool and London.
HALL LINE Limited, Liverpool.

Loading Brokers: STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO., Liverpool 2.

EAST AFRICA



Are you Seeking Fresh Fields for Investment

Have You Considered

East Africa

Kenya — Tanganyika — Uganda
Zanzibar ?

There are many opportunities
in these rapidly developing territories

For information regarding

- ★ Imports, Exports, Commerce
- ★ Farming, Settlement, Minerals
- ★ Investment, Travel
- ★ General Conditions

Apply to:

THE COMMISSIONER,
EAST AFRICAN OFFICE, GRAND BUILDINGS,
TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.2

Telephone:
Whitehall 5701-2-3,
5738-39.

Telegrams:
Eamatters, Rand,
London.

Cables: Eamatters, London.

DALGETY AND COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on commission with advances pending sale.

MERCHANDISE Every requirement supplied from stock or on indent.

SHIPPING All classes undertaken and passages arranged by Sea and Air.

INSURANCE Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and Accident Insurance transacted.

LIVESTOCK Importers and Salesmen.

LAND AND ESTATE Agency Business.

BRANCHES

KENYA

NAIROBI — P.O. Box 96
Mombasa Nakuru
P.O. Box 20 P.O. Box 13

TANGANYIKA

Tanga Dar-es-Salaam
P.O. Box 89 P.O. Box 572

UGANDA

Kampala — P.O. Box 1011

HEAD OFFICE:

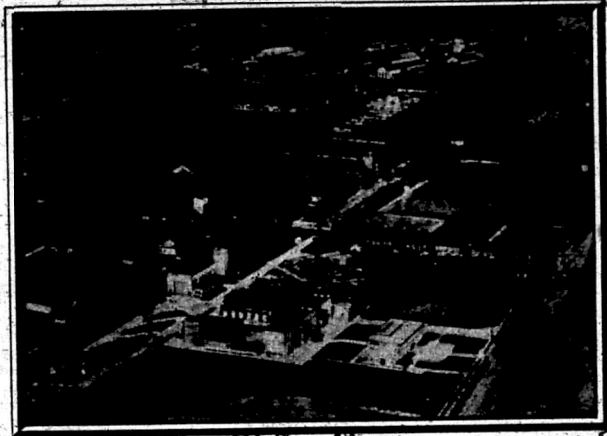
65-68 LEADENHALL STREET
LONDON, E.C.3

Telegrams:
"Dalgety, Fen, London"

Telephone:
ROYAL 6650 (16 lines)

also Branches throughout
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

**HEBBURN -
THE SOURCE
OF ELECTRICAL
SWITCHGEAR**



**• ENGINEERS AND REPRESENTATIVES AVAILABLE
FOR CONSULTATION AND ADVICE**

**A WORLD-WIDE ORGANISATION
A WORLD-RENOWNED PRODUCT**



A MEMBER OF THE NUCLEAR POWER PLANT COMPANY LIMITED

Fly there



**SOUTH & CENTRAL AFRICA
EUROPE, ADEN, PAKISTAN & INDIA**

THIS IS YOUR AIRLINE: Come aboard the Canadairs and enjoy a tourist service that makes for a relaxed and happy journey. All East African Airways' International flights and certain regular scheduled services between Entebbe-Nairobi-Dar es Salaam-Zanzibar, are operated by the well known Canadairs—fully pressurised aircraft, powered by 4 Rolls Royce Merlin engines.

NORTHERN CANADAIR:

Dar es Salaam-Nairobi
Entebbe-Khartoum-Benghazi
Rome-London.

SOUTHERN CANADAIR:

Nairobi-Dar es Salaam
Salisbury-Durban.

EASTERN CANADAIR:

Nairobi-Aden-Karachi
Bombay.



For further information,
ask your Travel Agents
or any EAA Office.

**EAST AFRICAN
AIRWAYS**

COMPAGNIE MARITIME BELGE

"BELGIAN LINE"

COMPAGNIE MARITIME CONGOLAISE"BELGIAN EAST AFRICAN LINE"
"BELGIAN AFRICAN LINE"

ANTWERP: Belgian Congo, Lobito, East and South-West Africa, North and South America, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Persian Gulf.

MATADI: Angola, New York

Accept cargo from New York and Antwerp for Northern Rhodesia via Lobito

Managing-Agents:

AGENCE MARITIME INTERNATIONALE

ANTWERP:

BRUSSELS:

1, Meir

41, Cantersteen

Agents in Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi:

Boma, Matadi, Leopoldville, Elisabethville,
Stanleyville, Bukavu, Kolwezi, Usumbura

Angola: Lobito

Through Bill of Lading service to all localities in Belgian Congo via Matadi, Lobito, Dar es Salaam, Mombasa, Beira; also to Northern Rhodesia via Lobito, including port clearance and railage from port of discharge

New York agents: Belgian Line Incorporated, 63, Broad Street, New York 4, N.Y.

Lobito agents: Agence Maritime Internationale S.A. P.O.B. 143 and 169 Lobito (Angola)

Dar es Salaam agents: Agence Belge de l'Est-Africain (Belbase) P.O.B. 332

Beira agents: East African Shipping Agency (Easa) P.O.B. 72 & 82

Mombasa agents: Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa) Ltd., P.O.B. 141, Mombasa

Ndola agents: Leopold Walford (c.a.) Ltd., Portman House, King George Avenue, Ndola

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Sudan), Ltd.

Shipping Agents, General Imports and Export Merchants

Khartoum, Port Sudan, Wad-Medani, Wadi Halfa,
El Obeid, Tokar and Juba; Massawa, Assab and
Asmara (Eritrea), Jibuti (French Somaliland), Addis
Ababa, Dire Dawa (Ethiopia), Cairo (Egypt).

Agents in Saudi Arabia:

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Saudi Arabia), Ltd.
(Jeddah)

Agents in the United Kingdom:

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., Ltd.

1 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3
Liverpool - Manchester - Glasgow

Highest Quality Products

CABLES
V.I.R. Taped
and Braided.
Lead Alloy and
Tough Rubber
Sheathed.



FLEXIBLES
Silk and Cotton
Braided Tough
Rubber
Sheathed.

WANDLESIDE CABLE WORKS LTD.

106 GARRATT LANE — WANDSWORTH
LONDON, S.W.18

Telephone:
Battersea 2273/4

Telegrams:
"Wandside London"

Agents: Messrs. LOCKHEAD, MOORE & ROY

A. Baumann & Company, Limited

(Incorporated in Kenya)

TRADING SUBSIDIARY

A. Baumann & Co. (East Africa) Ltd.

at

Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Dar-es-Salaam, Mtwara, Kisumu, Kampala, Masaka, Mbale

Importers/Stockists

- ★ Building Materials
- ★ General Merchandise
- ★ Electrical and General Machinery
- ★ Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Plant
- ★ Frozen Food Products

Exporters

- ★ Coffee
- ★ Cotton
- ★ All General Produce of East Africa
- ★ Diatomite

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

- A. Baumann & Co. (London) Ltd.
- A. Baumann & Co. (Uganda Coffee Mills) Ltd.
- A. Baumann & Co. (Cotton) Ltd.
- Steamship & General Agencies Ltd.
- Fresh Foods, Ltd.
- The Uganda Refrigerated Storage Co., Ltd.
- Geoffrey Ireland Ltd.
- The Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation Ltd.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

A.B.C. Foods, Nakuru, Provender Millers

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN EAST AFRICA INTERESTED FINANCIALLY AND AS AGENTS

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| East African Portland Cement Co., Ltd. | — Cement |
| Leyland Paint and Varnish Co. (E.A.) Ltd. | — Paints |
| Murphy Chemicals, (East Africa) Ltd. | — Insecticides |
| Pearce, Baumann & Co., Ltd. | — Cashew Nuts and Oil |
| Southern Line, Ltd. | — Ship Owners |
| Steel Bros. (Tanganyika Forests) Ltd. | — Mvule and Mninga Timber |
| The Uganda Grain Milling Co., Ltd. | — Flour Millers |

INTERESTED AS AGENTS

The Kenya Tanning Extract Co., Ltd.

Rhino Brand Wattle Extract and Wattle Bark

East African Rolling Mills, Ltd.
Rolled Steel Products

Diaclem Products, Ltd.
Concrete and Pumice Products

British Standard Portland Cement Co., Ltd.
"Baobab" Cement

The Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-op), Limited

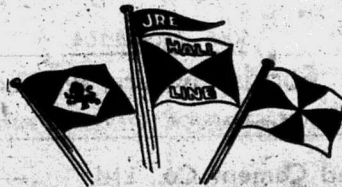
THE Kenya Farmers' Association is founded on the wealth of experience gained by the early pioneers of East Africa. About 1912 several farmers formed themselves into an association to market their maize on co-operative lines. From that small venture has grown the vast organisation of to-day, with its modern methods of marketing and business efficiency and a turn-over in excess of £6,000,000 annually. The full resources of the Association are at the disposal of all members, and throughout East Africa the K.F.A. is a household word.

UNITY IS **KFA** STRENGTH

Head Office: P.O. Box 35, Nakuru
Branches and Depots at: ELDRET, KITALE, NAIVASHA, NAIROBI, MOMBASA, THOMSON'S FALLS, MOLO, KERICHO, NANYUKI, MARAGUA, HOEY'S BRIDGE, LUGARI, SOTIK, LUMBWA, NARO MORU, KAPSABET & RONGAI
Managing Agents in Tanganyika — THE TANGANYIKA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD., with Branches and Depots at ARUSHA, MOSHI, IRINGA, OLDEANI and UWEMBA

CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT



SERVICE

EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW, and BIRKENHEAD
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM and
if inducement LINDI, MTWARA and NACALA

	Closing	S. Wales	Glasgow	B'head
† CITY OF CALCUTTA	—	—	—	Sep. 24
‡ INTERPRETER	Sep. 26	Sep. 24	—	Oct. 8
CLAN MATHESON	Oct. 10	Oct. 8	—	Oct. 22

† also Port Sudan

* If inducement

‡ also PORT SUDAN and ADEN

also by arrangement.

RED SEA PORTS —

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA & ADEN

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

or
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., MOMBASA.

Loading Brokers:
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,
LIVERPOOL, 2.

London Agents:
TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.,
LONDON, E.C.2.

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1
Telephone: HOLborn 2224-5

Cables:
EASTAFRIC. London

Island Telegrams:
EASTAFRIC Westcent. London

Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment - -	63	Serengeti Dispute - -	72
Dominion Status - -	66	Tanganyika Elections -	73
Colonial Secretary's Dispatch - - - -	67	Personalia - - - -	74
"Rhodesia and East Africa" - - - -	69	Gwembe Riot - - - -	76
Defeatism in Kenya -	71	Commercial News - -	84
		Mining - - - -	88
		Company Report - -	89

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1958

Vol. 35

No. 1771

90/- per annum

MATTERS OF MOMENT

POLITICAL DECISIONS, especially controversial decisions, get less than a fair chance of being understood by the public if they are made while party warfare is being waged. It is in such

New Constitution for Northern Rhodesia.

Northern Rhodesia are announced. Because long discussions in that territory failed to find a basis acceptable to the different interests concerned, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has had to prescribe his own solution, well knowing that it will be attacked in the Federation by Europeans and Africans, and in this country by those Socialists in the House of Commons, who never scruple to exploit for their own party purposes any difficulty in British Colonial Africa. Rational criticism would be welcome, whatever its origin, but the fact that Mr. Lennox-Boyd's adjudication coincides with a general election in the Federation denies it the prospect of objective examination. It was because we recognized the importance of keeping this issue out of the Federal party conflict that we have twice suggested that the verdict of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom should be divided into two parts, and that the more controversial should be withheld until after the Federal election. Mr. John Roberts, leader of the European non-officials in Northern Rhodesia, endorsed that idea when he was recently in London, saying that a prompt ruling was needed on franchise and similar matters but that other issues need not be rushed. The conclusions of H.M. Government have not been so divided.

didates in Northern Rhodesia — with what might be termed the machinery — the preparations for an election in that Protectorate

Plan Upset by the Middle East Crisis.

early next year could have been made, and Great Britain would have avoided the charge of throwing dynamite into the Federal election. That accusation must now be expected, and it will be said, rightly or wrongly, that the dispatch has been timed to suit the convenience of the House of Commons. It is not sufficiently widely known that Mr. Lennox-Boyd would have discussed these problems in Northern Rhodesia and then with the Federal Government had the crisis in the Middle East not unfortunately compelled him to abandon a plan which would have demonstrated to everybody not merely his deep personal concern but the wish to fulfil in the spirit as well as the letter the undertaking to consider fully the views of the Federal Government. Correspondence cannot adequately substitute personal contact, and the suggestion is bound to be made that not enough notice has been taken of local sentiment, and that local inconvenience in the timing has weighed less than the impatience of a few zealots in a remote Parliament.

The Federal Party will dislike in particular the rejection of its proposal for a Chief Minister, the jump from no African Ministers to two, and (less ardently) retention of the system of nomination of two members of the Legislative Council by the Governor.

Criticisms To Be Expected.

They will argue that an electoral system which is based on race is being strengthened, at least temporarily, when it was desirable to stress party more than race, and they will consider that part-

Had the present announcement dealt only with points concerning the constituencies and the qualifications for electors and can-

nership, which presupposes advancement in accordance with capability and character, is being manipulated to ensure Africans of advantages even if they are not earned, to the disadvantage of the country. Doubling the number of Africans in the Legislature, raising their total from four to eight, will be accepted philosophically, and many Rhodesians will not object to maintenance of the Governor's power to nominate two of them if only because that provides means for procuring reasonably capable Africans for the portfolios if the six elected Africans lack the necessary qualities. Seeing that election may still thwart their ambitions, it may be self-seeking African politicians who will resent most the continued power of nomination.

* * *

A European nominated by the Governor to represent African interests has hitherto sat in the Executive Council. It is now generally agreed that Africans should represent African interests, and responsible European opinion accepts the corollary that an African should take the seat in the Council of Ministers which is now occupied by a nominated European (though not necessarily his portfolio). Many who hold that view do not approve the automatic appointment of a second African Minister, insisting that the criterion should be merit, not colour. If a non-official in office as Chief Minister selected a second African as a colleague, merit would be deemed to have dictated the choice; and public opinion in the Rhodesias lays great stress on advancement by merit, and would be suspicious of any formula which rated colour first. Mr. Lennox-Boyd could, however, not disregard Kenya's experience, which has shown the disadvantage of having one African as a lone bearer of ministerial responsibility. A strong argument in the other direction is that the addition of a second African portfolio will saddle Northern Rhodesia with ten Ministers, whereas the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland manages with seven and the Colony of Southern Rhodesia with six. Their example is surely good.

* * *

Disappearance of the Creech Jones convention will also be regretted. Ten years ago the then Secretary of State conceded that the opinion of the non-official members of the Executive Council (one being a European representing African interests) should be accepted by the Government if

they were unanimous on any matter. That plan, which annoyed Mr. Creech Jones's own party, has worked admirably. It has done no hurt to non-Europeans, for the representative of African interests has naturally not aligned himself with his European colleagues if their attitude on any question seemed likely to prejudice Africans, but it has made the Government more realistic by constraining it to consider that an unwise decision or prolonged indecision would provoke solid and irresistible opposition from the non-official members of the Executive Council. The entry of two African Ministers must cause the abandonment of an arrangement which, though unprecedented, has abundantly justified itself in practice. A minor but welcome direction is that holders of portfolios shall be called Ministers. For years we have argued against the term Member as derogatory in Africa and incomprehensible to almost everybody outside Africa. Another useful change is the reduction of official members in the Legislature from eight to six — incidentally exposing the flimsiness of the accusation that the Colonial Office is determined not to relax its grip.

* * *

Because much lower qualifications are required from electors on the "special" roll than from those with "ordinary" voting rights, the Government of Northern Rhodesia proposed that the total of ordinary votes cast should not count more than one-third of the total of special votes cast in two of the seats reserved for Africans, and suggested a similar provision in respect of two special seats to be reserved for Europeans. Whereas the Secretary of State is persuaded by the argument that it is right at this stage to check the influence of the special voters in the fourteen constituencies which must be expected to return European members, he does not accept similar limitation of the influence which voters with full and permanent qualifications should have in the six special constituencies which are likely to return Africans and in two others which must return Africans. The African National Congress will angrily denounce this discrimination, and the many Africans who will think it reasonable will deem it prudent to keep silent. Mutual devaluation would be more easily defensible in the House of Commons, but the Minister is of the opinion, assuredly rightly, that the highest privilege in the matter of franchise, once acquired, should not be whittled away.

* * *

By contrast, Mr. Lennox-Boyd sides with

Africans against the local Government on another point. Though willing to allow some African civil servants to be candidates on the understanding that they

Teachers As Candidates.

would be required to resign if elected, the Northern Rhodesian Government wished to exclude from that arrangement police and prison officers, teachers, and "others concerned with the direction of policy to an extent which in the opinion of the Government would make it undesirable for them to take part in active politics". As an experiment, Mr. Lennox-Boyd has decided to remove teachers from that second category. African teachers are often political extremists, and they have had much to do with the growth of the African National Congresses, but to bar teachers in Government employment as candidates would mean only that others who have tired of educational work or been dismissed for some misdemeanour would stand. That being so, the bid to get at least some fairly balanced teachers elected seems worth making.

The Protectorate Government suggested that a candidate possessing only a "special" voting qualification should be required to obtain a certificate from two-thirds of the

Democratic, Not Oligarchic.

chiefs in the constituency that they had no objection to his standing. The Secretary of State has decided to extend that requirement to all candidates in the six special (African) constituencies. Neither the White Paper nor the dispatch has said that in this connexion chiefs means chiefs-in-council, as it certainly does. The reference merely to chiefs must have caused many people to assume that a few occupants of such offices would be able to conspire to exclude an unpopular candidate, perhaps on undesirable grounds. That conception disappears with the knowledge that the decision will be with the chiefs and elders sitting in public at gatherings which hundreds of tribesmen may attend if they wish. Decisions made according to the sense of such meetings will be democratic, not oligarchic, and it is regrettable that this has not been made plain in the documents.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd, who has discharged an unenviable duty realistically and with a marked sense of fairness, must be well aware that his decisions will be heavily attacked in the seven weeks until

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Sense of Fairness.

Federal electors go to the poll. Spokesmen for the Dominion Party are likely to think it less profitable to

expound the party manifesto than to talk of "Colonial Office domination", "destroying white civilization", and so forth, and Federal Party candidates will be driven to reply. However guarded their remarks, European public opinion as a whole may easily be made to appear bitterly hostile to a plan which will have broad support in the United Kingdom because it switches from communal representation to a common roll franchise with qualifications (which Europeans in the Federation approve in principle), and because the Secretary of State will be regarded as having achieved a fair compromise even by those who deprecate some of the details. Our apprehensions arise mainly from the method and the timing.

What responsible Rhodesians should bear constantly in mind during the weeks of the Federal election campaign is that enemies of the Federation in the United Kingdom will scrutinize all the reports from the Rhodesias for the purpose of using (or misusing) passages from them now and for the dis-

paragement which they are determined to maintain until the 1960 conference. What is said for party political purposes in Central Africa during the general elections for the Federal Parliament and the Northern Rhodesian Legislature will be examined for its explosive content by men and movements anxious to see the political hopes of the Federal Government defeated. But if injudicious statements will arm the Federation's enemies, wise words and tolerant actions will add to the equipment of its friends — among whom Mr. Lennox-Boyd is unquestionably to be numbered. That reality should not be obscured by the polemics which are unavoidable. They will pass, and the Federation, still faced with its fundamental problem of making inter-racial partnership work, will, it is to be hoped, find that practical contributions have been made by these changes in Northern Rhodesia. That is their evident intention. In a most difficult situation Mr. Lennox-Boyd has made decisions which required marked moral and political courage.

Statement Worth Noting

"For the Commonwealth to realize its full potentialities calls for investment on a massive scale in new sources of power, improved communications, and modern plant and machinery of every kind. They look to us to help, and so far they have not looked in vain. In recent years British investment in the Commonwealth has averaged £200,000,000 a year". — Mr. Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister.

Sir Roy Welensky's Note on Dominion Status

Ways in Which the Federation is Subordinate to Great Britain

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has written a note on Dominion status from which these excerpts are taken:—

"Some people, when strongly supporting or violently denouncing what they call Dominion status, know exactly what they mean themselves, but people can quite often mean different things when they use this term, and sometimes they have in mind a state of affairs which in fact has no resemblance to Dominion status.

"In order to clarify ideas I have had a brochure produced with a limited objective. It does not attempt to present a case for Dominion status; it is concerned only with trying to summarize what eminent legal and constitutional authorities have had to say on the subject.

"Because the brochure is necessarily a legal and technical document, I attempt to summarize it in more homely language—not giving my own opinions or thoughts but only what various legal authorities have had to say.

"Dominion status is the phrase which has caught the imagination of the public in the Federation. It seems to conjure up emotions either for or against to a much greater extent than the more prosaic but accurate term 'full membership of the Commonwealth'.

"The term 'Dominion status' is really out of date. In the Statute of Westminster in 1931 it was applied to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Newfoundland. That statute conferred on those nations the legal attributes of Dominion status—nationhood independent of the mother country but in association with her under the Crown. Since 1931 Newfoundland has lost her independence to become a Province of Canada the Irish Free State as Eire has seceded; and India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, and Malaya have been added to the list of members.

Elusive Word

"Unfortunately, no single convenient and inspiring term has been found to replace the concept of Dominion status. Various alternatives are in use, such as 'independent status', 'Commonwealth status', and so on. Our own Constitution makes reference to the Federation going forward in confidence towards 'attainment of full membership of the Commonwealth'.

"Dominion status connotes independence; it is not a matter of the form of any particular Government—that is, whether it be a unitary or a federal State. Many people in the Federation believe that the grant of Dominion status would result in our becoming a unitary State immediately, with the territorial Governments of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland falling away. This is definitely not so.

"Dominion status would mean, certainly, that we should be independent; but we could be just as independent whether the form of Government were that of a federation, a union, a Communist State, or a dictatorship.

"Canada and Australia are federations with a multiplicity of prime ministers or premiers, governors and governments. The United States of America has a president and a federal government, besides 48 state governors and governments. There does not appear to be the slightest chance of any of those three nations ever moving towards becoming unitary States.

"A country with full Dominion status has the right to decide its own destiny. Commonwealth countries which have this status must be equal in status to the U.K. and in no way subordinate to the U.K. in any aspect of domestic or external affairs. In the case of Malaya there is a special arrangement with the U.K. about the conduct of external affairs. It goes without saying also that they recognize Her Majesty as Head of the Commonwealth, and are fully associated as members of the Commonwealth.

"Any of these Dominions (or full members of the Commonwealth) may secede from the Commonwealth by unilateral action. Incidentally, the component provinces, states, or territories of member nations are not only incompetent to secede by their own action but have no *locus standi* to request the United Kingdom Parliament to enact legislation for the purpose of enabling them to secede either from the Commonwealth or from the member nation of which they form a constituent part.

"To acquire Dominion status there are two essential steps. First, there is the granting of responsible self-government; this is a matter only for the United Kingdom, who can grant us complete self-government any time they wish. Secondly, there is election by the existing members of the Commonwealth.

"The mere fact that the U.K. has granted us self-government would not mean that we gained Dominion status or full membership of the Commonwealth automatically. The consent of the other members of the Commonwealth is necessary before a new member can be admitted. This is why it is so incredible that anyone can be so naive as to think that the Federation could by unilateral action declare itself independent within the Commonwealth. Whether we are to be admitted as a full member of the Commonwealth or not is for the existing members of the Commonwealth to say.

"When considering our position we have to analyse the ways in which we are at present subordinate to the U.K. Government. We are subordinate in all the ways in which the older Dominions used to be subordinate, as follows:—

"(1) Whereas the U.K. and all the full members of the Commonwealth can adopt whatever form of the royal style and title best suits their own particular circumstances, we are not able to do so.

Governors-General

"(2) The Governors-General of countries which are full members of the Commonwealth are appointed by Her Majesty acting on the advice of her Ministers in the country concerned. In the Federation the Governor-General is appointed on the advice of U.K. Ministers, although the Federal Prime Minister is as a matter of courtesy consulted.

"(3) The Federal Constitution contains an article which provides that Her Majesty may within 12 months disallow any law of the Federal Assembly which has been assented to by the Governor-General. This power of disallowance even to-day is written into some of the Dominion Constitutions, but of course it remains so much dead wood.

"(4) I will not go into detail about the procedure whereby certain of our laws have to be reserved for the Queen's assent. It is sufficient to say that in certain circumstances we have to go through this procedure, and, of course, in this way we are subordinate to the United Kingdom.

"(5) We are, except in a few prescribed cases, unable to make laws which have extra-territorial effect. Our laws operate only within the Federation. Although this might appear to be a rather legalistic point, it is one which could embarrass us, for example, with regard to the military forces when they go beyond our borders. On my last visit to Britain the U.K. Government promised to give us this necessary power.

"(6) The power of the U.K. Parliament to legislate for the Federation is unquestionable in law, but at the time of my visit to London in April, 1957, the U.K. Government made it clear that they recognize the existence of a convention whereby they do not in practice initiate such legislation to deal with a matter within the competence of the Federal Legislature except at our request. For us to be on a basis of complete equality with the U.K., however, they would need to enact some such provision as occurs in the Statute of Westminster whereby no Act of Parliament of the U.K. shall apply to the Federation after a certain date unless it is expressly declared in that Act that we have requested and consented to its enactment. At present we are subject to the Colonial Laws Validity Act whereby our Parliament cannot enact laws repugnant to any Act of the U.K. Parliament which extends to the Federation. When Dominion status is attained the application of this Act to the Federation must be removed. In passing it may be noticed that this Act still applies to the constituent States in Australia.

"(7) Under our Constitution the Federal Parliament cannot restrict or abolish the right of appeal, by special leave, to the Privy Council.

"(8) The authority of the Federal Government in the field of foreign affairs at present is subject to a special authorization being obtained from the British Government. In international law the U.K. Government is responsible for the international relations of the Federation, and for these reasons there are certain matters which they cannot delegate to us."

Constitutional Changes for Northern Rhodesia

Portfolios for Two Africans in Ministry of Ten Members

TO REDUCE RACIALISM in the public life of Northern Rhodesia has been the main aim of Mr. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in deciding upon the constitutional changes which are shortly to be introduced; but in the transitional period special arrangements for African representation are considered necessary.

There is to be an increase in the number of African members of the Legislature; there are to be two African Ministers in a total of ten, four being European officials and four European elected members; and two Europeans will be nominated to the Legislature by the Governor, but not with the special duty of representing African interests.

A dispatch dated September 10 from the Secretary of State to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia says:—

"At the end of July you were good enough to bring to London a delegation from the Legislative Council to discuss with me the changes to be made in the Constitution of Northern Rhodesia before the election of a new Legislative Council. It had been my hope to visit Northern Rhodesia so that the discussions could be held there. Unfortunately this did not prove possible, and I am most grateful to you and the Legislative Council for having at great inconvenience to yourselves made it possible for the discussions to be held in London.

White Paper

"You and your Government had for a very long time been giving the most careful consideration to the constitutional arrangements which would be most appropriate for the Protectorate at its present stage of development. In March 1958 your Government published a White Paper containing proposals which, it was made clear, did not in every detail represent the views of any individual member of your Executive Council but which your Executive Council had agreed to publish as a basis for public discussion.

"The proposals were designed specifically to present a balanced scheme which would take account of Northern Rhodesia's past history, its present actual conditions, and its needs as part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland committed to a policy of partnership between the races. This Paper was discussed in great detail by Legislative Council.

"As was no doubt to be expected, consideration of these matters within Northern Rhodesia did not lead to full agreement. Nor did it prove possible in our discussions in London to overcome the differences of opinion which had revealed themselves in Northern Rhodesia. Whilst it is now inevitable that I should reach my own decision regarding the advice to be tendered to Her Majesty, I have been very greatly helped in doing so by the very full knowledge which I have gained through all these discussions of the nature of the political problems and the views held in all quarters about the kind of constitutional arrangements which will be best calculated to solve them.

"In the following paragraphs I set out the conclusions I have reached regarding the advice which I should tender to Her Majesty and the considerations which have led me to those conclusions. In accordance with the understandings recorded in the Report of the Conference on Federation in London on January 1953 (Cmd. 8753), the views of the Federal Government have been obtained, but the responsibility for the conclusions recorded below rests entirely with myself and with H.M. Government in the United Kingdom.

"I am in complete agreement with your Government in their rejection, after most serious consideration, of schemes based on the separate representation of European and African interests in favour of arrangements which would enable and indeed strongly encourage political parties to develop on non-racial lines and politics to cut across race.

"I recognize the sincerity of purpose behind the suggestions on the one hand that the territory should be divided into separate spheres of influence for Europeans and Africans respectively, and on the other hand that the interests of Europeans and Africans should be directly represented in the Legislative Council separately by members drawn from the two

races in equal numbers. But it seems to me that to adopt the first of these two courses would amount to a policy of despair, whilst the second could only be either a dead-end or a prelude to arrangements providing for the domination of one of the two main races as such by the other of the two main races as such.

"All who have the future of Northern Rhodesia at heart should, I am sure, aim higher than this, and seek to establish arrangements which will make every member of the Legislative Council regard himself as free from any obligation to promote the partisan interests of any one race, and, indeed, as obliged to promote the interests of all persons in his constituency, and which will in consequence establish confidence between the races; it being understood that until such confidence has been adequately established it will be the duty of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, through the officials appointed by the Secretary of State, to ensure that in the consideration of controversial matters a proper balance is held.

"Consequently the changes to be made now must not be such as to perpetuate the present system of racial representation, but such as may make possible and encourage the return of men and women who are prepared and indeed disposed to consider and balance the interests of all racial groups.

"Many Africans today feel doubt about these principles, and this doubt was reflected in the attitude of the African members of Legislative Council when the proposals of the Northern Rhodesian Government were debated. I believe, however, that this doubt arises not from a rejection of the principles themselves but rather from a fear that in spite of the methods proposed to ensure it they will not be implemented.

"I understand this fear. But I am myself satisfied that it is only when Northern Rhodesia has a Constitution based in the main on these principles that it will begin to become apparent to the population as a whole that it is only such a Constitution, with the incentives it will provide for public men to think in terms of the interests of the country as a whole, which can point the way towards a prosperous future free from racial strife.

Important Principle

"A common roll is an important principle of any such constitution.

"In the present conditions in Northern Rhodesia it seems essential to combine a qualitative franchise with the common roll. Any set of qualifications which may be devised will inevitably exclude from the franchise some who might be thought capable of exercising a vote with judgment and include some who might not. Nevertheless, it is in my view possible to determine a level to go below which would mean including a large number of persons who clearly could not exercise a vote with judgment, as the price of including a much smaller number of persons who had some claim to be included.

"The introduction of a common roll with high qualifications will at first result in so great a preponderance of European voters on that roll as to render some additional interim measures inevitable if the Africans are not to be left with a justifiable feeling that they are under-represented and if the whole intention of conducting elections on a non-racial basis is not to be defeated by the fact that, at first, those qualified to register as voters will be almost all of one race. These measures are considered in paragraphs 9 and 10 below.

"The qualifications proposed by your Government for the common roll are set out in paragraph 31 of the White Paper. The Legislative Council took the view that in addition to ministers of religion, sisters and lay brothers of religious orders who have undergone certain stipulated courses of training and periods of service in their religious orders should also be exempt from satisfying the means qualification in order to be eligible for registration. I accept their view, and propose that provision should be made for the ordinary qualifications to be those set out in Appendix A to this dispatch.

"Your Government have proposed that in order to avoid leaving the African race under-represented and to ensure that justice be done to their claims, there should also be a temporary and lower set of qualifications which will enable a fair proportion of Africans to qualify at once, and that those qualifications should initially follow those set out in paragraph 31 of the White Paper, with the addition of the special provisions for certain headmen, hereditary councillors, and pensioners referred to in paragraph 34, but should be raised periodically as set out in Appendix C to the White Paper until at the end of 10 years all new applicants for registration should have the ordinary qualifications and be registered as ordinary voters. Nevertheless, all persons registered as special voters at the end of this period would remain so registered and continue to participate on that basis in future elections.

"No person who had been registered as a voter would have his name removed from the roll because he subsequently

For reasons of space some excisions, none of them material, have been made from the dispatch. Cross-headings have been inserted editorially. Comment appears under Matters of Moment.

ceased to possess the prescribed income or property qualification, though the name of any person registered as a special voter would be transferred to the ordinary voters' section of the roll if he subsequently became entitled to be registered as an ordinary voter.

"I agree with the proposed qualifications for special voters, which for convenience of reference are also set out in Appendix A to this dispatch. The provision for raising the qualifications for special voters by stages at intervals fixed in advance has been criticized in the mistaken belief that at each stage those who could not satisfy the new standard would be disfranchised, thus bringing about a periodic reduction in the number of special voters, until at the end of ten years there would be none left at all. This represents a misreading of your Government's White Paper, which makes it clear that there would be no such disfranchisement.

"The provision has also been criticized on the ground that the intervals at which the qualifications are raised should be related to some objective fact such as a comparison of the numbers registered as special voters with the numbers registered as ordinary voters. This seems to me to be a sound suggestion, and I consider that it should be laid down that the qualifications should be raised at each stage (see Appendix B to this dispatch) only if by the date in question the number of special voters in the territory as a whole is not less than the number of ordinary voters in the territory as a whole.

"If Africans take advantage of the opportunities which the new Constitution will offer them, this condition should be more than fulfilled from the beginning. But its inclusion will, I think, be a wise precaution and a legitimate protection of African interests against the effects of a possible failure to register by numbers of Africans unfamiliar with political affairs.

Declaration of Allegiance

"I agree with the view of the Legislative Council that provision should be made so that (1) all prospective voters should be required to make a declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen; any persons already on the Northern Rhodesian voters' roll should be eligible for registration as ordinary voters (but on the understanding sought by the Attorney-General in the course of the debate that failure to provide within a reasonable period the further particulars which are ordinarily required for the purposes of registration of voters should entail the removal of their names from the roll); and (3) there should be periodic assessments of the purchasing power of money in the territory and consequential adjustments of the franchise qualifications. I propose that provision should be made accordingly.

"In framing their proposals for the composition of the Legislative Council your Government have faced the crucial difficulty of ensuring that from the outset candidates for any contested seat will have to appeal to voters of every race; that for the present, nevertheless, and for so long as it remains a vital consideration in their eyes, the voters in a predominantly African area should be able to secure the return of a European or an African representative respectively; and that the arrangements devised to these ends should not themselves frustrate the ultimate aim of providing for the development of party politics on non-racial lines.

"Your Government have proposed to meet the difficulty by providing for a Legislative Council composed of a Speaker and 22 elected members, six official members and two nominated members. Twelve of the elected members would be returned from 12 ordinary constituencies, comprising in the main the Crown lands adjacent to the railway together with certain areas of Native reserve and Native trust land closely connected with those Crown land areas, and from six special constituencies comprising the rest of the territory. The greater proportion of the European population resides within the proposed 12 ordinary constituencies and the greater proportion of the African population resides within the six special constituencies.

"In all those constituencies your Government proposed that all voters, whether they were ordinary or special voters, should be entitled to cast one vote, but that the total votes cast by special voters in an ordinary constituency should not count for more than one-third of the total ordinary votes cast in that constituency, and that the total ordinary votes cast in a special constituency should not count for more than one-third of the special votes cast in that constituency.

"For the return of the remaining four of the 22 elected members your Government proposed that the 12 ordinary constituencies should be grouped into two constituencies for the return of two members to seats reserved for Africans, with a provision that the total ordinary votes cast in each of the two constituencies should not count for more than one-third of the special votes cast in the same constituency; and that similarly the special constituencies should be grouped into two constituencies for the return of two members to seats reserved for Europeans with a provision that the total special votes cast in each of the two constituencies should not count for more than one-third of the total ordinary votes cast in that constituency.

"I am satisfied that the proposal to impose a check on the influence which the special voters will have when voting along with the ordinary voters in the 12 ordinary constituencies and in the two constituencies which will return members to seats reserved for Europeans is fully justified. But after the most careful consideration I am unable to agree that it would be proper to limit in the same way the influence which voters with the full and permanent qualifications should have in the six special constituencies and the two constituencies which will return members to seats reserved for Africans.

"The admission of voters with lower qualifications than those which will eventually be the sole qualifications for registration is intended to meet a temporary situation in which a sufficiently representative number of Africans is not yet qualified for the ordinary vote. The reduced qualifications of such voters makes it reasonable to set some limit on the influence which they may exert, but no similar consideration exists to warrant the imposition of a limit on the influence of the ordinary voter.

"Nor do practical considerations require such limitation. The estimates of the numbers of persons who will qualify as special voters make it clear that such a provision is unnecessary in the six special constituencies where they could outnumber the ordinary voters by more than six to one, and in the two other constituencies affected the seats are reserved for Africans in any event. Moreover, to provide that the ordinary votes might in certain circumstances be devalued might prove a disincentive to efforts to attain the qualifications necessary for the ordinary vote: e.g. among Africans in the 12 ordinary constituencies, who might thereby as individuals find their influence on the return of Africans to the two reserved seats cut to one-third, although those were the candidates in whose election they felt the closest interest. For all these reasons I do not propose that provision should be made for the devaluation of ordinary votes in any circumstances.

"I am satisfied with the proposal that candidates for all but the six special constituencies should be required to have the qualifications of an ordinary voter, and that in the six special constituencies the qualifications of a special voter should suffice. In view, however, of the advantages of ensuring so far as possible that a candidate who is returned by the votes of the comparatively small numbers who will at first have the qualifications to register as voters in those six special constituencies may be regarded by the rest of the inhabitants of that constituency as their representative, I consider that the proposed provision that candidates with special qualifications only should first obtain a certificate of approval of their candidature from two-thirds of the chiefs in that constituency should apply equally to candidates who have the qualifications of an ordinary voter.

Civil Servants

"I am satisfied that it will be proper to provide that civil servants in the service of the Government of Northern Rhodesia, with certain exceptions, may be granted leave if they wish to stand as candidates for election, on the understanding that if elected they would be required to resign. I take the view that this privilege may be extended as an experiment to teachers but should be withdrawn if it leads to abuses.

"Those to be excluded from this arrangement would therefore be all members of the police service and all other civil servants in the service of the Government of Northern Rhodesia who are concerned with the direction or implementation of policy to an extent which, in the opinion of the Government, would make it undesirable for them to take part in politics. I propose that provision should be made accordingly.

"I agree that there will no longer be a need for any members nominated for the specific purpose of representing African interests—a system which has served its purpose well but which neither Africans nor Europeans wish to perpetuate.

"I also agree that a complement of two nominated members should be retained. It is my view that these two members should be nominated by the Governor after such consultation as he thinks necessary and desirable and that before making his nominations the Governor should be enjoined to have regard to the two considerations set out in paragraph 59 of the Northern Rhodesia White Paper and to the need to ensure that on contentious issues the balance will be fairly held as provided in (3) of the resolutions quoted in paragraph 17 of that White Paper.

"With the other changes in the composition of the Legislative Council now proposed it will be possible to reduce the number of official members from eight to six without detriment to the ability of H.M. Government to fulfil their ultimate responsibility for ensuring that on contentious issues the balance is fairly held.

"I propose therefore that provision should be made for the composition of Legislative Council to be as proposed by your Government and described in paragraph 12 above with the modifications as regards the election of elected members

(Continued on page 78)

Most Authoritative Book on Central and East Africa

British Africa's Future Depends upon Bi-Party Agreement in Great Britain

"RHODESIA AND EAST AFRICA" is the most authoritative book ever published about the British territories in East and Central Africa. Indeed, no other part of the Commonwealth appears to have been assessed with similar expertise and succinctness.

The names of the co-authors, fifty of them, are guarantees of the exceptional interest and value of the volume. The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the first and present Prime Ministers of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the late Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and the Governor of every British Dependency in East and Central Africa have all written chapters.

So have Lord Cranworth, Earl De La Warr, Lord Hastings, Lord Milverton, the Earl of Portsmouth, Lord Robins, the Bishop of Mombasa, the Bishop of the Upper Nile, Sir Eldred Hitchcock, Sir Joseph Hutchinson, Sir Bruce Hutt, Sir Arthur Kirby, Lieut.-General Sir Gerald Lathbury, Sir Andrew MacTaggart, Sir Charles Ponsoby, Sir Ronald Prain, Sir Richard Rankine, Sir Gilbert Rennie, and Sir Godfrey Rhodes.

Dr. Williamson's Own Story

Colonel Ewart Grogan recalls in characteristic phraseology incidents in his sixty years in East Africa; Dr. J. T. Williamson wrote on his death-bed the only story of the discovery and development of his Mwadui diamond mine which he ever penned for publication; Mr. E. A. Vasey discusses the problems of Kenya; the University College of East Africa is described by its principal; and two of the leading African journalists in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. L. C. Vambe and Mr. J. Z. Savanhu, M.P., contribute candid chapters on the Federation.

The other co-authors are Mr. P. C. Aldridge, Mr. L. F. G. Anthony, Mr. P. Gordon Deedes, Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Everard, Mr. W. D. Gale, Mr. C. D. Hely-Hutchinson, Mr. A. Hope-Jones, Mr. D. O. Mathews, the late G. R. Morrison, Mr. G. E. Schluter, Mr. Peter A. Scott, and Major Peter Spearing.

Here, then, are half a hundred men who have made themselves outstanding in the varied affairs of East and Central Africa and who have written on their special topics for the book which marks the completion of one-third of a century of publication by this newspaper, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

The book of 437 pages, is profusely illustrated. It may be ordered from the publishers, East Africa, Ltd., 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1. (26s. 9d. post free to any address.)

Why "E.A. & R." Was Started

The compiler and editor of the volume is the editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, whose forward reads:—

"Just a third of a century ago I founded EAST AFRICA, now entitled EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, with the aim of encouraging an inter-territorial approach to the manifold problems of a great area, for I then believed, as I am still more strongly convinced today, that the best interests of British East and Central Africa could and can be fully served only by the increase of contacts, confidence, co-operation, and cohesion between them.

"One of the two main purposes of the paper was therefore to work for closer union of the East African territories and of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, in the hope that the two groups would in due course combine as a new Dominion. The second objective

was achieved less than five years ago, and the first could have been gained on more than one occasion by statesmanship and determination; but territories which have been bedevilled by almost incessant politics and vacillation have suffered sadly from lack of statesmanship. Expediency, not vision, has dictated too many of the major decisions, thus casting away opportunities for radical action which would have changed the whole position to the great advantage of the whole area.

Mr. Amery and Lord Lloyd

"It is true that the territories themselves were primarily responsible for rejecting that closer union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory which would have given the group immensely increased stability and importance, but of the many Secretaries of State for the Colonies in the past thirty-three years who had it in their power to give strong leadership only two were sufficiently interested in the matter to make union in East Africa one of their chief ambitions.

"Mr. L. S. Amery, a liberal-minded Imperialist of the best type, would, I feel sure, have devised and introduced a form of union acceptable to the three Dependencies if at the crucial moment a general election in Great Britain had not swept away the Government of which he was so distinguished a member; and the first Lord Lloyd, who completely shared Mr. Amery's conclusions in the matter, would have used his forceful personality to bring about fusion if sudden death had not removed him so soon after he became Secretary of State for the Colonies in Mr. Churchill's war-time Government of 1940.

Plan for East African Union

"A few days before his death he told me that he intended to take action at the earliest possible moment. When he spoke great Italian ground and air forces were poised to invade the Sudan, which could have been quickly overwhelmed if the enemy had had courage. Perhaps nowhere else during the war did such small groups of ill-equipped men as those in the Sudan so successfully bluff opposing masses into thinking that an advance would entail immense losses. Thanks to the imperturbability, gallantry, and ceaseless activity by night and day of tiny forces, British and Sudanese, the trick worked: the Sudan was not merely saved but forthwith used as the springboard from which to launch the rapidly successful assault upon the Italian armies in Eritrea and Ethiopia, an enterprise splendidly supported by East African, Rhodesian, South African, and West African troops advancing from Kenya.

"By that time Lord Lloyd was dead. Had he been alive he would have lost little time in bringing some form of union to pass in East Africa—and with the good-will of all the territories, for their African populations were as zealous as any other subjects of the Crown in making their maximum contribution to the war effort. Closer union would unquestionably have helped in that way, as it would have aided development and promoted harmony in peace. Unhappily, East Africa is disunited; and the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, federated at long last, recognize that that course would have been better taken much earlier.

Damage Done by House of Commons

"There have been imaginative and highly beneficial decisions by Secretaries of State, of course, including in particular the successive Colonial Development and Welfare Acts—the first of which, it should never be forgotten, coincided exactly with the withdrawal from Dunkirk, which a large part of the world deemed to mark the doom of the British Empire; but it is arguable that the good done in Parliament by understanding friends of East and Central Africa has been less than the damage done in and through the House of Commons, especially in the past dozen years, by the bitter extremists who day by day decry or deny the incalculable benefits conferred by Britons on the peoples of the under-developed countries of the Commonwealth, by no means least in Africa. By their reckless conduct a few dozen left-wingers have encouraged almost wholly inexperienced African politicians to entertain expectations which it would be criminal folly to fulfil.

"Britons in Africa and the Africans have developed affection for one another, partly because they share such qualities as those of good humour, courage, sportsmanship, and respect for authority. Away from the towns the happy

relationship continues over large areas of East and Central Africa, though not now by any means universally. The experiences of the last war, when many thousands of Africans saw service in the Middle East, India, Burma, Malaya, and elsewhere, are frequently blamed for the disruption of trust and good-will. A far more potent factor has been the dissemination by a small clique of men and women in London of crazy ideas of thrusting upon African territories still in the early stages of emergence from age-old stagnation a system of parliamentary democracy which has failed in most of the countries which have tried it and has still manifest defects even in so adult a population as that of Great Britain.

Intimidation in the Pursuit of Power

"Immeasurable damage is still being done by the propagation of the doctrine that every African, however unready, should be given the vote on his or her twenty-first birthday, and that numbers alone should control the destiny of the territories—which would promptly become the prey of hungry political careerists, scarcely one of whom has any practical achievement to his credit. Having been excited by political emotionalists in London and taught to regard themselves as the leaders of their people, young Africans, nearly all of them students or apprentices in trade unionism, have returned home and formed nationalist movements which have rapidly gained notoriety, partly because of the outrageous nature of the speeches often made under their auspices, and partly because the movements or bodies or individuals closely associated with them have practised wholesale intimidation in the pursuit of power. The ghastly and blood-soaked Mau Mau Rebellion in Kenya was the culmination of one such movement.

"Intimidation has become so widespread that most of the African politicians now think it scarcely worth their while to deny its existence; they are content to assert that it is no affair of theirs and that its extent has been much exaggerated.

"The truth is that an African who publicly criticizes the statements or actions of one of the African National Congresses does so at considerable risk to himself, his family, and his property. It is dangerous for him to suggest that some of the vobulable African politicians, men in their late twenties or early thirties, few of whom have been more than teachers (often in elementary schools), would not make good Cabinet Ministers now; or to argue that it is premature to enfranchise Africans who can neither read nor write, who have no knowledge of the modern world, and who may live hundreds of miles from the nearest railway and in still primitive conditions; or to declare that the only safe and sound course for the country is that of inter-racial partnership. For statements of this kind some Africans have paid with their lives, and many more have suffered social or economic boycott, with grave effects on their personal and home life and their ability to earn a living.

Gravest Political Problem

"Probably the gravest of all problems over large areas of East and Central Africa today is that of intimidation for political purposes. Very seldom can the crime be brought home to the perpetrators, who, like blackmailers, count on the fact that the victim will not dare complain, or, if he does, be able to prove his case.

"In considering constitutional developments in Africa this question of intimidation is of special importance: but it is a factor which is almost completely disregarded by those whose impetuosity and lack of judgment have made so many young Africans impatient for changes which it would have been far wiser from every standpoint, including in particular that of the African masses, to spread over a much longer period, so that the successive steps could be taken as men qualified for the new responsibilities were educated, trained, and tested for them in adequate numbers. The absurd position now exists that boys who have been in school for six or eight years imagine themselves equipped to be legislators and even to hold ministerial portfolios.

Harm Done by Reckless Theorists

"Not long ago the general manager of a great African railway system, a vast and complicated enterprise demanding half a life-time of training and experience, together with financial acumen, ability to control a great staff of all races, and other unusual qualities, retired. Three Africans without any knowledge whatsoever of railway work, wrote to apply for the post! In another territory a friend of mine stopped on the roadside to chat with an African driving a steam-roller. He was an intelligent young man who quickly started talking politics. To test his reaction, my friend said: "If you were a candidate in an election and were successful, how would you like it?" The answer came pat: "I would like it very much, because, as I can drive this steam-roller, they ought to make me Minister of Transport". He was perfectly serious. There are thousands of similar proofs of the damage directly done in Africa by reckless and ignorant theorists in

Europe and America, the harvest of whose sowings would be chaos.

"That result can be averted only by policy and administration which are based on firm principle; and so policy will be recognized by African politicians in Great Britain put the good of Africa above their own petty convenience. Continuity in the foreign policy is generally agreed to be essential in the national interest. Continuity in African policy is equally necessary, alike for the sake of Colonial Africa and the rest of the Commonwealth. Conservative leaders have publicly endorsed the case for bipartisanship in Colonial policy, for which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has pleaded for years, but Socialist leaders publicly insist that such a measure of agreement is unattainable, though in private many of them acknowledge the validity of the arguments.

Socialists Hearten Potential Oligarchs

"They are not prepared to say frankly, as many of them concede confidentially, that for the foreseeable future in East and Central Africa the franchise ought to be qualitative and progressive, not universal and immediate. Non-politicians, European and African, recognize that the gravest hurt would be done by the grant of the vote to all adult Africans, since the vast majority of them are not qualified to use it responsibly. Knowing that, Africans in the mass would not have thought of asking for the franchise if there had not been so much agitation on the subject in recent years—as a direct consequence of the way in which unready Africa has been drawn into the political game by its practitioners in Great Britain (where many professional politicians treat the destiny of Africa and other major matters as just part of their daily game).

"Prating of parliamentary democracy, such men would surrender millions of Africans with no conception of politics to the dictatorship of small numbers of opinionated Africans who would seek their own advantage, not that of their fellows. Oligarchy would dictate, cynically claiming to act for 'social democracy'; and the potential oligarchs are heartened and the best interests of the masses undermined by the persistent refusal of the Labour Party to join in an all-party agreement on a few practical points.

"Incalculable advantages would have flowed from so simple a joint statement as one which proclaimed unequivocally that the Conservative and Labour Parties of Great Britain recognize that there can be no dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; that that State must continue on the basis of inter-racial partnership; that the Governments of Kenya and Tanganyika must be multi-racial in character; and that ultimate responsibility for those territories must rest with Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom until all the resident communities are content to entrust their whole future to locally elected legislators. Any Government in this country which disregarded any of those points would be guilty of a gross breach of faith; yet the Socialist leaders decline to declare unambiguously that they will uphold them.

Shirking A Moral Duty

"Africans whose personal ambitions would be served by erosion of these principles naturally interpret Labour's attitude as meaning that the party would compromise on some or all of these issues. Its rejection of the idea of any understanding with the Conservatives therefore encourages extremist Africans to campaign against those constitutional safeguards which protect the freedom, the prosperity, and the whole future of countries which have been brought to their present stage of development solely by the confidence, internal and external, engendered by British rule. There is common agreement that responsibility should be increasingly shared by the local peoples, and there can be no doubt that their well-being would be served by a policy agreed between the parties and insulated from temporary political influences in Britain.

"Socialists, having taken their stand on inter-racial partnership in Africa, cannot logically or fairly abjure inter-party understanding at home on at least the fundamental issues facing East and Central Africa. Nothing could so quickly lower the political temperature there as a measure of agreement between the opposing political parties in this country. To Africa's grave detriment, they have procrastinated to the point of real danger. Further shirking of a clear moral obligation jeopardizes countries to the service of which scores of thousands of British men and women have given their lives."

This book is published
at 25s. (26s. 9d. post free) by
EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA
66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1

Gloomy Political Outlook of Many Settlers in Kenya

Intending Farmers and Investors Repelled, Says Mrs. Hughes, M.L.C.

DEFEATISM IN KENYA was sharply criticized in Eldoret last week by Mrs. Hughes, an elected member of the Legislative Council. She said in the course of her speech:—

"The Agricultural Settlement Board brought 75 and 69 settlers to Kenya in 1947 and 1948 (not counting settlers brought out by other concerns or by friends), and the post-war peak occurred in 1949, followed by a deep trough in 1951, when it dropped to 11 settlers in the year. Since then the graph has risen steadily to a fresh peak of 52 settlers in 1957.

"Last year also ended with the longest waiting list the Settlement Board has ever had, this being mainly due to the interest stimulated by the London office. The Settlement Board could not accept all the applications because they foresaw a substantial lack of funds. Thanks, however, to the very active assistance of the Kenya Government, this position was overcome by the beginning of June this year, and the Board is again in a strong financial position. Meantime, however, the waiting list has shrunk by 50%, and a large proportion of those who remain on the list are desisting from settling and investing for two reasons, economic and political.

Rock Bottom

"The economic reason is that they are waiting to see whether we have reached the bottom of the slump before investing; the political is for the most part reason for the sudden check in settlement.

"The check has arisen because a majority of the people who have come to Kenya this year under the wing of the Settlement Board and been sent on tours round the country to look for farms have been deterred from staying here by the gloomy political outlook of existing settlers. In many instances prospective settlers have been told by as many as four out of five of the farmers that they have met that there is no political future for the European in Kenya. As a result we shall be lucky if this year we get 30% of the number of people who settled last year, whereas it had been expected that this would be a record year.

"At least £600,000 which might have been invested in new settlement has failed to get into circulation—a very serious situation for Kenya. It is suicidal if the efforts of the board are to be defeated by the attitude of some of our own people.

"I have seen a letter from a man who came out prepared to invest a very considerable amount of money and bring out other families and has now decided not to do so. The Settlement Board confirms that this is very typical of the comments being received throughout Kenya—and in their office in London.

Disastrous Propaganda

"This defeatist attitude is also demonstrated in the disastrous propaganda that is being put out by Kenya visitors to England. Could they, who are still able to take expensive holidays in England, be the people who have not been seriously hit economically by the slump?

"Most farmers here have worked themselves up from small beginnings and know the value of hard work and good farming. Maybe it is the people who have come to success the easy way who are Jeremiahs. We must return to days of endeavour, which in the end can alone bring real happiness and prosperity.

The economic struggle is on, but I have no doubts as to our ability to weather this storm, as we have done before.

"As regards economy and efficiency within Government, it was most welcome to read Government's announcement regarding the non-filling of staff vacancies. I hope this will be followed by improving the efficiency and productivity of the staff. Last week a three-man committee was set up to examine proposals for substantial reorganization of the system of

executive government. I hope this will be carried through to local government level and produce a more co-ordinated system of administration. Too many little empires have been built up in our Ministries . . .

"Until recently the African elected members in the Legislative Council formed a solid block under Mr. Mboya's leadership with apparent unity in their ranks, and they appeared to be taking the initiative politically. But that unity was mostly based on the fact that they were Africans and had common dislikes. What a negative and destructive approach!

"With the coming of new faces amongst the African elected members, the statement of Kenyatta's leadership made by Mr. Odinga and confirmed on subsequent occasions, and the recent growth of tribal associations, that leadership is in dispute.

European Initiative

"We Europeans can and must take the initiative, showing by example that we retain the qualities necessary to guide all our people towards a better and more stable pattern of life. I do not mean continually shouting from the house tops or publishing statements which can so often cause unnecessary repercussions, for as that great and wise man Lord Malvern said: 'leadership is often ruined by people talking too much'.

"Extension of tea work by working closely with our Ministries and with the specially elected and nominated members must be carried on, and I trust that the African, Asian, and Arab members will join in this spirit of co-operation.

"It has been said that we Europeans are frightened of trade unions, which, if run by trained people with a proper sense of vocation and responsibility, could be only for the good of the people concerned. Unfortunately the unions take up a racial attitude, with demands so impossible as to make one feel that there must be some political motive behind this urgent development. What frightens me is the harm that might result to the Africans themselves through unemployment caused by the uncompromising and immature attitude of some of their leaders and advisers . . .

"May I recall that last November the Secretary of State for the Colonies said about the longer-term future of Kenya:—

"There is a great opportunity for people of all races to build up in co-operation a fine country in which all who have made their home here can live in security and prosperity. I do not, however, see any prospect in the foreseeable future of the holder of the office in the United Kingdom Government which I now hold being able to abandon his responsibilities in respect of Kenya.

"I hope that in the light of this statement, and of the statement I have made about the Constitution, all who have made their homes in Kenya will feel that they can continue with confidence to make their contribution to its development and progress.

"It will not be misunderstood if I refer particularly to those people from Britain who have brought their traditions and standards to Kenya and who will for all time have a great part to play here, in farming, in commerce and industry, and in other walks of life.

Local Responsibility

"Indeed, a great responsibility rests upon all local people of European origin, particularly on those who have been born here and who like their parents are Kenyans, to make by their sympathy and imagination the great contribution they are capable of making to the evolution of a society in which all races can live happily and fruitfully together and British traditions and standards can be maintained."

Mrs. Hughes concluded:—

"We of this generation suffer profoundly from an increasing lack of spiritual values and moral principles. There is no commonly accepted ground upon which to build a society that has been shocked and broken by two world wars fought within 25 years, while we in Kenya have had the additional atrocities of the Mau Mau rebellion. We are inclined to forget also that the basis of Communism is the fight between material and spiritual values.

"With the assurances given to us from time to time by our leaders and by H.M. Government, are we still frightened to face the facts and of our ability to continue to guide and help all the peoples of Kenya towards a contented and prosperous future? If we are, we are to blame, for the solution lies within ourselves.

"I challenge the Europeans of Kenya to prove themselves worthy of our home by determination, courage, and above all by faith in the trust and responsibility placed in us by H.M. Government for the evolution and development of this country for all time."

Serengeti National Park

Masai and Ngorongoro Crater

SHARP DISAGREEMENT with the views of LORD TWINING, lately Governor of Tanganyika Territory, was expressed by MRS. ELSPETH HUXLEY and MR. ARMAND DENIS, the wild life photographer, in a "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. in which they discussed the Serengeti National Park.

The chairman of the panel opened by recalling the decision of the Tanganyika Government not to turn the Ngorongoro Crater into a nature reserve.

MRS. HUXLEY: "They are taking it out of the Serengeti National Park at the end of the year, and are therefore removing from it what protection it has already had." One realizes that there are obligations to the Masai, but they are, in fact, going to destroy one of the finest national assets that Tanganyika has, strike a terrible blow at the tourist industry, and condemn to death thousands of head of game which people come from all over the world to see".

Solemn Assurances

LORD TWINING: "The story begins in 1940, when the first idea of the national park was started and solemn assurances were given to the Masai that their rights to the Ngorongoro Crater would not be interfered with."

"What's in a name? The Tanganyika Government's intentions are to preserve the fauna in this great area, which has been described as the eighth wonder of the world. We recognize that. Professor Pearsall, a very eminent ecologist, did a survey and we then appointed a committee, and their recommendations were largely based on Professor's Pearsall's views.

"The first thing to do was to move the Masai from the Moru Kopjes. That he thought essential. We had

to get the agreement of the Masai, and it was impossible to get their agreement to move from the the Moru kopjes and from the crater. They have agreed to move from the kopjes, and I feel that the Ngorongoro Crater, though now called a conservation unit, will actually serve the purpose which it did 'before as a national park".

MR. DENIS: "What is in a name? A very great deal. The words national park should imply permanence, inviolability, something absolutely irrevocable and intangible. There's nothing in the name national park if at any time the Government can declare that it is no longer going to be a national park. It is impossible to excise the Ngorongoro Crater without dealing a fatal blow to the Serengeti National Park, the only one Tanganyika has".

Only Solution

LORD TWINING: "I cannot quite agree with you over all that. In the circumstances the only solution possible is the one which the Tanganyika Government proposes to pursue, and this commends itself to all the people in Tanganyika who are familiar with the problems involved. The Government has these solemn obligations to the Masai, who have rights to the Ngorongoro Crater, and those rights have to be protected. It is essential of course that we do not allow them to be abused, and the crater must be reserved as a place in which the game can continue to exist as they have in the past".

MRS. HUXLEY: "Why in that case did the committee appointed to advise the Government recommend that the floor of the crater should be made a game sanctuary, a nature sanctuary to preserve the game and the flora? That recommendation was turned down flat by the Tanganyika Government; and there is no word in the White Paper to indicate that the game will be protected on the floor of the crater, and every indication that it will not be so protected, since the proposal to do so was turned down by the Government".

MR. DENIS: "How can we possibly reconcile the statement made by Lord Twining with the fact that as recently as 1956 in Sessional Paper No. 1 the Government proposed that Ngorongoro and the Embagai Crater should become true national parks free of all human rights? If that were possible in 1956, why is it no longer possible in 1958?"

"The undertaking to the Masai was no more solemn than the undertaking towards the public that the entrance of additional Masai people into the area and further increase of the cattle that were there at this time would be prevented. Nothing was done towards attracting the Masai outside of the crater. The effort which the Government undertook to make in the way of providing water supplies and preventing this increase of the Masai were not carried out".

LORD TWINING: "I entirely disagree with almost every word you have said, Armand Denis. Since 1956 there have been these two inquiries, which produced some new evidence, and I am absolutely certain that, as a result of the debate in the Legislative Council recently, the necessary laws will be introduced to preserve the Ngorongoro Crater as a conservation unit and to preserve the rights of the Masai which they have to be there. I am quite certain that the *status quo* will remain. It is complete exaggeration and distortion of fact to suggest that it will affect the game and they will be denied the Ngorongoro Crater and be exterminated".

Game Destroyed

MR. DENIS: "Game has already very considerably been affected. The *status quo* has long ceased to exist. Within recent years the number of Masai in the crater, and especially the number of cattle brought by these Masai into the crater, has very greatly increased. Within recent years the attitude of the Masai themselves towards game has considerably changed. They used to respect game and be indifferent to it. Now, as the result of competition for grazing and water, the Masai are beginning to dislike game and as much as possible to destroy game.

"They are beginning to surround the waterholes with fences, which they open only for the benefit of their own cattle, and which prevent the game from having access to water when the Masai are not there. They are beginning to kill lions no longer for sport or to show their manhood, but by massacring the lion cubs with clubs simply because the lions offer some danger to their cattle. I don't think that the *status quo* exists, and I certainly don't think that it will continue to exist. I think that the situation will very rapidly get worse".

LORD TWINING: "I must dispute what you have said, Mr. Denis. In my view the *status quo* will continue to exist and the Government will do its best, by developing the natural resources of the crater both for the conservation of water, the growing of forests, and the increasing pasturage, to see

Richard Carrington



ELEPHANTS

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THEIR NATURAL HISTORY, EVOLUTION AND INFLUENCE ON MANKIND

A characteristically lively and enjoyable survey of these faithful servants of man and the part they have played in the history of religion, war, art, mythology, and even music.

The Times

'He has a good theme and has developed it well . . . Ranges from Hannibal to Whipsnade, and from Asian forests or African game reserves to the circus ring'

Sunday Dispatch

'A well-illustrated, enthusiastic survey of their habits and history'

Illustrated 25s. net.

By the author of A GUIDE TO EARTH HISTORY
MERMAIDS AND MASTODONS, ETC.

CHATT & WINDUS

that the rights of the Masai, which are sacred, are maintained, and the needs of the game are also seen to."

MRS. HUXLEY: "Really, one cannot accept the view that the *status quo* will exist; it is well known that the attitude of the Masai is changing completely, and that within about 10 or 15 years there will be no game. How can it be said that you are quite sure the Tanganyika Government will do this, that, and the other thing, when it has said in the White Paper that it cannot put up one penny towards this so-called conservation unit, which was stressed as being absolutely vital in the interests of the Masai as well as the game to protect the forest."

LORD TWINING: "All I can say is that the matter is the responsibility of the Legislative Council, who have recently debated the matter and accepted and adopted the White Paper. It is proposed to bring in legislation to preserve the crater as a conservation unit. I disagree entirely with the suggestions of the Masai deteriorating in their habits towards game."

MRS. HUXLEY: "I didn't say 'deteriorating'; they are just changing."

LORD TWINING: "I have no evidence whatsoever that they now kill game any more than they have in the past."

MRS. HUXLEY: "Lord Twining, I think you must talk to any warden in any of the parks or go and see with your own eyes what is happening."

MR. DENIS: "You have implied that the solution which is now about to be adopted by the Tanganyika Government has the endorsement and approval of scientific bodies, advisory bodies. It is not so. I would like you to hear the opinion of Mr. Fairfield Osbourne, president of the New York Zoological Society and of the immensely powerful and competent Conservation Foundation in America. He has said:—

"Our recent survey of more than 50 national parks and wild life reserves in Africa reveals the Serengeti National Park, together with the Ngorongoro Crater and Highlands, as the most magnificent game area remaining in Africa today. We profoundly hope that your Government will maintain the boundaries, and will not exclude the Crater and the Highlands from the park. Failure to protect this remarkable area would be a great loss not only to Tanganyika but to the whole world."

Human Rights

LORD TWINING: "The answer is that the Masai have human rights there and that those rights are going to be protected. They come first. After that, the Tanganyika Government intends to preserve the game, and it is not intended to allow more Masai who have no right there to enter the Crater, and I am quite certain that the Tanganyika Government will take all steps which are necessary to maintain the *status quo*."

MR. DENIS: "When an area is as valuable to the rest of the world as the Ngorongoro area, some machinery should be found whereby it is protected on an international scale, directed by an international body, and controlled by people who have the very complex and advanced knowledge which is necessary for the proper control of such an area."

LORD TWINING: "Tanganyika is subject to an international agreement, the Trusteeship Agreement, and to turn the Masai, who have rights, human rights, out of the Crater would be contrary to that agreement."

MRS. HUXLEY: "Of course the Masai have human rights. They are citizens of Tanganyika, and in my opinion this proposal is going to cut the throat of the Masai in the future. Tanganyika is a poor country. It has only a few resources, but it has a tourist industry, and we must surely recognize that this is capable of immense development and could become the most important industry in Tanganyika, bringing in millions of pounds to the Government. You are going to do a great disservice to future generations of Tanganyika Africans, as well as to the rest of the world."

LORD TWINING: "This matter arouses emotions very strongly, whether you are a fauna-phil, a Masai-phil, or a tourist-phil, and there can be no question of the Masai being directed out. They can go out only by agreement. We have their agreement to move out of the Moru kopjes, which is perhaps the most important thing in the preservation of the Serengeti National Park. It is impossible to ask them as well to move out of the Ngorongoro Crater. Therefore we have to make the best of it. I strongly dispute that there is any evidence to show that the place will become a desert in any time, particularly with the conservation proposals which it is intended to take."

"The whole idea of the conservation unit is to restore the forest, increase the water supplies, and improve the grazing. But it is a question of finance, and although the Tanganyika Government has considerable commitments towards the national park, it is unlikely to have large sums of money available to fulfil the whole of its programme in connexion with the Ngorongoro Crater. I hope that, when the financial commitments which are now under consideration are clear, it will be possible for an appeal to be made to bring some money in to finance a programme to bring about the preservation of the Ngorongoro Crater which you two so much want."

**T.A.N.U. Sweeps the Board
Tanganyika's General Election**

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS in the Tanganyika general election were known in London as this issue went to press.

TANGA PROVINCE

Europeans: DONALDSON, RODERICK NEVILLE, 3,439; Lead, William David, 1,972.

Asians: KRISHNA, BELDEV, 3,550; Hussain, Mohamed, 1,435; Khambalia, Fazalabbas Sylemanji, 350 (forfeits deposit); Ayaz, Mukhtar Ahmed, 76, (forfeits deposit).

Africans: KETO, JOHN, (Tanganyika African National Union), 3,555; Mntambo, Petro Chambuya, 1,854; Mtemvu, Zuberi Mwinyishaih (African National Congress), 53 (forfeits deposit); Nkanyemka, Paul, 49 (forfeits deposit).

EASTERN PROVINCE

Europeans: LEWIS, GRAHAM THOMAS, elected unopposed. Asians: JAMAL, AMIR HABIB, 2,672; Patel, Shivabhai Mithabhai, 601; Issa, Fazal Kassam, 157 (forfeits deposit).

Africans: NYERERE, JULIUS KAMBARGE (T.A.N.U.), 2,628; Kunambi, George Patrick, 802.

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE

Europeans: CHESHAM, LADY MARION, 2,962; Bayldon, Ivor Cresswell Welford, 954.

Asians: BAJAJ, ARJAN SINGH, 2,744; Manji Rehemtullah Karim, 1,172.

Africans: MWANKANGALE, JOHN BENEDICT (T.A.N.U.), 2,682; Sankey, Timothy, 694; Ugulumu, Ferdinand, 420; Mwanjisi, Warte Bertie Kenneth, 120 (forfeits deposit).

NORTHERN PROVINCE

Europeans: BRYCESON, DEREK NOEL MACLEAN, (Independent, standing with T.A.N.U. support), 3,300; Hunter, John Michael, 1,323.

Asians: MUSTAFA, MRS. SOFIA, 2,248; Virani, Haassanali Kassam, 864; Sharif, Mohamed, 682; Mehta, Narshidas Maphurabas, 660; Behal, Dharampal, 169 (forfeits deposit).

Africans: ELUFOO, SOLOMON NKYA, (T.A.N.U.), 3,348; George, Siwa Kundaal, 1,275.

WESTERN PROVINCE

The result for the Western Province was still to come as this issue went to press.

In easy, non-technical style

DR. E. B. WORTHINGTON

has written an authoritative and important survey entitled

"SCIENCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA"

for the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara

Copies are obtainable from the Commission, 43, Parliament Street, London S.W.1, at 30s.

PERSONALIA

SIR CHARLES PHILLIPS is in London from Dar es Salaam.

DR. R. H. ORAM has arrived in this country from Nyasaland.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. M. LIND has arrived in London from Northern Rhodesia.

MR. DAVID COLE was due in London from Rhodesia as this issue went to press.

SIR ELDRID HITCHCOCK will leave London Airport on Monday next for Tanga.

MR. AND MRS. G. B. BECKETT have returned to London from the Continent.

MR. P. H. H. DAVIES, a farmer from the Greendale district of Southern Rhodesia, is on leave in Devon.

MR. C. W. DUPONT is to fight the Fort Victoria seat for the Dominion Party in the coming Federal general election.

MR. J. M. CALDICOTT, Federal Minister of Agriculture, left London Airport on Tuesday afternoon for Salisbury.

LORD ROTHERWICK, of Sedgwick Park, Horsham, Sussex, left £636,924 gross, £461,950 net, on which duty of £265,427 has been paid.

MR. R. A. BUTLER, the Home Secretary, and his son, MR. JAMES BUTLER, left London Airport on Monday for Salisbury to spend a fortnight's holiday.

MR. JOHN W. GROVES, formerly of the Treasury Department in Uganda, who died in Durban last January, left estate in England valued at £18,468 gross.

MR. M. C. MAERTENS, proprietor of a Bulawayo knitwear factory, and MRS. MAERTENS are outward-bound for Southern Rhodesia in the ARUNDEL CASTLE.

THE REV. T. P. JACKSON, assistant curate at St. Mary's, Swansea, has been appointed area secretary for the U.M.C.A. for South Wales and the South Midlands.

SENIOR CHIEF ELIJAH BONYO, who has administered the Sakwa location in the Bondo division of Nyanza Province, Kenya, for the last 30 years, is about to retire.

MR. R. P. W. COOPER has been appointed manager for the Union-Castle Line in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. For many years he was manager in Beira.

MR. DAVID HOPCRAFT, of Njoro, Kenya, has flown to the United States to take up a United States Government scholarship to study agriculture at Berea College, Kentucky.

COLONEL W. L. ROLLESTON has, with the approval of THE QUEEN, been appointed honorary colonel of the 6th Battalion, The King's African Rifles, in succession to LORD TWINING.

THE REV. E. B. BRANWELL, metropolitan secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, has been appointed vicar of Ascension Church, Lavender Hill, Battersea, London.

THE EARL OF HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, left Prestwick on Saturday for Montreal. After the conference he will visit western Canada and return on October 19.

SAYED ABDULLA KHALIL, Prime Minister of the Sudan, has cancelled his proposed visit to London. The Middle East crisis caused him to postpone it, and other preoccupations make it impossible for the present.

MAJOR C. J. P. IONIDES has caught in Lake Tanganyika one of the largest water cobras (Storm's) ever captured. A specimen seven feet six inches long, it has been on exhibition at the Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

MRS. H. A. LINSELL-STEWART, an Umtali artist, has had some of her paintings accepted for exhibition in London and Paris for the fourth year running. Three of her pictures were accepted by the Pastel Society and two by the Paris Salon.

MR. WILLIAM H. MCFADZEAN, who has been elected deputy president of the Federation of British Industries, is chairman and managing director of British Insulated Callender Cables, Ltd., a company with large East and Central African interests.

"The Last Nine Years in Tanganyika" is to be the title of an address to be given by LORD TWINING, lately Governor of Tanganyika, to a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies on Thursday, October 2.

THE EARL OF PERTH, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who was in New York on a private visit, arrived in Montreal last Saturday for the Commonwealth Economic Conference. He is due back in London on September 27.

MR. N. S. PRICE, provincial commissioner for the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia, is to retire in December after 28 years' service in the territory. Married with a family of two daughters, he intends to settle in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. W. A. C. MATHIESON will leave London Airport on Friday of next week for Nairobi to take up his duties as Education Secretary and Minister of Education, Labour and Lands in Kenya. His family will sail in the KENYA a month hence.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, in his capacity as chairman of the Commonwealth Economic Committee, will leave London Airport tonight for Montreal to attend the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference as an observer. He is due back in London on September 26.

MISS JOAN PRIEST has arrived in Nyasaland as the first full-time field officer in that Protectorate of the British Red Cross Society. A pioneer of Red Cross work among the Kikuyu areas of Kenya, she has lately been helping with the Red Cross training in the Caribbean.

MR. I. C. H. FREEMAN, Assistant Director of Education in charge of African education in Kenya since 1954, has been appointed Director of Education in Nyasaland. He will leave Kenya at the end of the month for England and take up his new duties at the beginning of December.

MR. A. B. MENTZ, who stood as a Confederate candidate in the 1953 Federal general election, has joined the United Federal Party. Another new member is MR. WALTER MEARS, who last June resigned as chairman of the Southern Rhodesian division of the Dominion Party.

DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT, former Independent member for Lusaka in the Federal Parliament, and MRS. SCOTT are to contest seats on behalf of the Constitution Party at the coming Federal election. THE REV. M. M. TEMPLE, deputy leader of the party, has said that neither he nor his wife will stand.

SIR HENRY HANCOCK, who was Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Food from 1951 to 1955 and later chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, has joined the board of Booker Brothers, McConnell and Co., Ltd. MR. G. M. ECCLES, chairman of Bookers Sugar Co., Ltd., has also been appointed a director.

MRS. BASIL PRICE, vice-president for Africa of the Associated Country Women of the World, arrived in Nairobi last week. The wife of a farmer near Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, she has been a member of the executive committee of the Federation of Women's Institutes of Southern Rhodesia for 25 years.

MR. DONALD MACINTYRE, M.P., Minister of Finance in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was last week entertained to luncheon by the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Those present were MR. D. HEATHCOAT AMORY, M.P., MR. D. WALKER-SMITH, Q.C., M.P., MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, M.P., MR. BERNARD BRAINE, M.P., CAPTAIN G. R. CHETWYND, M.P., MR. JAMES JOHNSON, M.P., MR. G. A. FARGITER, M.P., SIR HOWARD D'EGVILLE, and MAJOR J. G. LOCKHART.

DR. RICHARD MORRIS, Federal Secretary of Health, retires this week after 32 years' service. When he joined in Southern Rhodesia there were only 21 doctors working on a health budget of £157,000. From that small beginning has grown the Federal service of today, with 218 doctors and an annual budget of over £6½m.

MR. F. H. YATES, Salisbury's civil commissioner and magistrate, and son of an early settler, has retired after 31 years in the Department of Justice of Southern Rhodesia. He served in Que Que, Fort Victoria, Gatooma, and Gwelo before being posted to Salisbury in 1954. In 1929 he played rugby football for Rhodesia against the All Blacks.

MR. J. F. BIRCH, of the Game and Tsetse Control Department in Northern Rhodesia, has been awarded the bronze medal and certificate of the Royal Humane Society for rescuing an African from drowning in the crocodile-infested Luangwa River. Mr. Birch holds a double D.F.C. for service with the R.A.F. Pathfinder formation during the War. He is in charge of the Luangwa Valley South game reserve.

Reception for Mr. J. M. Caldicott

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON and Lady Rennie gave a reception on Monday evening for Mr. J. M. Caldicott, Federal Minister of Agriculture. Among those present were:—

Colonel & Mrs. C. Alston, Sir Edward & Lady Baron, Mr. & Mrs. P. F. Barrett, Sir Hugh Beaver, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Bowles, Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, M.P., Mr. B. Braine, M.P., Mr. & Mrs. P. B. Broadbent, Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Butts, Mr. E. R. Campbell, Mr. L. F. Cocks, Mr. & Mrs. Julian S. Crossley, Lord & Lady De La Warr, Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Elston, Mr. P. V. Emrys-Evans, Sir Clavering Fison, Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Foord, Mr. J. A. Gray, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Hammond, Lieut.-Colonel & Mrs. J. M. Hugo,

Mr. F. S. Joelson, Sir Arthur Kirby, Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Lambert, Mr. Brian Macdonald, Mr. P. H. Mack, Sir Alexander & Lady Maxwell, Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Vaughan-Morgan, Mr. & Mrs. S. S. Murray, Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Newman, Mr. D. M. Oppenheim, Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Partridge, Mr. P. A. G. Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. S. D. G. Phillips, Mr. J. Pollock, Mr. & Mrs. R. F. Ridley, Mr. R. Sumnisen, Mr. J. C. Singleton, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Hope-Sotherton, Major & Mrs. H. E. P. Spearing, Mr. & Mrs. D. Sperring, Mr. J. Thomson, Mr. J. R. T. Tilley, Mr. & Mrs. N. Townley, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Wallace, Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Watt, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Williams, Mr. & Mrs. A. Comer Wilson, and Mr. J. P. Wynne Wilson.

Cadets for Queen's Commissions

FIVE OF THE NINE EAST AFRICANS who were selected early this year as candidates for Queen's commissions in the King's African Rifles are approaching the realization of their ambition. N. V. Champion, an 18-year-old European from Mombasa, and A. Kashmiri, a Punjabi from Tanganyika, have passed the preliminary training and interviews and go on to Sandhurst this month. Three other cadets—A. D. Nyirenda, an African from Tanganyika; Suresh Khanna, a 17-year-old Hindu from Nairobi; and G. F. Correa, aged 20, a Mombasa Goan—are at the Mons Officer Cadet School, and if they are successful there they will also enter Sandhurst.

East African Shippers' Association

MR. J. L. GOODWIN, of Ellis, Chapman Ltd., was elected chairman of the East African Shippers' Association at their 18th annual general meeting in London. Mr. L. V. Banfield (Brint Trading Co., Ltd.) is deputy chairman, and the other members of the committee are Mr. T. W. Curtis (British Markitex, Ltd.), Mr. G. L. Deacon (Kittel and Co., Ltd.), Mr. G. F. Gibbons (E. Whiteway and Co., Ltd.) and Mr. E. Trembath (Stamm and Partners, Ltd.).

Federal Minister to Washington

Mr. H. W. Jeffreys, Son of a Pre-Pioneer

MR. HARRY WHITE JEFFREYS, since 1956 general manager in the Federation for the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been appointed Minister to Washington in succession to Sir Edgar Whitehead. He will leave Salisbury next month, spend 10 to 14 days in London (during which time he will have talks at the Foreign and Commonwealth Relations Offices) and travel by sea to the United States. At present the office of the Minister for Rhodesia and Nyasaland Affairs, which is attached to the British Embassy in Washington, is headed by Mr. R. B. N. Wetmore, the Federal Counsellor.

Mr. Jeffreys, who was born in London on April 9, 1899, is a son of the late James Henry Jeffreys, a pioneer of Southern Rhodesia (1888), and the late Minnie Jeffreys, a pioneer of 1896. His father was managing director of the Rezende and Penhalonga mining companies. Joining the service of the Standard Bank in 1915, Mr. Jeffreys was appointed manager of the Nkana (Northern Rhodesia) branch in 1930. Two years later he became inspector for the Union of South Africa, and South West Africa; in 1936 he was promoted chief inspector for Rhodesia and Nyasaland; in 1945 he took over the managership in Salisbury, and in 1950 he was made assistant general manager in Rhodesia.

Aga Khan to Resume Studies

THE AGA KHAN has decided to return to Harvard University to complete his studies in economics and Oriental history. He gave the news at the opening of the Aga Khan Platinum Jubilee Hospital in Nairobi last week. "I do not need to emphasize the importance of my finishing these courses", he said. "Each has a very direct bearing on the work which will face me. My community lives in areas of the world where immense political changes are taking place. I decided that I should lose no opportunity to equip myself for the future". He had been fortified by the evidence in the past year of the strength and spirit of the Ismaili community all over the world. Dramatic proof in East Africa was afforded by the new hospital, which had cost £450,000 and would be open to people of all races.

Mr. Chirwa Not Standing

MR. WELLINGTON CHRWA, one of the specially-elected African M.Ps. for Nyasaland, will not stand for re-election in the coming Federal election. He said in Salisbury last week that he "did not see any point in standing again; it would achieve nothing". He has sat in the Federal Assembly since 1953. Last year he declined to comply with the Nyasaland African Congress's demand that both Nyasaland African M.Ps. should resign in protest against Federation. A graduate of Fort Hare, he was a teacher for many years and was on the staff of the Henry Henderson Institute in Blantyre before entering Parliament.

P.R. Appointments

FOLLOWING RE-ORGANIZATION of the Public Relations Department in Tanganyika, Mr. C. C. Harris, a deputy provincial commissioner, is taking over the directorship from Mr. E. P. Wren, lately acting director, who becomes deputy director. Mr. Harris has been in Tanganyika since 1940. After service at a number of stations in the Central Province and elsewhere, he was posted to Dar es Salaam five years ago. Mr. Wren, who joined the provincial administration from the Army in 1946, has served in the Lake and Southern Provinces and joined the Public Relations Department in 1956.

Attacks on Police in N. Rhodesia Removal from Kariba Area Resisted

NORTHERN RHODESIAN POLICE last week opened fire, killing eight Africans and injuring 14, when villagers armed with spears refused to leave their homes on land that will be flooded by the waters of the Kariba lake. The Africans had been ordered to move from the Gwembe Valley to higher ground, but officials of the Gwembe-Tonga Native Authority, trying to enforce the removal order, encountered armed resistance.

Police reinforcements went to their aid, and an official statement says that the African villagers made "determined charges" against the police, and threw spears at them. The police replied with small arms fire when the Africans broke through their ranks. Subsequently the tribesmen scattered, and 24 arrests were made. Other Africans were arrested later. The area was cordoned off by police reinforcements after reports that further attacks by the tribesmen were being planned.

This is the first serious incident in connexion with the Northern Rhodesian Government's plans to evacuate Africans from the low-lying areas which will be gradually flooded as the Zambezi is held back by the Kariba dam wall.

Areas of high ground which will eventually form the shores of Lake Kariba have been prepared as resettlement areas for those Africans whose present homes will be under water in a few months. About 15,000 Africans have been resettled so far, and another 14,000 have still to be moved.

The resistance to the move is reported to be localized in Chief Chitepo's area. Elsewhere in the Gwembe Valley tribal leaders are said to have accepted the official explanation of the move and to be co-operative.

Mr. Rex's Letter

On Monday the *Manchester Guardian* gave prominence to two letters on the incident, heading them "Evictions in Kariba: Natives Not Consulted".

MR. JOHN REX wrote:—

"When the scheme for Central African Federation was agreed in Britain one of the arguments advanced in its favour was the alleged benefit which Federal economic development would bring. Few people in this country could have realized that this meant the forcible removal of tens of thousands of people without consultation and without effective guarantees as to their future. Yet this is what has happened at Kariba. It has ended with the killing of eight Tonga tribesmen.

"It is easy enough for the sensational Press to write up the story of the battles which have been fought as the stubborn resistance of ignorant and superstitious tribesmen. The facts are that African leaders were not consulted about these removals. Congress leaders were banned from seeing the people affected, and Mr. Nkumbula was refused an interview with Mr. Lennox-Boyd about the matter.

"The intention from the beginning has been to ignore African opinion and rely ultimately on force to carry out this European sponsored scheme. Even if it were shown that the Kariba scheme were for the benefit of Africans as well as Europeans—and this has not yet been done to the Africans' satisfaction—these killings would be deplorable.

"Sir Roy Welensky's Government should be given clearly to understand that the use of the methods of Stalin to further Rhodesia's economic development will not be supported in

this country. Surely the Colonial Office, which is still responsible for the welfare of Northern Rhodesia's African people, will intervene to prevent further violence".

MR. ABU MAYANJA, a Muganda living in London, said:—

"Eight Africans were killed by the Northern Rhodesian police while resisting forcible eviction from their homes to make way for the dam and other fruits of Western civilization. Many more were wounded and the number of those arrested is not yet known.

"The excuse given for this savage butchery of Africans is that the villagers made determined charges against the police and threw spears at them. Nevertheless, only one policeman was slightly injured. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that the object of this murder is to terrorize the Africans who have been marshalling their opposition to the final act of betrayal when the British Government hands them over to Sir Roy Welensky in 1960. Indeed, it is significant that the Government of Northern Rhodesia has not hesitated to blame the African National Congress for influencing those who resisted.

"Yet the fact is that 50,000 Africans are being moved from their homes. Fifty thousand is more than the total number of Europeans in Kenya. When 'gangsters' attacked police with knives and bottles in this country during the recent racial riots, no fire was opened on the attackers by the police. But the representatives of civilization in Africa find guns more persuasive. It is no exaggeration to say that Africans everywhere are watching with mounting anger the treatment which their brethren in the Federation are receiving".

Commissioner's Reply

The reply which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA would have made in this issue need not be published, for in Tuesday's issue there appeared this letter from Mr. John Wallace, Northern Rhodesian Commissioner in London:—

"Mr. Rex lays the serious charge that African leaders have not been consulted and that the intention from the beginning has been to ignore African opinion. The African leaders in that part of the Zambezi Valley are the Gwembe-Tonga Native Authority. This Native authority has not only been consulted from the outset—a matter of years now—but has agreed with the plans for the resettlement of the people and has co-operated in the execution of the plans.

"Some 15,000 Africans (more than half of the total number) have already moved, and the fact that they moved peaceably gives the lie most effectively to Mr. Rex's remarks.

"Exceptional steps have been taken by the Government continuously for the last two and a half years to explain the necessity for the move and to provide suitable village sites and gardens above the eventual water level.

"In addition, shortly before the unfortunate happenings last week, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia himself visited the Gwembe Valley to impress upon a group of recalcitrant Africans the urgency for their people to move as otherwise their lives would be endangered by the flooding of the area within the next few months. The Governor during his visit said that he was prepared to leave the able-bodied men to fend for themselves provided the women and children, the aged and infirm, moved immediately, but this was rejected.

"Mr. Rex attacks Sir Roy Welensky and the Federal Government. While the Federal Government is responsible for the Kariba project, the responsibility for the resettlement of the Africans living on the north bank of the Zambezi is solely that of the Northern Rhodesian Government (for those on the south bank it is the responsibility of the Southern Rhodesian Government); resettlement is in no way the responsibility of the Federal Government.

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia has decided to appoint a commission of inquiry into the Gwembe incident.

Reports from Gwembe by the Provincial Commissioner of the Southern Province, Mr. A. J. St. J. Sugg, indicate that all is quiet in the area around Chisamu village. Men are beginning to drift back to the villages, and some have indicated their willingness to move.

George VI Memorial

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, yesterday unveiled a memorial to the late King George VI. It is a bust mounted on a column, with fountains on either side, and is situated in Makupa Road, the main entrance to Mombasa from Nairobi.



EDM. SCHLUTER & CO.
(AFRICA) LTD.

NAIROBI — MOMBASA — KAMPALA

in association with

EDM. SCHLUTER & CO., LTD.
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL
(ESTABLISHED 1858)



BULAWAYO: The year is 1888. The leading figures in what is to prove a memorable meeting are face to face. On an old brandy case sits Lobengula, King of the Matabele: opposite him is Charles Dunell Rudd who has come to persuade the King to sign a concession allowing an English company to work 'all the metals and minerals' in his kingdom. After a suitable display of regal intransigence, Lobengula duly signs and the way is open for Cecil Rhodes and the British South Africa Company to develop the territory which today forms Southern Rhodesia.



The modern town of Bulawayo dates from 1893, and takes its name from the Zulu word 'ubulawayo', meaning 'killed'—thereby providing a grim reminder of the fate of a rebellious neighbouring tribe in the early 19th century. The Bulawayo of today however is concerned rather with growth and expansion. With an estimated population of 145,000 it is now the principal heavy industrial centre of the Federation.

The Bank's first branch in Rhodesia was opened more than 50 years ago. Today over 80 offices throughout the Federation keep us in constant touch with the latest local commercial developments. Business men who wish to benefit from this expert knowledge are invited to get in touch with our Intelligence Department at 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



Colonial Secretary's Dispatch

(Continued from page 68)

and the appointment of nominated members specified in paragraphs 13-16 above.

Your Government have proposed that in future the Executive Council should be composed of the Governor as President, four *ex-officio* Ministers, and five other Ministers (of whom four must have been 'ordinarily qualified' candidates successful in the elections); that in addition there should be two Assistant Ministers; and that of the total of 11 ministerial posts no less than two should be filled by Africans, of whom one should be a Minister.

"I have given long and deep consideration to criticisms on the one hand that to make any firm provision as to the race of future Ministers in the constitution is inconsistent with the general aim of enabling politics to develop on a non-racial basis, and on the other hand that the position of a single African Minister without an African colleague who could sit with him in Executive Council would be very difficult.

"I am in sympathy with the first criticism, and hope that the time will come when race can be disregarded in ministerial appointments. I do not think, therefore, that the constitutional instruments themselves should make provision for the allocation of unofficial ministerial offices by race. I am, however, certain that in practice it will be necessary for some time to come for such allocation to be made.

Difficult Position

"I agree that a single African Minister would be in a somewhat difficult position even if he was placed in a position to discuss Executive Council business with an African Assistant Minister. It is accordingly my view that *the constitutional instruments should provide for six non-official Ministers, and that for the present it should be an instruction to the Governor that two of these should be Africans and four Europeans.* In consequence I do not propose that provision should be made for the appointment of Assistant Ministers.

"In my view there should be no change in the obligations and responsibilities of the members of the Executive Council who should be styled Ministers. Those who accept office will, as at present, be required to accept collective responsibility for Government policy, support and vote with it in the Legislature, and support that policy in public and in private. They will

also, like their predecessors, be expected to devote all their time to ministerial work and to dispose of any private interests which might, in the Governor's opinion, conflict with their official duties and obligations.

"The proposals for which I intend that provisions should be made before the next election can be summarized as follows. There will be a common voters' roll containing both ordinary and special voters; the ordinary and special qualifications will be at the levels shown in Appendix A to this dispatch and will include the award of the vote to chiefs, ministers of religion and certain members of religious orders, certain headmen and hereditary councillors and certain pensioners.

"In the Legislative Council there will be a Speaker and 30 members, of whom 22 will be elected, six will be officials, and two nominated members.

"Northern Rhodesia will be divided into 18 constituencies, 12 of them comprising the Crown land adjacent to the railway and certain adjoining areas of Native reserve and Native Trust land; the other six will be largely rural constituencies and will include some smaller areas of Crown land away from the railway. Within the total area of the 12 ordinary constituencies there will be two further seats reserved for Africans, and within the total area of the six special constituencies there will be two further seats reserved for Europeans. In all the 22 constituencies all votes will count in full provided that in each of the 12 ordinary constituencies and the two constituencies reserved to European candidates special votes may not in total count more than one-third of the total or ordinary votes cast.

"Candidates standing in all constituencies will be required to hold ordinary qualifications except in the six special constituencies, where special qualifications will suffice. Every candidate in a special constituency will be required to obtain a certificate from not less than two-thirds of the recognized chiefs in the constituency that they have no objection to his standing as a candidate.

"The Governor will preside over an Executive Council containing ten Ministers, consisting of four officials and six others, of whom for the time being four will be Europeans and two Africans.

"The two nominated members of the Legislative Council will not be there specially to represent African interests. They will be nominated by the Governor after the results of the elections are known and after such consultation as shall in his opinion be necessary. The Governor will in making his nominations have regard to the results of the elections, to the ability of those already elected to devote their full time to the work of a portfolio so as to provide for the full membership of the Executive Council, and to the need to ensure that on contentious issues the balance will be fairly held.

Basis for Discussion

"When your Government published their White Paper as a basis for public discussion they acknowledged that it was unlikely that every detail of the proposals contained in it would commend itself to every section of society in Northern Rhodesia. Equally it would be foolish to expect that the relatively small adjustments which it is proposed to make in them will make the proposals fully acceptable to any of the interests mainly concerned. It is, however, necessary to recognize that at the present time any proposals which were fully acceptable in one quarter would be likely to be considered unacceptable in another—a fact which points clearly to the need for arrangements which will tend to encourage a less racial outlook.

"I believe, however, that the arrangements proposed in the Northern Rhodesian White Paper as modified in this dispatch are appropriate to the conditions of Northern Rhodesia and represent a fair compromise between the interests of the various communities concerned.

"As will be clear from the earlier paragraphs of this dispatch, their most important merit, is, in my view, the fact that they are designed to provide all men in public life with an incentive to consider the interests of the country as a whole and of all its inhabitants, and not only the interests of people of their own race. They provide, to members of both races, increased opportunities for participating in the conduct of the territory's affairs both in Legislative and in Executive Council, without, however, undermining the ability of the Governor and his officials to carry out their responsibility to H.M. Government in the U.K. for holding the balance in matters which affect the interests of one community or another, and are controversial.

"Under the existing constitution there are only four African members of the Legislative Council, and, as the vote is confined to British subjects, only a handful of Africans are qualified to participate in the elections by which the elected members are returned; the African members themselves are not returned by direct election; and there is no African member on Executive Council. The increase in the opportunities afforded to Africans for participation in public affairs under the arrangements now proposed is, therefore, naturally some-



they have such a good name



Hides from East Africa



Backed by nearly a hundred years of banking experience in Africa, we are well placed to supply the most up-to-date information concerning current market conditions and we cordially invite merchants and traders to avail themselves of our specialised knowledge.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

Head Office: 10 Clements Lane, Lombard Street,
London, ECA.

London Wall Branch: 63 London Wall, EC2.

West End Branches: 9 Northumberland Avenue, WC2.
Suffolk House, 117 Park Lane, W1.

800 Offices throughout South, Central and East Africa

what greater than the parallel increase accorded under them to Europeans. From the European point of view, however the arrangements have the advantage that they are designed to ensure that the pace at which African influence in political life will increase in the future will be determined by the pace of their general advance rather than by arbitrary decisions taken from time to time.

"In order that Parliament may have the opportunity to discuss these proposals before final provision is made for the holding of elections on the lines proposed, while at the same time ensuring that such elections, if finally determined upon, should not be delayed, I intend to tender advice to Her Majesty that provision should be made at an early date by Order in Council to enable the arrangements for the delimitation of constituencies and the registration of voters to be undertaken immediately thereafter. Provision for the holding of elections on the lines proposed and for the other arrangements outlined in this dispatch would be left to a later Order in Council, which would not be submitted for Her Majesty's approval until there had been an opportunity for debate in Parliament."

Voters' Qualifications

Appendix A, dealing with the qualifications of voters, reads:—

Ordinary Voters.

"(a) £720 p.a. (or ownership, including leasehold, of property valued at £1,500); or

"(b) £480 p.a. (or ownership, including leasehold, of property valued at £1,000), plus primary education; or

"(c) £300 p.a. (or ownership, including leasehold, of property valued at £500), plus four years' secondary education; or

"(d) Ministers of religion, sisters and lay brothers of religious orders who have undergone certain stipulated courses of training and periods of service in the ministry or religious order and who follow no other profession or gainful occupation; or

"(e) Paramount chiefs and other chiefs recognized by the Governor, or those certified by the Resident Commissioner in the Barotseland Protectorate to be of equivalent status.

Special Voters

"(a) £150 p.a. (or ownership, including leasehold, of property valued at £500); or

"(b) £120 p.a. plus two years' secondary education;

"(c) Certain headmen or hereditary councillors who are recognized as such by their chiefs and are performing unpaid service in such office to the community;

"(d) Persons who are in receipt of a monthly or annual pension earned after 20 years' service with one employer.

"The wife (only one wife of a polygamous marriage) of any person in one of the above categories may qualify if she fulfills the following qualifications which will be required of every voter: (1) simple literacy; applicants must be able to complete in English without assistance the application to be registered as a voter; (2) minimum age of 21; (3) be a citizen of United Kingdom and Colonies, citizen of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, or British protected person by virtue of connexion with Northern Rhodesia; (4) two years' residence in the Federation and three months' in the constituency."

Appendix B, headed "Evolution of the Franchise: Proposed Progression of the Special Qualifications":—

Qualification based on Income

"To be registered as a special voter a person shall require an annual income of:

"At the start of the scheme, £150 plus simple literacy, or £120 with two years' secondary education;

"After three years, £300 plus simple literacy, or £210, having completed a course of primary education, or £150 with two years' secondary education;

"After six years, £450 plus simple literacy, or £300 having completed a course of primary education, or £200 with two years' secondary education;

"After eight years, £600 plus simple literacy, or £390 having completed a course of primary education, or £250 with two years' secondary education.

Qualification based on Property.

"To be registered as a special voter a person shall require immovable property worth:

"At the start of the scheme, £500 plus simple literacy;

"After three years, £750 plus simple literacy, or £600 having completed a course of primary education, or £500 with two years' secondary education;

"After six years, £1,000 plus simple literacy, or £750 having completed a course of primary education, or £500 with two years' secondary education;

"After eight years, £1,250 plus simple literacy, or £900, having completed a course of primary education, or £500 with two years' secondary education.

"After the expiry of ten years all new applicants for registration must have the permanent qualifications described in paragraph 31 and will be registered as ordinary voters, but voters already registered as special voters will remain as such on the roll.

"No person who has been registered as a voter shall have his name removed from the roll because his income is less than that currently required by new applicants for registration.

"A person registered as a special voter who subsequently achieves the qualifications currently required by new applicants for registration as ordinary voters may apply to be transferred to the ordinary voters' section of the roll."

Federal Election Candidates

ALDERMAN CHARLES OLLEY, who is 67, intends to stand as an Independent candidate for Salisbury West in the coming Federal general election, which means that there will be a three-cornered fight in the constituency. The other candidates are Mrs. Muriel Rosin (United Federal Party) and Mr. Harry Reedman, an Independent.

Mr. Olley, former mayor of Salisbury, stood for Parliament in 1946, 1948, and 1954, each time unsuccessfully. In the 1954 Southern Rhodesian general elections he lost to Mrs. Rosin (United Rhodesia Party) by 54 votes in the Marimba constituency.

The liberal Constitution Party, which has so far announced three nominations for Southern Rhodesian seats, is expected to contest four constituencies in Northern Rhodesia, namely, Lusaka East, Lusaka West, Ndola Town, and Luanshya District.

Mr. John Gaunt, who sits as an Independent in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, has declared his intention to stand for one of the Lusaka urban seats in the Federal elections.

Asked to Resign

MR. S. H. CHILESHE, one of the African members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, having said that "Africans will not accept the slavery which Federation entails", has been asked to resign from the Constitution Party, which supports the principle of federation though it is critical of aspects of the policy of the Federal Government.

*Come to Exciting
Colourful EAST AFRICA!*

THE EAST AFRICA TOURIST
TRAVEL ASSOCIATION

GRAND BUILDINGS TRAFALGAR SQUARE,
LONDON W.C.2.



"In Uganda there is absolutely no prospect of Commerce. A little cochineal might be obtained but the export trade will mainly be in ivory which is diminishing in quantity every year in consequence of the destruction of the elephant."

Mr. Labouchere, M.P., in the House of Commons, July 27th, 1906, during a debate on the Uganda Railway Bill.

Time, of course, has proved Mr. Labouchere hopelessly wrong. Uganda has become the largest producer of coffee in the Commonwealth and the second largest producer of cotton. In 1956 she exported £15,721,000 worth of raw coffee and £19,285,000 worth of raw cotton quite apart from £4,803,000 worth of other items. Cochineal, incidentally, does not figure anywhere in the list of Uganda's exports and ivory hardly at all. For its part, the National Bank of India Ltd., which is now amalgamated with Grindlays Bank Ltd., is proud of its contribution towards confounding Mr. Labouchere's prognostications. Opening the first Banking Office in Uganda at Entebbe on November 1st, 1906, the Bank witnessed the birth and establishment of the Protectorate's cotton and coffee industries. All along, the Bank's services have been at the disposal of the pioneers whose foresight, endurance and skill have built Uganda's export trade from nothing to its present level.

NATIONAL OVERSEAS AND GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED

(Amalgamating National Bank of India Ltd. and Grindlays Bank Ltd.)

Head Office: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. London Branches: 54 Parliament St., S.W.1: 13 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1
Shipping, Passage and Insurance Departments: 9 Tufton Street, S.W.1.

In addition to its branches in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and the Rhodesias the Bank has branches in India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Aden and Somaliland Protectorate. Bankers to the Government in Aden, Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Somaliland Protectorate.

Todd Mission's Views on Nyasaland

Many Africans Favour the Federation

A SUCCESSFUL NYASALAND depends on a sound Federation. That is the conclusion reached by the United Rhodesia Party's fact-finding mission to the Protectorate. It was led by Mr. Garfield Todd, whose colleagues were Mr. Eric Palmer, Mr. J. H. Krikler, and Mr. Stanlake Samkange, an African journalist.

The fruits of Federation could, it was felt, be conveyed to the African public only by effective publicity which countered that of the African National Congress. The delegation did not consider that the Federal Government had yet set up an organization effective enough to deal with the situation. Publicity campaigns should be based on definite actions by the Federal Government which had benefited all Nyasalanders.

The mission had found with pleasure that a large body of opinion in each section of the community wished to make Federation a success. Nyasaland was a happy country, and, apart from aggressive agitation by the Congress movement, race relations were very much as they had always been. But there was need for positive action which would materially assist in maintaining those happy relations.

Tourist Conference

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme will meet in Nairobi from October 15 to 18. This is the first time since it was founded 60 years ago that A.I.T. has chosen Africa for its annual conference. Mr. D. O. Mathews, general manager of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, has arranged post-assembly tours for the delegates from 111 associations, 54 of them in Europe, 24 in Asia, and 19 in America.

Bitter Struggle for Independence

Mr. J. M. Greenfield's Frank Comments

ATTAINMENT OF NATIONHOOD by the Federation depended on a belief that its affairs were best handled by people on the spot who had a complete stake in the country, Mr. J. M. Greenfield, Federal Ministry of Law, said in Bulawayo recently. Addressing the League of Student Parliamentarians, the Minister said that that objective was not simply a question of prestige or national pride.

"The United Kingdom Government must be made to realize that this nation of ours cannot be for ever held in check while all around immature peoples are being advanced to self-government. They must also realize that their own continued intrusions are nothing but a disturbing influence, preventing the full and free operation of partnership between the races because it encourages the 'run home to mother' attitude of the spoil child."

The Minister said that two years ago he had predicted a "long and bitter struggle" for independence. He saw no reason to modify that view.

Souls and Status: Archbishop's Statement

"THERE ARE STILL PEOPLE IN AFRICA who believe in preaching the Gospel to Africans without caring about the conditions in which they live. They are keen to save their souls but not to give them proper status. The Gospel has nothing to say about saving souls, but a great deal to say about saving people."

The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev. Joost de Blank, made that statement when preaching in Torquay, adding:—

"We sing a great hymn such as 'How Sweet the Name of Jesus Sounds in a Believer's Ear'; but it comes as a great shock to learn that the writer was on the deck of a slaver at the time he wrote it. It took him years to see the incongruity."

"There are still people who like a little private religion to make them happy and comfortable. Nowhere in the Christian Gospel is it suggested that Christians are comfortable clubmen. The picture of an army on the march is much more true of the New Testament than the idea of a comfortable club for middle-class men and women."

"The Church, as Archbishop Temple said, is the only institution in the world that exists for the benefit of non-members."

Towards Full Partnership

"WE AFRICAN PEOPLE must not be content with anything less than a full and equal partnership, and we should continue to remind the Government of the wording of the preamble to the Federal Constitution, in which racial partnership is clearly implicit. But we should look to our own side of the partnership. We should not expect other people to lift us up without working ourselves. As quickly as possible we must equip ourselves with the necessary skills and education to claim full partnership. When we reach that crucial point no one here or in the rest of the world will dare to keep us back". — Mr. Godwin Lewanika, United Federal Party candidate for the specially elected African seat at Luangwa.

Return Ticket

VERY FEW OF THE ITALIAN ARTISANS now working at Kariba will be allowed to stay in the country, according to Lieut-Colonel H. G. Pardey, special immigration liaison officer of the Federal Government. Replying to questions on the immigration of foreign artisans, he said: "The question of foreign nationals entering the country has caused concern. It is not the intention to allow any large numbers of Italians at Kariba to stay after the end of the contract".

TANGANYIKA

SALES **FORD** SERVICE



A LARGE STOCK OF BRITISH AND CANADIAN FORD PRODUCTS IS ALWAYS CARRIED. FORD PARTS AND MAINTENANCE SERVICE IS WELL ESTABLISHED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

RIDDOCH MOTORS

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

Branches at ARUSHA, DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, MOSHI, & IRINGA

THAMES 800

for

DURABILITY



ALL-NEW THAMES 800 RANGE

includes rear-loading van, rear and side-loading van, chassis & cab, chassis with cab fittings, chassis & front end, Estate Car and Express Bus.

Tough, handsome Thames 800s

are built to stay young longer... with new all-steel construction... new 'outrigger' type chassis frame... new advanced mechanical features... plus the powerful 1.7 litre engine which lasts longer, needs less maintenance. Thames 800s are new-designed right through to work harder, keep your drivers happy (that *luxurious* cab!), add to the prestige of your business... and *cut your costs!* And they're backed by world-wide Ford Service. See the brilliant new Thames 800s at your Dealers *now!*

FORD

MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED · ENGLAND

For further details contact: Duly & Co. Ltd., Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia · Hughes Limited, Nairobi, Kenya · The Uganda Co. (Africa) Ltd., Kampala, Uganda
Mandala Motors Ltd., Blantyre, Nyasaland · Riddoch Motors Ltd., Arusha, Tanganyika

Commonwealth Conference in Montreal Stress on Needs of the Colonies

THE COMMONWEALTH TRADE AND ECONOMIC CONFERENCE opened in Montreal on Monday. In the opening speeches in the public session the principal themes stressed by delegates were the financial needs of the under-developed members of the Commonwealth and the desirability of stabilizing prices and markets of primary products.

The Canadian Minister of Finance, who is chairman of the conference, suggested that it should consider means of strengthening the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Contrasting the gathering with the Ottawa Conference of 1932, he said, "None of us today is proposing a new system of Commonwealth trade preferences; by the same token we are not proposing the elimination of any existing trade preferences within the Commonwealth".

Mr. Heathcoat Amory, Chancellor of the Exchequer, described the keynote of the conference as "an expanding Commonwealth in an expanding world economy".

Australia's Deputy Prime Minister said that stabilization of the economies of under-developed primary producing countries was "an absolute necessity".

That theme was also emphasized by the Finance Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the Finance Minister of Kenya, Mr. D. Macintyre and Mr. E. A. Vasey, the latter speaking for the whole of East Africa.

The Earl of Perth, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, also stressed the development needs of Colonial territories, and expressed confidence that, as one of the outcomes of the conference, the Commonwealth might co-operate more with the United Kingdom in that respect.

The delegation from the Federation consists of Mr. D. Macintyre, Minister of Finance, Mr. F. S. Owen, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. R. M. Taylor, Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. N. R. Bertram, Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture, Mr. J. R. Corry, Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, and Mr. C. H. Thompson, head of the Economic Section of the Prime Minister's department.

The East African delegates are Mr. E. A. Vasey, Mr. C. E. Tilney, and Mr. C. G. F. F. Melmoth, Finance Ministers of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda respectively.



The Offices of the Company's East African Headquarters at Mombasa

Branches :

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar, Bukoba, Mtwara, Mbale, Lindi, Mwanza

Importers of all classes of merchandise including Building Materials, Hardware, Gunnies, Piece Goods, Wines and Spirits etc.

Steamship and Airline Agents

The African Mercantile Co., Ltd.
St. Swithins House, 11-12 St. Swithins Lane,
London, E.C.4.

Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

Tobacco Missions from the Federation Seeking More Continental Business

MR. J. M. CALDICOTT, Federal Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. E. R. Campbell, chairman of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council of Rhodesia, have returned to London from their tour of European countries for talks on tobacco. They were accompanied by Mr. R. A. Elston, Trade Commissioner at Rhodesia House. Ten European capitals were visited — in Denmark, Norway, Finland, Sweden, the Federal German Republic, Belgium, Austria, France, and the Netherlands, all of which already buy some Rhodesian tobacco.

Mr. Caldicott told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on Monday that he had found a very great interest in the possibility of expanding such trade. A trade delegation from Finland which was preparing to visit the Belgian Congo and the Union of South Africa had decided to include the Federation in its tour.

Mr. Campbell said: "Cheap Oriental tobaccos are under-selling Rhodesian, but they are not equal in quality. If our growers can increase their yield by 50 lb. per acre, then the extra tobacco produced will help us to beat this competition".

Mr. Caldicott left for Salisbury on Tuesday. Mr. Campbell is going to Portugal, where he will be joined by Mr. R. B. Harland, chairman of the Rhodesian Tobacco Research Board. They will go on to Italy together to study tobacco production in that country.

Federal Trade

RESULTING FROM THE LOCAL CREDIT SQUEEZE, imports into the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland levelled off in the first six months of 1958, and exports have continued to decline. For the first time in recent years exports from the United Kingdom to the Federation were worth more than Federal exports to the U.K. Taking gold exports worth £3.35m. into account, there was a visible adverse balance of trade of about £10m., compared with a favourable balance of more than £4m. in the corresponding period of 1957. Merchandise exports were worth £68.8m. or £13.6m. less than in 1957, while imports increased by £1.6m. to £84.7m. Although the volume of copper exports rose from 240,000 to 276,000 tons, their value dropped by more than £48m. to less than £38m.

Heavy Building Programmes

A SURVEY CONDUCTED FOR the Southern Rhodesian Government by the Colony's Institute of Architects shows that private building alone is likely to total £22m. over the next year. Mr. W. Stenson, president of the institute, said at the annual congress of the National Federation of Building Trade Employers that the report was based on private work being undertaken by architects and did not include that of the Government or local governments. Salisbury accounts for £6½m., Bulawayo for £1.2m., Gwelo for £620,000, and Umtali for £480,000. Work due to begin almost immediately was valued at £4.5m. in Salisbury, £1.2m. in Bulawayo, £67,000 in Gwelo, and £150,000 in Umtali.

Unemployed Europeans

MR. A. ABRAHAMSON, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Labour, told a delegation of unemployed European building and engineering workers last week that no further immigration permits would be issued to people belonging to trades in which there was unemployment. The delegation complained that local workers were being undercut by aliens, and that some employers were taking advantage of the situation to engage men who maintained lower standards of living than Europeans in Southern Rhodesia expected.

at beck and call . . .

East Africa can call upon Shell's world-wide resources

The search for oil is not restricted to land operations. Exploring under the sea demands new techniques and special vessels fitted with workshops, warehouses, air-conditioning equipment, plant for distilling fresh water from sea water, heavy lift derricks, emergency operating theatres and refrigerating equipment. Oil is where you find it!

Searching for evidence of under-water oil: lowering a remote control gravity meter into the sea.



Commercial Brevities

Following the arrangements recently announced whereby the International Finance Corporation, a World Bank affiliate, is to examine projects jointly with the Merchant Bank of Central Africa, I.F.C. is working out similar arrangements with Rhodesian Acceptances, Ltd., the issuing house sponsored by Barclays Bank D.C.O. and the Anglo American Corporation group. These arrangements will provide for joint study and investigation of various projects and for I.F.C. to become an investor "in the last resort". I.F.C. is known to favour some direct investments of advantage to Africans.

The **British South Africa Company (Chartered)** is to maintain its interim dividend at 1s. 3d. per 15s. unit, or 84%, on account of the year ending September 30 next. Last year the final distribution was 21½%, making 30% for the year. The company having provisionally qualified as an overseas trade corporation, with effect from March 21 last, the dividend is deemed to consist of (a) 7.1d. on exempt trading income and (b) 7.9d. on non-exempt income. The estimated net U.K. tax payable is 1s. in the £ on (a) and 3s. 10d. in the £ on (b).

The new head office of Rhodesia's newest building society, the Rhodes Building Society, was officially opened last Thursday by Mr. W. H. Eastwood, Minister of Transport and Works, who said that the Society's success in its first two months of operation was an answer to some of the Dismal Jimmies who had been talking so much about depression. Mr. George Meyers, the chairman, said that in its first two months the society had authorized bonds to the total of more than £250,000.

The **Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd.**, has undertaken to pay comparable prices for flue-cured tobacco sold at auction in Nyasaland to those prevailing for similar grades in the Salisbury auctions. Mr. W. M. Elvery, president of the Nyasaland Farmers' Union, said that the announcement had changed growers outlook overnight; they would make every effort to reduce the amount of green, off-type, and nondescript grades of flue-cured leaf.

Alex. Lawrie and Co., Ltd., East India merchants with large East African interests report a contraction in net profits from £100,656 to £94,542 for the year ended June 30 last. The group general reserve is increased by £30,221 (£55,000). The parent company has transferred £35,000 (£45,000) to general reserve and carries forward £53,094 (£50,817). The dividend on the £728,000 of ordinary capital is held at 12½%, with a final of 7½%.

Ruo Estates, Ltd., tea growers in Nyasaland, are to make a first and final dividend payment of 20% for the year ended June 30, compared with a 7½% interim and a final 42½% last year. Trading profit was £28,464 (£92,877). Provision for taxation is £14,000 (£40,400); development and improvement reserve receives £5,000 (£23,000); interim dividend nil (£6,468), and final £17,250 (£36,657). Carry-forward is £5,562 (£58,848).

Finland is interested in principle in buying more tobacco from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. That was stated last week by Mr. J. M. Caldicott, Federal Minister of Agriculture, after a four-day visit to Finland. Trade between the two countries is small at present, Rhodesia importing about £300,000 worth of goods from Finland, which buys Rhodesian produce worth about one-tenth of that sum.

A. Reyrolle and Co., Ltd., electrical engineers, are maintaining their interim dividend at 6½% on the £4,579,411 of ordinary stock in respect of 1958. A final of 11% made a total of 17½% for 1957.

Offerings at last week's Nairobi tea auctions totalled 2,169 packages, of which 468 were from Kenya, 1,465 from Uganda, 120 from Tanganyika, and 116 from the Belgian Congo.

At last week's London auctions 10,544 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 3.54d. per lb., compared with 8,873 packages averaging 3s. 3.97d. in the previous week. Total sales to date this season are 251,451 packages averaging 3s. 5.11d., compared with 288,075 packages averaging 3s. 3.01d. in the previous year. The highest price received, 5s. 4d., was for a consignment from the Belgian Congo.

An attempt to resuscitate coffee as a major crop in Nyasaland has begun with 20 European growers forming the Nyasaland Coffee Growers' Association. A committee is considering marketing arrangements, and at the next general meeting a decision will be taken on whether to form a coffee board, establish co-operative marketing, or rely on individual selling.

Central African Airways are to make substantial staff cuts owing to declining traffic. Up to 10 air crew, out of a total of 65, and 25 of the 270 maintenance engineers are to be dismissed. In the first three months of this year traffic increased by 5% per month over that for the previous year, but in April this trend was reversed, traffic falling to 7% below the 1957 level.

The **Federal Post Office Savings Bank** has notified stock-brokers that from January 1 it will buy and sell limited amounts of local Federal and territorial Government stocks. At present it purchases only new stock issues locally, the rest of its business being done in London.

East African Airways report a substantial increase in business for the four-weekly period ended July 17. Passengers totalled 9,187, compared with 8,176 in the same period of 1957, a 12½% increase. In the first seven months of the year 5,128 more passengers were carried.

Taylor Woodrow's Capital Development

TAYLOR WOODROW, LTD., building and civil engineering contractors with extensive East and Central Africa interests, are considering a programme of capital development. The present issued capital consists of £1½m. in 5s. ordinary shares, preceded by £100,000 in 6% cumulative £1 preference shares. At December 31 last capital and reserves totalled £3,478,967, including a surplus of £601,570 arising from land and buildings revaluation. The board is of the opinion that it would be salutary for the financial structure of the company and for future developments if the preference shares were made redeemable. The company also has a £400,230 of 5½% unsecured loan stock 1960-68 in issue, covered by a trust deed which by virtue of its borrowing restrictions handicaps some of the subsidiary companies, particularly overseas. The board is therefore considering whether loan stock holders should be asked to agree that some of the subsidiaries should be excluded from the borrowing restrictions. In return for such a concession a new form of loan stock is envisaged, giving holders the option of taking up ordinary shares within a fixed period.

Kariba Progress

ERECTION WORK HAS BEGUN on the high-voltage switching stations at the Norton and Salisbury sub-station sites as part of the development programme of the Kariba hydro-electric scheme. The equipment, which is to be provided by the British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., will represent one of the largest switch-gear contracts ever placed in Britain. It comprises twenty-five 330-kV. oil circuit breakers and over 100 three-phase sets of 330-kV. vertical lift-pattern isolators, specially designed to achieve maximum space economy in the switching stations at Kariba, Kitwe, Norton, Salisbury, Sherwood, Bulawayo, and Lusaka.

**THE MANICA
TRADING COMPANY
LIMITED**

**STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS,
SHIPPING, FORWARDING
AND INSURANCE AGENTS**

LONDON OFFICE: 5, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

BEIRA P.O. Box 14
SALISBURY P.O. Box 776
BULAWAYO P.O. Box 310
GWELO P.O. Box 447
BLANTYRE P.O. Box 460
LOURENCO MARQUES
P.O. Box 557
LUSAKA P.O. Box 1280

Established over 60 years



Stop costly
brush encroachment
with

WEEDONE[®] BRUSH KILLER 64

Increase your profits with this powerful, economical formulation.

Brush and brambles, weeds and woody plants can really cut into your profits. When they encroach on valuable pasturelands and cultivated areas, when they foul irrigation ditches and obstruct rights-of-way, they must be destroyed. Weedone Brush Killer 64 is the proven way to rid yourself of such undesirable and costly growths.

On millions of acres throughout the world Weedone Brush Killer 64 has achieved sure, effective and complete brush clearance. It does the job safely, too, for this low-volatile formulation containing the butoxy ethanolic esters of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T does not injure susceptible plants nearby. Further, it is nonpoisonous to humans and animals.

Weedone Brush Killer 64 can be used either as a foliage or basal spray. It is also extremely effective for the control of regeneration on cut stumps and for the killing of large trees, and can be applied at any time of the year. It mixes with oil or kerosene, emulsifies in water, and combines with oil-water mixtures for air-plane application.

Developed and patented by the American Chemical Paint Company, which pioneered the weed and brush killing industry, Weedone Brush Killer 64 is only one of many effective formulations ACP offers. To meet a

specific problem you might, for instance, need Weedone Industrial Brush Killer, which was specially developed for utilities and other industrial users in the clearance of rights of way, powerlines, railroads, etc.

In all brush control projects, insist on Weedone Brush Killer 64 or one of the other dependable ACP products.

**WEEDONE BRUSH KILLER 64 KILLS
OVER 100 WOODY PLANTS, INCLUDING:**

Acacia spp.	Gorse	Oak
Prickly pear	Mesquite	Blackberry
Commiphora spp.	Leitero	Willow
	Marabu	

Write for the free brush killer bulletins and the name of your nearest dealer.

SAPA Chemical Industries Ltd. P.O. Box 885 Dar es Salaam Tanganyika Territory	Industrial Chemical Products S.A. (Pty.) Ltd. P.O. Box 1011 Johannesburg Union of South Africa
--	---

AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT CO.

Ambler, Pa., U.S.A.

Pioneers in Agricultural Chemicals

Originators of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T and Aminotriazole Herbicides



MINING

European Union Calls Strike

Six Copperbelt Mines Close Down

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN MINeworkers' UNION called a strike of its members at six Copperbelt mines — Nkana, Roan Antelope, Mufulira, Chibuluma, Ndola, and Nchanga — at 11 p.m. last Friday. All the mines have since closed down, except that essential services are being maintained.

There is little or no-work for members of the European Salaried Staff Association, but the companies are not laying any of them off. There is also little work for the 40,000 daily-paid African miners; while the companies are not to pay them at full rates, they are being given ration allowances and are not required to pay rent for their houses or for light and water during the time they are not at work.

Shortly after the strike began Mr. John Roberts, leader of the non-officials in the Legislative Council, suggested that a board of inquiry should investigate the stoppage. The Governor, Sir Arthur Benson, called at Broken Hill for consultations with Mr. Roberts, breaking his journey to the Northern Province. Mr. Roberts said that if a board of inquiry was not set up at once and if the strike continued for two weeks or more, a serious situation would develop.

The stoppage followed the breakdown of protracted negotiations between the Chamber of Mines and the European Mineworkers' Union regarding the proposals of the mines that certain categories of work should be undertaken by operators rather than artisans. They formed part of the companies' economy proposals following the fall in the price of copper.

When conciliation proceedings failed the general council of the European union held a strike ballot, which resulted in a vote of 3,017 to 296 in favour of strike action. Union leaders made it clear when seeking the mandate that they were testing members' feelings, the belief then being that the union wished to use the ballot result as a bargaining counter in further negotiations.

The Chamber of Mines then suggested that a four-man working party, with two representatives of each side, should seek agreement on the 22 jobs which remained in dispute, and indicated that while the working party was considering the question the companies would reinstate 62 men who had been dismissed for refusing to undertake the revised schedule of duties, and that no instructions would meantime be given about the jobs under discussion. Later the companies said that if the dismissed men did not wish to carry out work in dispute they could remain temporarily off duty. The proposals were rejected by the union.

The strike does not affect the Bancroft mine, which is on a care-and-maintenance basis, or the Broken Hill lead-zinc mine.

Abortive Negotiations

After the strike began the *Financial Times* commented editorially:—

"In view of the high level of copper stocks and the sensitivity of the metal price, the companies can regard the prospect of a stoppage with relative equanimity. After a long series of abortive negotiations with the white mineworkers' union they have finally decided to enforce their right to run their affairs as they think best. The union seems as anxious for a showdown as the employers.

"The dispute, which has a long and unhappy history, arises out of demarcation problems. The union insists that only skilled craftsmen should be employed on a number of jobs which the employers, with considerable justification, regard as suitable for unskilled labour. The sharp drop in the copper price has made the companies more conscious of the need to secure economies and eliminate restrictive practices.

"The union's affection for its restrictive practices is not due to any wish to ration out the work available. It arises more from the fact that mineworkers' earning have fallen sharply while the cost of living is steadily rising.

"Three years ago, when the price of copper averaged over £300 a ton, the mineworkers drew sufficiently large bonuses to double their take-home pay. Today the average bonus is less than 10% of the basic wage. When bonuses were high the union failed to push for the increases in basic wage rates which it could almost certainly have secured, and only now, when the position of the employers is so much stronger, is it pressing the point hard.

"It seems clear that the bonus system in its previous form is unsatisfactory: fluctuations in wages as great as those in

base-metal prices are scarcely tolerable. A steady rise in basic wage rates accompanied by an agreement to drop restrictive practices would better suit the interests of the companies and the mineworkers alike."

Following the news of the strike, copper prices were quickly marked up on the London Metal Exchange. On Monday cash copper gained £2 5s., closing at £209 10s.

Lead and Zinc Conference

GOVERNMENTS OF COUNTRIES trading in lead and zinc are to be asked to consider suggestions that production and export of the metals should be reduced. At meetings in London last week, convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, delegates of 31 countries agreed to recommend to their Governments that the general level of exports of lead and zinc ores, concentrates, and metals should be reduced for one year or less, and that machinery should be set up for a review of the situation, with consumers and producers represented. It was also recommended that world mine and smelter output should be reduced and that a study group should examine long-term problems.

Copper Marketing Conference

A THREE-DAY MEETING sponsored by the United Nations was held in London last week to discuss copper marketing. It was agreed that no further inter-governmental action, beyond improving statistical information, was required at present because the copper situation was improving. Delegates drew attention to the harmful effects on consuming and producing countries of sharp variations in price, and emphasized the importance of full and up-to-date information. Forty-one nations were represented.

Falcon Mines Dividend

FALCON MINES, LTD., has declared a dividend of 6d. per share (10%) for the year ended September 30, 1958.

Gulf Oil and the Sudan

GULF OIL CO., LTD., has applied to the Sudanese Government for permission to begin oil exploration.

New Method of Locust Control More Efficacious Than Bait

A NEW METHOD OF CONTROLLING LOCUSTS in their early stages has been developed by the Desert Locust Survey Organization of the East Africa High Commission with the co-operation of the Governments of the Sudan, Ethiopia, and Libya. It is hoped that this method will increase the efficiency and reduce the cost of control campaigns.

The technique followed the development of a simple, inexpensive, and ingenious spraying device designed by one of the scientists of the Desert Locust Survey, consisting of a single spray nozzle fixed to the end of an upright extension of the exhaust pipe of a light reconnaissance vehicle. The pressure derived from the exhaust forces the liquid out of the tank and atomizes it as it emerges from the nozzle jet, the spray formed drifting down-wind on to vegetation on which locusts will subsequently feed. Dieldrin, applied as a concentrated solution in oil, has proved particularly suitable. The deposit on the vegetation remaining effective for five or six weeks.

One pound of dieldrin oil spray can kill as many locusts as 20 lb. of bait. Thus the vehicle used to operate the sprayer can carry and distribute as much insecticide as would otherwise have to be brought to the scene of operations by a five-ton truck.

To enable the control authorities in the desert locust distribution region of some 9m. square miles of Africa and Asia to carry out tests under their own conditions, the Shell Petroleum Co., Ltd., is making available a limited number of these sprayers and trial samples of the dieldrin oil solution.

Industrial Barometer

AN "INDUSTRIAL BAROMETER", giving a month-by-month analysis of the Federation's economy, is to be produced by the Central African Statistical Office in conjunction with the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The office will seek information from about 130 of the larger firms in the Federation every month. Replies to questionnaires sent out recently revealed that output in relation to labour employed had increased by 30% in the past year.

Company Report**The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd.****Best Operating Return for Many Years****MR. A. J. DON SMALL'S STATEMENT**

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED, was held on September 15 in Nairobi.

The statement by the chairman, MR. A. J. DON SMALL, C.B.E., M.I.MECH.E., which was circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts, read as follows:—

"Before commencing my review of the year ended December 31, 1957, I should like to refer to the valued services rendered to the company by our senior director, Mr. W. C. Hunter, C.B.E., who has been a member of the board for the past 30 years and who resigned upon his retirement to England in December last. His wide experience of affairs in East Africa and his wise counsel and judgment were always of great value to us, and my colleagues and I received his resignation with the greatest regret.

Business Trends

"Somewhat paradoxically, I have to report this year on the one hand the best operating return we have obtained for many years past, and on the other a definite easing in the rate of expansion we have enjoyed in the years since the war. World influences, and especially those emanating from the United Kingdom, coupled with the aftermath of our local disturbances in Kenya, have interrupted, at least temporarily, the increasing in-flow of development capital into our territories. Imports into Kenya as also into Tanganyika showed a very small increase. Domestic exports from both territories show a decline in value.

"The political situation is not as settled as we could wish for, although not as serious as might be gathered from references to Kenya in sections of the United Kingdom Press, in which undue prominence appears to be given to the unrealistic political extravagances inspired by immature nationalism. There is, however, nothing amiss in either of our territories which cannot be resolved by a measure of give-and-take between the communities, coupled with a period of economical and resolute government. Perhaps more emphasis should be placed, in the allocation of government funds, on the encouragement meantime of the short-term development of works likely to show a quick return, such as roads, geology, and the support of industry than on the longer-range matters, such as education and welfare.

Accounts

"The company's accounts for the year ending December 31, 1957, show, under the revenue head, a total of £1,494,961 from operating surplus, dividends received, and other income, comparing with the corresponding total of £1,234,558 for the previous year. The cost of the administration has increased by £28,356, due primarily to the reinforcement of our head office staff to handle our new commitments and to the reinforcement of the internal audit branch. Depreciation of fixed assets absorbs £413,437, compared with £377,049 last year. This and the foregoing items, together with audit fees and debenture stock interest, require £691,059, leaving a sum of £803,902 available

to the net revenue account, compared with £593,834 in 1956.

Additions to Reserve Funds

"We have made, as usual, full provision against East African and United Kingdom income tax to the date of the accounts requiring £66,681. We have allocated a further £25,000 to investment reserve to deal with the liquidation of the small wholly-owned subsidiary engaged in electrical contracting in Kenya, to which I referred last year. Development reserve has been increased to £100,000 by allocating thereto the sum of £20,356, and £27,500 provided as a reserve against possible obsolescence of stores. Finally, I am glad to say, we have been able to appropriate £100,000 to the general reserve. Members will appreciate that the funds we retain in the business by virtue of the appropriation to depreciation and reserves perform the important function of enabling the company to finance many small but necessary extensions to our various distribution systems.

"After payment of the preference stock dividend and the interim dividend of 3% actual, a surplus of £315,474 remains, from which the directors have pleasure in recommending a final dividend of 5% on the ordinary stock, requiring £246,485, which is an increase of one-half of 1% in the dividend on the ordinary stock and makes the rate of distribution thereon for the year 8%. It is pertinent to note that this rate of dividend represents 5.3% on the book value of the ordinary stockholders' interest in the company.

"These allocations leave a balance of £68,989, which, added to the amount of £148,275 brought forward from the previous year, enables us to carry £217,264 to the balance-sheet.

Balance-Sheet Items

"On pages 10 and 11 of the report you will find the balance-sheet of the company at December 31, 1957, from which you will see that the authorized capital remains unchanged. The debenture stock was reduced by £10,200, converted by holders into £8,466 ordinary stock during the year. Following these transactions share premium account was increased by a net sum of £1,502, as shown in the notes to the accounts on page 16. Capital reserves at £1,311,638 and revenue reserves at £805,208, to which I have referred in detail above, total £2,116,846, compared with £1,885,986 last year, an increase of £230,860.

"Under current liabilities a reduction of £83,430 represents a reduction in liabilities on ordinary branch trading and on sums outstanding on construction accounts.

"On the assets side of the account, our investment in permanent works of £9,490,396 is an increase of £798,873 over the previous year, and is a lower rate of increase than we have shown in recent years. With the bulk-supply arrangements for Nairobi ready for operation, and the completion of the Mombasa and other plant extensions reported last year, expenditure on new generating plant is naturally diminishing, but it is gratifying to be able to say that all our undertakings in Kenya are now fully equipped.

"Our investment in our subsidiary companies showed

an increase of £234,516, practically all of which was absorbed in plant and mains extensions for the principal subsidiary, Tanganyika Electric Supply Company, Limited.

"Stocks of stores, tools, etc., less reserve, appear under current assets at £978,975 and show an increase of £5,383. A substantial reduction in stock-holding has been planned, but delays in the commencement of certain major line works, coupled with purchases of essential plant spares, delayed this action. Since the close of the account this item has been substantially reduced, but, as you will have seen, we have felt it prudent to create a small reserve against obsolescence.

"The British Government securities and Treasury Bills appearing in the last account were realized at a profit of £10,480. Cash, in consequence, appears at an increased figure of £711,107, of which £500,000 is on a short-term deposit with our bankers at a satisfactory rate.

Operating Costs and Progress

"With the new Kipevu steam station at Mombasa in commission throughout the year, and the closing down of the old and inefficient plant at Shimanzi, substantial savings in generation costs in the Mombasa area were effected. Further savings should accrue when the overnight load increases sufficiently to permit of operation of the new plant at full efficiency. Costs in Nairobi and at the other Kenya branches continued to increase slightly, but generally should be stabilized when the new bulk supply becomes fully effective.

"Our total group sales to consumers, excluding inter-company supplies, increased from 298.6 million units to 323.8 million, the percentage rise of 8.4% being the lowest recorded since before world war II. Our gross revenue from electricity sales rose by 13.5% from £3.13 million in 1956 to £3.55 million in the year under review.

"The results from the parent company's operating areas in Kenya were rather better. Gross revenue at £2.6 million maintained the previous rate of increase at 18.8%, although unit sales advanced by 8.7% only.

Tanganyika

"In my statement last year I pointed out the inevitable and unfortunate consequences of the delays imposed upon us in carrying out our project for a substantial addition to our hydro-electric development on the Pangani river, which scheme was to be coupled with a transmission line to Dar es Salaam. As you are aware, the conditions of financial stringency have continued, and, despite our continued discussions with the authorities in Dar es Salaam and at the Colonial Office, we are still without the financial support voted by the Tanganyika Legislature in February, 1957, and which alone can make this vital development an early reality.

"Fortunately, from this angle, although not from that of development of our business, the increase in local demand, both in the Tanga area and in Dar es Salaam, has been below previous estimates, and is at present within the existing capacity of the plants. None the less, it is now inevitable that a substantial addition to the existing thermal installation at Dar es Salaam will be required in advance of the availability of hydro supply.

Pangani Development

"Further, in order to comply with the terms of our franchise regarding standby plant in the Tanga-Pangani area, and at the same time to make the maximum economical use of our hydro plant, an additional thermal development will be necessary on the Pangani

system. Neither of these developments will be redundant in the long run, as the Dar es Salaam units will provide standby service to the transmission line, albeit excessive in the early years, while the Pangani thermal station will justify, on an economical basis, the release of expensive hydro plant for useful as distinct from standby duties.

"Although this may be all very well on a long-term basis, such developments meantime represent a diversion of finance and practical effort which could have been better applied in accelerating the major project, and in bringing a much-needed accession of power to the sisal growing areas on the Tanganyika Central Railway Line.

"As I forecast last year, development in Tanganyika was at a somewhat slower rate than previously. Although the absorption of the Dar es Salaam subsidiary by its parent, the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company, Limited, did not become legally effective before the end of February, a single account has, with permission from the Government, been produced for the year, and discloses an operating surplus of £516,446, compared with the combined result for the two companies of £504,205 in the previous year. Unit sales increased from 79.68 million to 85.9 million.

The Kenya Power Company, Limited Hydro-Electric Plant

"Once again, the Kenya Power Company, Limited, which is responsible for bulk supplies to our western areas, and in which we hold a one-third interest in the equity, was able to report river flows above average, and thereby to maintain a high proportion of hydro availability to our total requirements in Nairobi. With our own small hydro plants at Ndula and Mescio, the total hydro output in units in the Nairobi area was identical with that achieved in 1956, but with increased demands that output represented at 84.14%, a lower percentage of the total units purchased and generated, which last year stood at 92%. The plant and ancillary mains of the Kenya Power Company, Limited, continued to be operated by our staff under the agreement for mutual assistance, and received the full necessary measure of maintenance.

Nairobi-Tororo Transmission Line

"It is with considerable pleasure that I am able to report to you that the main 132kV transmission line between Nairobi and Tororo was completed and accepted for service by the Kenya Power Company in September, 1957, three months in advance of the completion date.

"The greatest credit is due to the contractors, Balfour, Beatty & Company, Limited, and to the personnel engaged on the works, since not only was remarkable speed achieved, keeping in mind the terrain, but a substantial saving in local construction costs was obtained on estimates made as long ago as June, 1955.

"These savings contributed substantially towards the enhanced cost of many of the materials used, and in the end the gross cost only exceeded the original estimates by a marginal amount. In a period of constantly rising prices for materials and labour, and which include the closure of the Suez Canal, this was a unique achievement.

"The terminal substation at Juja road, the communications and protective gear were all completed, tested and ready for service by December 31, 1957, when the arrangements for bulk supply between the Kenya Power Company and the Uganda Electricity Board came into operation. The whole of the works have given satisfactory service since that date, bearing in mind the unique nature of this very long high-altitude transmission line, located as it is in one of the worst lightning areas in the world, and which has

necessitated exceptional design precautions to combat lightning troubles.

"The line and substation were opened by His Excellency the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., on Monday, March 3 of this year. During his address the Governor commented on the contribution to the national development made by The East African Power & Lighting group of companies and said:—

'The electricity supplies which Kenya enjoys today are the result of the enterprise and initiative of these companies, and represent a total investment of no less than just under £18 million, of which £16½ million have been committed since the war. This large investment of capital has been raised on the local and London markets through normal finance channels and has relieved the Government of the responsibility in the shape of financing this essential development. This has meant that the financial resources available to the Government could be applied to other development projects'.

"The opening ceremony was attended by the chairman of our London board, Sir Andrew MacTaggart, who was accompanied by Sir Robert Renwick, Bt., K.B.E., and Mr. Donald Brook, members of the London board.

Tariffs

"As I stated last year, it was the company's intention to apply for certain increases in tariffs, which necessitated changes in the bye-laws. These were approved by the Government of Kenya in July, 1957, and immediately thereafter the new tariffs for all Kenya branches were introduced, yielding improved revenues for the last five months of the year under review. There was slight, but definite evidence, of economies by consumers, and the full effect of the increases will not be apparent until various annual contracts with large consumers have expired. None the less, the present tariff structure, while remaining competitive, will enable us to accumulate moderate surplus balances sufficient to meet our essential minor capital developments, which must always be met from this source. These requirements in the parent company alone are of the order of £500,000 annually.

"Considering the extent of the distribution lines and their comparatively sparse loading, we consider that our tariffs to-day are fair by any comparative standards, and our undertakings adequately provided with generating plant, giving a service remarkably free of interruptions. We suffer from certain criticism of the cost of our service by comparison with State-owned undertakings to the north and to the south of our territories, but it must be remembered not only that rightly we must pay our way in each individual year but also that the provisions of the Kenya Electric Power Ordinance, in our opinion, correctly forbids the indefinite capitalization of operating losses and capital charges.

"In Tanganyika it also became apparent in the course of the year that operating expenses were outstripping the growth of revenue. Consequently the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company, Limited, has made application to the Tanganyika Government since the close of the accounts for approval, in the terms of the company's licence, of certain modest tariff increases, particularly in the Tanga area, which had enjoyed particularly favourable terms in the past. It is anticipated that these adjustments should place the Tanganyika undertaking on a sound financial basis.

Construction and Development

"Within the limitations imposed by available finance, a considerable programme of works has been completed. The three new 2,000 kW. Mirrieles machines,

after some teething troubles, were completed and have given good service at Nairobi South.

"At Nakuru two Harland, & Wolff oil engine sets of 750 kW. were added to the Lanet station, while work was proceeding on an additional 350 kW. set for Kitale on transfer from Nakuru, and a 750 kW. unit at Nanyuki.

"At Nairobi substantial additions were made to the principal distribution substations at Nairobi South and Buckley's Road in order to deal with the enhanced bulk supplies, while the 66 kV. lines to Limuru and the Athi River cement works were completed.

"Work on the 33 kV. transmission line along the north coast to Malindi, projected for 1957, was delayed due to uncertainties of route, and will now form part of the 1958 construction programme, which also embraces a 33 kV. line from Lessos near Eldoret to Kericho and the corresponding 11 kV. distribution network to serve the tea-growing areas in Nandi and Kericho.

More Power for Nakuru Area

"This latter development is rendered possible by a tapping at Lessos of the Kenya Power Company's 132 kV. transmission line, for which orders have been placed. A similar tapping at Lanet, near Nakuru, has also been ordered, and will provide a substantial addition to power availability in the Nakuru area while also affecting a substantial reduction in our operating costs. The Nakuru tapping will facilitate further developments in the surrounding rural area, including a line to Thomsons Falls projected for 1959.

"The Kenya National Farmers' Union continues to express a keen interest in rural electrification, although that body is well aware of the economic difficulties in the way of developing a general rural reticulation because of our relatively large farm units and the absence of substantial power loads in the rural areas. This matter is, however under constant study, and we may be able to make some progress on the lines of single-phase earth-return construction. Technically, there are difficulties peculiar to Kenya, but these may be overcome. Alterations to the regulations governing such work would, of course, be necessary, and importers of electrically-driven farm equipment would require to cater for single-phase distribution to a greater extent than is done at the moment.

"Both in the year under review and in the current year the more important works which have been outlined have been and are of necessity being accompanied, as I have mentioned above, by numerous minor extensions, substations, and other works to the value of some £350,000.

"In Tanganyika works proceeded satisfactorily on the hydro-electric extensions at Iringa and Mbeya, the latter now being available for service. The enlarged oil engine station at Arusha received two 880 kW. sets on transfer from Nairobi which are now in operation.

The Seven Forks Scheme

"Work is continuing on the survey of the Seven Forks scheme, and it is now clear that longer-term storage facilities which will have the effect of enhancing the value of the scheme are available. This additional storage should reduce materially the capacity, duration of use, and expense of the thermal standby plant associated with the scheme.

"Members will recall from my previous statements that this project on the Tana river covers a series of developments which can be undertaken seriatim in cascade to a total capacity estimated at 220MW., of which some 100MW. will represent the output of the Seven Forks site itself. Seven Forks is approximately 75 miles from Nairobi, and Kenya is indeed fortunate

in having available such an economical project on the doorstep of its capital city as its next hydro-electric development.

Geo-Thermal Investigation

"Serious technical difficulties have hampered the investigation, about which I told you last year, for natural steam in the Rift Valley, but, despite this, results to date have indicated that a distinct possibility of geo-thermal power exists. We have now drilled as far as we intend to, having contacted an active fissure. The prospecting licence has been extended for a further year, during which the situation will be studied in order to reach a final decision.

New Markets

"In my previous statement I indicated the potentialities of the African areas adjacent to Nairobi. Throughout the year our commercial and development staff have been closely engaged on promotional work in these areas. The pilot scheme at Ngecha village in the Kikuyu Reserve was completed in April this year, and shows every sign of success, although it is important to limit the enthusiasm of the new consumers to the usage of electricity within their means.

"At Thika an African residential estate is being developed by the local urban district council, where 300 of the new houses are now being wired for electricity. Similarly, negotiations are in hand for supplies to new African residential areas at Ruiru and Athi River, while the Nairobi City Council is considering the wiring of some 1,400 houses on its Ofafa estate.

"Should these various projects proceed, as I am sure they will, the demand from other locations of similar type will be irresistible, and within a very few years the few hundred Africans who now take a domestic supply should be multiplied a hundredfold.

Staff

"In conclusion, I would again wish to express on behalf of this board our sincere thanks to the executive staff and employees of the group for their loyal and efficient service during the year.

"On this particular occasion it might not be invidious to mention the special duties carried out by the distribution staff employed at the company's head office in commissioning the complex plant installed at the Juja Road terminal of the line to Tororo.

"We have enjoyed the customary efficient service and assistance from our London secretary and his staff".

"Buy Federal"

RHODESIANS SHOULD SUPPORT their own industries, Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Prime Minister, said at a "Buy Federal" exhibition in Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia. He deplored the snobbery of preferring outside to home products, often at additional cost. Sir Roy emphasized that the Federal Government planned to see industrial growth continue and accelerate. It had formulated a policy for encouraging local industries by protection, by duty suspension, and in certain cases by rebate of duty. A national "Buy Federal" campaign is to be inaugurated with a "Buy Federal" week from October 15 to 22.

"Buy East African"

THE TEMPORARY NAME of a new organization formed to urge people in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika to buy locally produced commodities and manufactures is the Council for the Promotion of Industries in East Africa. An intensive publicity drive is to start with the annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya, to be held in Nairobi next month.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.

associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

	UNDERTAKINGS	CONSUMERS	UNITS CONSUMED
1922	2	1,904	1,500,000
1938	11	11,093	21,500,000
1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	351,000,000

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.,

Head Office: P.O. Box 30099, NAIROBI.

Branches at: Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mombasa, Nakuru, Nanyuki.

System: A.C. 415/240 volts, 3 phase.



TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.,

Head Office: P.O. Box 236, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Branches at: Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kigoma, Lindi, Mbeya,

Morogoro, Moshi, Mtwara, Mwanza, Tabora, Tanga.

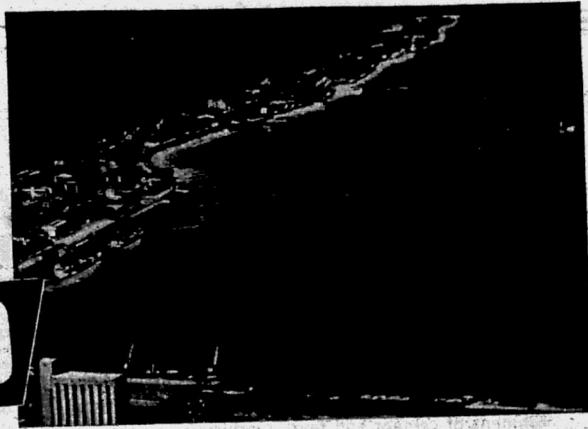
System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.

LONDON OFFICE:

66, QUEEN STREET, LONDON, E.C.4. Telephone CITY 2046

Use your
West Coast
route

Via LOBITO



Fastest delivery from Europe and U.S.A

Delays in delivery cost money. You should always instruct your overseas suppliers to 'Ship via Lobito' because it is the shortest route from Europe and America—saving over 2,500 sea miles.

Through Bills of Lading avoid paper work en route and risk of delay.

15 shipping lines now serve Lobito regularly. Modern handling plant in the Port enables goods of any size or character to be dealt with promptly and safely.

TRAFFIC AGENTS in the Federation:

LEOPOLD WALFORD (CA) LTD. Box 1567, Ndola, N.R. and at Chingola, Bancroft, Kitwe, Mufulira and Luanshya.

OR BENGUELA RAILWAY COMPANY, LOBITO, LISBON, LONDON.

Ship Via

If time is money then it will pay you to ask your shipping agent to use LOBITO.

LOBITO
AND THE
BENGUELA RAILWAY

ROBIN LINE

Fast Regular Service — Cargo and Passenger

OUTWARD SAILINGS

* MORMACWIND			
Boston	Balt.	Phil.	N. Yk.
SEPT. 12	SEPT. 18	SEPT. 20	SEPT. 25
	Ch'ton	S'y'n'h	J'ville
	SEPT. 27	SEPT. 28	SEPT. 29

Will accept cargo for CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, MAJUNGA, TAMATAVE.
ROBIN KIRK

Balt.	Phil.	N. Yk.
SEPT. 29	SEPT. 30	OCT. 7
Ch'ton	S'y'n'h	J'ville
OCT. 9	OCT. 10	OCT. 11

Will accept cargo for CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

† ROBIN LOCKSLEY			
Boston	Balt.	Phil.	N. Yk.
SEPT. 30	OCT. 8	OCT. 9	OCT. 15
	Ch'ton	S'y'n'h	J'ville
	OCT. 17	OCT. 18	OCT. 19

Will accept cargo for CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA.

† Refrigerator space available
* Deep tank space available

NEW YORK,
Baltimore and Philadelphia
TO AND FROM
SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

Serving also MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS and REUNION
Cargo will be accepted at all ports for ST. JOHN, N.B. (Subject Inducement)

HOMEWARD SAILINGS

	E. Africa	S. Africa
MORMACWAVE	Late Sept./ Ear. Oct.	Mid Oct.
ROBIN SHERWOOD		Ear. Oct.
ROBIN HOOD		Mid Oct.
ROBIN TRENT	Late Oct./ Ear. Nov.	Mid Nov.
ROBIN GRAY	Late Oct./ Ear. Nov.	

For Particulars apply Principal Agents

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LTD.
Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2
Telephone: Cables: LONDON Wall 6000. Nonpareil, London.

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (S.A.) (PTY) LTD.
Johannesburg, Capetown Port Elizabeth, East London, Laurencio Marques, Beira.

WM. COTTS & COMPANY LTD.
Durban

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (E.A.) LTD.
Mombasa, Nairobi Dar-es-Salaam

KARIMJEE JIVANJEE & CO. LTD.
Zanzibar, Tanga Lindi, Mikindani

General Agents, Madagasc P. & R. DUPONSEL & CIE Tamatave and Tananarive

Other Madagascar Ports:
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES and their Agents
5, BROADWAY NEW YORK, 4

HEAD OFFICE: MOORE-McCORMACK LINES INC.

UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED

A public limited liability company, with an issued capital of over £5 million, whose object is to promote and assist the further expansion of Uganda's economy by the establishment of enterprises with the co-operation of private capital wherever possible.

It has sponsored or assisted many outstanding developments since its inception in 1952—the exploitation of copper-cobalt, apatite and pyrochlore deposits, and the establishment of cement and textile industries on the most modern lines, to mention but a few.

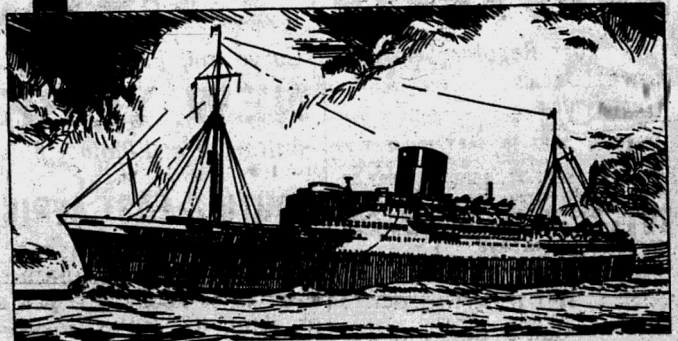
Staffed by highly qualified chemists and engineers, and possessing well-equipped laboratories, workshops and pilot plant, its Technical Development Division is available for research into technical aspects of industrial development.

Industrialists and others interested in the potentialities of Uganda's expanding economy are invited to use the extensive facilities provided by the Corporation, which is also willing to consider the provision of capital where such assistance is required.

KAMPALA, UGANDA
P.O. BOX 442

27 REGENT STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA



WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE TO CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH EAST LONDON AND DURBAN

From Southampton	
**Carnarvon Castle	- - Sep. 25
†Edinburgh Castle	- - Oct. 2
†Winchester Castle	- - Oct. 9
†Cape Town Castle	- - Oct. 16
**Stirling Castle	- - Oct. 23
†Pretoria Castle	- - Oct. 30
**Arundel Castle	- - Nov. 6
†Athlone Castle	- - Nov. 13

* Via Madeira. † Via Las Palmas

INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES FROM LONDON & CONTINENT

From London		Noticed	
**Durban Castle	- - Sep. 25	dam	
†Kenya Castle	- - Oct. 7		
†Bloemfontein Castle	Oct. 21	Oct. 22	
†Rhodesia Castle	- - Nov. 4		
**Brynmor Castle	- - Nov. 12	Nov. 14	
†Warwick Castle	- - Dec. 5		
†Out East Coast, return West Coast.			
†Out West Coast, return East Coast.			
†Out and return West Coast.			

Sailings subject to alteration without notice

UNION-CASTLE

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE:
NOTHURWICK HOUSE, 19-21 OLD BOND STREET, W.1. TEL: NYD 9469
OFFICES AT: SOUTHAMPTON, BIRMINGHAM, LEEDS, MANCHESTER AND GLASGOW

HEAD OFFICE:
CAYNE HOUSE, 2-4 ST. MARY AXE, E.C.3. TEL: AVE 2616
FREGENT DEPT.:
GREENLY HOUSE, CREECHURCH LANE, E.C.3
TEL: MAN 2659 AVE 2616