

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 9th, 1958

Vol. 35

No. 1774

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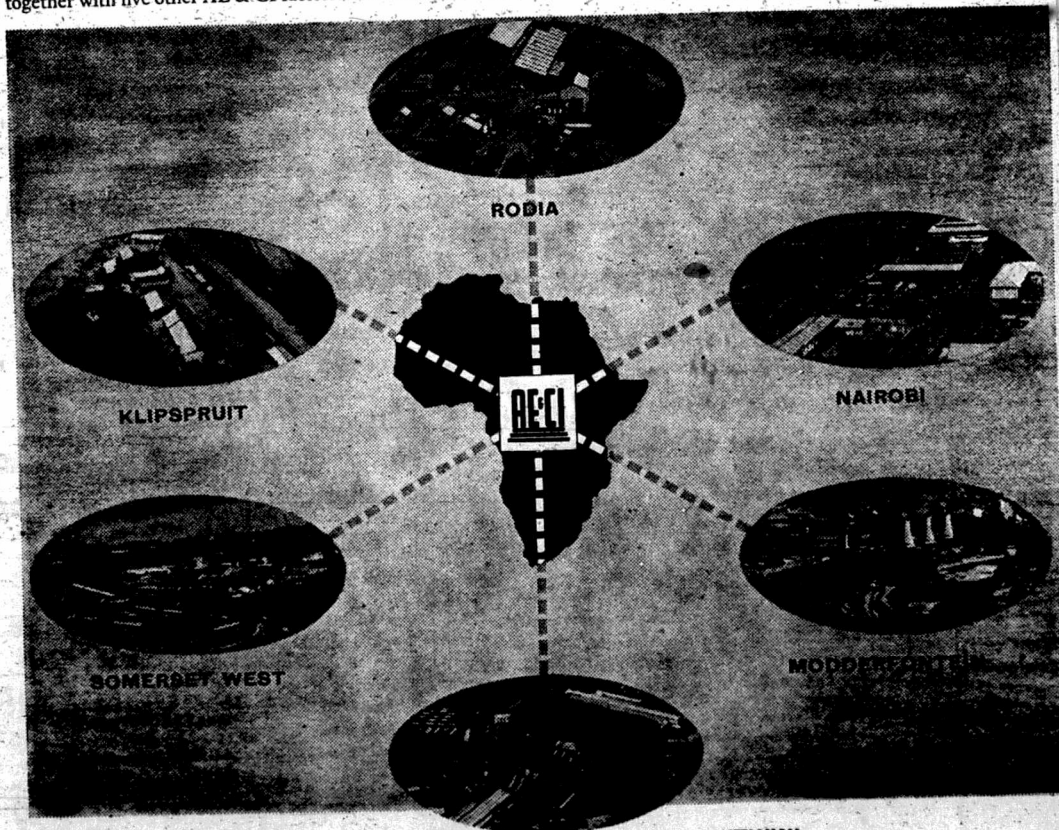
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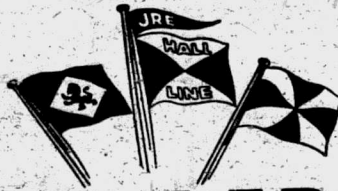
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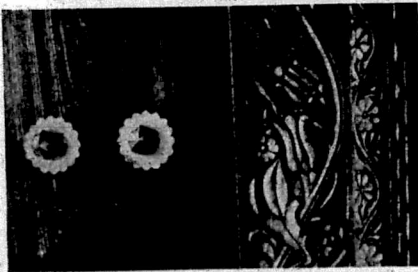
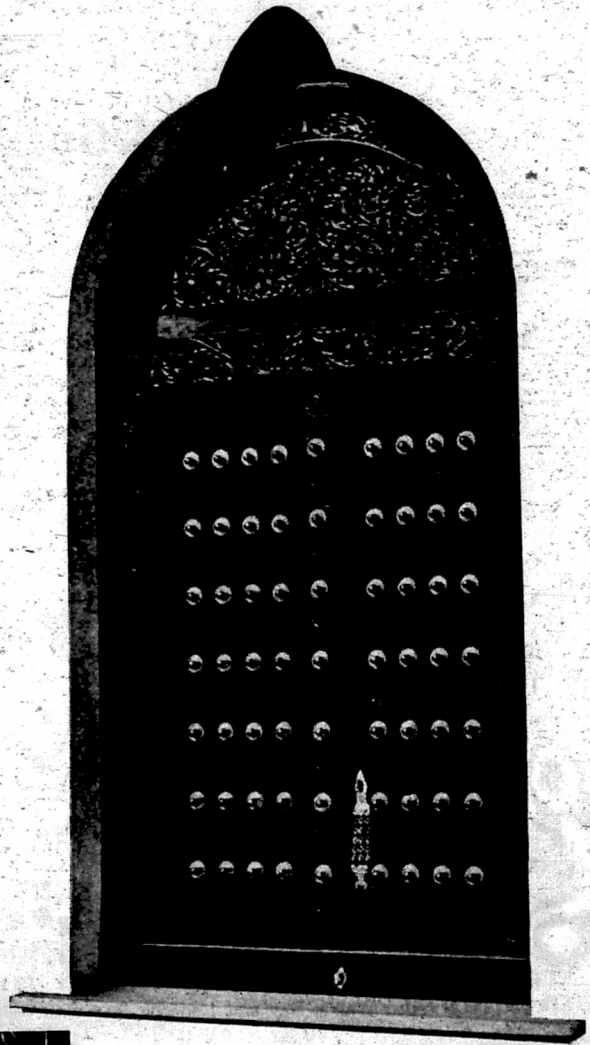
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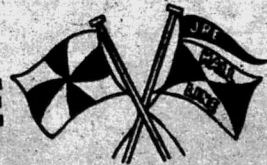


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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1958

Vol. 35

No. 1774

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE PROLIFERATION of Ministries in Kenya is one of the causes of a scale of public expenditure which has led to the appointment of a committee to report on the cost of Government activities at headquarters and in the field. A welcome fact is that one of the three members is the head of the organization and methods team, who must have been especially perturbed at the towering structure of Government and the consequent spiralling of costs; if his colleagues should look leniently on the cumbersome and expensive administrative machine—and they may take quite the opposite view—he at least must be expected to adopt a professionally critical attitude; and that will be all to the good. Presumably nobody in or out of Government would claim that the present pattern is commendable. Its architects would say merely that it is part of the price to be paid for a multi-racial system. The basic truth is that Kenya has suffered far too large an injection of politics far too quickly, with adverse effects politically, financially, economically, and administratively. These overdoses of the modern nostrum have resulted primarily from the party game in Great Britain, not from natural and necessary activities in Kenya itself. It is fantatistic that the Colony should have a Legislature almost three times the size of that of Southern Rhodesia, and that it should have five more Ministries than the United States of America. It must be the most over-governed country in Colonial Africa; but if half of the circumstantial reports which reach us from responsible people are even half true, it can certainly not be deemed among the best contrived or economical of administrations.

vinces (which would be sensible if capably arranged) but at district level also. There is widespread knowledge of consequent resentment in other official quarters, but very seldom is mention made of the inevitable bewilderment of the Africans, who see more and more officials tearing around in motor-cars and hear them issuing orders on different subjects, many being contradictory. Even with the help of their district teams—which can be most helpful where personal relations and professional competence are good—it is often difficult for even able, experienced, and strong district commissioners to prevent confusion. They struggle perpetually against encroachment (especially by the police), and grow increasingly alarmed at these complications in the very period in which they had expected to transfer more and more of their functions in the African areas to the local government bodies which they have been forming, guiding, and training. As more departments of the Central Government make their appearance in the districts, they inevitably hinder the transfer of powers to district councils and like bodies. At this year's Colonial Administrative Conference in Cambridge this conflict came repeatedly under discussion. Indeed, in a leading article on that conference we made the point that the greatest differences expressed were not between members of different races or of different departments in a territory, but between the men in the field, whatever their race or duty, and those sent from headquarters without proper preparation, with the consequence that they are often regarded as unnecessary, expensive, and unwelcome interlopers. Members of the conference, themselves officials, made it quite clear that the approach is too often tactless, and we commented that Governments in East and Central Africa have evidently much scope for improvement in this aspect of their human relations.

If Ministries have proliferated, so have their projections not merely into the pro-

Not long ago we were told of one district in Kenya which now has nearly one hundred and fifty European officials; the figure is fantastic, but we have been assured of its reliability. The district commissioner and his staff are, of course, a tiny minority in that course, the majority consisting of field officers (with their deputies and staffs) of various Ministries. Such cases strikingly demonstrate the failure to dovetail the new ministerial system into the provincial administration, which is supposed to be the local projection of the Central Government. Again and again EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has argued the need for the provincial commissioner to be, as it were, the managing director of his province. On that sound principle the concerns of the Ministries ought to be met through him, not by by-passing him, or seeming so to do. That system would clarify, simplify, cheapen and improve administration by eliminating much of the duplication

which is now prevalent. Even superficial observers see great waste in the clerical and messenger staffs and in transport, and those with personal knowledge of the machine must be aware of other avoidable and damaging faults. Moreover, full observance of the system would save the time and spare the temper of members of the general public, who now have often to chase from pillar to post because there is no recognizable single authority; and it would obviously make for easier liaison with local authorities. What is true of Kenya applies elsewhere in varying degree, and it is therefore not in that Colony alone that hopes will be raised of a boldly factual and boldly practical report from this committee. The large economies which are overdue can be achieved only by changes in policy and in the system, and the committee ought therefore to be assured that the Government and the Legislature will welcome drastic proposals provided they are practical and demonstrably advantageous to the country's well-being.

Notes By The Way

Ovation

SEVERAL LETTERS received from Kenya during the past week refer to the exceptional warmth of the reception given to Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, when he opened Kenya's Royal Agricultural Show. Three of my correspondents use the word "ovation", and one says that he has never known a crowd of settlers respond similarly to a speech by a politician at any open air gathering. As will be seen from the report on other pages, the address was marked by frank recognition of the major common problems of East and Central Africa and by confidence in the ability of Europeans to provide the guidance and experience—in a word the leadership—which the territories will long require. To compare the practical common sense of Sir Roy Welensky's utterance with the unpractical claptrap of African politicians who recently foregathered in Mwanza would be a salutary exercise for the emotionalists who imagine that almost every European in Africa is always wrong and that vocal Africans are always right.

Yearning for Leadership

THE RESPONSE OF KENYANS to Sir Roy's speech was due in the first place, of course, to its character, but also, there can be no doubt, to the general yearning for that leadership which the country has so long lacked. It can certainly not be said that it is being provided by the European elected members of the Legislative Council, though it is upon them that the responsibility largely rests. They are disunited and dispirited, and everybody who is seriously concerned for the Colony is astonished and distressed that month after month should pass—indeed, year after year—without the production of a policy. The African elected members, wrong-headed as they have shown themselves again and again, have at least put forward a policy and, except on one issue, have supported it

unanimously, emphatically, and in and out of season; it is no sound prescription for Kenya, but its reiteration by the whole team makes it seem so to the mass of Africans.

Widespread Anxiety

IT IS AGAINST THAT BACKGROUND that the ineffectiveness of the European politicians in Kenya must be judged. Never was it so necessary for those who should express the European case to decide on the fundamentals of it, to list the country's needs in order of urgency, and to campaign for the first requirements. So confused is Kenya by the absence of leadership that nobody has yet publicly defined the major objectives, let alone embarked on strategy in pursuit of them. If Sir Roy Welensky's challenge is not to be wasted, the European elected members must quickly find and express a new spirit. That the electorate is eager to be led in the right direction is certain. That it is not being led in any direction is the major cause of the anxiety that is so widespread, and is turning to despair in many minds. Such misgivings do immense damage to a Colony which must promptly recover its confidence and sense of direction if it is not to betray its past and the trust of its best servants and supporters.

Elephantine Taste

AN ELEPHANT in the zoo at Vincennes snatched a handbag from a tourist, spat out lipstick and a powder compact, but ate the bag, paper money, coins, film spools, and a passport. The journalist who telegraphed the report made the point that it was a Spanish passport—as if to suggest that a certificate of identity issued in Madrid is more palatable to an elephant than one borne by, say, a citizen of Luxemburg, the United States, or even Ghana. Deliberate rejection of the cosmetics by the sensitive Pachyderm must have shocked the less sensitive folk of Hollywood.

Firmer Tone Against Intimidation

THROUGH SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK'S ADDRESS at the annual dinner of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association ran reminders of the crucial importance of political stability, without which there can be no prospect of attracting the capital needed for the expansion of existing industries and the establishment of new enterprises. Firm direction now might determine the destiny of the Territory, he said, and he welcomed the new Governor's warnings that lawlessness would not be tolerated, adding: "This firmer tone against subversion and intimidation is welcomed by all law-abiding citizens". No non-official in the Territory is better informed on all aspects of its affairs than Sir Eldred Hitchcock, who in those few words has by implication corroborated the criticisms which this paper has repeatedly made against maladministration in Tanganyika during the past two years or so.

Subversive Organizations Intolerable

THOUGH HOPEFUL about the success of the Joint Council of the Sisal Industry, on which management and labour are equally represented under an independent chairman, Sir Eldred was emphatic that "political or subversive organizations masquerading as trade unions" would not be tolerated, and that the consultative committees on estates, the regional councils, and the grand council for the industry could not be satisfactory substitutes for good-will and good discipline on the plantations, where employers and employees must accept and discharge their moral responsibilities and act in friendly concert in their mutual interest. He reminded his hearers that, however desirable organized and formal labour relations might be, individual responsibility, authority, and day-to-day contacts between management and labour remain the critical and essential cement for good-will, understanding, and efficiency. That is especially true in Africa, where all Africans (except a tiny minority of political trouble-makers) expect and respect leadership, whether from their employers or their tribal chiefs and elders. If political emotionalists in Africa and elsewhere pay little heed to this fact in their eagerness to clamp trade unionism on the Western model on territories still in process of emergence, the Europeans on the spot should not allow their judgment to quail before ill-informed pressure.

Twenty Hours A Week

ENTHUSIASTS FOR TRADE UNIONISM in the United Kingdom sense of words seldom realize that in the sisal industry Africans work only about 20 hours a week, and that inevitably reduces the wages which can be paid; if labour would work a 40-hour week, said Sir Eldred Hitchcock, wages could be doubled or trebled even at the present low price of the fibre. Those who are concerned for the standard of living of Africans would, it is evident, be better employed in persuading them to work harder than in encouraging an irresponsible attitude which expresses itself in frequent sporadic and damaging strikes, more damaging from the standpoint of race relations than from that of their financial effect. About one-third of the Africans engaged in wage earning in Tanganyika are employed by the sisal industry, which is still the most important contributor to the country's economy, and its attitude to labour and political problems is consequently important.

E.A.R. Marked

"I CANNOT POSSIBLY ACCEPT the imputation that any member or servant of Government is lazy". — Mr. G. B. Cartland, Acting Chief Secretary in Uganda, addressing the Legislative Council.

Investor's Guide

TO TEST THE VALUE of "A Guide for the Investor", which is obtainable from the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, I asked myself some random questions and checked whether the information was given. These were the questions and the answers. Q: Are strikes legal in Southern Rhodesia? A: "Strikes and lock-outs are prohibited until the matter in dispute has been referred to an industrial council or a conciliation board". Q: How many hire-purchase finance houses are there in the Federation? A: "Four big hire-purchase finance companies with their main offices in Salisbury, and all associated with companies abroad, handle the bulk of the business in the Federation. Only the larger retail businesses, notably some of the big automobile distributors and furniture dealers, finance this type of business themselves or through associated companies". Q: What are the facilities for stock and share dealing? A: "There is one stock exchange in the Federation, the Rhodesia Stock Exchange, with floors in Bulawayo and Salisbury".

Wages, Work and Taxes

Q: WHAT WAGES ARE PAID in the engineering industry? A: "A minimum wage of 7s. 3d. per hour for journeymen for a 45-hour week. Average actual wages as at August 31, 1957, were 9s. 5d. per hour. Semi-skilled rates vary from 7½d. to 5s. 3d. an hour". Q: What work outside the mining industry done by Africans is most highly paid? A: "That of a spray painter and colour mixer, who can earn as much as £72 per month". Q: What is the cost of domestic building? A: "Between £2 and £3 per square foot". Q: What is the rate of undistributed profits tax? A: "1s. 6d. in the pound on the first £2,000 of the undistributed profits and 3s. in the pound thereafter". It will be seen that those who want economic information may confidently expect to find it in this useful book — which is in loose-leaf form so that the facts may be kept up to date.

I Liked This Advertisement

WHAT KIND OF CRICKET is played by the country team for which a Colonial civil servant has advertised his solicitude I have no means of knowing, but I hope that he will find a tenant for his home who will be an acquisition to the side. A notice in the "agony" column of *The Times* said: "FURNISHED HOUSE: Colonial civil servant wishes to let furnished house near Princes Risborough for three years to tenants who will treat it carefully as a home in return for low rent. Left-hand bat for village side an advantage but not essential". In case he may not yet have found his left-hander and that this note may be seen by someone duly qualified and interested, I add that the box number for replies is E.1985.

Statement Worth Noting

"The world does not listen to people who have no voices. Far from boycotting the elections, I should like to see more Africans claiming the right to vote". — Mr. Godwin Lewanika, U.F.P. candidate in the Federal general election.

"Between the first quarter of 1957 and the first quarter of 1958 the average price of imports into Great Britain fell by 10% and the average price of her exports rose by 1%, equivalent to a saving of about £400m. a year on the import bill". — Sir Oscar Hobson.

"I am not really surprised at anything that comes from Mr. Chirwa". — Sir Malcolm Barrow, Federal Minister for Home Affairs, speaking in the Federal Parliament.

Sir Roy Welensky on the Problems of Africa

Partnership Working Slowly But Surely in the Federation

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation, opened the Kenya Royal Agricultural Show for 1958 in Nairobi last week.

He emphasized that, despite the geographical remoteness of the two countries, they had much in common. They were both British; each had a multi-racial population, sections of which were still very backward; and both had suffered from a lack of capital expenditure in the past. Both had enjoyed a post-war boom and had seen the impact of modern technology on primitive peoples. Finally, both were experiencing the new awareness in Africa to politics and political opportunity, which had engendered a widespread process of change on the continent.

Sir Roy continued (in part):—

"This remarkable movement towards change is not confined to Africa, being found in the post-war years in almost every under-developed country of the free world. In Africa its growth has been rapid, evolving mainly in the form of African nationalism, and I have no doubt that it will spread even further than it has done.

A Remarkable Awakening

"Simultaneously in Great Britain there has occurred an equally remarkable awakening, an awareness of, and indeed a conscience about the Colonies, and this has inspired some to seek to get rid of the Colonies as quickly as possible and at any cost.

"There is no more ardent protagonist of the Commonwealth, and the cause of an even stronger Commonwealth, than I; but experience has taught me that the constitutional progress of each and every Colony must be treated as an individual problem.

"For the Federation it is clear to me that if Colonial ties continued too long, as opposed to the greater concept of the British Commonwealth of Nations, we have a parental relationship which has in it the unhealthy influences of the Oedipus complex, and which could even frustrate the normal development of our healthy young State.

"Beyond a certain stage in the industrialization of our country, for example, the need to compete for markets with the parent country often appears. So, too, could the approach of political maturity bring local beliefs and policies into conflict with those applied from abroad, which—and this has happened—could prove themselves to be thoroughly outmoded and unsuited to modern conditions. This could and does lead to gravely divided loyalties.

"But some people's thinking in London has its lacunae and its idiosyncracies, and concerning Africa it has an obsession with colour, and an apparent inability to be convinced of the good faith of the white man. This would not matter so much were it not for the danger that standards might be allowed to fall in a continent on which, with the exception of a growing core, the mass of people have yet no more than taken note of the codes of civilized behaviour. I believe it to be true, however, that so strong is the colour complex in reverse that it tends to throw the African issues out of perspective when viewed from London.

Facile Solutions to Racial Problems

"The assumption seems so often to be that the white man can do no right that there is an all too real danger of it being forgotten that the white man is governed in so much he does by standards which are in many ways exacting, and which certainly do not allow him to support many of the more facile solutions to the racial problems of Africa which are suggested.

"The maintenance of high standards should not be considered a matter of colour, nor should it be the prerogative of any one race; but the fact which we have to face is that the majority of the inhabitants of Africa are still backward by the old established standards brought to this continent from the civilized West. This is a statement of the obvious, but it is certainly not given due weight in London in the consideration of Colonial advancement.

"Therefore, when I work, as I am doing, for the independence of the Federation, my aim is not only the fulfilment of

the understandable aspirations of a nation, but also, the safeguarding of the achievements of civilization in our part of Africa. Need I say that experience has taught me how vastly complex and delicate is the task of giving self-expression to nations within which communities differ greatly in the state of their development?

"The process of decolonization, if I may call it that, is relatively easy where there are no racial differences to be taken into account. I use the term 'relatively' because I am well aware that many a problem has to be solved and many a difficulty overcome before any nation can be brought to independence on a reasonable and responsible basis; but that it can be done has been proved in recent times, and in two cases has brought with it the prize of full membership of the Commonwealth which I am earnestly seeking for my country.

"But where the races live side by side and differ widely, problems especially hard to solve arise; what is more, the problems themselves differ from Colony to Colony, and different solutions are required.

Insistence on British Standards

"As your visitor and your guest it would be wrong of me to discuss the problems of your country, but in this case we are on common ground, for it is a special charge on the people of both Kenya and the Federation that they must resist with determination any attempt to exchange the traditional standards of Britain for something less.

"No man has the right to judge another by the colour of his skin alone; that is the accident of birth. But he has every right, and indeed he has a duty, to form his judgments in the light of standards of life adopted; and that is a summary of the stand we have taken in Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"Believe me, it is not a popular stand in certain circles, mainly because it makes no concession to sentiment. But I believe that we shall succeed, and I have again and again stated by confidence in the outcome of our policy of partnership. It is working, in some ways slowly, but in every way surely.

"True, we have our shortcomings—and many of them are a legacy from the past. True, too, that when it comes to standards we are not prepared to compromise. But why should we? Our standards are no more and no less than those long adopted, and indeed required, in such countries as Great Britain.

"For all that, there is opportunity in the Federation on an increasing scale for any man regardless of his race, and slowly but surely the African is being equipped to take advantage of it. I have no fear of the competition of colour—not because of any claim to privilege, for the history of England itself has shown how small and short-lived the advantage of privilege has become.

"I believe that the vast majority of white men here in Africa can hold their own, and need have no fear for their future or the future of their children. Indeed, more than ever as development proceeds will the white man, his capital, and his skill be needed in Africa; and however starry-eyed the gaze of Westminster may be upon the African political scene, when it comes to economics, to investment, and development, even the London politician is a realist and seeks to secure the progress and the stability of our countries by the presence of the white man.

White Man to Stay

"So because the white man is in East and Central Africa to stay and because he has brought great benefits to these parts, and because he accepts not only the obligation, the work and the greater portion of the cost of bringing on to maturity the backward people of our countries, but also the fact that the interests of the races are identical and the advancement of one section of the community can only be to the benefit of the others; why then doubt his good faith and sense of responsibility?

"The time has come for many in the United Kingdom—fortunately and without doubt they are in the majority—who have faith in their own race and their own kith and kin to show it. By not sufficiently doing so they have allowed a chimera to be created, deliberately nursed and nourished, to such an extent that the white man, and the Briton in particular, has been accorded the shape of an oppressor, which he is not.

"I am not so naive as to fail to recognize that it is often politically expedient for certain organizations to cast doubt on the white man's integrity in order to achieve their own ends. Moreover, it may be that doubts arise from ignorance or false propaganda; but, whatever the cause, it is high time that the white man in Africa was given a little more credit for what he has done and became a little more assertive of

his own achievements, good-will, and responsibility. It is time that someone spoke up for him.

"Let no man accuse me of being a racist when I do so, for it is in the achievements and the advancement of all races in partnership that is to be found the key to the future of our countries, and indeed of the greater part of the continent itself. This is especially so because Africa, vast though it is, is very vulnerable to pressures from outside and to the disruption of stability by forces insinuated from abroad.

"I warned recently against the dangers of Soviet subversion in Africa. This was no empty warning, because indirectly the Communist cause is already being served on this continent; and let us recognize the threat for what it is and know whom it uses. Although they themselves may not realize it until it is too late, the more extreme of the nationalist movements serve the Communist case well.

"Here is the clearest example I can give of how vital it is to preserve the highest standards for Africa, for a common characteristic of the extreme national movements is their preparedness to discount all social and economic requirements of efficiency and attainment in favour of political gain. Their success would therefore inevitably lead to the lowering of standards, the further spread of poverty, and the provision of an ideal breeding-ground for Communism.

"There is need of a mutual understanding of where such movements could lead us. They are essentially disruptive and to break up Africa into little fragments, little fragments of irresponsibility as well as little pieces of land, is ultimately to lose it to the free world, whereas the events of today urge on us a far greater degree of inter-dependence than we have yet allowed to develop.

"We in the Commonwealth already have a fair measure of identity of interest; but there is a growing common cause in Africa, which is not concerned with nationality, creed, or race, which requires a new inter-dependence of the nations of the continent, in defence of their free way of life, and indeed in defence of the ideals of freedom and independence themselves.

"I spoke earlier of the great movement towards change in Africa, of the new awareness of politics, and of the greater store set by self-determination. All this will come to nothing if we do not now identify and guard ourselves against the disruptive elements of this change.

"We should be blind if we did not see Africa as others now see it, a strategic prize of the first magnitude and one to be gained by any possible means, whether now or at some future date."

Resettling Africans from the Gwembe Valley

New Homes for Those Displaced by the Kariba Dam

THE GWEMBE VALLEY "is a hot, arid escarpment territory. Great outcrops of rock, covered with thin bush hem in the rare patches of fertile land. Although the soil is rich, it can be cultivated only with the greatest difficulty because of the thick *mopani* bush".

That description, taken from an official publication of the Northern Rhodesian Information Department, contains the key to the problem of resettling the 29,000 members of the Tonga tribe, whose tribal lands are to be inundated by the Kariba lake. Without adequate knowledge of the geographical conditions in the Gwembe Valley it is impossible to appreciate the difficulties inherent in this large resettlement programme.

By virtue of its wildness, the escarpment between the Rhodesian high plateau and the flood plain of the Zambezi has hitherto acted as a natural barrier protecting the Tonga from extensive contact with Europeans. Consequently they are one of the most backward tribes in Central Africa.

The tribe has traditionally lived on the banks of the Zambezi, which provides the only permanent source of water in the region. The climate of the Zambezi flood plain is hot and the rainfall is low and fickle. This combination of circumstances made cultivation on those soils not inundated by the annual Zambezi flood a precarious undertaking. The soils themselves are generally of poor quality; the light rainfall is frequently insufficient for the crops to mature. Consequently, the Tonga depended for their food production principally on *zilli* gardens, situated in those areas of land adjacent to the river which are regularly flooded and fertilized by deposits of silt and mud.

Zambezi the Key

As a tribe therefore the Tonga depended completely on the Zambezi—and not only in a material sense. The riverine habitat was the key to tribal unity and conditioned the social organization, diet, working attitudes, and methods of building houses.

In such circumstances the resettlement necessitated by the construction of the Kariba Dam was highly likely to cause resentment and opposition. After many years of geographical isolation, of tenuous contact with the European, the tribe was suddenly embroiled in intense European-inspired activity. In the present atmosphere of Northern Rhodesia that was sufficient in itself to

cause suspicion, and particularly the belief that the move sprang from the wish of Europeans to take over tribal land.

Moreover, the move was something more than merely shifting a tribe from one locality to another. Resettlement had necessarily to be away from the Zambezi; that in itself meant that the tribe had suddenly to adapt itself to an entirely new environment, to refashion its mode of living and daily routine of activity. Furthermore, so overwhelming had been the influence of the Zambezi in Tonga lives, materially and spiritually, that it was only to be expected that the Administration's assertion that the great river was to be dammed and a huge lake formed would be greeted with disbelief. Even if that concept had been adequately conveyed to the Tonga mind, it would still have been difficult to convince them that a variation in their normal way of life would not meet the new situation. They were not stabilized except in the sense that they lived on the banks of the Zambezi. Village sites moved at regular intervals as the trees were thinned out, while abnormal floods also necessitated hurried moves on occasion.

Varied and Complex Problems

Thus the problems involved in resettling the Tonga are varied and complex. To move 29,000 people is in itself no light undertaking; and set against a background of intense suspicion and the need to rehabilitate and re-shape a primitive people's mode of life, it is magnified a hundredfold. Clearly the first requirement before undertaking such a move is intensive ground work, not only to convince the people of the reasons for what must be done, but, more importantly, to explain the future and demonstrate that adequate tangible opportunities are being offered in the settlement areas. The Northern Rhodesian Government has certainly explained the reasons for the move, but doubt arises when the opportunities offered in the resettlement areas are considered.

The Administration decided that the resettlement of the 29,000 people involved was to be within the valley zone, in order to minimize dislocation and readjustment. The plateau region adjacent to the escarpment was heavily populated in any case, and so could not absorb any of the displaced valley people without exacerbating existing problems among the plateau Tonga. This meant that resettlement had to be within the wild,

ugged, hill country of the escarpment, where fertile soil patches are admitted to being rare. Moreover, when the Northern Rhodesian Government was informed in March, 1955, of the decision to proceed with the construction of the dam, no work had been done on the ground to prepare for resettlement of Africans. There were few roads through the region, and none serviceable throughout the year. Consequently, the areas potentially suited to resettlement were unknown. Water supplies had to be found, and tsetse fly eradicated over extensive areas even if suitable land was found.

Nor was there adequate appreciation of the human factors involved. The annual report of the African Affairs Department for 1956, the year after the decision to build the dam was promulgated, states that "the problem of resettlement, which at first was looked on mainly as that of moving people from A to B, providing water, and seeing that building materials were available, has assumed a very much larger aspect. The fact that sufficient land is not available in adjacent areas means that many people must be moved great distances or else remain near their original homes and be taught to adjust their way of life to entirely different circumstances".

No Land For One in Four

The report of the Director of Agriculture for 1957 was even more revealing. Commenting on the resettlement scheme and the fact that a survey of the carrying capacity of the vacant land in the Gwembe Valley had been completed, he wrote: "It is clear that a proportion of the population must be rehabilitated out of the valley or on a non-agricultural basis. Adequate land has been found for only 21,000 people out of a population of 29,000 which will be affected".

Thus opposition stemming from Tonga suspicions of the motives underlying the move and their inability to grasp the consequences of damming the Zambezi have been heightened by inadequate appreciation of the radical readjustments inevitable in the tribal life and by the admitted fact that there is insufficient land to resettle some 8,000 of the Tonga.

The Governor's statement that the recent incident in Chisamu's village in which seven Africans were killed was due to the work of evil men is thus seen to be only partially true. There has been agitation—not surprisingly considering that the Northern Rhodesian Government has not yet explained what is to be done with the people for whom no land is available. Moreover, there appears to have been little correlation between the pace at which the dam is being constructed and the resettlement. The Governor admitted in his broadcast, for instance, that the Administration had been led to believe that the Zambezi would not be dammed until 1959. It was subsequently learned that that would occur in November, 1958, so that in some cases resettlement had to be advanced by a full year—without adequate preparations.

As a result of the Chisamu incident the remaining evacuation process will probably take place smoothly; but real problems remain. Of the 29,000 people who will be displaced, about 15,000 have already been resettled. Another 6,000 are to be moved this year, and the final 8,000 next year. Where are these last parties to go? If the Director of Agriculture's assessment is reliable, the resettlement problem will grow increasingly difficult.

Development Activities

In preparing the new areas active steps have been taken to ensure an adequate water supply. According to the latest figures, 87 wells, 75 boreholes and concrete weirs, and one dam have been constructed. Large numbers of game have been shot out in an attempt to eradicate the tsetse scourge. Roads have been built, small cattle herds established to see if cattle raising can be introduced. Water from the dam is being used to irrigate a garden in which experiments are being conducted to ascertain what crops can be grown. Demonstrations with ox-drawn ploughs have been organized, and the Administration has expressed the hope that some of the resettled people will use the money they are to be paid as compensation—just under £10 per head—to purchase oxen and ploughs. Selected Tonga are being taught to handle and repair boats and to make and repair nets, in the hope that when the Kariba Lake has formed a fishing industry similar to that in the Luapula Valley may develop.

Are these measures adequate in the circumstances? It is doubtful. That section of the population for whom land

cannot be found has to adopt a different mode of life, and for the majority it will not be a question of purchasing oxen. They must be taught much simpler techniques first. Their traditional cultivation of flood gardens will no longer be possible. The pressure on the land will probably be such that shifting agriculture will be impracticable. Furthermore, that shifting agriculture will be on slopes, intensive conservation measures will have to be taken if erosion is not to reduce still further the land available. To persuade the Tonga into these new techniques will need patience and a large technical staff. It must be said again the climate of the area is unreliable. Without irrigation, crop failure may be frequent unless special breeds of quick maturing crops are introduced.

As to those Tonga for whom it is unlikely that land will be found, the Director of Agriculture reached the crux of the matter when he said that some will have to be settled on a non-agricultural basis or absorbed outside the valley; but the only non-agricultural activity mentioned hitherto has been the possible exploitation of the fish potential of the new lake. However, the Gwembe valley enjoys none of the benefits of the Luapula. There are no markets immediately available. Hence it must be assumed that only a small proportion of the Tonga will be eventually absorbed in this capacity.

Age Old Conditions Disappear

The tribe has in one swift jump left behind the primitive world in which it has lived for so long and entered the modern world. It cannot return to the past, for the age-old conditions have disappeared for ever. The fundamental mistake of the Administration is to have seen Tonga resettlement primarily as a move from A to B, followed by a period of settling down, by which time the tribe would be reabsorbed in its traditional routines. That may be true of many, but certainly not of a substantial minority, who, being dissatisfied, will be vocal and probably troublesome.

On the Southern Rhodesian side, the resettlement programme has been completed without any serious incident. This is partly due to the fact that adequate land was available, and partly to a different approach to the problem. This in turn was conditioned to some extent by the greater experience of the Southern Rhodesian Department of Native Affairs in organizing large scale population moves as a result of the Land Apportionment Act. The Southern Rhodesian authorities attempted to move the entire population as far as was possible in one move, and by October, 1957, the transportation of the people, their small stock, personal belongings and grain had been very nearly completed. Altogether some 23,000 Africans were resettled in Southern Rhodesia.

Gwembe Commission of Inquiry

Sir John Griffin As Chairman

THE CHAIRMAN of the commission of inquiry into the incident in the Gwembe Valley which led to the deaths of eight Africans is to be Sir John Griffin. The Acting Chief Secretary told the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia last week:—

"We have been fortunate in securing the services of Sir John Griffin as chairman. There has been some delay because he has been seriously ill and was at first unable to accept. However, he will be sufficiently fit to undertake these duties towards the end of October, and it is likely that the commission will start sitting on or about October 27.

"The Rev. John Houghton has agreed to serve as a member. The third member will be an African, and we are at present in communication with an African chief who lives in the Northern Province, but have not yet received his reply.

"The terms of reference will be simple and comprehensive, designed to enable the commission to take whatever evidence they may feel necessary, including the evidence of the steps taken over recent years to plan the movement of the people of the Gwembe district who are affected".

Since the above statement was issued Chief Shimumbi has been named as African member of the commission. Of the ruling Bemba family and a former teacher, he inherited a chieftainship in the Luwingu district. Mr. Gilbert Howe is to be secretary of the commission.

Lord Twining on His Governorship of Tanganyika

T.A.N.U. the Result of Outside Influences and Pressures

LORD TWINING, lately Governor of Tanganyika, spoke to the Royal African Society last week of his nine years in that Territory. Admitting that he had made 98 mistakes during his term of office, he said that if he had his time over again he would probably still make 95 of them; but he declined to say which of the three mistakes he would not repeat.

Stressing the size of the Territory, Lord Twining said that England without Wales could be put into the Southern Province alone. That vast country had been in mothballs between the wars, a pawn in international politics.

A great Governor, Sir Donald Cameron, had recognized the economic potential of Tanganyika and had improved communications; he had started indirect rule, cheapening the cost of administration and also strengthening and streamlining the tribal system; and, seeing that the Africans must inevitably be drawn into politics, had laid down the basis of the multi-racial policy. Good relations between the races had been mainly due to him.

First U.N.O. Report

When he (Lord Twining) arrived the Territory had been shocked by the first report of the visiting mission of the United Nations. The next was quite good; the third, written before the members left New York, had 400 errors of fact; the last was "quite a useful contribution to our affairs".

He was instructed by H.M. Government to introduce democratic principles and reform the old-fashioned Constitution, but the Colonial Office had not been well informed about the Native authorities and councils, in which the elders had not been given their rightful place, with the result that the people went from the meetings to ask the guidance of the elders, who naturally criticized. Now many elders were members, and many of the councils were very effective.

On the asset side he found the Civil Service first class, public good-will abundant, and the Territory had one of the best development plans he had ever seen. His first talks had been to deal with the United Nations, and he had gone to America to explain matters to the Trusteeship Council. The visit was not very successful, for on the day arranged Mr. Vichinsky addressed the Security Council and in the corridor between the two halls there was the counter-attraction of Miss Universe! His audience had been Sir Eldred Hitchcock and a deaf woman. The United Nations; he added, could discuss and recommend, but the responsibility of decision and action lay with H.M. Government.

Tanganyika's Inferiority Complex

Discussing the rôle of the East Africa High Commission, Lord Twining said that Dar es Salaam had now rid itself of an inferiority complex, of the feeling that it was merely a limb of Nairobi. Relationships between the territories had much improved, and Tanganyika recognized the sterling work of the High Commission services. It was to be hoped that Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika would pull even closer together, finding common solutions to their common problems.

"When we came to discuss constitutional questions," the former Governor continued, "I emphasized that matters were confidential, with the result that everybody told the Press, and even telephoned Nairobi. In Arusha a mass meeting—of seven farmers—asked the Prime Minister of South Africa to send up armed forces. In Tanganyika's silly season I tried again, appointing a committee of non-officials, seven Europeans, four Africans, and three Asians, under the chairmanship of a very astute Attorney-General. They sat for 18 months, went everywhere, and talked to everyone, and produced the miracle of a unanimous report, which recommended parity of representation on the Legislature.

"I am accused of being the architect of parity. It was that committee's proposal. I could see the dangers, but I invented a form of franchise which I thought a logical continuation of parity, with each qualified elector voting for a candidate of each race in each constituency. Then there was a hullabaloo; and I was almost convinced that we had made a mistake.

The Secretary of State came out and consulted everybody, and it was felt that it was too late to change. The elections just held show that the device was justified".

The East Africa Royal Commission had, he felt, been given too high a status. The flaw in its brilliant report was that the commissioners were precluded from indicating how the recommendations were to be financed. Unless the East African Governments were given £250m. over the next 10 years they would be impossible to implement, as all three Governors pointed out in their dispatches. It was regrettable that Parliament had not debated the report, which, however, had not been entirely shelved in Tanganyika, where they were trying to give effect to a most important recommendation—to introduce negotiable leasehold title into the African reserved areas, a very sensitive subject.

Then there suddenly emerged the phenomenon of nationalism: he preferred Lord Hailey's term Africanism. T.A.N.U. was not a home-grown, spontaneous political combustion, but the result of outside influences and pressures. He (the speaker) had agreed with some planks in its platform, but not with its advocacy of universal suffrage (or "Nobbery", as he called it) in the present stage of Tanganyika's development. The country was not a nation, but a collection of 113 tribes, and still very backward. It would be a long time before people grasped what it was all about; they could understand local matters but not territorial.

He had tried to come to terms with Mr. Nyerere, and had nominated him to the Legislative Council. The trouble was that when he "tooted his trumpet he expected the walls of Jehicho to fall". They did not, and Mr. Nyerere resigned. The results of the recent election clearly showed T.A.N.U.'s strength. The crucial point was whether Tanganyika was to be built up as a purely African or a multi-racial territory. It must be the latter.

Immigrant Races' Contribution

A tremendous contribution had been made by the immigrant races, and they still provided 60% of the revenue. Without them the Territory faced bankruptcy and chaos. "Statesmanship is needed, and I hope that Mr. Nyerere, who has a good deal of sense, will take the initiative in coming to terms with the Government in preparing for ultimate self-government and will take a responsible position in the interim".

There was a good chance of making Tanganyika a model territory in Africa provided the rights of the Europeans and Asians were secured. Indeed, no Secretary of State would grant self-government unless they were. Ultimately everything depended on human relations. The Europeans must come to terms with realities.

A multi-racial policy was the only alternative to racial domination. It was unthinkable that the Europeans should dominate; they were too few. Their United Tanganyika Party had been a failure through apathy and lack of leadership, chiefly because they could spare little time for affairs. Africans must by their numbers predominate, but not necessarily dominate. There was a very good chance of developing Tanganyika as a multi-racial State, similar to the West Indies.

Many Europeans still lived in the last half of the 19th century, some looked on Africans as museum pieces or as hewers of wood, while others tended to patronize. There were those who could never say "No" to an African, and thought he must always be right. Others never understood that they were dealing with a peasant mentality, which was the same all the world over. Yet Africans could throw up leaders of character, integrity, and ability.

Need For African Institutions

"We British are a funny race, sensitive to trumpet-blowing, but ever ready to inflict our institutions on others—our laws, customs, trade unions, not to say the Westminster type of parliamentary democracy. I am not sure that that is all right in Africa. We have got to build up something suitable for Africa.

"An important speaker in the United Nations Trustee Council said last year: 'We are not interested in good government, but in self-government'. Our policy in Tanganyika has been to build up good government as a pre-requisite of self-government. We have to make the Territory economically viable and train local people to fill all the administrative and technical posts. Already about 200 Africans are in responsible posts.

"Tanganyika is in good hands. Sir Richard Turnbull, my successor, has experience, knowledge, and sympathy with the aspiration of all three races. The Territory should forge ahead to its destiny of a great State in Africa".

Sir Charles Ponsoyby presided.

Pan-African Freedom Movement

New Nationalist Body to be Formed

AFRICAN POLITICAL LEADERS have decided to form a Pan-African Freedom Movement for East and Central Africa, with headquarters in Dar es Salaam.

That decision was taken in Mwanza, Tanganyika Territory, when for the first time African political leaders from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and Nyasaland met to discuss subjects of mutual interest. The gathering followed discussions held in Ghana at the time of the independence celebrations last March.

Mr. Julius Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, convened the conference, which elected as its chairman Mr. F. J. Khamisi, Mombasa's elected African member in the Kenya Legislative Council.

Aims and objects of the Pan-African Freedom Movement are thus defined:—

"(a) To foster the spirit of pan-Africanism in order to rid the East and Central African territories of imperialism, white supremacy, economic exploitation, and social degradation by stepped-up nationalist activities to attain self-government and establish parliamentary democracy;

Co-ordinate Nationalist Programmes

"(b) To co-ordinate nationalist programmes, tactics, projects, and efforts for the speedy liberation of the said territories;

"(c) To assist in the establishment and organization of united nationalist movements in African territories through political education, periodic conferences, encouragement of inter-territorial African endeavours in all fields, and any other means that this organization may determine;

"(d) To establish a joint East and Central African Freedom Fund;

"(e) To champion non-violence in African nationalist struggles for freedom and prosperity."

Each nationalist, labour, and co-operative movement in each of the territories is expected to subscribe £250 a year.

A "freedom charter" signed by the participants pledges them to work for the "restoration of freedom" to Africans and for the elimination of imperialism. It declares:—

"(1) That democracy must prevail throughout Africa from Senegal to Zanzibar and from Cape to Cairo;

"(2) That colonialism, the so-called trusteeship, and so-called partnership, *apartheid*, multi-racialism, and white-settlerism are enemies of freedom and can be eradicated only by African nationalism—virile and unrelenting;

"(3) That the right of self-determination is God-given, and no man or nation is chosen by God to determine the destiny of others;

"(4) That poverty, ignorance, all-health, and other human miseries cannot be satisfactorily eradicated under imperialism, but only under self-government and international co-operation on the basis of equality and mutual benefaction."

"True Parliamentary Democracy"

It was agreed that the Freedom Movement in each territory should work for "a government of Africans by Africans for Africans on Pan-African lines", and for "the establishment and perpetuation of true parliamentary democracy in every territory within the African continent."

The following resolution was unanimously approved:—
"Whereas human rights are not based on racial or cultural aspect of men and women but on precepts of justice and equality; and whereas no country in the world is entirely homogeneous racially or culturally; and whereas in genuine democratic countries it has been found that the surest way of safeguarding the rights of any groups is the protection of individual rights and the uncompromising safeguarding of liberty of every citizen irrespective of his race, colour, religion, or national origin, this conference wants it to be publicly known that:

"(a) We are dedicated to the precepts and practices of democracy;

"(b) Under the democracy which we seek for our motherland there will be no discrimination, victimization, or any form of segregation based purely on race or colour or religion;

"(c) Those of foreign origin residing in Africa by accepting the rules of government of the majority, by being naturalized

or by being citizens by birth who unreservedly uphold the system of true parliamentary democracy, social justice and the principles of equality, will enjoy the full rights and protection of citizens;

"(d) In order to protect the economically weak communities as well as for accelerating the social progress of these communities, the democratically instituted Governments will guard against unfettered economic competition and against political trickeries which could jeopardize the civil liberties of the people;

"(e) The safeguards and protection of citizen's rights and human liberties will be buttressed by (1) uncompromising adherence to the rule of law; (2) maintenance of the absolute independence of the judiciary; (3) the exercise of the right to vote or stand for any office or the exercising of any rights or citizen by every person whether of indigenous or of foreign origin provided he or she is a full-fledged citizen."

As representative of the Africans of East and Central Africa, Mr. Khamisi is to attend the forthcoming African Peoples' Conference in Accra; Mr. Nyerere and Mr. T. Mboya (Kenya) were asked to visit Uganda to report on the national movements in that Protectorate; and Mr. Khamisi, Dr. Gikonyo Kiano (Kenya) and Mr. Chiume (Nyasaland) were elected a sub-committee to visit Zanzibar for the same purpose.

Nationalism "Virile and Unrelenting"

"Government by Africans for Africans"

MR. DEREK BRYCESON believes that the Tanganyika African National Union has changed its policy fundamentally. That conviction was expressed in a letter published by *The Times* a few days ago.

The European elected member for the Northern Province wrote:—

"As one of the successful candidates in the recent elections here, I write in answer to your leading article of September 16, headed 'Nationalism asserts itself'. I enjoyed, as you put it, T.A.N.U. approval. But make no mistake: T.A.N.U. also enjoyed my approval, since they have dropped the old idea of African nationalism (racialism) and adopted instead a true Tanganyika nationalism embracing anyone of any race who has his home here and whose first loyalty is to the Territory. "I travelled with Mr. Nyerere, the president of T.A.N.U., and the official T.A.N.U. (African) candidate extensively throughout the constituency. Through their organization I had the pleasure not only of addressing tens of thousands of Africans myself but also of hearing Mr. Nyerere expound to them the advantages of harmonious race relations and the chance that we in Tanganyika have of pulling off what in other lands seems very remote—a harmonious multi-racial State with all the different races working for the common good.

T.A.N.U. Commands Wide Sympathy

"As T.A.N.U. is the only political organization with a really significant membership numerically, and it commands sympathy far more widely than the actual membership, I place great significance on this change of policy, this liberalizing, and am personally much encouraged by it.

"The point that Tanganyika will in the future be a largely African State has been accepted for some time and was therefore not a plank in a political platform. The majority if not all the candidates stated that to be their belief."

Mr. F. S. JOELSON replied:—

"Mr. Bryceson assures your readers that Mr. Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, has 'dropped the old idea of African nationalism (racialism) and adopted instead a true Tanganyika nationalism embracing anyone of any race'.

"If that should prove to be the case, as is to be hoped, it would represent a most significant and important reversal of policy, but a few speeches made during an election campaign in the presence of non-Africans ought not to be accepted as conclusive evidence that the leader of T.A.N.U., still less the organization itself, has really had a change of heart, of direction, and of determination.

A few days ago — after the election meetings which Mr. Bryceson attended — Mr. Nyerere attended a conference in Mwanza of African political leaders from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and Nyasaland. Indeed, he had convened the conference, which decided to establish a Pan-African Freedom Movement for East and Central Africa, whose adherents in each of the territories are to 'work for a Government of Africans by Africans for Africans on pan-African lines'. How can that purpose be squared with 'a true Tanganyika nationalism embracing anyone of any race'?

"The first aim of this Pan-African Freedom Movement is to foster the spirit of pan-Africanism in order to rid the East and Central African territories of imperialism, white supremacy, economic exploitation, and social degradation by stepped-up nationalist activities to attain self-government and

establish parliamentary democracy'; and a 'freedom charter' which was signed at this Mwanza conference declares that 'so-called trusteeship, so-called partnership, multi-racialism, and white settlerism are enemies of freedom and can be eradicated only by African nationalism, virile and unrelenting'.

"Does Mr. Bryceson, or anyone else, think that the African political leaders who wrote and endorsed those words meant anything but 'black African nationalism, virile and unrelenting'?

"Unhappily, the Government of Tanganyika miscalculated disastrously in introducing, despite warnings, a franchise system under which every elector is compelled to vote for one candidate of each race. That has inevitably put power into the hands of T.A.N.U., an extremist organization which wants the fruits of self-government before the seeds of political understanding have begun to germinate. T.A.N.U. set out to smash the multi-racial United Tanganyika Party, which was created at the direct instigation of the late Governor, Sir Edward (now Lord) Twining; and not one person of any race standing under its auspices came within sight of success. Such are the facts.

"Intransigence has been the hallmark of T.A.N.U. and it would be very naïve not to recognize that what its African spokesmen have said to Africans has often differed drastically from what they have said to mixed gatherings. There will be no hope of 'a harmonious multi-racial State' if T.A.N.U. fulfils its Mwanza pledge to propagate 'unrelenting African nationalism'."

Railway Sabotage in N. Rhodesia

State of Emergency in Railway Reserve

A STATE OF EMERGENCY throughout the railway line reserve in Northern Rhodesia was declared last week, as briefly reported in our last issue.

Mr. Douglas Hall, the Acting Chief Secretary, told the Legislature:—

"A serious accident took place on the railway line during the early morning of September 29 a short distance on the Lusaka side of Chilanga. A mixed mail train was derailed at the entrance to a cutting, and although the engine remained on the line, nine goods trucks telescoped into each other and were very seriously damaged. Although there were several hundred passengers on the train, there has been no report of any being injured.

"The circumstances of the accident are being closely investigated by the police, and the first results leave no doubt that there was a deliberate act of sabotage. Every possible step will be taken to trace the person or persons responsible.

"I was of course at once in touch with the Rhodesia Railways, and immediate steps were taken to ensure that the maximum precautionary measures possible were being put into effect. Police patrols will be armed.

"We do not yet know who is responsible for this outrage. It may be a madman. It may be a person or persons with a deep-seated grudge. It may be members of a political organization.

Advocates of Violence

"This is the second act of this nature during the last 12 months, and certain people have over the last year or so advocated violence. They are, fortunately, very few. But he who advocates a policy of violence has a very great deal to answer for if that policy is put into effect, whether or not the person putting it into effect is acting under his orders.

"The immediate need is for all men — and most particularly those whose actions and speeches have made them suspect — to prove their abhorrence of what has happened by giving at once any information, however slender it may appear to be, to the nearest district officer or police officer. To some extent the whole of the African population of Northern Rhodesia will suffer because of what has happened. They will all come under a blanket of horror. Let those who are in a position to do so help to remove this inevitable even

if unreasonable stigma by providing the information which some of them must possess.

"The Governor has today signed a proclamation declaring a state of emergency throughout the railway line reserve in Northern Rhodesia. This extends for 100 feet on either side of each rail, and of course covers the area between them. Regulations will be made today which will make it an offence for any person to be within the railway reserve without authorization, and will make it a very much more serious offence for any person to be found within the reserve with any article or implement capable of being used to destroy or damage the railway line or any railway engine or rolling-stock, and to make it an offence for any person who aids and abets such action.

"There will be safeguards for those people who are employed by the railways to cover them while they are carrying out their employment and to exempt passengers in a train from the regulations. There will be arrangements whereby permits can be issued by officers of the railway and by administrative and police officers to enable persons to enter the railway reserve.

"It is not intended that the emergency regulations should continue in force for an indefinite period, but they will continue until such time as other arrangements, including probably new legislation, are in force and we are satisfied that they will apply the same safeguards as will come about as a result of the declaration."

Death Penalty Prescribed

Under the Emergency Powers Regulations, 1958, as subsequently published in the special issue of the *Northern Rhodesia Gazette*, the death penalty is prescribed for persons who attempt to damage railway lines and rolling-stock in Northern Rhodesia. It also authorizes the same penalty for "any person who aids, abets, counsels, and procures the commission" of such an offence.

Persons found guilty of unauthorized entry into the reserve will, upon conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding £100 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or both fine and imprisonment.

A second class of offence refers to unauthorized possession within the reserve of any article or implement that could be used to destroy, damage, or dismantle a line, railway engine, or other rolling-stock. A person convicted of such an offence is liable to imprisonment for life.

A third type of offence is that by any unauthorized person who while in the reserve attempts to use any implement in a manner calculated to destroy, damage, or dismantle a line, railway engine, or other rolling-stock. A person convicted of such an offence is subject to a mandatory death penalty: the judge has no option but to impose that sentence.

There is also power for the Governor to make an order restricting the movement of any person if he is satisfied that such a measure is necessary or desirable to protect the railways or ensure the safety of persons using them.

Letters to the Editor**"Self-Government" Needs Defining****An Appeal to the Governor**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 SIR, — The Governor is reported as having told two local councils that "when self-government came it would be the Government's first duty to protect the interests of every man and his property, whether he be African, Arab, Asian, or European".

The Governor has come to Tanganyika with a very great reputation, and we are all fully confident that the Territory will progress steadily and satisfactorily under his able and firm administration. Perhaps one may be permitted, however, to make one or two observations on the above subject.

We have been hearing so much about "self-government" during the past two years that a plea has gone up, and with due respect I beg leave to repeat it now, for a definition of the expression every time it is used in public speeches. The reason for this plea is that every individual has his or her own private interpretation of the phrase. Some take it to mean "wholly African government", others "multi-racial government", others "some form of government divorced from Colonial Office control", or "African government within the Commonwealth but with local control".

Consequently, whenever the phrase is used, everyone assumes it to mean just what it means to himself, whereas it may mean something entirely different in the mind of the speaker. There could be certain forms of self-government which would entail the end of any confidence in the future of Tanganyika, and those who have put their money and devoted the best part of their lives towards developing farms, businesses, professions, or other enterprises in Tanganyika and who are still endeavouring to persuade more outside capital to come in for the benefit of all who have made and will make their homes here are entitled to be given a fairly clear picture of the form this promised "self-government" is likely to take in the (presumably) distant future. Certain it is that ANY form of self-government in the near future in this extremely young, immature, politically inexperienced, and poor country would be unrealistic, impractical, and damaging to all who live here.

Reassurances have recently been given by the Secretary of State regarding retention of Colonial Office control and the refusal of H.M. Government to abdicate its responsibility. These reassurances were welcome and overdue. However, we still get these periodical and undefined local references to self-government, and I am certain that most people would welcome a clear indication from the Governor, propagated throughout the country, as to precisely what he has in mind when he uses the expression.

Arusha,

Tanganyika Territory.

Yours faithfully,

A. T. BEWES.

Point from Letter**Quite Illogical**

"AN ARGUMENT of yours in a recent leading article which I should like to see put in large type behind the platform when the Parliamentary Labour Party next discusses the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is your statement that: 'It is quite illogical for the Socialists to espouse inter-racial partnership and yet abjure inter-party agreement at home about a Federation of which inter-racial partnership is the very foundation'. That stated the truth in a nutshell. How can politicians expect to be treated as normal men if they persist in acting abnormally?"

A Diagnosis of Uganda Politics**Views of an African Woman**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 SIR, — Uganda is a British Protectorate composed of four provinces, East, West, North, and Central. These administrative units are known by various other names, according to the tribes which form them. By virtue of history and geographical positioning, some provinces, e.g. Buganda (Central) are more prosperous than others.

But part of that prosperity is due to the fact that other provinces have in practice in good spirit accepted this central province as the focus of commercial activity. It follows that they have helped to build the prosperity which Buganda now cherishes. The other provinces have derived benefits from this intercourse. In fact, there has been, as there should be, a state of "symbiosis" — an interdependence.

That is the background against which we must examine our present unfortunate complexes; in particular, Buganda's claim that the Kabaka should be the Head of State in an independent Uganda.

To suggest that as one of other possible solutions would have been acceptable to any intelligent citizen; but to put it singly and categorically, as was done, was not only absurd, but betrayed the political inexperience of its architects. It is the more unfortunate and serious to see that even after the consistent criticism of the idea the Mengo Lukiko has not shown the vision either to withdraw or modify it.

To any reasonable Uganda citizen, Buganda is as much a kingdom as Toro, Ankole, and Bunyoro. The treaties negotiated with the British Government by the rulers in those other kingdoms owed no legal validity to the agreement negotiated by Buganda. Secondly, to a "republican" district like Kigezi or Lango, surely a secretary general elected by his own people is as good as the Kabaka is for Buganda, or the Omukama for Bunyoro.

The result of all this is that each tribe has its own way of living and governing, and the ambitions of any other tribe to alter this *status quo* must be resisted to the utmost. Of course if change is brought about by convincing reason I shall be the first to accept it.

At the moment we contradict and confuse ourselves. On the one hand Buganda says "Uganda for the Africans because they are in the majority"; is it not absurd then in the next breath to say that the Kabaka should rule Uganda, a decision made on behalf of 1½ million people for a majority of 5 million people, who don't accede to it? I don't care who becomes the Head of State provided he has the greatest support of the whole Protectorate. But the present statements of the Mengo Lukiko do damage rather than enhance whatever popularity His Highness may have had outside Buganda.

The non-recognition of political parties by the Lukiko is equally unfortunate. I know, happily however, that their policy will bow to the forces of advancement, though much to their dislike.

We should be most unfair in Uganda to resort to the "orthodox" method of criticizing the Imperial Power. Britain, for, as Shakespeare said, "the fault lies not with our stars but among ourselves". This applies to us precisely; and we must remember that Jesus said that a house divided against itself can never stand.

Our future, however, is most promising. My hope is in the younger generation who conceive themselves as citizens of Uganda, for that is the greatest bond of nationhood.

East Africa House,
London, W.I.

Yours faithfully,

GRACE IBINGIRA.

Housing Africans in Rhodesian Towns

Plan to Spend £6m. Over Next Four Years

MR. A. E. ABRAHAMSON, M.P., Minister of Labour, Social Welfare and Housing in Southern Rhodesia, told Press representatives in London on Tuesday that his Colony required within the next four years about 16,000 houses for Africans resident in the urban areas. The capital cost would be about £6m., and he was seeking finance from private institutions which would be given a Government guarantee.

In explaining the position Mr. Abrahamson said:—
“While some 300,000 African families may expect to gain a living from the land, the rest must look to industry, mining, and European agriculture for employment. A steady stream of Africans is moving into employment on mines, farms, and in the urban industrial areas. They will sever their affiliation with the rural areas for all time, and raise their families in the towns.

“African demand for a secure place in the urban areas has coincided with the demands of industry that stable workers living with their wives and families are essential if the African is to play his full part efficiently in the rapidly expanding economic life of the country. Salisbury's present African population is about 165,000; it is expected to be 360,000 in 1968, and 590,000 in 1978. Bulawayo will expand its African population in the same period from 116,000 to 300,000.

6,000 Houses in Four Years

“In the past four years the Government has provided 6,000 houses for home-ownership, and the municipalities, with loan funds provided by Government, have built both married and single accommodation for rental. But in the next four years we shall require another 16,000 houses, costing £6m. Of these houses 75% will be for renting by indigenous Africans and others who have established themselves in the towns, and 25% will be designed for purchase in home-ownership schemes, which have already demonstrated their popularity amongst the African people. The Government is determined to avoid shanty towns and slums, and to create living conditions which will provide the basis for our population to lead contented and useful lives.

Our target of 4,000 houses a year can be achieved if the necessary finance is obtained. I have had satisfactory discussions with industrialists and financiers in Rhodesia, and I have now extended these negotiations to the United Kingdom. We have heard a good deal of lip-service paid to the cause of African welfare; now I have the opportunity to find out how far this concern will be backed by practical support in the United Kingdom. I have found a ready understanding, but the practical results may take some months to materialize.

“When the Federation was created five years ago, few foresaw the unprecedented speed of development and the quickest rate of expansion in the Commonwealth. This has placed a great strain on the resources of the Governments, but this expansion must be maintained to enable the mass of our population to improve their earning power and attain better living standards.

“The main problem of Central Africa is economic, and the main danger is poverty. We have the natural resources and the will to overcome our difficulties. I have met people who have already initiated industrial enterprises in the Federation, and others who are planning to do so in anticipation of the abundant power which will flow from our great Kariba hydro-electric scheme in 1960. Those who get in on the ground floor will never have cause to regret their participation in the building of one of the youngest but brightest countries of our times.”

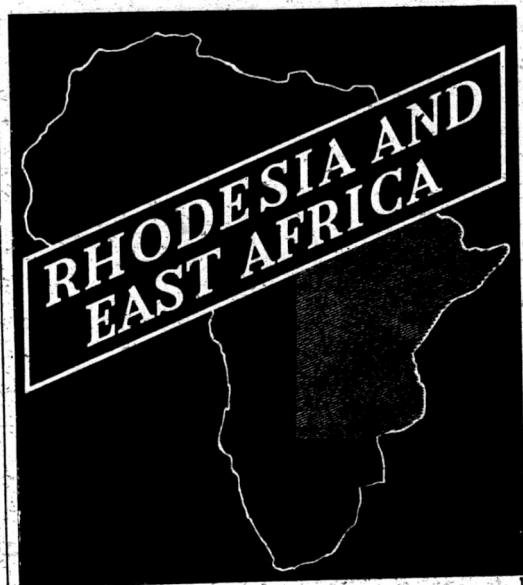
Different Types of Houses

Three different types of accommodation would be built—detached, semi-detached, and terrace houses, but not flats, not because they were more expensive than one-storey buildings, but because it was better to provide Africans with their own small gardens. The average cost of a four-roomed house of 450 square feet, including running water, would be £350, but many Africans could now pay up to £1,500, and about a score of Africans in Southern Rhodesia were already living in houses which had cost between £4,500 and £5,000.

There was a spirit of good-will towards Africans and a general wish that they should play a greater part in all aspects of development, but the Minister said that he did not interpret the Federal Constitution's references to partnership between the races as forcing social partnership, which was repugnant to many Africans as well as Europeans. Other countries had shown that social impact of two races could bring disaster.

Asked if an African M.P. might build a house in a European area, Mr. Abrahamson said “No; neither can a

(Continued on page 166)



A

Magnificent Production

A Minister writes:—

“This is a magnificent production. It is the most authoritative book ever published about East and Central Africa — and of a very high standard indeed. The value of the book will increase over the years. My most sincere congratulations on a great work.”

The book (of 437 pages and profusely illustrated) has just been published at 26s. 9d. post free to any address by

EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA

66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1

PERSONALIA

LORD ABERCONWAY has resigned from the board of Reynold Chains, Ltd.

MR. H. W. ROSE, of KALOMO, Northern Rhodesia, and MRS. ROSE are in London.

MR. T. M. OVINGTON, a Bulawayo architect, is a recent arrival in Great Britain.

SHEIKH HUSSEIN JUMA, chairman of the United Tanganyika Party, has arrived in London.

MR. J. R. WEBB, a company director resident in Bulawayo, is visiting the United Kingdom.

THE REV. L. E. M. CLAXTON is now Deputy Assistant Chaplain General to East Africa Command.

MR. M. HILL has been appointed London director of the Provident Assurance Corporation of Africa.

MR. A. W. PEEK has been appointed secretary of the Commonwealth Development Finance Company.

MR. DAVID COLE, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has left London for New York for a visit of about 10 days.

MR. S. J. HARLAND has been appointed general secretary of the Commonwealth and Continental Church Society.

MR. P. TAUB, a director of Modern Motors, Ltd., and MRS. TAUB have arrived in London from Bulawayo.

THE REV. D. HOWES, chaplain of West Aberdare, Kenya, has been made a canon diocesan of Mombasa Cathedral.

SIR PHILIP ERIC MILLBOURN has joined the board of the National Employers' Mutual General Insurance Association.

MR. ROBERT KEITH, of the African-American Institute, arrived in Tanganyika last week and is due in Nairobi on Monday.

THE REV. E. AGOLA, rural dean of Kisumu and Southern Nyanza, has been appointed a canon diocesan of Mombasa Cathedral.

MR. SELWYN LLOYD, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, gave a luncheon at Lancaster House on Monday for the SUDANESE AMBASSADOR.

MR. BERHANOU TESSEMA, Consul General for Ethiopia in Nairobi, who is to go on leave this month, does not expect to return to East Africa.

MR. T. L. READING, an Assistant Secretary at the Board of Trade, is making a visit of inspection to the U.K. Trade Commissioner post in Nairobi.

MR. H. E. COOPER has been appointed managing director of G. A. Harvey & Co. Ltd., London, a company with contracting interests in East Africa.

MR. B. HOWE, a mining engineer on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, is making Birmingham his headquarters during his leave in this country.

When SIR ROY WELENSKY visited Kenya to open the Royal Agricultural Show, he was accompanied by LADY WELENSKY. They were guests at Government House.

Two members of the United States House of Representatives, MR. W. R. POAGE and MR. O. CLARK-FISHER, will pay a brief visit to East Africa later this month.

MR. A. B. HODGSON has been appointed Director of establishments in Tanganyika, in succession to MR. W. WENBAN-SMITH, who has become Minister for Social Services.

MR. W. W. HALLIDAY has been elected chairman of Aberfoyle Plantations, Ltd., succeeding MR. P. J. BURGESS, who has relinquished the appointment owing to advancing years.

DR. S. N. VARMA, reader in political science at Delhi University, will visit Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika in November and December in connexion with a new research department in African studies which is to be created in that university.

SIR MORTIMER WHEELER has returned to this country from a visit to the Zimbabwe ruins on behalf of the B.B.C. A programme on Zimbabwe is due to be televised on October 29.

MR. J. H. HUIZINGA is to speak on French Africa to a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies on Thursday, November 6. MAJOR LEWIS HASTINGS will preside.

MR. JULIAN S. CROSSLEY, chairman of Barclays Bank D.C.O. and president of the Overseas Bankers Club, entertained at luncheon last week SIR DENIS TRUSCOTT, Lord Mayor of London.

MR. A. D. C. PETERSON, Director of Education at Oxford University, addressed the Discussion Circle of the Over-Seas League on Monday on "Afro-Asian Powers in World Affairs".

DR. DERYCK PATTERSON and MISS DOROTHY PEGRAM, a former private secretary of SIR GILBERT RENNIE, were married in Hampstead yesterday afternoon. SIR GILBERT and LADY RENNIE were present.

MR. G. T. C. MANGIN, of the Central African Film Unit of the Federal Department of Information, has passed through London on his way to the United States for a visit of about two months.

SIR JOHN FORSTER, who has conducted inquiries into labour troubles in Northern Rhodesia, has been re-appointed president of the Industrial Court in the United Kingdom until the end of 1960.

MR. JAN NOMISSE, at one time private secretary to General Smuts, has been appointed a director of the South African subsidiary of United Dominions Trust, Ltd., which has Rhodesian interests also.

SIR IAN MACLENNAN, United Kingdom High Commissioner in Ghana, who was formerly High Commissioner in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, sailed last Thursday for West Africa to resume his duties after leave in the United Kingdom.

SIR THEODORE PIKE, Governor of Somaliland, and MR. F. D. ROBERTSHAW, the Attorney-General of the Protectorate, will leave Hargeisa by air on October 16 for London for talks with the Secretary of State for the Colonies in regard to constitutional advancement.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR HILARY W. BIGGS, whose retirement from the Royal Navy was announced on Monday, was the 100th and last Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station. He held that appointment from August 1956 until the post was abolished a few weeks ago.

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, M.P., who has visited East and Central Africa, was unanimously elected chairman of the Labour Party last week at the end of the annual conference in Scarborough. The new vice-chairman is MR. IAN MIKADO, also a critic of British Colonial policy.

MR. JULIAN AMERY, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, who was previously a director of the British South Africa Company, was admitted to hospital in Singapore on Monday, and is expected to be under treatment for a stomach disorder for about a fortnight.

SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER, BT., chairman of the British & Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., and the Union-Castle and Clan Lines, and LADY CAYZER; MR. J. S. BEVAN, managing director of the Union-Castle Line, a director of the British & Commonwealth and Clan companies, and chairman of the South and South-East African Conference Lines; MR. J. A. THOMSON, financial director of British & Commonwealth, and a director of the Union-Castle and Clan Lines, and MRS. THOMSON; MR. W. L. WOOF, a director of both the Union-Castle and Clan companies; and MR. I. S. LLOYD, head of the research department of British & Commonwealth, are all on their way to South Africa in the EDINBURGH CASTLE for discussions with members of the Government and the Shipping Board of the Union of South Africa.

SIR VINCENT TEWSON, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, and LADY TEWSON left Nairobi yesterday for Dar es Salaam. After eight days in Tanganyika they will return to Kenya to spend two days at Government House, Nairobi, before flying back to London.

MR. G. FOGGON, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is due to leave Nairobi at the beginning of next week to spend a fortnight in Tanganyika Territory before visiting Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. He is due back in London in mid-December.

MR. D. A. D'CUNHA, of Kisumu, Kenya, a Goan, has been appointed a member of the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire. He recently retired from the post of district cashier in Kisumu after 37 years' service with the Administration in various parts of the Colony.

MR. PRAFUL C. PATEL has left East Africa for England to study accountancy. As secretary general of the Uganda Students' Union, he visited Bombay and other centres to meet Uganda students. He also attended the World Youth Conference in Delhi as the only East African delegate.

THE REV. C. N. FRANK, warden of St. Andrews' College, Likoma Island, Nyasaland, who suffered a coronary thrombosis late last year, has been medically advised not to return to Africa. Mr. Frank, who first went to Africa in 1938, is now doing temporary Church work in Wisbech.

DR. G. D. H. BELL, director of the Plant Breeding Institute at Cambridge, who flew to Kenya for a meeting of the East African Agricultural and Fisheries Research Council, has gone on to Nyasaland. PROFESSOR C. M. YONGE, who also attended the meeting, has returned to London.

MR. G. ELLMAN-BROWN has joined the board of the Central Africa Building Society. Until his defeat in the last general election in Southern Rhodesia he had served as a Minister. In recognition of his services THE QUEEN had been pleased to allow him to retain the title "Honourable".

MR. W. F. COUTTS, Chief Secretary in Kenya, and MRS. COUTTS are visiting Israel. Mr. Coutts will investigate the possibilities of trade development between the two countries and will also inspect farming settlements in the semi-arid areas of Southern Israel, including the Negev Desert.

DR. C. FOTTER, head of the insecticides and fungicides department of Rothamsted Experimental Station, and DR. A. B. P. PAGE, reader in zoology and applied entomology at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, both of whom sit on the Colonial Pesticides Research Committee, are spending about five weeks in East Africa.

After working for a year at the International Children's Village in Switzerland, MISS MARGARET SMITH, daughter of MR. and MRS. PHILIP SMITH, of Moiben, Kenya, has returned home. She has been appointed child care officer of the Kenya Child Welfare Society, in succession to MRS. MARJORIE TODD, who had held the post for two years.

MR. R. A. BUTLER, the Home Secretary, arrived back in London last Friday from a private visit to Southern Rhodesia of about two and a half weeks. He cancelled an arrangement to spend a couple of days in Nairobi on his return journey in order to continue his discussions with SIR ROY WELLESKY, Prime Minister of the Federation, and other leaders.

MR. A. E. ABRAHAMSON, M.P., Minister of Labour, Social Welfare and Housing in Southern Rhodesia, addressed a meeting of the Joint East and Central African Board on Monday. He and SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation, afterwards lunched with EARL DE LA WARR, the chairman, and other members of the board.

Obituary

Sir John Ramsden

Deep Interest in East Africa

SIR JOHN FRECHEVILLE RAMSDEN, sixth baronet, died in Scotland on Monday in his 82nd year.

The only son of the fifth baronet and Lady Helen Guendolin, third daughter of the 12th Duke of Somerset, he was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; he played polo for the university, was master of the drag, and for many years afterwards played polo and encouraged the development of the game.

Succeeding his father in 1914, he served in the Norfolk Yeomanry in the 1914-18 war. In 1919 he sold a 6,000-acre estate at and around Huddersfield for more than £1½m. He later disposed of some splendid 18th century furniture, one Queen Anne walnut suite realizing 2,800 guineas, and a three-day sale in 1932 of furniture from his Bulstrode seat in Buckinghamshire almost reached £50,000. But he was a simple, natural person, who set no great store by possessions.

He was a keen and good gardener, with a special love of rhododendrons; and only last month he arranged for the permanent loan of his fine collection of East African books to the East African Office in London. His attachment to Kenya, which he last visited only a few months ago, was undiminished. He often visited the Colony with Lady Ramsden, and had devoted large sums to its agricultural and industrial development. He had been High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire, a Deputy Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and a Justice of the Peace for Cumberland; but to his many friends he was always "Chops" Ramsden, that nickname dating from the time when he grew side-whiskers at Cambridge. He is known to have declined a peerage.

In Lady Ramsden (*née* Joan Fowell Buxton), whom he married in 1901, he had a devoted wife, who shared his love of East Africa. There were two sons and a daughter of the marriage. The elder son was murdered in Malaya 10 years ago. The family honours pass to the other son, Major Geoffrey William Pennington, who in 1925 assumed the surname of Pennington by deed poll.

An old friend writes:—

"A very great gentleman has passed on. Service was certainly the motto of Sir John Ramsden, who, notwithstanding his established position in society, was a reserved, even humble, man of a very kindly manner with a dislike for ostentation in any form.

"His contribution to Kenya will remain a lasting monument to his memory, for he had devoted a large part of his life and resources to industrial development in that country and Malaya. He and his cousin, the late Lord Egerton, were strong believers in East Africa and among the greatest contributors to the development of the highlands. Both were truly pioneers. Accompanied by his devoted lady, he was a regular visitor to Kenya even in his declining years."

SIR STEPHEN TALLENTS, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., who died in London recently at the age of 73, was secretary of the Empire Marketing Board from the time of its creation by Mr. Amery in 1926 until it was abolished in 1933. Later he was controller of the overseas services of the B.B.C.

Housing Africans in Rhodesian Towns

(Concluded from page 163)

European build a house in an African area". There would, he emphasized, be no amendment of the Land Apportionment Act, which was held sacrosanct by the Commonwealth Relations Office and the people of Southern Rhodesia.

When he said that racial questions would be met as they arose, the Minister was reminded that social integration already exists in the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and in the Federal Parliament; that there are already demands from African public and professional men for facilities to reside and eat near their work in the European areas; and that difficulties over such matters provided the African National Congresses with some of their best ammunition.

The reply was that a wise European population would deal fairly with difficulties, and that if those grievances were removed the Congress extremists would quickly discover or invent others.

Language Bonuses

A LANGUAGE BONUS SCHEME is to be introduced by the Northern Rhodesian Government to encourage European members of the general public to learn an African language. Tests, similar to those obligatory for civil servants, will be held in four main vernaculars — Bemba, Lozi, Nyanja, and Tonga. Successful candidates will receive £20 for the low standard, written and oral; £40 for the higher standard, written and oral; and £60 for passing the higher standard without having first passed the lower standard examination. Mr. G. C. D. Hodgson, head of the Federal Government's Race Relations Office, said: "We are directly interested in this experiment and are examining ways and means of its possible extension. The idea originates from the Northern Rhodesian Central Race Relations Advisory and Conciliation Committee". The hope is that it will produce greater mutual understanding between the races.

Libraries in the Rhodesias Gifts from the United States

DR. H. A. FOSBROOKE, director of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute for Social Research, Lusaka, has written to *The Times*; —

"The letter which you printed from Mr. J. A. Allan, honorary secretary of the Booksellers' Association of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has only just come to my attention by virtue of the fact that a portion of it was reprinted by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

"As phrased, it would appear that the gift of 500 books from American sources to certain libraries in Southern Rhodesia was a combined operation of the United States Information Service and the Carnegie Corporation. As the library of this institute has also been a beneficiary from these two sources I am in a position to know the facts, which are set out hereunder.

"The Carnegie Corporation of New York assembled some 200 booksets comprising 350 volumes apiece for distribution to libraries throughout the Commonwealth. The beneficiaries in this Federation were the two Bulawayo libraries mentioned, the library of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Salisbury, and the Queen Victoria Memorial Library in Salisbury; the library of this institute will also be provided with a set.

"Simultaneously with this generous gesture by the Carnegie Corporation, the public relations officer at the United States Consulate-General in Salisbury found himself in a position to offer books to various libraries throughout the Federation. This institute was one of those approached. We were most generously given *carte blanche* to examine the available stock and choose what we thought to be of use. Some 60 volumes of sociological significance were chosen and form a most useful addition to our library here.

"The phrase that 'several African libraries have also benefited from this open-handed measure' not only suggests that numerous libraries other than those mentioned received gifts in the nature of 500 volumes; it also implies that there is a distinction between 'European' and 'African' libraries here in Central Africa.

"This, unfortunately is a fact in so far as the municipal libraries are concerned, for no African is a ratepayer and in consequence Africans are deprived of the right of borrowing from municipal libraries. I am myself not a ratepayer but have never been refused municipal library facilities.

"Of the libraries receiving the Carnegie book sets, the University College is, of course, available to readers of all races, as is the library of this institute. Likewise the National Free Library distributes on a non-racial basis, though I am uncertain of the policy of the other two recipients.

"While it is not, of course, the policy or duty of a scientific institute such as this to 'carry the specialist stock necessary for the portrayal of Great Britain as a power-house of inventive genius, ability, and moral strength', the valuable sociological library which has been built up here by local endeavour, with the assistance of moneys from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, does in fact contain a wealth of material illustrating that very point".

French Somali Premier Suspended

M. MAHMOUD HARBI, Prime Minister of French Somaliland, has been suspended from office by the Governor. In the referendum on September 28 three-quarters of the votes were cast for the Constitution, but the Prime Minister had campaigned against that course, and as soon as the result was known several Ministers and other persons asked for his dismissal. Last Thursday, however, a vote of the Assembly confirmed him in office. Afterwards there were further representations to the French Government, and his suspension was announced on Monday. During consequent demonstrations in Jibuti several people were injured.

Federation Day

ANOTHER LONG WEEK-END will be added to the Federation's holidays from next year. The Federal Prime Minister's Office has announced that, although Federation Day (October 23) will be celebrated this year in the same way as in 1957, it will in future be proclaimed a public holiday falling on the first Monday after October 23. The Governor-General is to send a message to all school children this year.

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KHARTOUM : The most memorable event in the life of this famous city took place in January 1956 when it became the capital of the new independent Republic of the Sudan. Another event of profound importance took place in 1925, when the opening of the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile, 150 miles south of Khartoum, inaugurated the Gezira Irrigation Scheme, transforming a million acres of barren land. Here, on former scrub and desert, Sudan's staple crop—cotton—is raised. And Khartoum, like the whole of the Sudan, depends on cotton for its future. Today an important commercial centre, Khartoum, founded by the Egyptians in 1822, owes its name to the local Arabic word for an elephant's trunk, which the promontory at the confluence of the two Niles resembles. It's a handsome city with broad, tree-lined avenues and fine new buildings. A big city too: including Khartoum North over 130,000 people live there. *The Bank's first Khartoum branch opened in 1913. Today fifteen offices throughout the Sudan keep us in constant touch with the latest commercial developments. Business men who wish to benefit from this expert knowledge are invited to get in touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.*



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Uganda's First Direct Elections

Buganda Declines to Name Members

THE BUGANDA GOVERNMENT has been asked by the Acting Governor of Uganda to submit the names of five representative members to represent Buganda in the new Legislative Council of the Protectorate. Buganda's Prime Minister, Mr. Michael Kintu, has replied that the whole question of Buganda representation in the Legislature is being contested in the courts, and that he therefore referred the Protectorate Government's request to counsel acting for Buganda.

The province of Buganda, which is taking no part in the direct elections to the Legislative Council later this month, has been called on to provide representatives by some other means, according to the provisions of the Buganda Agreement of 1955, but the Buganda Government has asked the High Court for a ruling that, since certain changes have been made in the composition of the Legislature, notably the appointment of a Speaker to replace the Governor as president, the Council as now constituted is not the same as that established at the time of the agreement. Buganda argues that it is therefore not bound to provide representatives.

Buganda won the first round in this dispute when the Protectorate Government's application for the Buganda action to be rejected was refused by the court. Further proceedings have been delayed because of the indisposition of Buganda's counsel, Mr. Phineas Quass, Q.C.

By the end of this month members from other districts will have been elected, and the Protectorate Government will then be obliged to consider some form of Buganda representation, whether by nomination or otherwise, for the Buganda Agreement stipulates that a certain proportion of African representative members shall be from Buganda.

Forty-five candidates have been nominated for the 10 African representative seats to be contested in Uganda's first direct elections later this month. One is a woman.

"It is possible to divide the human race into those who build and those who destroy, those who move and those who stagnate, those who follow and those who lead. His late Highness the Aga Khan was a builder, a mover, and a leader". — Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya.

Nyasa African Joins Dominion Party

Africans Indebted to the "European's Peace"

MR. CAMERON NGOMA, an African of the Tonga tribe in Nyasaland, is the first member of his race to offer his services to the Dominion Party for the forthcoming general election in the Protectorate. He has long been a staunch opponent of the Nyasaland African National Congress.

In a letter to Mr. Harry Dawes, local organizing secretary for the party, Mr. Ngoma said that he believed that the African's future depended on the good will of the Europeans, who had hitherto provided for the welfare of Africans from their own resources. He considered that "Nature does not intend to have all human beings civilized at the same time; the Africans, if they were out of the European's peace, would not get along together".

Mr. Ngoma, who is 46 years old and married, was educated at Livingstonia Mission. He then studied by correspondence course and later attended Makerere University College, Uganda. He was then employed by the East African Tobacco Company, and afterwards managed a large tobacco and mixed farm. He returned to Nyasaland eight years ago to become chief transport clerk of the 2nd Battalion of the King's African Rifles. Subsequently he joined the Agricultural Department.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd and N. Rhodesia

Ready to Consider Further Representations

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has told Mr. John Roberts, leader of the United Federal Party in Northern Rhodesia, that his mind is certainly not closed on constitutional matters, and that he is willing to receive further representations.

The Minister, replying to a telegram from Mr. Roberts asking him to visit Northern Rhodesia or reconsider his proposals, had said that while it was always a great pleasure to visit Northern Rhodesia, present pre-occupations in Britain prevented him from doing so.

Mr. Roberts has since said: "Mr. Lennox-Boyd has agreed to reconsider the matter and is open to further representations. It would be quite wrong to bring about a constitutional crisis now that the Secretary of State is ready to receive further representations. I believe that if influence is to be brought to bear it should be at the highest possible level. I think it would be to the electorate's advantage to have these representations made by us as members of the Government rather than just as back-benchers. If Mr. Lennox-Boyd is not prepared to modify his proposals while we are members of the Government, he certainly would not do so if we were not."

New Party Challenges U.F.P.

UNLESS THE UNITED FEDERAL PARTY declared a positive policy aimed at civilizing the African, creating racial harmony, and removing race fear and antagonism, the newly-formed Commonwealth Party of Nyasaland would nominate candidates for the federal general election, Mr. Reginald May, the party's interim leader, has announced, adding: "I am convinced that we should take almost all, if not all, the seats" [in Nyasaland.] Sir Malcolm Barrow, Federal Minister of Home Affairs, said in reply: "If Mr. May is sincere in his desire to avoid splitting the moderate vote in Nyasaland, he should be aware of the U.F.P. policy which has brought to the federated States their most prosperous period. This applies in particular to Nyasaland."

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Restrictions Removed in Kandara

K.K.M. Cleared from the Division

RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT, the abolition of the curfew imposed during the emergency, and the opening of barter markets in the Kandara division of the Fort Hall district were announced by the Fort Hall district commissioner, Mr. G. T. Lloyd, at a *baraza* which was attended by a crowd estimated to number 40,000.

The Kandara division, one of the worst affected by the Kiama Kia Muingi secret society, is the first in the Central Province of Kenya to be virtually cleared of all emergency restrictions. Mr. Lloyd said that though more people had been involved in K.K.M. movement than any other division, the infection had been dealt with more quickly and efficiently than anywhere else. The reason was that the chiefs, headmen, and others had worked hard to put an end to the secret society. The Government had therefore decided to show the people of Kandara that if they helped themselves, as they had done, the Government would help them too.

Everyone would be allowed to move freely, and both men and women would be allowed to go to Thika market on Sundays. The people of Kandara would also be allowed to visit other parts of the Fort Hall district, and to receive visitors from other parts on Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays.

All the people in Kandara had suffered because of K.K.M. The leaders of the society had been removed from the district by the Government, and those who had helped them had been prosecuted and heavily fined. Those who had been members of the movement would not be allowed to benefit from the present lifting of restrictions until at least the end of the year. They would still be subject to movement restrictions, and would have to stay in the immediate vicinity of their own villages.

Finally Mr. Lloyd warned the people that if they learned by their mistakes and there was no further evidence of K.K.M. or any other secret societies, the Government would not have to impose further restrictions. Instead, it would help them progress in improved farming, improved markets, the building of more schools, and the provision of better dispensaries, and health centres for the sick. "But if you allow foolish and evil people to reintroduce secret societies you may all suffer hardship again."

New India Commissioner in E.A.

SHRI INDAR JEET BAHADUR SINGH, until recently Counsellor in the Indian Embassy in Peking, has been appointed Commissioner for the Government of India in British East Africa, with jurisdiction extending to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Born in 1914, Mr. Singh graduated M.A. and D.Litt. at Oxford, and is also barrister-at-law, having been called at the Middle Temple. During the last war he served with the United Kingdom Ministry of Information in Chungking, and was appointed an attaché at the Indian Consulate in Shanghai in January, 1946. Later he served as Indian Consul there and was then Press Attaché at the Indian Embassy in Nanking, and afterwards First Secretary to the Indian Liaison Mission in Japan. In January, 1949, he became Deputy Secretary in the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, and in October, 1950, went to Washington as First Secretary at the Indian Embassy. For the past three years he has been in Peking.

United We Stand . . .

"I came to this country this year from another country, Malaya, where in recent years the keynote of success has been co-operation between its divers peoples, peoples of different races and origins, and of different religions and customs. This co-operation enabled these different peoples through unity of purpose and common effort to overcome a great threat to peace and to eradicate terrorists as dangerous and as evil as those you have experienced here. It was through that same co-operation between races that economic prosperity was restored and that in the end independence came to a united country". — Sir Donald MacGillibray, opening Kiambu District Agricultural Show at Limuru, Kenya.

Warning to Nyasaland

Government's Masterly Inactivity

MR. J. M. CALDICOTT, Federal Minister of Agriculture, said last week when he addressed a United Federal Party meeting in Blantyre that the Federal Government had been trying for years to persuade the Nyasaland Government to accept the transfer of non-African agriculture in Nyasaland to the Federal Government, as was the case in the two Rhodesias, and that action would have to be taken before the next auction season at least in regard to tobacco marketing, the marketing of agricultural produce being basically a Federal responsibility. "If we cannot persuade the Nyasaland Government to see our point of view, then we shall take action". Sir Malcolm Barrow, a tea grower in Nyasaland and a Minister in the Federal Government, also criticized the Nyasaland Government for its "policy of masterly inactivity in regard to the transfer of non-African agriculture". In a leading article arguing that European agriculture in Nyasaland should not become a responsibility of the Federal Government, *The Times* has written: "In spite of the technical arguments, Nyasaland Europeans should look well before pressing this claim. Nyasaland, unlike the other two territories, has always been indisputably a predominantly African country and the Europeans who live there have to bear this in mind. Land has a psychological as well as an economic significance, particularly in Africa. Nothing is likely to undermine African confidence more in the ultimate intentions of the local European residents than the transfer of agriculture to the federal authorities".

European and African Farmers

Inter-Change of Visits in Kenya

MR. PETER MARRIAN, a leading Mweiga farmer, and vice-president of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, urged African farmers to join that organization when he addressed a group of Kikuyu farmers from the Nyeri district who were paying their first organized visit to adjoining European estates.

The N.F.U., Mr. Marrian said, had been formed 10 years previously to bring European farming problems to the attention of the Government. Now the problems of progressive African farmers were the same as those of the Europeans, and the Farmers' Union had accordingly opened its membership to them. By taking advantage of that opportunity Africans could concern themselves with the marketing and farming topics of the day.

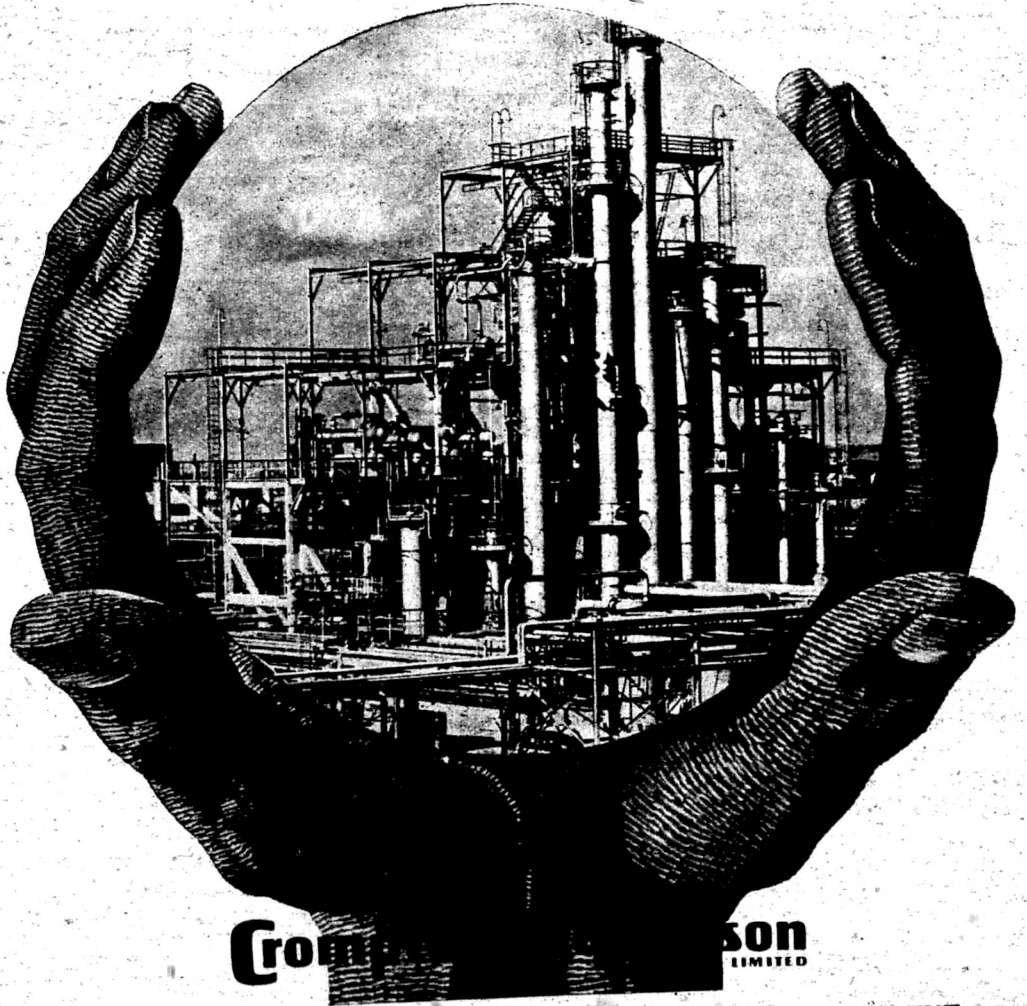
The group of 28 Kikuyu farmers included Senior Chief Muhoya Kangumba, four other chiefs, and an African district assistant. The field day on European-owned estates was arranged by Brigadier C. H. B. Beyts, district officer for the Mweiga area. European farmers had toured Kikuyu areas earlier this year. Chief Muhoya said that more such visits of this kind within and beyond the Central Province would make for better race relations, not only in farming but other walks of life. African farmers had much to learn from European ideas and methods, and if they put those ideas into practise they could bring more wealth to the African areas.

Constitution Party

THE CONSTITUTION PARTY in Southern Rhodesia will contest only three seats in the Federal election: Mr. G. T. Thornicroft is candidate for the ordinary seat for Salisbury; Mr. A. Jacha will fight the African seat at Harari; and the Rev. E. T. J. Nemapare will contest the African seat at Lundi. Dr. I. C. Campbell, chairman of the party in the Colony, said recently that the party would fight only in those constituencies which it had a fair chance of winning.

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When Self-Government Comes

WHEN SELF-GOVERNMENT CAME it would be the Government's first duty to protect the interest of every man and his property, whether he be African, Arab, Asian, or European, the Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Richard Turnbull, told a recent meeting of the Arusha and Meru Tribal Councils and the Arusha Urban Advisory Council.

Sir Richard said that the Arusha had been misled into thinking that self-government was only two years away, and that when it came they would get all the alienated farms of the Europeans in the district. Nothing, he declared, could be further from the truth.

When self-government came—and assuredly it could come—it would be the Government's first duty to protect the interests of every man and his property, whether he were African, Arab, Asian, or European. "For this reason it is absolute nonsense to think that, for instance, the Asians will lose their shops, the Somali their cattle, the Arabs their dhows, and, in exactly the same way, to think that the Europeans will be deprived of their farms.

"Don't let us listen to rubbish of this sort. It is only helping our enemies and it is no good to our friends. If this sort of story goes on being told, it will delay the date of self-government, which will not be possible until every man has agreed to treat his neighbour and his neighbour's property with respect, and that all should be under one law".

Nasser

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS TUKER has said a few words to warn the public against the steady propaganda by a few people for "just and honourable dealing" with President Nasser. If Britain negotiates some kind of agreement with Egypt, she must not expect it to be honoured unless it suits Nasser, General Toker emphasizes, for "he is the leader and arch-conspirator among a group of regular officers who voluntarily accepted commissions from their king and thereby swore allegiance to him. Trusting their honour, he gave into their charge the weapons and the men of his army. Nasser and his brother-officers then plumbed the lowest depths of dishonour by breaking their allegiance and using those weapons and that army against their king. If few hold a brief for that king, none can hold one for the sworn servant who betrayed and supplanted him".

Bemba Delegation in London

PARAMOUNT CHIEF CHITIMUKULU of the Bemba, Chiefs Chikwanda, Shimumbi, and Munkonge, and other advisers, have visited Lusaka as guests of the Governor of Northern Rhodesia and given him their views on matters arising from federation, on the conference to review the federal constitution which is to be held in 1960, and on the proposals for constitutional reform in Northern Rhodesia. They expressed a wish to state these views to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in person before his decision on Northern Rhodesia's constitution is announced, and certainly before the 1960 conference is convened. The Paramount Chief emphasized that any delegation which he might lead to London would be entirely independent of any political organization, and that the cost would be met by collections made amongst the Bemba people.

W.O. Team

A WAR OFFICE TEAM, led by Brigadier I. C. Harris, Deputy Director of Staff Duties at the War Office, arrived in Nairobi on Sunday for a 12-day visit to East Africa Command. The team will consider what changes are necessary in the arrangement for the command and administration of the increased number of British troops to be stationed in Kenya. The team will visit various units and barracks and inspect the Kahawa site of the new cantonment for British troops.

News Items in Brief

Sinoia has passed the £1m. rateable value mark and is now eligible to become a municipality.

Visitors to the Federation this year are expected to exceed 100,000 for the first time in a year.

The Commonwealth Students Club, which meets in the Commonwealth Institute, will celebrate its fourth birthday on Sunday.

Deposits in the Federal Post Office Savings Bank now exceed £224m. In August 2,523 new African accounts were opened.

The annual report for 1957 of the East African Office in London has just been published. First extracts will appear next week.

The Prince of Wales School memorial chapel in Nairobi was jointly dedicated by the Bishop of Mombasa and the Moderator of Presbyterian Church of East Africa.

The African Trades Union Congress in Northern Rhodesia is to open a National African Trade Union Centre in Kitwe, with two full-time organizers and a paid office staff.

A scheme is being considered to provide two travelling boat dispensaries to cover 250 miles of the Tana River from Garissa to Kipini, headquarters of the Tana River district in Kenya.

An annual grant of £3,500 for five years has been given by the Rowntree Trust to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland towards providing an Institute of Adult Education.

Stevedores and shore labourers in the port of Kilindini went on strike on Wednesday of last week, alleging that a shop steward had been victimized. Work in the port was brought to a standstill.

Nairobi may have a modern crematorium by the middle of next year if plans and estimates sanctioned by the Finance and General Purposes Committee of Nairobi City Council are approved by that body.

In the Pare district of the Tanga Province of Tanganyika there is considerable interest in expanding coffee production, and about 120,000 coffee seedlings will be made available for distribution to Africans next month.

The chairman of the Dar es Salaam branch of the Tanganyika African National Union was acquitted last week by a Dar es Salaam magistrate on a charge of stealing £11 18s. as a servant from his employers, T.A.N.U.

The sale, through ill-health, of a fully-equipped crocodile hunting business is advertised in a Bulawayo newspaper for £1,750. It includes special permission "to hunt at night over 200 miles of the best crocodile country in Africa." The owner claims that the purchase price could be recovered in three weeks.

The first annual number of the "Proceedings of the African Classical Associations" has been published in Salisbury. It is the first journal of its kind to appear in Africa, until now the only continent without an annual classical journal. It is edited by Dr. T. Carney, of the Rhodesia University College, and published under the auspices of the Classical Association of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Hunting Clan Air Transport, Ltd., will next month introduce a new Douglas DC6A freight aircraft for their Africargo service between London and East Africa. There will be two flights weekly in each direction, with a much greater load-carrying capacity. These new aircraft can carry more than 12 tons at 300 m.p.h. For the past three years the service has been operated with York aircraft.

The Inns of Court have decided that those called to the English Bar from April 7 next must undertake not to practise as barristers until they have completed at least a year's pupillage in the chambers of a practising member of the Bar. In the Colonies it has been customary to ask Africans to produce a certificate of pupillage in England of at least six months, or equivalent evidence of competence, before they are called to the local Bar.

Recommendations for improved British information services are being made by Dr. Charles Hill, M.P., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, as a result of his recent brief visits to Nairobi, Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Addis Ababa, Aden, Karachi, and New Delhi. The Minister gave that news on reaching London Airport last week. He was accompanied on his tour by Mr. Harold Evans, adviser on public relations to the Prime Minister and Dr. Hill.

The Uganda Company, Ltd., is to make a public issue of 200,000 10s. shares in East Africa this week in an attempt to attract indigenous shareholders. It has arranged for the shares to be marketable on the Nairobi Stock Exchange as well as in London. Because the company has been granted overseas trade corporation status, residents in East Africa will be able to invest in the shares on the same terms as in a local company. Liability for U.K. taxation previously discouraged local investment in public companies registered in the U.K.

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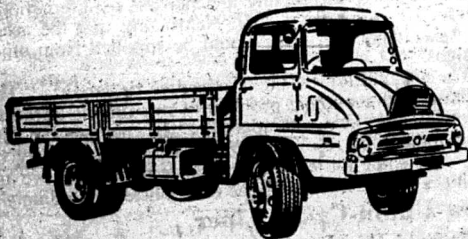
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*Industry, Commerce and Agriculture***Alex Lawrie and Company's Report**

ALEX LAWRIE AND CO., LTD., the parent concern of a group of East African and East India merchant businesses, report a group trading profit of £121,112 (£158,334) for the year ended June 30, 1958. Income from investments adds £46,403. Depreciation of fixed assets absorbs £13,992, and taxation £108,285, and the net profit for the year £53,920. General reserve receives £30,221, £4,750 is transferred to stock reserve, dividends require £56,465, and the carry-forward is £64,863 (£102,379).

The issued capital of the parent company is £120,000 in 6% preference and £728,000 in ordinary shares, both of £1 denomination. Capital reserve stands at £207,522; revenue reserves and surplus £338,894; and reserve for future taxation £52,779. Current liabilities are £233,409, fixed assets £24,000, interest in subsidiary companies £649,306, investments £514,482, loans £149,000, and current assets £348,352 (cash £97,116).

Horace Hickling and Co., Ltd., continued to expand in general trading in Nyasaland and in tea growing, and the profits for the year were a record. The Nyasaland tea companies had a difficult year owing to an unprecedented drought, and the total crop was reduced by some 10%. However, the gardens made a good recovery and are once more in fine condition, with every indication of a good crop in the coming season.

During the year the Stone Valley Tea Co., Ltd., Tanganyika, in which the company previously had an interest, became a subsidiary company. The estate is still largely in the development stage.

Kettles-Roy and Tysons, Ltd., in East Africa again operated at a severe loss, amounting to £58,815. Over the past two years steps have been taken to improve the results by a more discriminating sales effort and a reduction in expenses. While the outlook for the current year is doubtful, no such large loss is expected. When the full benefit of economies and other measures are felt, better results should be shown.

The directors are Messrs. N. Airth Grant (chairman), J. Alex. Gemmill, G. W. Gemmill, G. A. Rainey, and L. F. Manton.

British Overseas Stores Report

BRITISH OVERSEAS STORES, LTD., which has interests in Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa, report a net aggregate profit of £277,928 for the year ended March 31, compared with £218,774 in the previous year. After providing for depreciation, debenture and loan interest, and meeting £130,407 taxation, the net profit was £84,838 (£82,874), and the carry-forward £84,393 (£84,760).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £200,000 in 5% cumulative preference stock of £1 and £570,375 in ordinary stock of 5s. Capital reserves are £404,186, revenue reserves £37,647, current liabilities £267,181, fixed assets £1,445,254, inter-company balances £174,308, and current assets £5,070 (cash £247).

The directors are: Messrs. R. J. Blackadder (chairman), C. E. B. Somerville (managing), H. C. Mumford, V. C. Ponsoby, and Michael Richards. Meeting: October 20, London.

Railway Take-Over Bid

THE GENERAL MANAGER of Rhodesia Railways, Mr. J. W. S. Pegrum, and other officials left Bulawayo for Johannesburg earlier this week to discuss the proposed take-over by Rhodesia Railways of 580 miles of track between Bulawayo and Vryburg. At present it is operated by South African Railways. Sir Andrew Strachen, chairman of the Rhodesia Railways Board, has stated that once discussions on the transfer begin they should not take long. The British Government would have to be consulted about the take-over, since 399 miles of the line run through the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

"African earnings in the Federation, which at the end of 1956 were about £50m., had risen at the end of last year to £80m., of which £45m. was in Southern Rhodesia and £6m. in Nyasaland".—Mr. D. B. Goldberg, Parliamentary Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs.

£1m. Private Scheme for African Housing

RICHARD COSTAIN (AFRICA), LTD., a member of the Costain group, is going ahead with a £1m. privately financed home-ownership scheme for Africans in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia. It is the first venture of its kind in the Protectorate, although the Southern Rhodesian Government began a similar scheme some two years ago.

Hitherto private building contractors have not indulged in speculative building for Africans in the Federation, since it was thought that there was not enough of them in the middle class bracket who could afford to buy their own homes.

In the 632-acre township which Costain's are to develop, 190 acres will be used for a total of 1,000 houses, 45 of which will be higher class dwellings selling at between £1,000 and £1,500, a further 100 at between £700 and £1,000, and the remainder at between £500 and £700. All the houses will be available for purchase under a 20-year agreement with a building society, and mortgage charges will not be high.

Each home will have a separate shower cubicle and inside toilet; the small type houses will have a living room, kitchen, and one bedroom, and the medium range houses will have two bedrooms, and the larger ones three.

The township will also have schools, open public spaces, trading areas, service industries, churches, sporting facilities (including a stadium), a hotel, and a civic centre.

Mombasa's New Hotel

MOMBASA'S £365,000 OCEANIC HOTEL is to be officially opened by Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor of Kenya, on October 20. About 1,400 guests are expected.

The Oceanic, which is situated on the low headland commanding the entrance to Kilindini Harbour, will provide luxury accommodation, the charges for accommodation will be little or no higher than that of the average good class hotel in East Africa. All bedrooms face the sea. The all-electric kitchens are unique in East Africa; they cost £35,000, and have emergency gas ranges. There is a European staff of 14, under Colonel L. Radford.

Inter-Dependence

THE FACTORS influencing prices of primary products and ways of promoting development with stability in the under-developed areas of the world need a new examination, Dr. Per Jacobsson, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, told the annual meeting in New Delhi on Monday. President Eisenhower sent a message advocating the increase of international productive investment. Mr. Nehru said that the needs of Asia, if not met now, would be supplied from other sources.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared: "The political and economic problem of our time is advancement of the living standard of the people and the development of resources under a democratic way of life. We shall not succeed unless we realize that we are all inter-dependent and shape our policies accordingly".

New Union-Castle Liner

DETAILS OF THE UNION-CASTLE'S NEW LINER were given last week by Sir Nicholas Cayzer, chairman of the company, before he left for South Africa. She will be a one-class ship of 30,000 tons for use on the mail service between South Africa and Southampton, and should be ready for service by the end of 1961. Stabilizers and air-conditioning will be installed. The new ship, like the PENDENNIS CASTLE, which is to make her maiden voyage on January 1, 1959, and the WINDSOR CASTLE, at present under construction at Birkenhead, will all be faster than any of the present mail liners.

Sisal Outputs for September

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—235 tons of sisal and tow, taking a total of 655 tons for the first three months of the financial year (575 tons).

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—580 tons of sisal, making 3,279 for the six months to date (3,069).

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—153 tons of sisal and tow, making 1,172 tons for the first nine months (734).

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—1,310 tons of line fibre and tow, making 4,012 tons for the period July/September.

MINING

Peace Talks on the Copperbelt Strike Estimated to Have Cost £3m. Already

LIEUT.-COLONEL S. F. GAURON, chief mechanical engineer to the Northern Rhodesia Government, is to preside over the discussions on the dispute about jobs which led to the strike on the Copperbelt three weeks ago. The loss to the Federation is already estimated at about £3m.

Colonel Gauron met union officials on Saturday, and on Sunday had talks with the Chamber of Mines and company officials. It was expected that the first meeting under his chairmanship of representatives of the European Mineworkers' Union and the companies would take place as this issue went to press.

An unusual feature of these developments is that the strike will continue while the talks are held. Normally the companies decline to negotiate until the men return to work.

Criticism of Colonel Gauron's appointment has come from some union officials because, "as an employer of men himself", he might tend to look at the problem from an employer's angle; they had, they say, expected a different kind of "independent peacemaker". Neither the union head office nor the Chamber of Mines has commented on the appointment.

From 1936 to 1939 Colonel Gauron was technical assistant to the chief engineer of London County Council. He is a member of the Institutes of Mechanical Engineers and of Civil Engineers, and a member of the Society of Industrial Technology.

Mr. John Roberts, leader of the non-official European members in the Legislative Council said during a recent debate that he deplored the growing animosity between the companies and the union at the highest level and between officials and daily-paid men at the lowest level. "This animosity is growing to personal proportions, and so the situation starts to go beyond the normal channels of an industrial dispute".

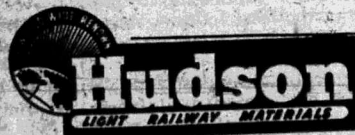
The Acting Chief Secretary, Mr. D. B. Hall, said the Government considered that unsuccessful intervention, unsuccessful because premature, would retard rather than advance the time when the dispute could end in a way which would not prejudice the future interests of either party or of the Federal and territorial Governments.

In London copper stocks in the Metal Exchange warehouses dropped last week to 9,899 tons. On Monday the market response was to raise the price £2 12s. 6d. a ton to £219 10s. for cash metal, with three months' 35s. higher.

Last week Mr. R. A. Butler, the Home Secretary, who was visiting the Federation, said in Salisbury that if copper prices dropped to such a level that there was a possibility of economic disaster Great Britain would adopt stockpiling and other measures to deal with the situation.

"The immigration effort of the Federal Government since 1954 has been massive. In that time we have admitted 84,000 Europeans; and in 1954 our European population was only some 200,000"—Mr. D. B. Goldberg, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

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New Mineral Search Procedure

A MINERAL INVESTIGATION SECTION has been set up by the Nyasaland Department of Geological Survey to investigate, map, and test all mineral discoveries in the Protectorate and pass on full information to companies likely to be interested. The scheme is being financed partly from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and partly by the Nyasaland Government, the contributions being 80% and 20% respectively. The grant from the former is £35,000. The first investigation has already begun on kyanite and iron ore deposits in the Ncheu district. While they are in progress the area will be closed to prospectors.

Manganese in Bechuanaland

MARLIME CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS CO., LTD., has been granted a 20-year concession from the Bechuanaland Government extending over the whole of the Bangwaketse territory, an area of about 9,000 square miles, for the exploitation of its manganese resources. Exploratory work is proceeding and mining has begun. It is understood that results so far have been satisfactory.

Tanks Dividend Cut

A SHARP CUT in the final dividend of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., from the equivalent of 32½% to 17½%, is offset by the payment of an extra 5%, free of tax, out of profits which, after payment of U.K. income tax, had been placed to revenue reserves. Net profit after payment of tax has dropped £863,693 to £3,446,103.

Progress Reports

Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd.—274,736 tons of coal during September, compared with 328,293 tons in August. Coke production was 16,679 tons (15,596).

Globe and Phoenix Gold.—6,300 tons of ore treated during September, yielding 3,537 oz. of gold, and a profit of £21,000.

Rhodesia Broken Hill.—Output for quarter to end of September 3,150 long tons of lead (3,250) and 7,700 long tons of zinc (7,475).

Falcon Mines, Ltd.—(September) Dalny mine: 20,000 tons of ore yielded 3,700 oz. of gold and a working profit of £10,548. Sunace mine: 1,400 tons, 343 oz., £637. Bayhorse mine: 1,200 tons, 206 oz., working loss £270.

To Improve Bugisu Coffee Industry

THE UGANDA GOVERNMENT has decided to reorganize the Bugisu coffee industry to enable it to regain and improve its place in world markets. Bugisu, a district in the Eastern Province, produces about 5,000 tons of arabica coffee annually, all of which is marketed by the Bugisu Co-operative Union, Ltd. Three years ago the quality of the coffee was such that it sold at £10 a ton over Kenya coffee. Since then the quality has deteriorated so much that it is now at a discount of £63 a ton.

Responsibility for promoting and improving coffee cultivation in Bugisu is to be transferred from the Bugisu Coffee Board to the Department of Agriculture, which will supervise pruning, pest control, and similar services. The Government believes that as a result the need for the existing coffee board will disappear.

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Association Report

Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association

New Governor's Firmer Tone Against Subversion

Personal and Human Relations Essential to the Industry

SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK ON PROBLEMS OF SISAL GROWERS

THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE TANGANYIKA SISAL GROWERS ASSOCIATION was held in Tanga on September 27, 1958.

SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK, C.B.E., chairman of the association, presided.

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, was the chief guest. His speech was reported in last week's issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK said:—

"I would like to say how sorry I am that Mr. Abdulla Karimjee is not with us. For many years, as you know, he and I have alternated as chairman and vice-chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association. I have always valued his support and his friendship. He has now virtually retired to Europe, and I propose in the name of those assembled here tonight to send him a telegram of good wishes. I am sustained to see that Mr. Abdul Karim is worthily supporting the family name among our speakers.

Retirement of General Secretary

"I would also refer to our general secretary, Mr. Alec Le Maitre. I think this will be his last annual dinner in his capacity as general secretary of the association. He came to Tanganyika, as did many others, to my company, Bird and Company, Limited, and though I think he would say that his happiest days were those spent as a *bwana shamba* at Magunga, he very early was brought into the association by Sir William Lead, who was another Bird man. There will no doubt be other occasions on which to thank him for his work for the industry, and to wish him all good wishes in his future work in Tanganyika, but I have the great pleasure on this occasion to thank him for his work. I hope he will permanently remain our toastmaster.

"Last week I saw the Secretary of State, Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, who was a guest at this dinner last year, and of which he had lively recollections. He asked me to give you all his very good wishes and compliments, which, on your behalf, I propose heartily to reciprocate.

"This is the first occasion on which the sisal industry as such has been able to welcome Your Excellency. We do so with sincerity, and we wish you every success in your governorship.

Firmer Attitude to Subversion and Intimidation

"It is a time in the affairs of this country when firm direction may determine destiny. You speak to the people in their own tongue and with authority. Recent pronouncements very rightly stress that lawlessness, under whatever guise, will not be tolerated by your Government. This firmer tone against subversion and intimidation is welcomed by all law-abiding citizens. The rule of law is the only tolerable basis upon which a society in political evolution can successfully emerge with some guarantee of stability and prosperity—a goal towards which we all in Tanganyika strive.

"I have been looking up what I said last year at this annual dinner. It was a time of disturbance and uncer-

tainty, both within and without this industry. During the year that has passed I think a remarkable change has come over the scene so far as the sisal industry is concerned.

"We have greater stability, order, and direction. We have an authoritative assessment of our means—of our strength and of our weaknesses. We are not complacent, but I think we may with justice view with some degree of real gratification the manner in which the industry has coped with its problems.

Solving Problems in "Own Way and Tempo"

"For a start, we called in the highest, most impartial and authoritative advice on the economics of our industry and on our labour relations that we could get. At the time we were beset with critics, especially from overseas, who thought they knew more about our industry and of Africa than we knew ourselves.

"We received a visit from a delegation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and we told them precisely our views on this matter. We discussed these matters with leading officials of British trade unionism, especially with Sir Vincent Tewson, the general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, who I am pleased to see is shortly visiting Tanganyika, and whom we shall be honoured to welcome.

"We steadfastly directed our efforts to the solution of our problems in our own way and tempo, and on the basis of our informed appreciation of the position. Management and workers discussed these matters, and jointly the industry has established what is perhaps a unique organization of labour relations in the Commonwealth. As you know, this is based on consultative committees on estates and regional councils culminating in a grand council for the industry; on which management and labour are equally represented, presided over by an independent chairman, to discuss and settle all questions which jointly concern our industry.

Unique Organization of Labour Relations

"The first chairman, to whom we are all greatly indebted, was Sir Barclay Nihill, who had recently retired as President of the Court of Appeal of Eastern Africa. Unfortunately for us, his subsequent appointment as Speaker of the Tanganyika Legislative Council precludes him from continuing to preside over the Joint Council of the Sisal Industry; and other arrangements will be made which I hope will prove equally efficacious.

"A conference of the industry was called in May to see whether management and labour in principle both desired this type of organization. We have recognized and have given facilities for a new trade union, The Tanganyika Sisal and Plantation Workers' Union, on the clear understanding that they carry out in an orderly manner the well-established industrial functions of trade unionism. We do not propose to sponsor political or subversive organizations masquerading as trade unions.

"The Joint Council consists of 20 representatives each of management and labour from the industry, and, in addition, three trade union officials with three representatives of the Sisal Growers Association. We shall have our difficulties from within and without, and we shall need patience and time for these bodies fully to establish themselves, but we have every confidence that they are doing so. This exercise has been a positive achievement.

Joint Councils and Trade Unions Not Enough

"I would, however, sound a note of caution and warning. We must not expect too much from formal machinery, however desirable, especially at the stage of development which we have reached in this part of Africa; personal loyalties are still of the greatest importance, and so are tribal values.

"The organization of joint councils and trade unions is of itself not enough. Such bodies, whilst they can do most useful work, cannot supply the essential leaven of personal and human relationships which is essential to continuing good-will on sisal estates. In some circumstances they can, in fact, under-mine good-will. It is a truism to state that good management depends on good-will and good discipline, without which no business can function happily and satisfactorily.

"Paternalism, forced on us by circumstances and by Government, may be abused; even in its worthiest manifestations it may not be enough. But, if organization by associations and unions removes the sense of moral responsibility on the part of the employer or the employee, and friendly interest and concern by management of their labour with whom they are in direct contact, then something absolutely vital will have been lost.

"Let us have no illusion that, however desirable organized and formal labour relations may be, the individual responsibility, authority, and day-to-day contacts between estate management and labour remain the critical and essential cement for good-will, understanding, and efficiency in this industry.

Economic Survey of the Sisal Industry

"An up-to-date edition is shortly to be published in London by James Nisbet & Co., publishers of the Cambridge Economics handbooks, of the 'Economic Survey of the Sisal Industry', by Mr. Claude Guillebaud, Reader Emeritus in Economics in the University of Cambridge. Such studies of tropical industries are rare.

"It is an impartial and independent assessment of the economics of our industry. It tells us some things we don't like to hear, but it is an authoritative, factual, and fair document to all concerned, and is of incalculable value in discussing the many problems with which this industry is faced. In producing this factual analysis Mr. Guillebaud has rendered great service to Tanganyika and to all who wish to know the basic economic facts of this industry.

"In referring to the price of sisal I said last year that 'a higher and more stable level of the price of sisal is an outstanding necessity if the general level of prosperity of those employed in the industry is to be improved'. That is still the position today.

"In making a very generous gesture of an all-round wage rate increase of 5%, in addition to incentive bonuses for regular and sustained work, which would have cost £250,000, the industry offered in my view more than at present is economically justified by the price. The offer was turned down under trade union and some political pressure—fortunately perhaps for us. In this they did the workers in this industry no genuine good.

Wages Could Be Doubled or Trebled

"But the question of wages is not only a matter of rates, but particularly of hours and of more regular work. If labour in the sisal industry were prepared to adopt a 40-hour week, instead of the just over 20-hour week worked at present, costs of labour in terms of output could be halved, and wages could increase two or three times, even on the present price basis of sisal. The issue is as simple as that.

"The economic survey showed that cash costs of production average over £48 per ton, without depreciation costs to maintain capital assets, and the average price at East African port is just over £50. Almost 50% of our costs are direct labour costs, and there is no margin at present prices for increase in any costs.

"In considering rates of pay it has to be remembered that the tropical agriculture of East Africa has to be compared, not with the conditions of the industrial West, but with the economies and conditions of adjacent tropical countries, such as the Belgian Congo and Portuguese Mozambique.

"In his book 'Beyond the Mexique Bay' Aldous Huxley pointed out that if coffee and tea grew in Western Europe and had to be picked by people drawing European wages, the cost to the consumer would be many times what it is at present, and the ordinary consumer simply could not consume. 'The cups that consumer simply could not consume' will continue to cheer only so long as tropical labour costs are relatively low; tea and coffee would otherwise become luxuries beyond the reach of all but the very rich. In an economically equitable world we should have to depend for our stimulants on the chemist rather than the farmer.

Intractable Problem of Brazilian Competition

"The operations by the British Government to sustain the economy of the United Kingdom and to maintain the value of sterling have unduly depressed prices of many primary commodities, of which sisal is one. We can only hope that time will gradually remedy that state of affairs, although in such exercises, whilst commodity prices are first hit, they are generally the last to recover.

"Apart from internal problems of marketing particular to our industry to which we should not be blind, we all have to face a very intractable problem in Brazilian competition. I therefore recently made it my business to discuss the issue directly with the Government of Brazil, who for this purpose act through the Bank of Brazil; and as a result we are looking forward later in the year to a conference in Rio de Janeiro of the main sisal-producing countries in order to endeavour to find a solution to this problem.

Sisal and Manila Prices Compared

"There is a good deal of uninformed talk about world over-production of sisal. In Mr. Guillebaud's 'Economic Survey of the Sisal Industry' it is stated that the price of sisal today is below the comparable level of world prices to the extent of at least £20 a ton. Before the war manila and sisal prices varied very little, one being slightly above one time and below the next. Today manila is bought in New York at 27 cents of a dollar a pound and sisal at 9 cents a pound.

"That difference is illogical and uneconomic for us. Mr. Guillebaud analysed the reasons for that, and he looked at the obvious question of world supply and demand. Since 1955 world production had increased by between 80,000 and 90,000 tons and world consumption had also increased by about the same amount. Yearly carry-over had in fact somewhat declined, being 15,000 tons three years ago, 10,000 tons two years ago, and 4,000 tons in respect of the present year. At the moment it may be slightly increasing.

"The surpluses during the last three years had varied very little and had now slightly decreased to an accumulated carry-forward of 24,000 tons, which had to be viewed in relation to the world production of something like half a million tons, or below 5%. That compared most favourably with any other commodity in the world. It was a relatively small and should be a manageable surplus. Therefore Mr. Guillebaud stated that the decline in the price could not be assigned to any lack of equation on world supply and demand, because in fact consumption had rather overtaken production than the other way about.

Rio de Janeiro Conference

"A major fly in the ointment was the method by which Brazil marketed her sisal; she was a weak seller on a colossal scale and employed methods of exchange control which made it very difficult for East Africa to compete on those terms. That process involved a gradual but sure deterioration in the sisal price.

"We also would have to face our internal problem in the London market. Many sellers, in their anxiety to secure every piece of business, were apt to indulge in a kind of Dutch auction. This was largely psychological, based on what the economists called 'anticipations'—most of them basically false. Unless the issues and facts were better understood and accepted, this internal weakness in the London market would persist to the detriment of growers' interests and the sisal price throughout East Africa.

"The aim of the proposed Rio conference was by mutual agreement to stop price erosion, and to achieve an economic price on a fair basis of world supply and demand. If they could establish not only a higher but above all a more stable price, their efforts would be worth while. I must emphasize that this would not be easy as some people appeared to assume.

No Restriction of Production

"The question would be considered having regard to the necessity of a more economic price to the grower, which should be acceptable to the consumer, should not attract increased investment in world sisal development, or encourage substitution by synthetics or other fibres. They had agreed not to consider proposals based on restriction of production.

"We may not be successful in these discussions which we are initiating with Brazil, but we can at least try, for on them may largely depend the prosperity not only of those engaged on this industry—and they are a third of the employed population of Tanganyika—but of the economy and public revenue of Tanganyika.

"There has recently been a Commonwealth Economic Conference in Montreal, but from all I have observed I feel that the primary producer in the Colonies will get short shift in view of the other pressures exercised by India and the other Commonwealth countries. We have to make a more direct approach.

Very Unsatisfactory Episode

"Some years ago I was appointed by the Governor of Tanganyika a Tanganyika member of the East African Revenue Advisory Board.

"When the Coates Taxation Report was issued I exchanged correspondence with the Finance Member of the High Commission from which it was clear that every effort would be made to prevent the proper consideration of the report by this body. The East African Revenue Advisory Board was in fact rendered moribund, and shortly after disbanded with official thanks to its members. That was a very unsatisfactory episode, and, I am constrained to say, reflects no credit on Government or the High Commission.

"The East African Income Tax (Management) Act 1958 has now been published. It is an admirably drafted document, and has much to commend it technically, but I consider it in parts one of the most pernicious pieces of legislation presented in East Africa in terms of our future economic development.

Unduly High Taxation

"Fundamentally, the rate of taxation and basis of assessment, especially of productive agriculture and industry in East Africa, are too high for the economy to sustain without jeopardizing sound management and development. Put in another way, the rate of public expenditure is too high in relation to our developing economy.

"As a consequence the attraction of this country for investment capital is diminishing, and, in such conditions, must continue to diminish. As the head of this industry I feel bound to make this comment and this protest. We are passing on a very sad legacy to the future rulers of this country.

"This legislation is outside the sovereignty of each territory, and if passed by the Assembly of the High Commission will make it virtually impossible in many cases to repay loans or to plough back adequate profits to build up the capital structure of business—the time-honoured essential method in all pioneering countries.

Capital Requirements of Private Industry

"In discussing the capital needs of East Africa the Report of the East Africa High Commission referred to the use by Government of 'the high-sounding term "development"' as 'unnecessary and potentially misleading', and went on to say that 'the most important economic expansion of East Africa occurred independently of these (Government) plans', i.e. by private enterprise, 'and owes nothing to them. What is more important is not that there should be such plans but that there should be capital resources available to promote expansion'.

"While there is much concern over the provision of the £250m. needed for 'development' by the East African Governments in the near future, there appears little appreciation of the capital requirements of private enterprise, upon which the true economic expansion and prosperity of East Africa mainly depend. In any case, to attract such capital investment not only do the specific undertakings need to be well managed and credit-worthy, but so does the country itself.

Learning from Brazil

"I would refer to Brazilian taxation policy. Brazil is, of course, a much larger country—it is 100,000 square miles larger than the United States—and much longer established, but climatically and in many other ways it is very like Tanganyika.

"Every effort is made to encourage and promote development. The details and technique of taxation in any country are very devious and abstruse and there are inevitable anomalies. Generalization is difficult and even dangerous, but there are major issues which divide our taxation from theirs, which in my view need publicity. No business is taxed before it makes 30% on its employed capital, and no business or person is taxed at more than 50% on gross income, whilst here the figures can reach over 75%—and we get precious little for it.

"Immigration also provides a parallel which we might do well to note. It is realized that no satisfactory progress in standards of living is possible without economic advancement, and therefore in Brazil anyone with skill, capital, or capacity and the will to work is

welcomed as an immigrant and automatically given Brazilian citizenship. Only those who bring in disease or communism and subversion are barred.

"It is an obstacle race for any Britisher of any colour from elsewhere in the Commonwealth to bring his skill to Tanganyika. I doubt whether Mr. William Shakespeare or Mr. George Stephenson would have successfully survived the regulations of the Tanganyika Immigration Ordinance!

"It is not possible to see how, without a great increase in capital and the skill which immigrant peoples can bring, there can be any development which would either match the opportunities existing here or meet the demands of the African population for a substantial rise in their standards of living.

"If it were not for the measures taken over the past few years by Brazil, our coffee industry might well be in the doldrums. I only hope that the present coffee negotiations with Brazil in Paris, in which Mr. Trotman has represented Tanganyika, and which I understand are of a somewhat precarious nature, will not prejudice our pending sisal discussion with that country. Brazil has also been responsible in maintaining the price of cocoa, without which the State of Ghana would be well-nigh bankrupt.

"It seems to me that a more direct approach to the problems of commodity prices should be made by the British Government. It is not enough to sustain the United Kingdom economy in the hope in the long run of influencing the course of prices of primary products.

"Last year I devoted a considerable part of what I had to say to the conditions of political and economic progress of Tanganyika, but I have refrained from much comment tonight, especially in view of the approaching Legislative Council meeting which is the forum for such matters, and which Your Excellency will be addressing.

"We are now engaged on a start of an electoral system, and we wish all those elected well, and shall observe with interest the united efforts of our coming legislators to give to his country the political stability without which no political or economic progress is possible.

"But for a long time agriculture will have the major economic rôle to play in Tanganyika, of which sisal will remain one of the most important of the export earners. So far as this industry is concerned Your Excellency may count on us to give such support as is within our power and resources to the forces of orderly progress upon which the prosperity and sound development of this country depend."

Company Report

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Limited

Prices Undercut by Subsidized Brazilian Sisal

Mr. L. J. D. MACKIE'S STATEMENT

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CONSOLIDATED SISAL ESTATES OF EAST AFRICA, LIMITED, was held on October 1, 1958, in London.

Mr. L. J. D. MACKIE, chairman of the company, presided. He had circulated the following statement with the report and accounts:—

"It is with the deepest regret that I have to record the death of Major T. E. Baring on December 9 last. He joined the board in June, 1937, when the company was experiencing difficult times, and his wise counsel and friendship will be missed by all who serve the company both in London and East Africa.

"The trading results of the past year have inevitably been disappointing, showing the profit reduced to £12,026, as compared with £27,742 in the previous year, and this of course reflects the further fall in the price of sisal.

Lower Average Selling Price

"Our average net selling price for line sisal was £57 18s. 9d. per ton, and for tow, including flume tow, £36 3s. 9d. per ton, compared with £60 16s. 7d. per ton and £42 11s. 0d. per ton respectively for the previous year.

"Last year I expressed a hope that the price of British East African sisal might improve slightly in the second half of 1957. Unfortunately this hope was not realized. Nearly all commodities declined continuously, and the *Economist* commodity price index, which stood at 92 at the end of June, 1957, had declined to 87 by the end of December and to 84 in March, 1958.

"The price of British East African No. 1 Sisal aver-

aged £71 3s. 0d. c.i.f. Europe during our financial year, the highest price being £74 in August and the lowest £69 in December.

Adverse Market Factors

"The factors depressing the price were those I mentioned last year. In particular, there was no decline but some increase in the Brazilian exports of sisal, which has at times been offered c.i.f. the Continent at prices below £60 per ton. Other factors have been the decline in the shipping industry and reduced demand for ropes, and the continued increase in British East African production, in spite of the lower price level. British East African production in January-June, 1958, was 8,534 tons more than in the same period of 1957.

"There is no doubt that spinners everywhere have been running on minimum stocks, and, when in June hay and grain crop prospects were good, demand for sisal increased sharply and prices improved £2 to £3 per ton.

"In mid-July there was a further sharp advance to £78 for No. 1, the highest price for about two years. This rise was due mainly to the Middle East crisis and fears of possible interruption to supplies, and was helped by considerable Chinese purchases of British East African sisal, and also by the announcement of a forthcoming meeting in Brazil, at which sisal producers from all countries will endeavour to find some means of stabilizing prices at a more remunerative level. This meeting, which had been arranged for early September, has now been postponed until October next.

"So far buyers have been reluctant to pay the ad-

vanced prices, but any decline to the £70 level for No. 1 is unlikely in the immediate future, since there are no burdensome world stocks of sisal, and it is mainly the undercutting of prices by subsidized Brazilian sisal which has kept British East African sisal at such a low price for so long a period.

"Crop for the year at 6,540 tons was slightly below the estimate. Cost of production was a little higher owing mainly to the smaller crop and to the additional charge for manuring some of our older areas. As I told you last year, we have begun a manuring programme which comprises both a return of sisal waste to the land and the application of artificial manures. For a semi-permanent crop such as sisal it is obviously too soon to report upon results, and whilst visual inspection is not discouraging, we encountered some difficulties in the distribution of waste.

Results for the Year

"To the trading profit for the year of £12,026 we are happily able to add £29,546, of which £28,000 represents provision for taxation no longer required, mainly because the company now qualifies as an overseas trade corporation. Adding £22,899 unappropriated profit brought forward, the total available is £64,471, which we have dealt with as follows:—

£20,000 has been added to general reserve;

On March 20 last a special dividend of 5%, less tax, £7,188, was paid out of our taxation reserve no longer required.

It is now proposed that a dividend of 10%, less tax, be paid, and £22,908 carried forward to the next account.

"Capital expenditure was severely curtailed, but none the less still amounted to £60,000, and comprised

£17,000 on the development of new areas, £36,000 on buildings and machinery, and £7,000 on railways and transport. The year's expenditure included the purchase of a new drier for Bombuera Estate and the completion of the new godown in Tanga.

"The new drier has now been erected, and we have every hope that it will produce high-quality fibre which will attract a premium. This is important in times of low selling prices.

All Estates Produced Higher Grades

"Whilst writing of our product, I am happy to report that during the past year all three estates have improved their percentages of the higher grades of fibre.

"In the directors' report you will have read that it is proposed to change the company's financial year to end on December 31. This was originally suggested by the general manager, and after careful consideration by your directors, the advantage of correlating planting procedure with the preparation of the accounts, and particularly the estimates, became apparent. Work in the estate and general offices will be considerably simplified thereby. The next accounting period will therefore be for nine months from April 1, 1958, to December 31, 1958. Thereafter the financial year will be 12 months to December 31.

"Estimated crop for the nine months to December, 1958, is 5,100 tons, equivalent to 6,800 tons for a full year.

"I visited the estates in the autumn of last year and am happy to report that I found everything in good order. We are well served by an able and conscientious staff led by our general manager, Mr. Horsley, and our thanks are due to them and to our visiting agent, Mr. B. O. Moore".

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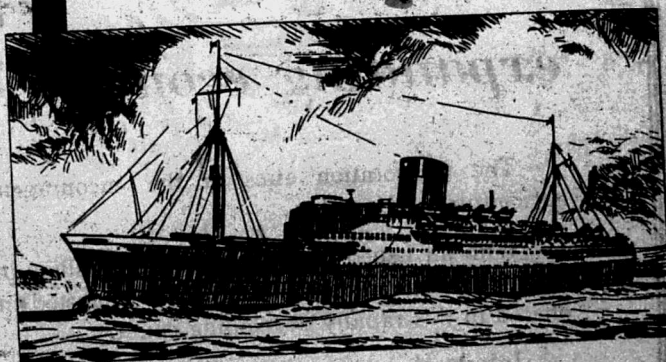
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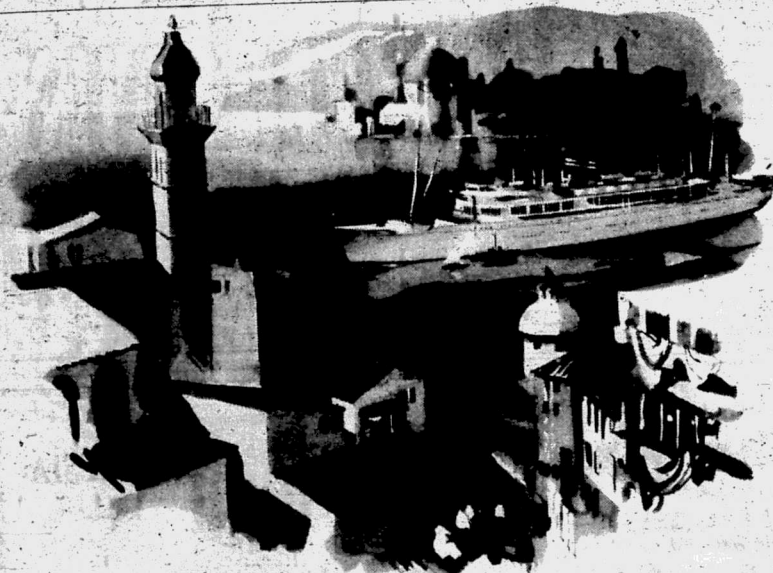
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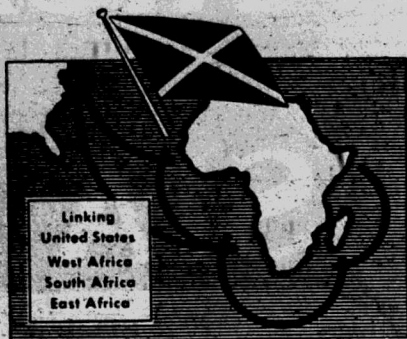


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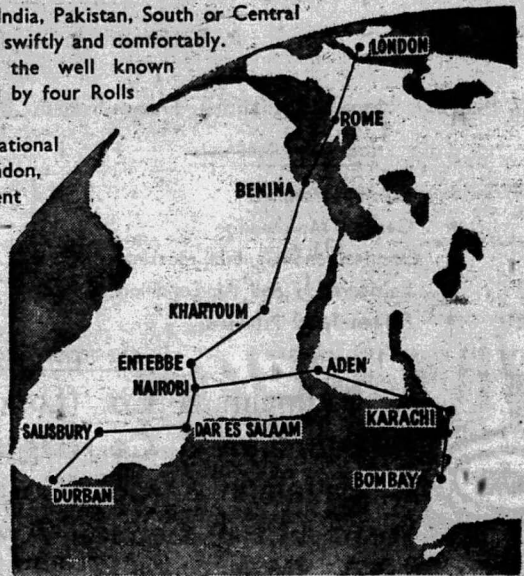
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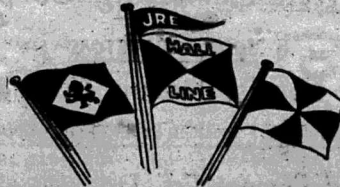
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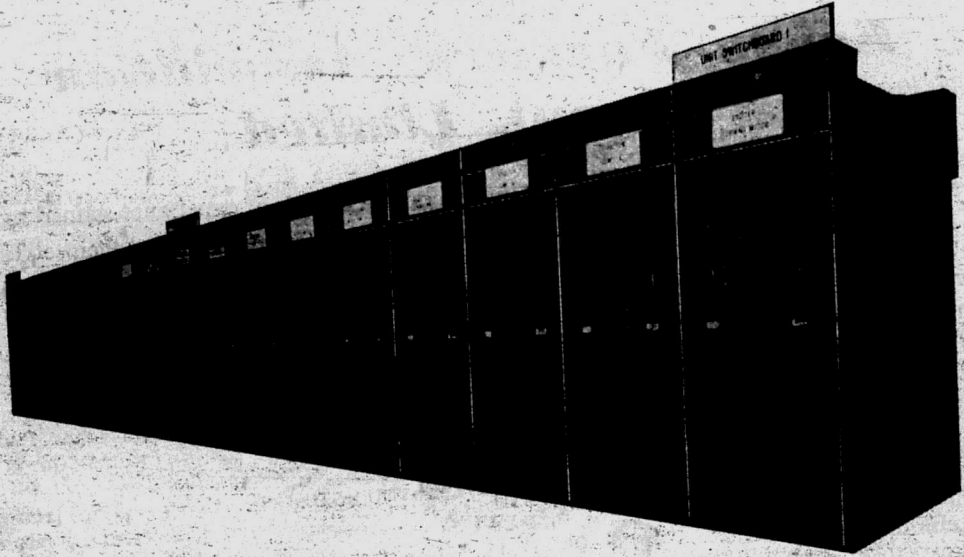
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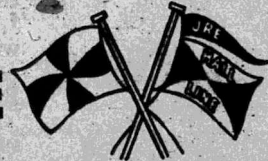


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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1958

Vol. 35

No. 1775

37s 6d yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

WE HAVE BEEN TOLD by friends who attended last week's annual conference of the Conservative Party that it was marked by complacency and a distaste for interventions which were even mildly disturbing. If that is a fair assessment, Mr. Lennox-Boyd can certainly not be said to have contributed to the acceptance of things as they are, for, as will be seen from other columns of this issue, the Secretary of State asked and answered a number of controversial questions about Colonial affairs. On such an occasion he could not do more than touch upon these matters, but he gave the party a broad hint that it needs to do more thinking about these great issues and tell the country more about its approach to them. The Conservative Commonwealth Council and the Bow Group, two increasingly active and objective bodies, might well take some of Mr. Lennox-Boyd's questions as topics for carefully prepared memoranda for the enlightenment both of the party and the nation.

The fallacy that the major problems of Colonial areas are a product of their constitutional status, a fallacy zealously propagated by left-wing speakers and writers for thirty years and more, was not merely examined and quickly destroyed, but used by the

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Challenge.

Minister to justify his belief that there still could and should be a bi-party approach to Colonial affairs. No better service could be done to the dependent territories of the Crown than for their needs to be examined dispassionately by Government and Opposition, and not, as now, largely from the party political standpoint. When speaking of African territories in which large numbers of Europeans and Asians have made their homes, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that ultimate

control "cannot be surrendered before genuine confidence and traditions of fair play have been established, so as to ensure that when power is transferred it will be to responsible people of different races who live there"; and then followed the frank recognition that "in certain territories there is no honourable alternative to continuing to maintain our control for quite a long time". That needs to be said again and again and again, until the effervescent theorists realize that it expresses the determined policy of the United Kingdom — which the most voluble, extreme, and ambitious of them will not do unless and until the Labour Party commits itself to this policy. Incalculable damage has been done because party politicians in the United Kingdom have lurked this issue for so long. Had they faced it honestly and objectively, most of the political anxieties of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland would never have arisen; and those Dependencies would be enormously helped now by a clear bi-party declaration in the sense of Mr. Lennox-Boyd's statement.

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL'S first address to the Legislative Council of Tanganyika was the calm, confident, friendly, and realistic kind of statement which was to be expected. But its urbanity must not be mistaken for a certificate of satisfaction with the present state of the Territory. Since he arrived three months ago the new Governor has travelled widely, met people of all races who are engaged in all sorts of tasks, and heard men of experience and judgment speak of their anxieties. No Governor — and certainly not one so prudent and experienced in East African affairs as Sir Richard Turnbull — would be likely to expatiate on such matters at so early a stage of his residence. It is all the more necessary,

therefore, to read between the lines of his address. Not all who make such an analysis will reach the same deductions, but there are some pointers of manifest importance.

Since race relations affect every aspect of affairs in the Territory, it will naturally be in that connexion that the clues will be sought to the thoughts of the head of the Government. He is obviously convinced that there has been too much talk about multi-racialism, for he has given notice that the term "non-racial" will be used in place of "multi-racial". That is by no means novel. Indeed, some public men, in company with EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, have argued from time to time that the only sane approach to Tanganyika's problems must be non-racial, in the sense that policy should be framed in the general interest of all the races, and that persons should be selected for various duties, not because they are white, black, or brown, but because they are demonstrably qualified for the particular responsibility. If the emphasis be of that nature (while recognizing that there must sometimes be exceptions to the rule), confidence will grow. It has been undermined precisely because so much stress has been placed on multi-racialism, in the sense that what one community has earned by merit must not be denied to another although it lacks the merit or the necessary experience. Instead of satisfying ambitious demagogues, that substitute for policy has merely whetted their appetites for position and power far beyond their deserts. In other words, appeasement has brought the customary retribution.

Tanganyika must, of course, accept those representative members whom the constituencies elect to the Legislature, ten Europeans, ten Africans, and ten Asians; and the elections just held in half the constituencies made it crystal clear that nobody of any race who is unacceptable to the Tanganyika African National Union has the slightest chance of success. Five months hence, when that pattern is repeated at the elections for fifteen more members, as it assuredly will be, the Legislative Council will have been turned topsyturvy, certainly not to the advantage of Tanganyika as a whole, or, indeed, of any section of the population, for the mass of Africans are not advantaged when their case is in the hands of extremists; and, as we pointed out last week, the T.A.N.U. leader,

Mr. Nyerere, had agreed only a few days earlier with African political leaders from other territories that their joint aim must be "nationalism virile and unrelenting".

He is now an elected member of the Legislature, and therefore one of those of whom the Governor said on Tuesday: "I am confident that every one of the representative members will put the interests of Tanganyika before sectional or racial interests". Mr. Nyerere cannot justify the Governor's faith and simultaneously adhere to the newly-formed Pan-African Freedom Movement, to which he has just pledged himself to "work for a Government of Africans by Africans for Africans on pan-African lines", because "so-called trusteeship, so-called partnership multi-racialism, and white settlerism are enemies of freedom and can be eradicated only by African nationalism, virile and unrelenting". Unrelenting opposition to the very principles of British rule would jeopardize the interests of the country in pursuit of sectional advantage, and that course would inevitably bring him and his followers into conflict with a liberal-minded, tolerant, and patient Government — which, if faced with the challenge implicit in the Mwanza resolutions, would have to exercise a new firmness. It seems highly probable that that Government will soon have to demonstrate its determination to govern.

Statements Worth Noting

"Parity will deprive the country of its best men now and in the future. Parity is stagnation, and it prolongs racialism and stifles intelligence. Fixed racial parity in Parliament will block the road to the multi-racial Government I shall fight for. The day will come when the majority will be black, not because they are black, but because they are the best men for the job". — Mr. Godwin Lewanika, president of the Northern Rhodesian Mines African Staff Association.

"Anyone who was in Nyasaland when the Rev. Michael Scott was there knows perfectly well the very good reason why he should not be allowed into the Federation. A book by an ex-policeman, Inspector Morton, called 'A Job To Do', gives the facts. Let people see what sort of figure Mr. Scott cuts in that book". — Sir Malcolm Barrow, Federal Minister for Home Affairs, speaking in the Federal Parliament.

"I say, with certain qualifications as regards Southern Rhodesia, that the African National Congresses in the Federation are prostituting decency in bareface contempt of all authority and undermining established society in all three territories". — Mr. V. T. Joyce, M.P., addressing the Federal Parliament.

"I know an African member of the Legislative Council who pays his African employees only £3 a month. They should examine themselves before pointing a finger at European farmers". — Mr. F. S. Derby, M.L.C. for Livingstone, speaking in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

Notes By The Way

Death Duties

A FRIEND who never seems to miss an opening for favourable publicity for Kenya writes me from Nairobi in connexion with a recent report in this paper recording a most generous bequest to the East Africa Women's League by the late Commander E. B. Hoyle. My correspondent writes: "You have told us that Hoyle left £86,875 and that estate duty of £44,408 has been paid. He left Kenya at the end of 1956, I think, and did not return, and presumably he died in the United Kingdom. So the estate duty levied was not Kenya estate duty. In fact, if he had left an estate of that size in Kenya while still resident in the Colony the estate would have been liable to pay only £7,368 15s." That 15s. indicates that my informant has gone to some trouble to get an exact comparison between the United Kingdom and Kenya figures.

Kenya's Views

THAT THE KENYA RATE should be just about one-tenth of the British is evidence of the reluctance with which the Kenya Government has followed the Mother Country in this matter. There are, I know, Ministers and senior officials in Kenya, as well as large numbers of business men and other residents, who consider estate duty a bad tax in a young developing country; but so long as the Colony has to rely on London for substantial financial support, as the Mau Mau Rebellion has forced it to do, there can be little likelihood, if any, of the disappearance of the tax, for no Secretary of State, of whatever political persuasion, would find it easy to persuade the House of Commons that a territory under his jurisdiction should be allowed to abolish the impost while still a recipient of United Kingdom aid. Many Kenyans are convinced that even now the Colony is the best country in which to live. For the well-to-do it is quite a good country in which to die.

Tanganyika to Seychelles

MR. STANLEY BOSCAWEN JONES, who has been appointed Information Officer to the Seychelles Government, has lived in that Colony since he retired from the Administrative Service of Tanganyika for the second time 13 years ago. Born in 1893, the son of a Pembrokeshire vicar, he was in the chief accountant's office of Rhodesia Railways at the outbreak of war in 1914. He promptly enlisted in the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment, and served with that splendid unit for three years in the "German East" campaign, until he was invalided out after blackwater fever. For the next decade he was a Native commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, until in 1928 he was transferred to Tanganyika. He had retired before Germany again plunged the world into war in 1939, but, after serving as an intelligence officer at Military Headquarters in Dar es Salaam, he rejoined the Colonial Service as a district commissioner, and was deputy information officer and acting information officer from 1941 until the end of the war, being seconded during part of that period to act as technical adviser during the filming of "Men of Two Worlds". When Archbishop Makarios was exiled in Seychelles, he asked for someone to visit him thrice weekly to help him polish up his English. The Governor selected Mr. Jones—who declined to continue the arrangement when publication of the Grivas diaries revealed the links between the priest and the terrorists.

Vive la France

WHEN I ONCE INQUIRED about his recreations, Stanley Jones replied without hesitation: "The chief is drinking vintage wine in France when possible"—not for common or garden reasons, he explained, but in gratitude to *la belle France* for having thus cured him of chronic amoebic dysentery during one memorable long leave! "How mobile were you while undergoing the treatment?" I asked. "I had no wish to be mobile on leave after foot-slogging a couple of hundred miles a month at least as a D.C.," he countered. "In the good old days of foot safari I did my whack of marching with great regularity and great pleasure. Now I attribute my excellent health in the non-malarial tropics (he was already living in Seychelles) to total lack of exercise!" S.B. is a brother of the late "Ropesole" Jones, who at a moment's notice threw up the post of D.C., Iringa, in order to join the Lupa gold rush at its outset.

Mr. Abrahamson

MR. ABRAHAM E. ABRAHAMSON, Minister of Labour, Social Welfare and Housing in Southern Rhodesia, who is visiting London in quest of £6m. for housing schemes for Africans in the towns of that Colony, has been in politics for less than five years and is now only 36 years of age. When he entered Mr. Garfield Todd's interim Cabinet early last year as Minister of the Treasury, Local Government and Housing, he was not only the youngest Minister but also the youngest M.P. He was educated in Southern Rhodesia and at Cape Town University, served with the Rhodesian Forces during the last war, and then entered commerce and industry, his special interests being in clothing, engineering, real estate, and trust companies. He was under 30 when he became president of Bulawayo Chamber of Industries, and two years later he was elected president of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries and the first president of the Association of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Industries. For two years he was president of the Rhodesian Jewish Board of Deputies. His wife's grandfather established one of Bulawayo's earliest industries in 1900.

Kilembe Buffalo

THERE ARE SELDOM REPORTS of buffalo encroaching on homesteads in Africa: indeed, during the 44 years which have passed since I first set foot in East Africa I have heard far, far more stories of such actions by elephants, lions, and leopards than by buffalo. But these animals, having developed an appetite for the vegetables growing in the garden of the hospital at the Kilembe copper mine in western Uganda, are, it seems, frequent visitors to the hospital compound, and a nurse, returning to her bungalow, has lately had the disturbing experience of finding a buffalo stretched across the threshold, apparently asleep. Various questions arise. At what time of day did the incident occur? Had no one seen the animal approach? Had it come alone—and we all know the term "lone buffalo"—or had it been with companions which decided against invasion of civilization? Did it walk round the house and then decide to post itself at the front entrance? Did it recline forthwith, or after a period of patient watchfulness? How long did it remain after being discovered? Was it left to sleep, or was it aroused? Did it go quietly or after persuasion? If the latter, what form did the inducement take? Can any Kilembe readers satisfy what must be a fairly general curiosity about such an unusual occurrence?

Still a Chance of A Bi-Party Approach to Colonial Problems

Mr. Lonnor-Boyd's Address to Conservative Party Conference*

CAN WE RECONCILE political freedom for overseas territories and security for the Commonwealth and the free world?

Are we losing the initiative or, in our desire to retain it, surrendering the interests of the many to the clamour of the few? Is one-man-one-vote inevitable? If so, has the European and the Asian a chance to survive in East or Central Africa?

Can we reconcile the cost of a Welfare State in Britain and our duty to invest vast sums in the Commonwealth? Can we remain the centre of a great Commonwealth and restrict the entry of Colonial goods into the United Kingdom? Should there be a check on migration to Britain from the Dominions and Colonies?

Are we going too fast or too slow in Colonial constitutional advance? A considerable and sober body of thought thinks we are going too fast; and this opinion is probably more widespread than one would think, as those who say we go too slow are more vociferous.

The too-slow school constitute our greatest embarrassment in the steady evolution and application of our Colonial policy. They are an embarrassment in world opinion. But do not the too-fast and the too-slow schools reflect a view of the problem which is basically a fallacy—the notion that Colonial problems are a thing by themselves which can in practice be considered in isolation from wider world developments?

Outside Influences

The fallacy runs as follows. Territory A is giving trouble. It is a Colony therefore it would cease to give trouble if it ceased to be a Colony. But the troubles which arise in Colonial territories seldom derive from the fact of their dependent status, but from circumstances common to a very wide range of territories and peoples quite irrespective of their political status. They are not in any meaningful sense Colonial problems, but problems arising from the impact on large numbers of people of ideas and techniques originating in the West. The problem of our relations with Colonial peoples is fundamentally no different from that of our relations with independent countries at a similar stage of political, economic, and social development.

If this is true, arguments about too fast and too slow drop back into their proper perspective. If we can but see the two schools of thought—too fast and too slow—as two sides of the same penny, there is a chance of our getting a bi-partisan approach to Colonial problems, and on a solid ground of accepted doctrine than has existed in the past. This would be invaluable.

Too much countenance has been given to the fallacious notion that freedom can be enjoyed only by citizens of independent States. The truth is that the citizens of British dependent territories enjoy civil liberties far exceeding those of any Communist and many other countries; indeed, exceeding what some may enjoy under independence. We cannot blame Colonial peoples for clamouring for independence, and for the confusion of thought regarding public and private freedom, since we are largely responsible for implanting these ideas.

The psychology of political evolution may tend to follow the sequence dependence, independence, interdependence. We cannot expect people who have reached an advanced stage of political evolution to take our word for it that the cherished ideal of independence which we preached in the past is now an illusion and that they should work for a direct transition from dependence to interdependence. However, we are doing much through the Commonwealth which is not an inward-looking bloc cutting itself off from other nations, but a group working out with them parallel policies—to create the kind of world in which all the Commonwealth countries can severally flourish.

* Owing to heavy pressure on space this report has been considerably abbreviated.

Emergent territories are recognizing the fact of Commonwealth interdependence of their own free will. It is, in fact, their only hope of avoiding both frying pan and fire.

In this work of interdependence the Montreal Conference has played a very big part. Commonwealth imports and exports account for about one-quarter of the external trade of the whole free world, and the Colonial proportion of the Commonwealth total is one-seventh. At Montreal we reaffirmed the value of preferences and our determination to preserve them.

Colonial imports since before the war have gone up tenfold in value, exports eightfold, and their revenue twelvefold. The Colonies have prospered as members of the sterling area and made great contributions to the strength of sterling. Their net dollar earnings were at the rate of £100m. a year up to 1956, but with the independence of Ghana and the Federation of Malaya only a fifth of the old total is attributable to the Colonies. Colonial holdings of sterling assets have been fairly steady in recent years around the £1,000m. level; and probably not far short of £1,000m. in help and investment has gone from the U.K. to the Colonies since the war.

The value of all new assets installed or created in the Colonies is now worth nearly £500m. in a single year, much of this financed from local savings. Between 1946 and 1955 about 70% of the external capital investment in the Sterling Commonwealth came from the U.K., 15% from the U.S.A., 10% from the International Bank, and 5% from elsewhere. Our total contribution to economic development in the Commonwealth has averaged nearly £200m. a year in recent years, nearly 1½% of our gross national income, or between 7% and 8% of our gross fixed investment at home. It is as high a level of overseas investment proportionate to national income as is undertaken by any country in the world. But it is not enough.

We have decided to develop further what will be called Commonwealth Assistance Loans from Exchequer funds to Commonwealth countries, using our powers under the Export Guarantee Acts. Offers already of these loans total over £50m.

As to the Colonies, we propose to include in the Colonial development legislation next session provision for a new system of Exchequer loans to the Colonies to supplement amounts which they can raise on the London market, and we intend to enlarge the resources and activities of the Commonwealth Development Finance Company. Private enterprise does some two-thirds of our Colonial investment already. We think it can do much more, and this will help.

At Montreal it was also agreed that a Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council should be set up to co-ordinate all existing arrangements for economic consultation. Meetings in London will be in a new Commonwealth House, which, given drive and imagination, can become the centre of adventurous Empire undertakings.

Insatiable Demand for Education

There is no greater Imperial need than to improve the teaching of English in less developed countries. We must greatly expand the training of teachers for service overseas in primary schools. The demand is almost insatiable. Teachers in training have more than trebled since 1950 in our African and Far Eastern territories. During this period the number of girls in primary schools has doubled, and those in secondary schools has trebled in Uganda and Tanganyika.

Our fears for the results of transplanting our parliamentary system to Africa can be removed only by the spread of education there in the widest sense of the word.

Mr. Amery said: "The sheer intellectual capacity of the human brain has apparently been much the same for the last 400,000 years and does not differ markedly as between the main races of mankind. Individual Africans are perfectly capable of qualifying intellectually for the highest administrative and technical posts in Government. But democratic government demands a widely diffused level of intelligence, even more, a widely diffused social conscience and sense of responsibility both in the electorate and in its would-be leaders.

"While the intellectual knowledge is easily acquired against a background of mere ignorance—often all the more easily by the freshness of minds which have lain fallow—the social sense is something instinctive, traditional, and acquired in the home from infancy. It is something not so easily changed by teaching, even in individuals. To change it in a community is a matter not of a few years but of generations.

"Yet if it is lacking, both in leaders and in led, their intellectual knowledge and the self-confidence that goes with it are a constant temptation to the former to play upon the ignorance and irresponsibility of their fellow countrymen for purely selfish and mischievous purposes. The supreme task

of government in Africa today is the spreading of education".

Since the war we have recruited for the Colonies 2,000 administrative officers, 1,500 doctors, 2,000 engineers, 2,500 teachers, and, despite the independence of great territories formerly under my Office—Ghana and Malaya—we are now over the whole Colonial field recruiting four times as many officers as before the war, and still we cannot recruit all for whom we are asked.

Self-government—of whom, by whom, for whom? As between Africans this presents difficulties enough. No one can say the problem is solved in Ghana. In Nigeria the fears of minorities are much in the minds of all.

In East Africa among Africans there are problems too: in Uganda between Baganda and the other African races, or in Buganda itself between the traditionalists and their critics. The task is even more complicated in territories with people of different races and in different stages of civilization, perhaps above all in East and Central Africa, where Europeans, Asians, and Africans have made their home.

It is not easy to reconcile the interests of African, European, and Asian traditions in the same territory; the capital and skill of Europeans and Asians and the numbers of Africans. Nor is it easy to implement the democracy which we have taught the Africans—Europeans who have gone to live and work there themselves brought parliamentary traditions to Africa—and give the security which Europeans, many as much entitled to call themselves Africans as those of darker skin, rightly demand.

The true safeguard of racial minorities will be the disappearance of race consciousness. This can best be brought about on the spot by wise people of all races who must utterly destroy the universal root of this evil—mutual fear for the future. But no one dealing with facts can pretend that that day is round the corner. Bicameral legislatures, qualita-

tive and quantitative franchise, councils of State, all can help in present conditions.

If ultimate control is surrendered it will be to an educated and advanced minority or to an uneducated majority. This cannot be done before genuine confidence and traditions of fair play have been established, so as to ensure that when power is transferred it will be to responsible people of different races who live there. In certain territories it is clear that there is no honourable alternative to continuing to maintain our control for quite a long time . . .

The hostility of Egypt and Syria has created an air barrier across the Middle East which could affect our oil supplies and our communications with the Far East. This has greatly increased the importance of Aden and Kenya for Commonwealth defence. The Colony and Protectorate of Aden are in a key strategic position. It has been agreed that part of the U.K. strategic central reserve should be stationed from this spring in Kenya, a good centre to acclimatize troops going to hot countries; and it is essential to have forces on the other side of a potential air barrier . . .

I have given you an outline of how we are progressing in the task of bringing up the younger members of this family of nations. It does not seem to me impossible to add relations-in-law to the family group. At some future date other sovereign Powers may wish for a closer bond than partial interdependence with the Commonwealth, and it might not be impossible to satisfy them without disadvantage to the family as a whole.

If this ever becomes more than a dream, we shall have provided the world with what it so desperately wants, a union of nations bound by a common ethic to protect its weaker members and prepared to sink self-interest for the common weal.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment]

Tanganyika Must Concentrate on Quality and Economy

New Governor's Message to the Legislative Council

TANGANYIKA'S STRUGGLE in the next few years will be to create the wealth necessary to enable the Territory to go forward.

"If we do not produce what the market needs at the price it is prepared to pay, we shall not have the money to meet the costs of the progress which we so ardently desire; and here will be a grievous delay in achieving the great social developments by which we set so much store".

It was on that note that Tanganyika's new Governor, Sir Richard Turnbull, concluded his first address to the Legislative Council when he opened the 34th session in Dar es Salaam on Tuesday.

It was the first time, he said, that elected members had sat in the Council, but by March the representatives of all 10 constituencies would be elected. "I am confident that every one of them will put the interests of Tanganyika above sectional or racial interests, for only if this is done can progress towards responsible government be smooth and sustained".

Non-Racial Policy

The Governor continued (in part):—

"A belief appears to exist amongst some people that a 'multi-racial'—or, as I would prefer to call it, and intend to call it, a 'non-racial'—policy will in some way or other prevent the Africans of Tanganyika from reaching their full political stature and from playing their proper part in the government of this country. This is not so, and in view of the many statements that have been made about H.M. Government's intentions for the future of the Territory I cannot understand why this misunderstanding should still persist.

"The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs said at the General Assembly of the United Nations in February, 1957: 'As the educational, social, and economic progress of the African community in Tanganyika continues, the participation of the African in both legislative and executive branches of Government is

bound to increase'. This categorical statement of H.M. Government's policy should reassure all Africans in Tanganyika as to the pattern which future developments will take.

"In terms of population the Africans always will be an overwhelming majority in Tanganyika, and, as the country progresses, it is right and proper, as indeed it is natural and inevitable, that African participation both in the legislature and in the executive should steadily increase. It is not intended, and never has been intended, that parity should be a permanent feature of the Tanganyika scene.

"It is intended, and always has been intended, that the fact that when self-government is eventually attained both the legislature and the Government are likely to be predominantly African should in no way affect the security of the rights and interests of those minority communities who have made their homes in Tanganyika. I am glad to note that the responsible leaders of major political parties in the Territory are in complete agreement on this important matter; and that there is therefore a good prospect that in due course there will exist in Tanganyika a Government to which H.M. Government will be able to devolve their trust as being a Government under which responsible people of all races would feel secure.

Devoted Service

"Since my arrival three months ago I have toured a considerable part of the Territory. I have been deeply impressed by the devotion shown by the members of the Civil Service, a Service which is already Tanganyikan in outlook and is becoming more and more so in its staff. I attach the greatest importance to fostering this outlook, and, as a corollary, to the training of local people to occupy senior posts—not only in the Civil Service but also in commerce and in industry.

"It has long been Government's policy that, without any lowering of standards, the higher posts in the Civil Service should as soon as possible be filled by local candidates; and I intend to pursue this policy as rapidly as our educational and training resources allow.

"The 1958 Tanganyika Staff List details all the officers

holding more senior posts. It contains the names of 225 local officers, of whom 181 are Africans. As recently as 1954, when the unification of the Service was carried out on the basis of the Lidbury Report, the Staff List contained the names of only five African officers.

"The Administrative Service now contains two African district officers, two African cadets, and two Africans serving in the training grade with a view to appointment as cadets. In addition, six African assistant district officers are now acting as district officers with a view to their substantive promotion to that post.

"There are no limits to the level which can be reached in the Civil Service by local candidates who have the necessary qualifications, the strength of character, and the personal aptitude—and, above all, that scrupulous trustworthiness that must be the hallmark of the civil servant.

"Important and urgent as our task is to build up a Tanganyika Civil Service, it is no less vital that local men and women of ability and integrity should fill responsible positions in the commercial life of the Territory. I am glad that many commercial enterprises are increasingly including local men in responsible positions on their staff.

Loans for Africans

"To assist would-be business men of local origin to gain the necessary experience Government has recently decided that the committee administering the Local Development Loans Fund may approve loans for capital equipment for African commercial enterprises. That is only one side of the medal, and it is intended that more guidance and advice on the use of loans, and more information on commercial matters generally, should be made available. Steps are therefore being taken to relate more closely the administration of the African Loan Funds to the functions of the Department of Commerce and Industry.

"A major task is to devise by consultation and experiment a basic form of local government generally suited to the whole Territory but sufficiently flexible to be adjusted to the special needs of particular areas.

"In the rural areas there has obviously been misunderstanding about district councils, and particularly about their composition. An essential pre-requisite to their formation was acceptance of the principle that membership was not confined to members of any one race; and that any resident of the area, of whatever community, would be eligible to serve on such a council.

"This principle is not a bar to the establishment of what may be a purely African district council; in districts in which non-African interests are so limited that the setting up of a purely African district council would not be inconsistent with accepted local government principles the Government is ready to examine whether such a council should not be established. On the other hand, where non-African interests are substantial, the proper and orderly development of local government would be stultified by the exclusion of non-African representation.

Importance of District Councils

"District councils are a form of local government; not a projection of central government. If they are to be successful in training local people to accept important local responsibilities, they must have the full confidence and support of the population of the district. If that confidence and support is lacking, it would be better not to introduce any modern form of local government machinery. It is desirable for local people to accustom themselves to the exercise of administrative and financial responsibility in local matters, but there can be no question of compelling them to do so. No local government bodies will be established unless it is the general wish of the local people that this should be done.

"In most parts of Tanganyika the chiefs remain the most powerful prop of local government, no matter what the prevailing pattern. Since they are also important executive arms of Central Government, they occupy a very special position in our society. I welcome the formation of the Chiefs' Convention, and am grateful for its forthright advice and guidance. I am looking forward with interest to the results of the working party, composed of some members of the chiefs' convention and some of my advisers, which has been considering proposals for the establishment of some form of territorial council.

"The past year has again seen a substantial increase in trade union activities. One important new union is the Tanganyika Sisal and Plantation Workers' Union, which has been recognized by the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association. I am glad that the association and the union have agreed on consultative procedure for the sisal industry by way of regional councils working up to a central joint council. I commend it to other industries for consideration.

"There can scarcely be any matter of greater moment in an agricultural country than the security of the landholder in his holding. Government Paper No. 6 of 1958, containing proposals for the transition of Native customary tenure into individual ownership, has been laid on the table of Council;

it will be supplemented, possibly in December, by a further paper on land tenure policy. I am sure that when examining the Government's proposals hon. members will bear in mind the far-reaching influence which their decisions will have on social and economic development.

"Agriculture is by far the most important industry. In 1957 agricultural produce accounted for over 80% by value of our exports. Nevertheless, there remain large areas where farming is still at subsistence level only, and the opportunities for the extension of the agricultural revolution which is taking place in other areas are great.

"It is to open out some of these opportunities that £750,000 of Colonial Development and Welfare funds have been provided by H.M. Government; and it is the intention of the Tanganyika Government to apply as large a part of its own resources as it can afford to supplementing this grant. Proper land use, soil conservation, water supplies, irrigation, livestock, methods and materials of agriculture all feature in this expenditure.

"In a very few years it should bring us to the target of self-sufficiency in most foodstuffs and win for us an increasingly important place in world markets.

"It should never be thought that all that is wanted to achieve a high level of productivity is an injection of funds and access to expert advice. Just as important are the will and enthusiasm of individual producers, a recognition of the need to maintain the fertility of the soil, and an attitude of mind which is receptive to advice and eager to take advantage of it.

Crop Surpluses

"We are moving into a period of world over-production which is certain to affect several crops of importance to the Territory. In circumstances of this sort competition will become more fierce and prices will tend to fall; if therefore we are to retain our markets we must recognize that quality has become more important than ever. I am thinking particularly of cotton and coffee, on which Tanganyika has become increasingly dependent for prosperity. In these and other commodities it will be vital to maintain our reputation for quality, and to offset lower prices by doing everything possible to increase efficiency of production.

"Government has taken steps to deal with stock theft, particularly in the Northern, Central, Western, and Lake Provinces, by improved co-ordination of staff and by an extension of police posts in the Wembere and in Masailand. In the latter case special constables, paid for by the Native authority, are being enrolled for stock theft duty. On the mountain areas of Kilimanjaro and Meru various measures, including a tightening of control over butchers, are under consideration. A comprehensive review of our present stock theft legislation is also being undertaken.

"But the measures introduced must depend for their effectiveness on the wholehearted co-operation not only of the stock-owners but also of the tribal authorities and the tribes concerned. If that co-operation is not forthcoming, other measures may have to be taken in order to reduce this threat to our pastoral economy and to the orderly social development of the cattle areas.

"The Tsetse Survey and Reclamation Department will from next July be absorbed into the Veterinary Department as a specialist wing. This decision is a tribute to the success of our Tsetse officers, who, in collaboration with the Medical Department, have done such splendid work in overcoming the menace of sleeping sickness in man; so well have they performed this task that the time has now come when the tsetse problem is primarily to be viewed in its relation to land use and animal husbandry.

Fall in Commodity Prices

"The decline in commodity prices in the past two years has been reflected in disappointing revenues; one result of this unfortunate state of affairs is that the Government is faced with the problem of recurrent expenditure growing faster than recurrent revenue. Measures for keeping down expenditure have been put in hand. Restrictions on overseas recruitment have been in force for some time, although they have not been widely publicized.

"There is plenty of development going on all over the country, and steady improvement in production of almost all our products. Further, we have a capacity—which has not yet been sufficiently realized—to produce at considerably lower cost than at present; and our circumstances are therefore likely to be a good deal happier than those of many other tropical countries that are now subject to the same world-wide economic factors.

"Encouragement is to be drawn from the results of the 1957-58 financial year, which ended on June 30. Instead of the estimated deficit on recurrent account of £701,000, with which we started, there was a small surplus at the end of the year of £136,000. This surplus was due not to additional revenue but to close and careful control of expenditure, actual expenditure being over £1m. less than estimated. Capital expenditure, at £5,454,000, was the highest rate of public investment ever achieved in a single year."

U.F.P's. Principles, Achievements and Programme

Five Years' Stewardship in Rhodesia and Nyasaland

THE UNITED FEDERAL PARTY, which has provided the Federal Government since the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland were federated five years ago, has published a pamphlet entitled "Action and Achievement", which says, *inter alia* :—

Our principles are :—

"(1) To build a strong and prosperous State which will remain a Commonwealth bastion in Central Africa, imbued with British traditions of justice, freedom and loyalty to the Crown.

"(2) To ensure that the Federal and territorial Governments are retained for all time in the hands of civilized and responsible people.

"(3) To obtain full membership of the Commonwealth in the shortest time possible, and with this end in view: (a) to uphold Southern Rhodesia's present status and rights within the Federation and to insist on the removal of the remaining reservations in the Constitution affecting Southern Rhodesia; and (b) to press for improved status in both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland with a view to the establishment of systems of responsible government;

"(4) (a) To establish for the Federal and territorial Governments a civic service uniform in character with members interchangeable between Governments and regarding the Federation as their permanent home; and (b) to establish, on the model of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, a Federal Police Force for service in each of the territories whose members have a common loyalty to the Federation.

"(5) To foster partnership and co-operation among all the lawful inhabitants of the Federation and to promote their advancement and welfare.

"(6) To preserve the fundamental rights of the individual throughout the Federation; freedom of worship; freedom of assembly; freedom of speech; freedom of the Press.

"(7) To maintain and develop friendly relations with neighbouring countries and to co-operate with them on matters of mutual interest.

"(8) To retain the present territories within the Federation and to keep open the possibility of neighbouring countries becoming part of the Federation.

"(9) To retain English as the only official language of the Federation.

"(10) To preserve and encourage private enterprise, with intervention by the State only when the national interest clearly so demands".

Social Scenery

Sir Roy Welensky's foreword includes these passages:

"Governments are taken for granted: they are part of the social scenery. But five years ago this Government did not exist. There was a Constitution but no Federal laws; a plan but no precedents. Quietly, smoothly, and almost unnoticed, the whole machinery of a modern Government was assembled and put into motion.

"The progress any free country makes is determined by scores of separate decisions made by individual investors. These decisions are usually shaped by the answers to this sort of question: Is it a safe country to invest in? Will it offer me a reasonable return or a fair profit? Can I run my business without too much government interference? Is taxation reasonable?"

"Obviously from the amount of progress we have seen since 1953 the answers to these questions have been favourable, but there is one other which is all-important: Is the country equipped with essential basic services?"

"In 1953 the answer to that question was either a qualified 'Yes' or an outright 'No'. Those Europeans who were in the country then—and one out of every three of us was not!—can well remember power stations with coal stocks measured by hours. Power cuts were a normal feature of life. Every year saw its coal crisis for the mines, for the tobacco farmer, for the industrialist. Rhodesia Railways and bottlenecks were almost inter-changeable terms.

"The Federal Government therefore decided at the start to see that the answer to this question was also favourable. Its decision to embark upon the Kariba scheme was perhaps the most important single step in this direction. An abundant, cheap, and sure source of power is something every industrialist wants; and the housewife doesn't turn her back on it either.

"The great thing about Kariba—or any other major hydro-electric scheme—is that the bulk of its costs are fixed financial charges. As the loans are paid off, its costs fall; if there is inflation the price of everything rises more than the cost of power. Kariba power therefore will not only be cheap to start with; it is bound to get cheaper, relatively and absolutely, as time goes on. The project has put the Federation on the map: the biggest thing of its kind in the free world, the largest man-made lake in the world, the largest World Bank loan up to that time ever made (80m. dollars)—all these things have flowed from that decision. Never has a scheme been subjected to such intensive examination by top-ranking experts. You can't raise £74m. on the strength of a pipe-dream!

"The Railways can now carry all the usual traffic offering, and they can take on the unexpected job of shifting a million or so bags of maize for export in their stride without inconvenience to their normal customer. All credit to the Railways' staff and management; but the Federal Government found the money and provided the drive.

"To blame the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the credit squeeze is like blaming your doctor for your headache. "Before Federation, South African goods came into Northern Rhodesia duty free; Southern Rhodesian goods entering Northern Rhodesia had to pay duty, and vice versa. Both Southern and Northern Rhodesian goods entering Nyasaland had to pay the same duty as goods of foreign origin. By successfully abrogating the Congo Basin treaties in their application to the Federation, one Federal market has been created in which our own manufacturers can operate without let or hindrance and enjoy a fair margin of preference. The Union Trade Agreement did away with the duty-free entry of South African goods into Northern Rhodesia, and established something new for both Rhodesias. Before that time Union goods as a rule came into the Rhodesias duty-free, and only exceptions to the rule paid duty. Now the situation has been reversed: the goods which do not pay duty are the exceptions.

£161m. Raised in Loans

"Since 1953 the Government has raised loans or established lines of credit at home and abroad amounting to some £161m. It has also successfully entered the New York market; no mean feat in itself. The results of all these efforts have been little short of staggering. From £236m. in 1953, the national income has risen to £326m. in 1957—an increase of over 38%. This rate of growth is probably unequalled anywhere.

"By and large, good race relations have been well maintained. In the new University College we have the only truly multi-racial university in Africa. In the new hospital at Kitwe we have the largest hospital in Southern Africa. Nearly 100,000 immigrants have been brought into the country and successfully absorbed, with all the increase in school places, hospital beds, and other services which such a dramatic influx demands.

"The Federal Broadcasting Corporation has been established, and for the first time all parts of the Federation are within sight of enjoying reasonable reception. Our airline has been provided with modern aircraft (the first of their type in Africa) for its internal services; new airports have been opened at Salisbury and Chileka, and another is under construction at Bulawayo.

"Possibly the most striking achievement is that all this has been accomplished without any increase in direct taxation and with only minor changes in indirect taxation. The financial strength of the Federation has never been better illustrated than when an account of the last budget appeared in the *Financial Times* of London alongside a similar account of New Zealand's. The Federation in difficult times was able to produce virtually an as-you-were-budget, which New Zealand resorted to savage increases of taxation and measures of import control. The difference has not gone unnoticed in the City."

From a section on the party's programme of action the following passages are quoted :—

"*Nationhood*.—The task which lies before the people of the Federation is to build out of its diverse elements a great nation, in which the inhabitants, no matter what their racial origin, may live together in harmony, and where each person shall enjoy liberty and be free to advance to the extent of his ability.

"The Federation was launched with an imperfect Constitution under which the United Kingdom has kept some of the apron-strings which bound the three territories to her. These

strings are an impediment to the building up of our nation; they divide the loyalty of some of the inhabitants and encourage an over-my-shoulder attitude.

"The U.F.P.'s main object on winning the general election will be to secure for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, as an undivided State, independence within the Commonwealth. In April, 1957, the Federal Government secured from the U.K. Government an agreement that the Constitutional Review Conference should be held in 1960 to consider a programme for the attainment of independence within the Commonwealth. Independence is not simply a matter of prestige. Freedom of the Federal and territorial Governments from external control is essential for our very survival.

"*Electoral Franchise.*—The Party firmly adheres to the principle that political power shall remain under the control of civilized and responsible persons. We shall retain a system of voters' qualifications which will allow members of all races who satisfy the qualifications to have a vote, but under safeguards which will ensure that political control does not pass from the hands of those who conform to responsible and civilized standards of behaviour and culture.

"The Federal Constitution has been amended to provide for the elimination of special representation for Africans in the Federal Assembly as and when Africans are elected as ordinary elected members. Meanwhile, the party will continue the system whereby members of all races may participate in the election of elected representatives of African interests as well as in the election of ordinary elected members. By this means there will come about a state of affairs where political division is based upon party, rather than racial, allegiance.

Selective Immigration

"*Immigration.*—Immigration will be encouraged on a planned and selective basis at the highest rate at which new Rhodesians can be absorbed, in the belief that this is necessary to develop the country's natural resources in the interests of all the inhabitants.

"The rate of immigration maintained over the last five years has been phenomenal. In time of recession or unemployment careful attention will be given to ensure that local residents are not prejudiced by the advent of newcomers.

"The entry into the Federation of persons or groups of persons whose presence might be harmful to the economic well-being, racial harmony, or political stability in the Federation will, as in the past, be firmly prevented.

"*Information.*—The Party will maintain a vigorous and effective public relations service which will (a) make the benefits of Federation better known within its borders; (b) publicize the Federation abroad so as to encourage trade and investment, create sympathy for its problems and policies, and build confidence in its strength and stability.

"*Transport and Communications.*—High priority will be given to the improvements and expansion of postal services and communications by road, rail, water, and air, and to provide in these services for anticipated development.

"The party will ensure that railway rates encourage the development of industry; to this end a commission has been appointed to go into the whole question of rating policy.

"Negotiations will be entered into, when times are propitious, with appropriate neighbouring territories with a view to the acquisition of West and East Coast ports and rail links thereto.

"Waterways such as Lake Nyasa, the Zambezi River, and Lake Kariba will be developed, and the suitability of other waterways as a means of transport and communication will be investigated.

European Agriculture

"*Agriculture.*—The Federal Government has no jurisdiction over African agriculture, nor as yet has it control of European agriculture in Nyasaland. The party will press strongly for federalization of all European agriculture.

"The party's policy is to achieve self-sufficiency in such of our food requirements as can be produced economically in the Federation, to encourage the proper use of available land, to extend research, and to continue soil and water conservation.

"*Education.*—The territorial Governments are responsible for the education of Africans except in regard to higher education. The Federal Government is responsible for primary and secondary education of persons other than Africans and for higher education of all persons. Higher education includes universities and institutions offering courses of a technological or professional character.

"The party's policy regarding primary and secondary education of non-Africans is to continue the present system whereby separate Government schools are provided for Europeans and for non-Europeans. Urban schools are to be distributed in residential areas so as to obviate lengthy school journeys. Secondary schools will be established throughout the Federation wherever the numbers warrant them in order to overcome the necessity of sending children long distances to urban areas".

Uganda House in London

Opened by Sir Frederick Crawford

UGANDA HOUSE, on the west side of Trafalgar Square, in the very heart of the West End of London, was opened on Friday evening by Sir Frederick Crawford, Governor of the Protectorate, in the presence of a large and distinguished audience, among whom were a number of Africans and Asians.

On behalf of the Government of Uganda, Sir Amar Maini, Minister of Corporations and Regional Communications, and Lady Maini received the guests.

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD said in the course of his speech:—

"You have been welcomed to our celebrations here tonight at one door by Sir Amar and Lady Maini while I was formally receiving the keys of the building and meeting the architects and contractors at the other entrance.

"The Government and the people of Uganda take pride in the presence here of such a grand company of well-wishers of Uganda, who do so much here in London on behalf of the Protectorate. We are also very pleased to see here our own Africans and other old friends of the Protectorate who after many years of service there are now living in this country.

"This is the culmination of six years' hard work by a large number of people. This fine building will some day be a corner of a self-governing Uganda, set down in the heart of the Commonwealth, and those who will then make use of it will, I feel sure, remember with appreciation those who had the vision to acquire this excellent site and put it to such splendid use.

Small Beginnings

"The scheme to build Uganda House was first conceived in 1952. The Uganda Electricity Board, then involved in the construction of the Owen Falls Dam, had found it necessary to open a small office in London. The Uganda Development Corporation, just set up, were also anxious to find a London office. The Public Works Department had reaped great advantage from their liaison officer in the United Kingdom, and it seemed likely that further organizations would have to be set up to meet new needs as they arose. In fact, a decision was taken shortly afterwards to appoint an officer to look after the welfare of students coming to the United Kingdom.

"It was apparent that both public interest and administrative convenience would be more adequately served if such offices could be close to each other and to the East African Office.

"The Uganda Government learned in October, 1952, that this site in Trafalgar Square was available. My predecessor and friend Sir Andrew Cohen had to move quickly, for other parties were keenly interested. Only two weeks elapsed from the time that first mention of the site was made to the submission of Uganda's offer for it.

"The initial momentum could not, alas, be maintained, as very difficult legal and complex technical and planning problems were encountered. These were connected with ancient lights. These problems had to be resolved before purchase of the freehold could be completed. It is an astounding fact that it took three years to achieve this.

"I must here pay a very warm tribute to Mr. Latin, who, since his retirement from Uganda after a distinguished career in the public service, has never ceased to interest himself on our behalf. Without his drive and patient persistence and his mastery of a multitude of detail this project would have been delayed further. We are also indebted to Lord Ogmoo, who dealt so ably with the many complex legal problems involved, and to Mr. Twyman, who brought to the negotiations the knowledge and prestige so abundantly found in the Crown Agents' office.

"Funds for the purchase of the site and the erection of a building, approximately £250,000, were readily voted by the Uganda Legislative Council in June, 1956. To many the project had a strong national appeal.

"The very restricted site area necessitated all excavation being done by hand. Bones were uncovered which clearly called for expert inspection. Scientists from the Natural History Museum found that they were those of elephant, hippo, rhinoceros, wild ox, red and fallow deer, and lion. There was once little difference in the fauna and the climate that supported them between London and the present

Murchison Falls National Park in Uganda. It was concluded that all these remains belonged to a period of maximum warmth in the last inter-glacial period, about 100,000 years ago.

"Extensive use of the best of the Uganda hardwoods is apparent everywhere in this building, and will, I am sure, give lasting pleasure. The crested crane, the Protectorate emblem, is carved in stone on both elevations. The handsome mural panels, the map of Uganda, and the printed curtain are the work of students at the School of Fine Art at Makerere University College, Kampala.

"A lively interest in this building has been shown in Uganda, and some people have advocated the establishment of Uganda's own Commissioner in London and the severance of our connexion with the East African Commissioner and his office. These matters were very fully aired in our Legislative Council recently when the Government urged members to consider the issue from a practical business point of view.

"The East African Office has served us well in the past and continues to give us good service and good value for money. For many reasons administrative and financial, and perhaps the strongest reason of all, the convenience of those, particularly commerce and industry, who use that organization, we do not intend at present to discontinue our participation in the East African Office. In view of the rumours of secession that have been going around, I think I should make that quite clear—just as I should say that, in my view, as Uganda advances towards self-government the establishment of a Uganda Commissioner here in London will in time prove inevitable. But at present there is no need or justification for it.

"In addition to the Uganda Electricity Board, the Uganda Development Corporation, the Uganda students' adviser, and the Public Works Department liaison officer, an office will also be set aside in the building for visiting Ministers and senior officials. For the present, however, the Uganda organizations will not occupy the whole of the building and there will be some surplus accommodation which we shall let until such time as we require all of it ourselves. This lower ground floor will, I feel sure, be found most useful and convenient for lectures, demonstrations, receptions, and other similar occasions. As such a meeting-place I hope it will come to be extensively used. It is the intention to make it available to any appropriate organizations interested.

"I have great pleasure in declaring Uganda House open. May God Bless and prosper those who enter and work herein!"

Guests

Among those present were:—

Dr. M. Aliko, Mr. P. de V. Allen, Mr. W. L. Gorrell Barnes, Mr. H. T. Bourdillon, Mr. & Mrs. Burner, Mr. & Mrs. Birch, Mr. F. N. Bucher, Mr. R. Baldwin, Dr. & Mrs. Buchanan, Mr. & Mrs. Bissett, Mr. & Mrs. Bruton, Canon Bewes, Mr. S. Bolster, Mr. & Mrs. Burgess, Mr. K. Bradley, Mr. P. Broadbent, Mr. & Mrs. Bach, Mr. C. Y. Carstairs, Mr. & Mrs. Cronley, Mr. G. B. Craddock, M.P., Mr. I. F. N. Carmody, Mr. L. F. Chamberlain, Mr. R. W. Craddock, Mr. J. H. Cosens, Mr. M. J. Callow, Mr. A. Creech-Jones, M.P., Mr. J. W. Church, Mr. G. C. Carlyle, Mr. Childs-Clarke, Mr. & Mrs. Chignell, Dr. & Mrs. Davies, Mr. & Mrs. Deegan, Mr. H. Deschamps, Mr. J. T. L. Dove.

Sir David Edwards, Mr. F. F. Eccles, Mr. H. F. Eagleton, Sir Howard d'Egville, Mr. & Mrs. L. Fergusson, Mr. & Mrs. Greenwood, Mr. D. H. Glover, Sir K. Grubb, Mr. J. Gill, Sir John & Lady Hall, Sir Ralph Hone, Lord Hailey, Mr. A. B. N. Holt, Mr. J. Yorke Henderson, Lord & Lady Hemingford, Mr. A. H. Hicks, Mrs. I. M. Hollingsworth, Lady Hutchinson, Mr. E. B. Haddon, Mr. John Harvey, Lady Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. W. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. E. Jefferson, Mr. F. S. Joelson.

Sir Arthur & Lady Kirby, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. M. King, Mr. F. N. Keenlyside, Miss A. Kamolegeya, Mr. J. M. Kisch, Mr. W. G. Lely, Sir Charles Law, Captain D. B. Lattin, Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Lattin, Major Lockhart, Mr. J. L. Leyden, Colonel Lethbridge, Mr. J. S. Laker, Mr. E. Long, Mr. & Mrs. L. Mathias, Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Martin, Mr. O. H. Morris, Mr. S. Mayes, Mr. J. W. Miller, Mr. & Mrs. Manning, Mr. & Mrs. Malyon, Sir Amar & Lady Maini, Mr. C. S. Mundy, Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P., Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Murphy, Mr. J. S. Mason, Mr. & Mrs. May, Sir John Macpherson, Brigadier Macnab, Mr. & Mrs. Mackie, Mr. O. McCabe, Mr. & Mrs. Nye, Mr. C. D. Newbold.

Lord Ogmore, Dr. & Mrs. Odonga, Dr. Roland Oliver, Sir Hilton Poynton, Mr. R. N. Posnett, Captain & Mrs. Pitman, Mr. T. A. L. Paton, Mr. & Mrs. Pain, Mr. P. J. Rogers, Mr. D. G. Reid, Mr. W. Rendell, Sir Stanley Rous, Mr. & Mrs. B. Reay, Bishop Stuart, Mr. & Mrs. Griffin Smith, Mr. G. A. Sansom, Mr. D. B. Shepherdson, Mr. & Mrs. Snoxall, Mr. & Mrs. Shields, Mr. N. C. Shah, Sir George Seel, Sir Patrick Spens, Mr. & Mrs. Simmons, Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Shepherd.

Sir Reginald & Lady Taylor, Mr. A. R. Thomas, Lord & Lady Twining, Mr. & Mrs. S. S. Tindall, Sir Colin & Lady Thornley, Mr. G. C. Turner, Mr. R. K. Tremlett, Mr. H. R. Twyman, Dr. A. J. V. Underwood, Mr. R. J. Ville, Mr. F. D. Webber, Mr. & Mrs. H. White, Lady Westlake, Mr. & Mrs. Y. A. E. Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Whittle, Mr. & Mrs. T. Y. Watson, Mr. C. F. Whittaker, Mr. J. Woodford, Earl De La Warr, Dr. & Mrs. Worthington, Mr. & Mrs. F. R. J. Williams, Mr. W. T. Williams, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Wallace, and Miss V. C. Young.

Demonstration by Uganda Students

About half an hour before Uganda House was due to be opened 20 members of the Uganda Association in London, most of them students, gathered outside the premises bearing placards of protest. So that the guests might enter the Africans were lined up against the wall of the building by half a dozen policemen.

While Mr. L. Lebowa, secretary of the association, kept beating on a small drum what he described as a traditional danger signal, others held up posters bearing such slogans as: "Governor Throws Uganda to Vultures"; "Governor Patronizing Indian Exploiters"; "Uganda Is Being Sold to Indians by Governor"; "Maini Is a Colonial Stogie"; "We Don't Recognize Maini"; "Maini Don't Represent Us"; "Is It Right for Indians to Represent Uganda Africans?"; and "Down with Colonialism".

The president, vice-president and secretary of the Uganda Association had been invited to the opening.

Those engaged in the demonstration later increased in number to about 40. Almost all were Baganda. When there were 20 present a man who had lived for many years in Buganda said that 19 were certainly of that tribe.

An interesting sidelight on the demonstration, and an indication of its lack of effect, is that one of the guests at the opening congratulated a well-known Uganda figure on having "organized such a touch of local colour".

Sir Vincent Tewson's Visit Warning to African Trade Unions

SIR VINCENT TEWSON, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, talked last week to a class of 23 Africans from various parts of Kenya who are attending a four-weeks' industrial relations course organized by the Labour Department at the Jeanes School, Nairobi. Two such courses are run each year, one in English and the other in Swahili.

It was a great pity when a union launched into precipitate action such as striking before knowing all the facts, Sir Vincent told the students. Recognition of unions by employers anywhere depended on respect, and no employer would want to recognize or negotiate with a union if he believed it guilty of irresponsibility. As the employer had to honour any agreement entered into with a union, so the union had also to honour an agreement; in that way the mutual respect essential to successful negotiation could be built up.

Trade unionism strove to raise the standards of workers, but "remember that there is very little in the world that is free". Better health, better housing, and better schools could be obtained only with money, which had to be earned.

At Kabete Trade School Sir Vincent chatted with many of the 468 apprentices who are being trained in leatherwork, masonry, carpentry, shoemaking, fitting and turning, mechanical engineering, plumbing, and mechanics. He told the principal, Mr. R. Betts, and the Assistant Director of Education (Technical), Mr. J. Messenger, that he had been greatly impressed with the high standard of training provided.

By-Election Candidate

MR. ERNEST CUTHBERT PETERKINS is to contest the Cholo-Mlanje seat in the by-election for the Nyasaland Legislative Council caused by the resignation of Mr. F. G. Collins, who has been nominated United Federal Party candidate for the Blantyre constituency in the Federal general election. Mr. Peterkins was born in the British West Indies in 1893, and, after taking his B.A. there, joined the Middlesex Regiment and was gazetted in the field in France in 1915. In May, 1919, he migrated to Nyasaland under an ex-officers' scheme and began tobacco and tung growing at Bvumbwe, where he still farms. He has previously served in the Legislature as a nominated European non-official member. He is a director of nine Nyasaland companies.

Federation's First Parliament Achievements and Shortcomings of Members

THE FIRST PARLIAMENT of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been assessed in a long article in the *Central African Examiner*. It expresses the opinion that there have been only five real parliamentarians among 35 members — Lord Malvern, Sir Roy Welensky, Mr. Julian Greenfield, Mr. J. R. Dendy Young, and Mr. Wellington Chirwa. They are considered to have been as much at home in the House as on a party platform or in a select committee meeting. The article says, *inter alia* : —

"Lord Malvern was without doubt the Federation's supreme parliamentarian. Bored by detail, he nevertheless understood the policy dictating the actions of most Ministries better than the Ministers themselves.

"Sir Roy Welensky has proved a worthy successor to Lord Malvern in all spheres but one — his behaviour towards African members. At his best he is superb, but at his worst he gets involved in undignified vendettas with Mr. Chirwa or Mr. Dauti Yamba.

"Of the African members Mr. Chirwa alone has proved himself an able politician, Mr. Savanhu and Mr. Hove have achieved most for Africans because as Federal Party members they have been able behind closed doors in party caucus meetings to force concessions which would have embarrassed the Government so severely that it could not easily have conceded them in open parliamentary session.

"Mr. Savanhu and Mr. Hove have also distinguished themselves from other African M.P.s by taking an interest in questions other than racial discrimination, real and alleged, which has been the sole subject of all speeches by the four Africans from the northern territories. Mr. Savanhu has been outstanding in this respect, and it would not be surprising if he became a Parliamentary Secretary in the next Federal Government.

"Of the five Europeans who have represented African interests in the House at various times the late Dr. J. F. C. Haslam (Northern Rhodesia), the first chairman of the African Affairs Board, and the late Percy Ibbotson (Southern Rhodesia), the board's second chairman, have been the only two who have been successful in co-operating with the Government and at the same time retaining a measure of African support.

The Party Line

"Sir John Moffat, the present chairman of the board, and the Rev. Andrew Doig (Nyasaland) have firmly committed themselves to opposition to most things federal, while the Rev. Ibbotson's successor, Mr. Harry Davies, has identified himself so completely with the official Federal Party line that he is today a representative of African interests in name only. It came as a considerable surprise to most M.P.s to learn that he had been re-nominated by the Federal Party for the same seat. It had been generally expected that he would seek election in one of the 'ordinary' seats, especially as he is known to have Cabinet ambitions.

"Sir John Moffat, despite his charm and oratorical ability, tends to have members yawning behind their hands. Mr. Doig's chief failing was a tendency to preach to the House rather than to address it. Mr. Scott, perhaps the most intelligent member of the entire House, has behaved like a lonely man throughout the five years — no less, so now that he is the only Constitution Party M.P. than when he was an Independent.

"None of the three Dominion Party members — Mr. Field, Mr. van Eeden, or Mr. Robert Williamson (Sebakwe) — has made a constructive contribution towards federal legislation, nor have any of them succeeded in embarrassing the Government for as much as five minutes. Mr. Field, victor of Mrewe, came to the House with a reputation as a hard-hitter and has failed to live up to it; but he has built his party up from nothing to the point where it nearly became the Southern Rhodesian Government. He has had to deal with an almost continuous series of splits and squabbles in the party over the past two years.

"Mr. van Eeden is one of the poorest speakers in the House, has one of the worst attendance records, and has contributed scarcely anything to the committees he has attended.

"Mr. Williamson, a pawky Scots accountant from Gwelo, the Dominion Party's shadow Finance Minister, has rarely come up with an important criticism, constructive or destructive.

"Of the Cabinet, other than Lord Malvern and Sir Roy Welensky, Mr. Julian Greenfield (Law and Education) has been outstanding. He has the work of all his departments at his fingertips; he presents Bills clearly and concisely; and he is excellent in debate. He is beginning to overcome his chief fault, dullness, and towards the end something which sounded suspiciously like dry wit was heard in his speeches.

Mr. D. Macintyre (Finance and Posts) has an instinct for money matters which probably saves him from the perils of never doing much home-work and rarely sticking to the brief his extremely capable senior Treasury official provides. On occasion he reads his notes upside down and back to front.

"Mr. John Caldwell (Agriculture, Health and the Public Service), a well-briefed Minister, speaks well, picks up points quickly, and usually wins the sympathy of the House.

"Mr. Frank Owen (Commerce and Industry), who has come in for considerable ill-informed criticism outside the House, has given an excellent performance in it. A forceful speaker, he obviously does his home-work, and he avoids getting members' backs up.

"The two least impressive Ministers have been Sir Malcolm Barrow (Home Affairs and Power) and Mr. Eastwood (Transport and Works) Sir Malcolm, one of the worst speakers in the House, is fortunate in having first-rate permanent officials behind him. Dealing with his first estimates, he made the mistake of trying to rile his critics in the way that he as a backbencher, used to rile the Minister. As a result, the House gave him the roughest treatment any Minister has received. He has still not learned his lesson.

"Of the Government backbenchers the two who have made the most valuable contributions have been Mr. Rupert Bucquet (Nyasaland) and Mr. Manfred Hodson (Salisbury). Mr. Bucquet rarely speaks, but when he does his contribution is thoroughly prepared and forcefully delivered, and it always deals with a major issue. Mr. Hodson, one of the dullest speakers, never rises unless he has something of real importance to say. His speeches read far better than they sound.

"Mr. Speaker, Mr. T. I. F. Wilson, has done a sound job in difficult circumstances."

Ethiopia and Great Britain

Emperor Disappointed with Britain

CABLING FROM ADDIS ABABA after he had been received in audience by the Emperor of Ethiopia, a special correspondent of *The Times* reported at the beginning of the week that when he had remarked that it seemed strange that, considering what it had done to help liberate Ethiopia from Italian rule, Great Britain should today play a smaller rôle in the country than some other countries, the Emperor replied that Britain had not done what she might to help.

The German Federal Republic, for instance, was offering more places in colleges to Ethiopian students than the United Kingdom. While he (the Emperor) had helped the English School in Addis Ababa, it had almost collapsed because the British Government had done nothing about it. Ethiopians wanted nothing better than a maintenance of their connexions with Britain, as was indicated by the fact that he had sent his own children to England to be educated. He regretted that there had not been much reciprocity.

The Emperor said that he realized that in Somaliland the British were only trying to do their duty by the tribes. He hoped that the Somali question would never disrupt Anglo-Ethiopian friendship.

"Mermaids" of Malindi

A LIVE DUGONG, the herbivorous aquatic mammal which is believed to be the source of the mermaid legend, was caught off Malindi, Kenya, last week and placed in the swimming-pool of the Eden Rock Hotel, where underwater shots of it are being made. The film director, Mr. Thomas Mann, stated that a number of zoos possess the other existing genus of sirenia commonly known as the manatee, from which dugongs are distinguished by the presence of a pair of large tusks in the upper jaw of the male. Adult animals are from 7ft. to 9ft. long. The female possesses breasts, and produces a single offspring at birth. A second member of the unit soon afterwards caught another dugong, a female weighing 1,000 lb., which has also been placed in the swimming-pool.

Letters to the Editor**An African Form of Democracy**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 SIR, — Those who have spent many years in Uganda and are much attached to it and its peoples, and had hoped to see a fairly smooth passage towards self-government, must be as unhappy as I am at the past turn of events.

What are the fundamental reasons why the Lukiko in Buganda has alienated the other kingdoms and tribes, and is at cross-purposes with even the most enlightened of the political parties? The superficial reasons are easy to enumerate, but may not the crux of the matter be that the Buganda Kingdom has no intention of being submerged in a central government in the way that the Ashanti have been treated in Ghana? The Lukiko seems to have bungled its tactics, but we surely ought to know enough about the Baganda to know that, even though there may arise some demagogue who could sway the mob, he will not in the end overcome the innate loyalty of the common people to the kabakaship at this juncture.

Surely we need not always think in terms of our form of democracy. One can imagine some form of federation which could include for some of the kingdoms and tribes, or even all of them, their own tribal procedures of elections to a legislature. In that case there would be a healthy growth of political parties, with the traditionalists on the one hand and the radicals on the other. An African form of democracy would emerge and gradually bring cohesion between the various kingdoms and tribes in a much more healthy way, and with greater loyalty to a less streamlined central legislature than is at present visualized.

Kimmeridge,
 Dorset.

Yours faithfully,

H. M. GRACE.

High Cost of Politics in Africa

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 SIR, — I would ask that a few sentences in your long report of the most interesting speech at the annual Sisal Dinner in Tanganyika made by the new Governor, Sir Richard Turnbull, should be repeated, for it is possible that some readers who should have read your record of that address did not do so. The passages I have in mind are applicable generally in East and Central Africa. They were as follows:—

"Responsible government costs very much more than old-fashioned Colonial government, and self-government will be more expensive still. The establishment of a full ministerial system with political ministers will not be cheap, and there should be no illusions about it; the assumption of political responsibility is going to demand the training of local men in large numbers to take the place of expatriate officers most of whom when we recruit them as at present are already qualified and trained.

"Constitutional progress to the point of self-government will thrust heavy additional financial burdens on the Territory in a score of different ways from universities, teaching hospitals, and technical institutes to the organization needed to maintain trade and commercial relations with our neighbours; and the people, and particularly the electorate, will look for an improvement and an extension in the services which they have come to expect and which they certainly have been promised by the men they have elected. In brief, the cost will be heavy—too heavy certainly for the 'domestic' economy, however intensively it may be developed, to sustain on its own.

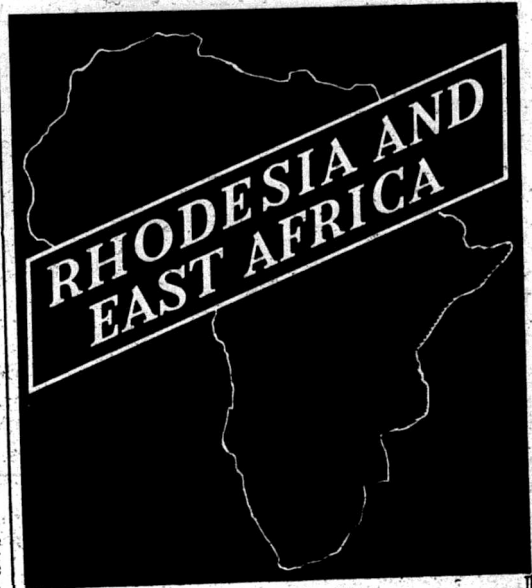
"Looked at in this way it becomes plain that if our constitutional progress is to mean anything at all, Tanganyika needs now all the foreign entrepreneurs, all the technicians, and all the foreign capital that it can get to develop the wealth of the country as fast as possible."

Yes, all the territories need more British men, women, skill, capital, experience, and service.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.7.

KWELL.



“A Great Public Service”

“As one who has lived in most of the territories in the past 30 years, I have found nothing I could criticize and very much I could admire in your book ‘Rhodesia and East Africa’. It represents a great public service”.

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EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA

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PERSONALIA

MR. J. L. BLOWERS, of Kenya, is visiting Australia. LORD ROBINS has returned to London from his visit to Rhodesia.

MR. CHRISTOPHER SYKES has just completed a biography of the late MAJOR-GENERAL ORDE WINGATE. LORD TWining is to be introduced in the House of Lords of October 22.

MR. I. SOMEN, a former mayor of Nairobi, is in this country on a brief visit.

MR. F. SMITH, the new London editor of the South African Press Association, arrived in this country with his wife and family.

DR. J. F. MACDONALD, senior surgical specialist at Lusaka European Hospital, is retiring after 27 years' service in Northern Rhodesia.

THE GOVERNOR OF TANGANYIKA and LADY TURNBULL are to attend the British Medical Association Dinner in Dar es Salaam on October 25.

MR. C. J. WYATT has been elected chairman of Nairobi Stock Exchange for the ensuing year. The secretary is MR. A. R. BURCHEIT.

MR. E. H. MORLAND, a director of the Uganda Co., Ltd., has left London by air to revisit Uganda and Kenya in the company's interest.

MR. THANE RINEY, an ecologist and senior Fulbright scholar, has arrived in the Federation from the United States to carry out wild life studies.

SIR SHENTON THOMAS, a former Governor of Nyasaland, has just celebrated his 79th birthday.

MR. PREM KRISHEN, Commissioner for India in East Africa, has been transferred to an appointment in New Delhi. He will leave Nairobi in about a month.

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM PLATT presided at the annual dinner of the Sudan Defence Force Dinner Club, which was held last week at the Naval and Military Club.

THE REV. L. C. GILBERT, assistant priest at St. John's, Umtali, has been appointed rector of Mabelreign with Meyrick Park and Marlborough, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. D. R. L. WHITEHEAD and MISS MARGARET JOYCE ANDERSON, elder daughter of DR. and MRS. T. FARNWORTH ANDERSON, lately of Kenya, have announced their engagement.

MR. JACK PURVIS, president of the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union, who has been acting as general secretary, has been appointed to the full-time paid post of general secretary.

MR. J. R. FARQUHARSON, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, left London Airport on Tuesday afternoon for Khartoum for a stay of two days on his way back to Nairobi.

LORD DALHOUSIE, Governor-General of the Federation, has opened the new £1½m. hospital in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, which is named after LORD LLEWELIN, the first Governor-General.

MR. J. W. M. FITT, High Commissioner-designate in South Africa for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has just left London to take up his appointment in Pretoria, accompanied by MRS. FITT.

MR. PETER WATKIN-WILLIAMS, a puisne judge in Trinidad and Tobago, who has been appointed a puisne judge in Sierra Leone, was until his transfer to the West Indies in 1955 a resident magistrate in Uganda for 10 years.

MR. JOHN MWANAKATWE, headmaster of Kasama Secondary School, has been appointed an education officer in the African Education Department of Northern Rhodesia, thus becoming the first African in the country to be advanced to a post on the high salary scale (£950 to £1,950). Mr. Mwanakatwe was the first African in Northern Rhodesia to obtain a B.A. degree.

THE REV. J. F. and MRS. POULTON, C.M.S. missionaries in Uganda, have arrived in the United Kingdom. LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. GERALD FRENCH, son of the first Earl of Ypres, is the author of "Gordon Pasha of the Sudan", which has just been published.

MR. HUMPHREY JONES, Administrative Secretary in Northern Rhodesia since 1956, has been appointed an official member of the Executive Council, succeeding MR. L. F. LEVERSEDGE, lately Economic Secretary, who has retired.

SIR THEODORE PIKE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Somaliland Protectorate, will on November 1 unveil the Hargeisa memorial which bears the names of 208 officers and men of Commonwealth armies who died during operations in the Protectorate during the last war.

COLONEL VICTOR JOSEPH THOMPSON, for the past four years territorial commander of the Salvation Army in the Federation, will leave Salisbury for London on Monday to take up a new appointment. His successor is COLONEL CARL O. RICHARDS, territorial commander in Pakistan.

MR. E. C. S. DAWE, who retired last year from the appointment of Director of Veterinary Services in Tanganyika, has been appointed Veterinary Officer (Education) for Uganda, and will take charge of the veterinary training school at Old Entebbe. He served in Bechuanaland for 19 years.

MR. ALAN MOOREHEAD is due in Dar es Salaam by sea at the end of the month to gather material for another book on East Africa. After visiting Zanzibar he intends to follow the old slave route across Tanganyika to Lake Victoria, spend a short time in Uganda, and then visit Kenya.

DR. J. E. HOLLOWAY, lately High Commissioner in the United Kingdom of the Union of South Africa, and MRS. HOLLOWAY are on their way home in the WINCHESTER CASTLE. THE EARL OF HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and SIR GILBERT RENNIE were among those who bid them farewell at Waterloo Station.

THE REV. P. R. DAVIES and MISS MARGARET BEATRICE ("Tiggy") ALLEN, elder daughter of MR. and MRS. J. W. T. ALLEN, of Makerere College, Kampala, have been married in the chapel of St. John's College, Oxford. The bridegroom, his father, brother, and uncle, and the bride's father, grandfather, brother, and uncle were all at St. John's.

When SIR ROY and LADY WELENSKY were in Nairobi for the opening of the Royal Agricultural Show the High Commissioner in East Africa for the Federation and MRS. N. R. HEATHCOTE gave a sundowner party in their honour. On the following evening they were entertained to dinner at the Muthaiga Club by SIR CHARLES and LADY MARKHAM.

THE DUKE and DUCHESS of GLOUCESTER are to visit the Federation of Nigeria and the Southern Cameroons next year, leaving by air on May 13. His Royal Highness will represent THE QUEEN at the self-government celebrations in Northern Nigeria. A few days ago the DUKE and DUCHESS received MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the principal delegates to the Nigeria Constitutional Conference now meeting in London.

MR. N. F. TOWNLEY, who has joined Rhodesia House in London as Counsellor (Trade and Economic), served with the Rhodesian African Rifles in East Africa and Burma during the last war, and on demobilization transferred from the Department of Native Affairs of Southern Rhodesia to the Department of Commerce and Industry. Since 1954 he has been in charge of the foreign trade section of the Federal Department of Commerce and Industry. Between 1947 and 1952 he was at Rhodesia House, engaged on commercial matters.

SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER, chairman of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., the Union-Castle Line, and the Clan Line, and LADY CAYZER will visit Rhodesia after their discussions with members of the Government and the Shipping Board of the Union of South Africa.

LIEUT.-COLONEL S. C. GHERSIE has been appointed by the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly to the Public Accounts Committees dealing with the 23 non-self-contained services of the High Commission and with the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration. He succeeds Mr. Norman Harris, who on his appointment as a Minister in Kenya ceased to be a member of the Assembly.

MR. H. A. F. RUMBOLD, who was from 1949 to 1953 Deputy High Commissioner in South Africa for H.M. Government, has been appointed Deputy Under-Secretary of State in the Commonwealth Relations Office, and MR. N. E. COSTAR, an Assistant Secretary, has been promoted an Assistant Under-Secretary of State to deal with the increase in economic work resulting from the Commonwealth Economic Conference.

SAYED MEKKAWI SULEIMAN AKRAT, Permanent Under-Secretary at the Sudan Ministry of the Interior, and head of the Sudan Civil Service, is to become managing director of the Sudan Gezira Board in succession to SAYED MEKKI ABBAS, who is to be head of the new United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the headquarters of which are to be in Addis Ababa. Sayed Mekkwawi was the first Sudanese to become Governor of Kordofan Province.

When SIR VINCENT TEWSON, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, arrived at Nairobi Airport he was met by MR. R. E. LUYT, Permanent Secretary for Education, Labour and Lands; MR. W. R. C. KEELER, Labour Commissioner; MR. R. T. WRIGHT, clerk to Nairobi County Council; MR. JOHN B. ABWOGA, organizing secretary-general of the Kenya Federation of Labour; and MR. G. SAMMY MUHANJI, assistant general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour.

MRS. BASIL PRICE, vice-president for Africa of the Associated Country Women of the World, and a past president of the Federation of Women's Institutes of Southern Rhodesia, arrived in the United Kingdom last week. She left Southern Rhodesia in August and has since addressed women's organizations in Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Kenya, Uganda, and Ghana. Her husband, Lieut.-Colonel B. J. Price, commands the C.I.D. of the British South Africa Police in Southern Rhodesia.

THE REV. K. E. STOVOLD, for the past three years one of the metropolitan secretaries of the Church Missionary Society, has been appointed archdeacon and vicar-general in the diocese of Mombasa in succession to the VEN. P. G. BOSTOCK. The new appointment has effect from the beginning of next year. Mr. Stovold went to Kenya as a missionary teacher in 1932, was ordained in 1939, became rural dean of the coast in 1941, and was archdeacon of Western Kenya in 1953. Mr. Bostock, who has served in the Mombasa diocese for the past 23 years, has been made an honorary canon.

Chapel Street Incident

ONE NIGHT LAST WEEK two men put a box against the front door of Mr. Lennox-Boyd's house in Chapel Street, off Belgrave Square. They were seen by two policemen, who ran forward but were unable to prevent the men from recovering the box and escaping in a car of which the engine had been kept running. As they passed the police one shouted "Eoka" in a foreign accent.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS for EAST AFRICA who left London last week in the s.s. KENYA CASTLE, which was outward-bound *via* the Mediterranean, include:

Mombasa.—Mr. & Mrs. F. F. Allen, Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Alp, Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Anderson, Dr. & Mrs. T. F. Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Bailey, Mr. & Mrs. F. Barr, Mr. & Mrs. A. P. Bendelow, Sister J. Bryan, Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Cameron, Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Campbell, Mr. T. E. J. Caswell, Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Chatterton, Mr. & Mrs. B. C. Clarke, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Cleave, Mr. & Mrs. L. S. Clough, the Rev. Father F. J. Cremins, Mr. E. J. Crosby, Sister T. M. Crowley, Mr. C. J. Crutchley, Mr. & Mrs. Idris Davies, Mr. & Mrs. T. R. D. Davis, Mr. & Mrs. F. L. Day, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Dickinson, Major R. J. Didham, Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Dingwall, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Dod, Mr. & Mrs. W. Donaldson, Mr. E. S. Duncan, Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Dunlop, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Erskine, Mr. M. G. Evans, Mr. I. C. Fairall, Sister M. C. Fitzgerald, the Rev. & Mrs. F. Frew.

Mr. & Mrs. I. R. Gault, Mr. & Mrs. K. L. R. Greves, the Rev. & Mrs. R. J. Harries, the Rev. Father P. Hartnett, Major & Mrs. R. A. Hawksworth, Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Hickey, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Higgins, Mr. & Mrs. C. P. Hill, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Hill, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Hughes, Mr. & Mrs. H. P. Hussey, Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Hutchins, Mr. P. Jenkins, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. B. M. Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. W. Jordan, Sister T. M. Joyce, Mr. & Mrs. P. Kelly, Mr. J. M. King, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Lawry, Sister dela Salle Lawton, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Layton, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Lazar, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Lea, Mr. R. J. Leach, Mr. R. H. Leeming, Mr. & Mrs. D. A. J. Little, the Rev. Father C. McBride, the Rev. & Mrs. T. McDonnell, Mr. & Mrs. R. D. McLaren, Mr. & Mrs. H. McLeven, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. McMaster, Mr. G. H. McMillan, Mr. & Mrs. J. Marr, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Marsh, Mr. & Mrs. F. E. A. Mathers, Mrs. E. T. Mirie, Mr. R. F. Mockridge, Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Mockridge, Mr. & Mrs. F. Mole, Mr. & Mrs. V. F. Murdoch,

Mr. T. Nabeta, Mr. & Mrs. C. P. Nicholson, Mrs. D. Nicholson, Mr. K. Ogonowski, the Rev. Father W. O'Neil, Mr. & Mrs. P. N. Paterson, Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Pearson, Mr. & Mrs. S. A. Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. N. R. Pickering, Mr. & Mrs. I. C. Rand, Mr. & Mrs. J. Rees, Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Robertson, Mr. & Mrs. K. W. P. Roberts, Mr. & Mrs. A. Robertson, the Rev. Father T. Roche, Mr. & Mrs. H. Rushworth, Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Savage, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Sellers, Mr. B. Shaw, the Hon. Mrs. Shaw, Mr. & Mrs. G. Simpson, Mr. J. O. Slaymaker, Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Smith, Dr. J. Spencer, Mr. & Mrs. F. Sutton, Mr. & Mrs. A. T. Ternent, Dr. & Mrs. D. M. M. Thomson, Dr. M. J. C. Thomson, Mrs. B. Thomson, Mr. W. G. Todd, Mr. & Mrs. Thomson, Mr. & Mrs. M. E. H. Vickers, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Turner, Mr. & Mrs. M. M. White, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. K. J. Waterfield, Mr. M. M. White, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Willers, Mr. W. J. Wills, Mr. & Mrs. R. Wilson, and Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Wooton.

Tanga.—Mr. & Mrs. N. G. Bergamasco, the Rev. Father P. G. Downey, Mr. & Mrs. A. P. D. Kennedy, the Rev. Father J. F. McHugh, the Rev. Father P. MacNamara, Mr. C. A. Restell, and Dr. Eva A. Rudert.

Zanzibar.—The Rev. T. Laver and Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Marshall.

Dar es Salaam.—Mr. & Mrs. S. W. Binstead, Mr. & Mrs. M. C. E. P. Biron, Mr. & Mrs. J. V. P. Bond, Dr. D. E. Brooke, Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Burks, Mr. & Mrs. F. Coldwell, Mr. & Mrs. A. W. H. Eldridge, Mr. & Mrs. B. W. Greaves, Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Gunston, the Rev. & Mrs. R. W. Harrell, Mr. & Mrs. T. A. Hull, Mr. E. S. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. A. Leuty, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Loggie, the Rev. Father J. Lynch, Mr. D. J. Middlemass, Mr. & Mrs. A. Milligan, Mr. A. E. Raitt, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Russen, Mr. J. W. D. Scott, Major & Mrs. S. M. Taylor, Mr. S. Whittaker, and Mr. A. D. B. Wylie.

Beira.—Mr. A. Ayton, Mr. & Mrs. H. A. N. Barlow, Mrs. H. Bennett, Mr. C. F. C. V. Cadiz, Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Freeman, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Head, Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Hill, Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Honess-Lee, Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. E. C. G. Pinhey, Mr. G. W. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. R. Tamplin, Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Thomson, and Mr. A. D. Wilson.

Sir Frederick Crawford

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda, and Lady Crawford will fly back to Entebbe tomorrow. They had returned to London a week earlier from a visit to Milwaukee for the wedding of their elder son, Mr. Francis Crawford, who has joined the Colonial Service.

Obituary

Mr. L. C. Heath

MR. LINDSAY CHRISTOPHER HEATH has died in London in his 80th year. He was unmarried. His father was Christopher Heath, at one time president of the Royal College of Surgeons.

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia attended the funeral at St. Marylebone Cemetery, Finchley, and other Northern Rhodesians present were Mr. Alan Glennie and Mrs. Harold Williams.

W.F.S. writes:—

Heath was a link with the early days in Rhodesia, having joined the British South Africa Police in 1897. Subsequently he went to Northern Rhodesia, where he transferred to the Administration as an Assistant Native Commissioner in 1907.

He was one of several who, when they heard of the declaration of war in 1914, walked into Livingstone, then the headquarters of Government, handed in the keys of their station safes, and said that they were off to join the Army. Heath came straight to England and joined King Edward's Horse, in which he was commissioned. He went to France almost immediately, where he was wounded.

He returned to Northern Rhodesia and served there until 1932. His service was mainly among the Ila. He knew his district and its people very intimately, and was the best type of benevolent administrator. He was a fluent Chila speaker and a good cartographer.

He was known everywhere as 'Mwenshalobilo' (the quick walker) because as a young man he did everything at the double. Heath was absolutely fearless and upright, and a good practising Christian. In spite of chronic asthma he was an indefatigable and conscientious worker (provided he never had to keep a cash account or submit returns, which always had to be done for him!). He will be remembered with affection by the older generation of the Ila among whom he spent so many of his working years. His former colleagues in Northern Rhodesia will mourn the passing of a fine gentleman who was also a 'character'.

Lady Milner

VISCOUNTESS MILNER, who has died at the age of 86, was the widow of Viscount Milner, whom she married in 1921. In 1932 she took over the editorship of the *National Review* from Mr. Leo Maxse, her brother, and made it one of the finest Imperial and independent publications in the country. She was a highly intelligent, courageous, and well-informed person, who fought for the right as she saw it. In the years of appeasement of Germany between the wars hers was one of the few influential journals which attacked Government policy month by month, denounced Nazi militarism, and strove for closer Commonwealth unity. Her memorable editorship was ended in 1948 by a serious accident.

MR. GEORGE VIBERT DOUGLAS, M.C., who has died in London at the age of 66, was a Canadian who served as geologist to the Shackleton-Rowett expedition of 1921-1922. Later he was appointed chief geologist to Rio Tinto, Ltd., and in 1930 he joined Rhodesian Congo Border Concessions, Ltd. He left Northern Rhodesia two years later on appointment to the chair of geology at Dalhousie University, Canada.

MR. PATRICK VICTOR KEOWN-BOYD, who was killed in a flying accident in England last week, served in the Sudan with the Sudan Plantation Syndicate, Ltd. Since his retirement he had lived in Somerset. He was 57 years of age.

MR. ALLEYNE LEECHMAN has died at the age of 90. A memoir will appear next week.

Tourist Experts Visiting East Africa

Alliance Internationale de Tourisme

TOURIST EXPERTS from 26 countries have arrived in Nairobi during the last few days to attend the 60th general assembly of the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme, the world's chief international touring authority. The conference opened in Nairobi yesterday and will end on Saturday morning.

Meantime the delegates have been entertained at various functions and been shown something of Nairobi and the neighbourhood; and the ladies in the party who are not delegates will have been taken to farms, homes, schools, hospitals, and generally given an insight into the women's side of life in East Africa.

On Sunday the visitors will start on one of four tours. Each was invited to select the one which he would prefer to make.

Tour 1 is divided into two groups of 12 delegates each. Both will fly from Nairobi to Kasenyi, Uganda, where they split up. Party A will tour the Queen Elizabeth National Park, do the trip along the Kazinga Channel by launch, visit Lake Katwe and the Kilemba copper mines, and, after spending three nights at Mweya Safari Lodge, fly to the Murchison Falls National Park, which party B will have visited meantime. Both are due to fly on to Entebbe on Wednesday, attend a civic luncheon in Kampala on Thursday, drive to the Owen Falls Dam, and on the next day fly back to Nairobi or to Europe.

Tour 2 delegates will fly from Nairobi to Arusha, travel by car to the Ngurdoto Crater, fly to Seronera Safari Lodge in the Serengeti National Park and on to Dar es Salaam next day, to Zanzibar on the Tuesday, to Moshi for the night, and then on to Malindi. On Thursday there is to be a civic luncheon in Mombasa, and the evening train will be caught to Nairobi.

Rift Valley

Tour 3 begins with a visit by car to the Great Rift Valley and the Kinangop farming area. Delegates will travel overnight by train to Mombasa, fly to Zanzibar on Tuesday, and arrive in Dar es Salaam before nightfall. After a day in the Tanganyika capital they will travel by air to Arusha, stay overnight in the Serengeti National Park, and then fly direct to Entebbe to catch a charter aircraft for Europe.

Tour 4 is more leisurely. Those who make it will motor from Nairobi to Nyeri, spend the night watching big game from the Treetops lookout, and on the next day tour some of the farming areas. On Tuesday they will motor back to Nairobi and catch the evening train for Mombasa, spending two nights in the town before flying back to Nairobi on Thursday afternoon.

An excellent, descriptive and well-illustrated booklet, with an attractive pictorial map, has been prepared for the occasion by the East Africa Tourist Travel Association.

The hosts for the conference are the Royal East African Automobile Association, of which Sir Bruce Hutt is president.

The delegation from Great Britain is led by Viscount Brentford, chairman of the Automobile Association, who is accompanied by Lady Brentford, Mr. Kenneth L. Kelly (secretary of the A.A.), Mrs. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Couper, and Mr. E. C. Ormonde.

Lieut.-Colonel S. R. Boyd, Mr. D. O. Mathews and Mr. R. J. Gillis are the official representatives of East Africa; Dr. C. A. Garfield Roose represents the Automobile Association of Rhodesia, and is accompanied by Mr. F. C. Moore; and the Belgian Congo has sent M. M. Struelens.

France and Denmark have each sent six delegates; Sweden five; the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme, Switzerland, and Bahrain four each; South Africa three; Southern India, Holland, Spain, Italy, and Germany two each; and Poland, Peru, Austria, Portugal, Australia, Mauritius, East Pakistan, Western India, and the United States have all sent one representative.

European Slashed to Death

MAJOR W. M. M. ANDERSON, a retired officer who was a farm manager, was slashed to death in his home at Molo, Kenya, a few days ago. His house had been ransacked, and some money was stolen. Police organized a hunt with tracker dogs, and it was announced later that a suspect had been arrested.



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Party Politics in Nyasaland Nominations for Federal Elections

THERE WILL BE AT LEAST FOUR CONTESTS in Nyasaland for the forthcoming Federal general elections, namely, in the Blantyre, Limbe, Shire, and North Nyasaland constituencies. The following are the candidates already nominated:—

Constituency	United Federal Party	Dominion Party
Shire	Mr. R. C. Bucquet	Mr. S. J. Young
Zomba	Mr. V. G. Milward	—
Luchenza	Sir Malcolm Barrow	—
Limbe	Mr. John Stratton	Mrs. A. Warne
Blantyre	Mr. F. G. Collins	Mr. H. Dawes
Lake Nyasa	Mr. John Foot	—
North Nyasaland (Special)	Mr. J. G. S. Chingattie	Mr. C. Ngoma
South Nyasaland (Special)	Mr. C. J. Matinga	—

There are 2,113 Europeans, 371 Asians, 14 Coloureds, and 16 Africans registered on the electoral rolls, as follows:—

Shire (general voters): Europeans, 402, Asians 46, Coloureds 3, Africans 2; Special voters: Africans 2.

Zomba (general): Europeans 388, Asians 17, Coloureds 1, Africans nil; special voters: Africans 3.

Luchenza (general): Europeans 296, Asians 49, Coloureds 2, Africans 1; special voters: Africans 1, Europeans 1.

Limbe (general): Europeans 287, Asians 130, Coloureds 3, Africans nil; special: Asians 1.

Blantyre (general): Europeans 339, Asians 76, Coloureds 1, Africans nil; special: Africans nil.

Lake Nyasa (general): Europeans 400, Asians 52, Coloureds 4, Africans 2; special: Africans 5.

Because of the low rate of African enrolment, Africans are being allowed to register as special or general voters until October 17, but they may participate in the election of the two specially elected African members only. These will be chosen by past and present members of the African provincial councils and all Africans enrolled on either the general or special voters' rolls.

Change in African Electoral System More Representative than Representative Council

SIR ARTHUR BENSON, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has decided not to designate the African Representative Council as a body representative of Africans for the election of two specially elected African members in the Federal Assembly.

Mr. G. S. Jones, Acting Secretary for Native Affairs, has stated that the Governor reached that decision because there is now a roll of registered voters for the Assembly which contained a number, unfortunately a very small number, of Africans, and because the African Representative Council as now constituted cannot, in the Governor's opinion, be said to be as representative of Africans throughout the territory as it was.

"When all is said and done, it is a small body, consisting of only 34 members, and the last four and a half years have seen a considerable increase in the awareness of the African population of affairs which lie within the jurisdiction of the Federal Assembly. In these circumstances His Excellency considers that it is asking too much of a mere 34 members to represent as the final electoral college nearly two million African people". Mr. Jones said in the Legislative Council.

The Governor had noted with regret that at its last meeting the African Representative Council passed, with only one dissentient voice, a motion that Northern Rhodesia should secede from the Federation and that there was no need to elect Africans to the Federal Parliament.

In such circumstances the time had come for a larger body to act as a more representative electoral college to return the two specially elected African members. The Governor intended to designate as a body representative of Africans the following: all members of African provincial councils, 19 members of the Superior Native Authority of the Barotseland Protectorate, and all Africans registered as general or special voters for the Federal Assembly.

Mr. Jones added: "This will constitute a body of over 250 persons, whose size, in His Excellency's view, is much more appropriate for the purpose required than the present size of the African Representative Council. It should be made plain that all members of the African Representative Council are also members of an African provincial council or of the Superior Native Authority of Barotseland. No disenfranchisement will therefore occur".

Dominion Party Candidates

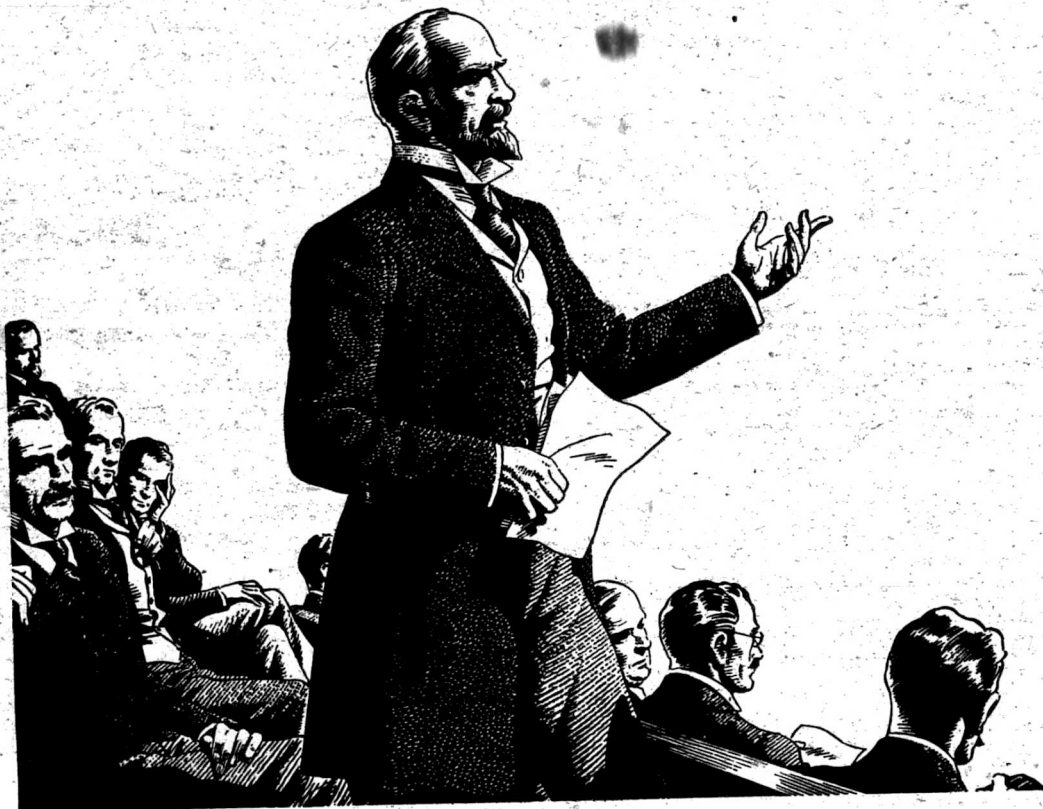
THE DOMINION PARTY has nominated Mr. J. Renshaw Dewerth, a Bulawayo businessman, to contest Bulawayo in the coming general election. His United Federal Party opponent is Mr. Donald Macintyre, Minister of Finance. Mr. W. Eastwood, Minister of Transport, who sits for Bulawayo suburbs, is being opposed by Mr. Solomon Jossel as the Dominion Party candidate. Mr. Jossel, a chartered accountant insurance agent, and company director, stood for the Dominion Party in the recent territorial election, losing to Mr. A. E. Abrahamson, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Labour. The Dominion Party has also nominated the first of its African candidates—Mr. I. H. Samuwiro, who is contesting the Lundi seat. Mr. O. B. Greer, a winding engine-driver at the Roan Antelope Mine, Luanshya, has been selected as Dominion Party candidate for Luanshya. Mr. B. C. Redman, a mine official, will contest Mufulira for the party. All the Copperbelt constituencies have now Dominion Party candidates with the exception (as we go to press) of Ndola Rural.

S. Rhodesian Voters

IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA 65,092 ordinary voters, 14,618 more than in 1953, will be able to vote in the Federal elections on November 12. About 1,500 persons registered too late for inclusion. The special roll, with lower qualifications, totals only 804, of whom 125 are Europeans, 20 Asians, 24 Coloureds, and the rest Africans.



-they have such a good name



"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, 1896,
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.

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Uganda's First Election

Forty-Five Candidates for Ten Seats

FORTY-FIVE CANDIDATES will contest 10 seats in Uganda's Legislative Council elections which start on Monday.

The elections, Uganda's first, are for African representative members only, of whom there are 18 out of a total of 30; but in the case of eight the districts have chosen not to take part in the elections. The remaining 10 constituencies, spread over three of Uganda's four provinces, comprise three-fifths of the country's population. There are over 625,000 names on the electoral rolls. The number of candidates for each seat ranges from two and eight.

Voting will be spread over three days in each electoral district. It is expected that the results will be known by October 27.

The Government last week requested the Katikiro of Buganda to submit the names of five representative members from Buganda for the new Legislative Council. Mr. Kintu replied that the request had been referred to the Lukiko's counsel in London in view of the fact that Buganda's representation in the Legislature was being contested in the High Court.

There is no strong party system in Uganda as yet, and more than half the candidates are standing as independents. The remainder are divided fairly evenly between four political parties.

Some months ago the Protectorate Government, in accordance with Article 7 (4) of the Buganda Agreement, began to make arrangements for direct elections in Buganda, that having been recommended in the sixth schedule to the agreement and agreed by both Governments. The Kabaka's Government later asked that the arrangements should be suspended. The current request for names of representative members from Buganda was made in order not to contravene the Buganda Agreement.

Uganda Chamber Out of Step

Changed Views About Income Tax

PROPOSALS FOR CHANGES in the income tax legislation of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika have in recent months been debated by many of the chambers of commerce, and at a special session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa held in July agreement was reached on the representations to be made to the Governments.

Later a delegation met the three Ministers for Finance and the Commissioner of Income Tax, to whom it was represented that great harm would be done if the published proposals of the Governments were passed into law. Official spokesmen afterwards indicated that they had been impressed by a number of the arguments, and said that the draft ordinance would be amended.

The unanimity expressed by commercial bodies has, however, now been suddenly and unexpectedly broken by a decision of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce not to support a recommendation that the proposals for changes in the taxation of private companies on a formula basis should be dropped and the United Kingdom system followed.

Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has instructed its negotiators to emphasize:—

- "(1) The need for vigorous measures to effect economies in Government expenditure;
- "(2) The need for a drastic reduction in the rates of income tax applied to individuals, and, as a corollary, the need for a drastic reduction in the proposed rate of undistributed income tax; and
- "(3) The need for drastic alterations in the Government proposals concerning the undistributed income tax, so that this should be less of a spur to avoidance and evasion; less of a deterrent to the attraction of enterprises to East Africa, and more of a measure designed to achieve equity as between taxpayers".

Mr. Profumo's Visit to Seychelles

MR. PROFUMO arrived in Seychelles last week from Mombasa in H.M. frigate LOCH Fyne. On Saturday he left Mahe to visit some of the smaller islands, including Praslin and Curieuse. The Praslin tour is on foot and by bicycle. In a speech of welcome on Mr. Profumo's arrival the Governor said this first ministerial visit bridged a gap of 150 years in the history of the Colony. The Minister replied that he confidently hoped that recent developments, including road construction, a new electricity supply, improved shipping services, and agricultural settlement, represented only the beginning of a period of rapid progress which would put Seychelles, with all its natural advantages, squarely on the map.

S.B.S.A.'s General Manager

MR. C. GRAHAM ROGERS has been appointed general manager in the Federation of the Standard Bank of South Africa. He is 50, was born and educated in Grahamstown, and is married, with two sons. He succeeds Mr. Harry Jeffries, who is going to Washington as Federal Minister, and to whom he has been assistant general manager since June. Joining the bank in South Africa in 1926, he was transferred to Gwelo in 1934, and afterwards served in various posts in Northern and Southern Rhodesia before going to the head office in Salisbury in 1955. The bank has 89 branches and agencies in the Federation.

Uganda Congress Policy

THE UGANDA NATIONAL CONGRESS has announced that if its candidates are returned to the Legislative Council in the elections next week they will fight for complete democracy and not tolerate autocracy or feudalism; advocate the division of Uganda into 120 electoral constituencies; universal adult suffrage for the next general election; and accelerated Africanization of the civil service.

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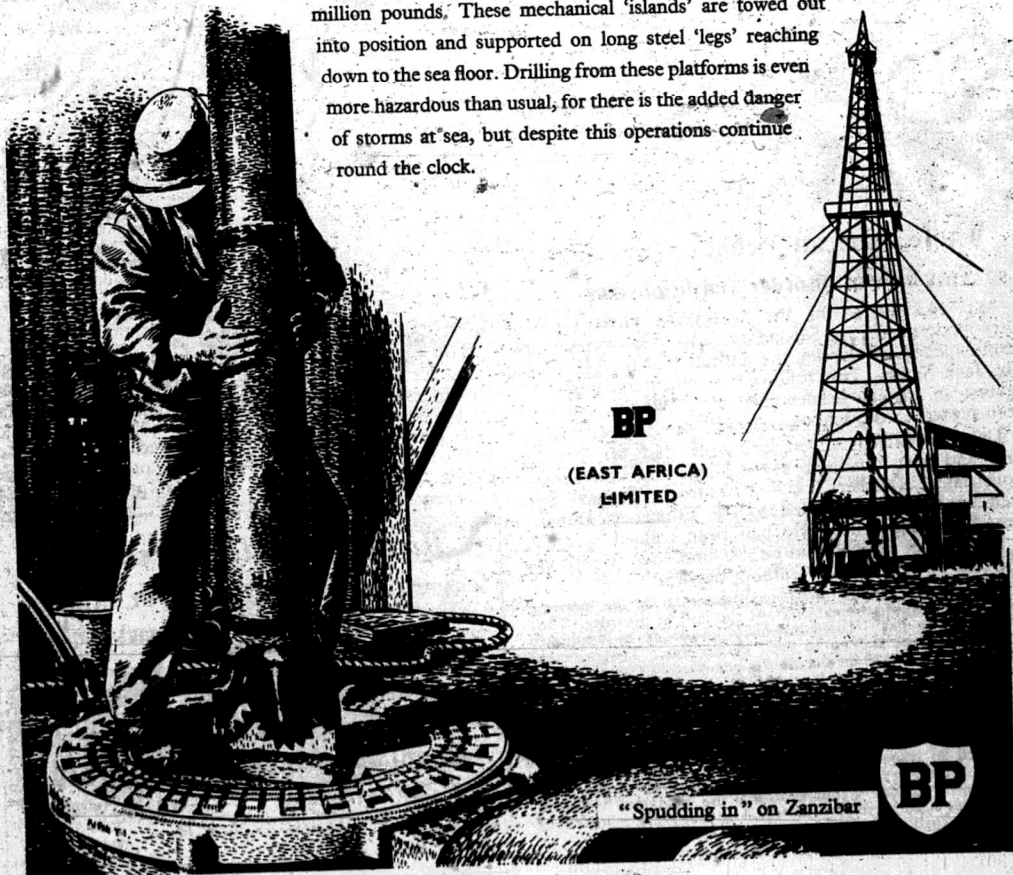
DRILLING : For all the science and technique in exploration that the Oil Man has developed since his search began, he still cannot be certain that oil exists underground until he has drilled for it. In the early days of the Oil Industry, when drilling was confined to proven regions, one in every three wells drilled produced oil in commercial quantities. Now, as remote and unproven areas are opened up, this figure has fallen to one in every six, and to keep pace with ever-growing demand for fuel more wells must be drilled each year.

When the first well was drilled by 'Colonel' Drake in Pennsylvania in 1859, oil was struck at 69½ feet: today's wells often reach down several miles (the deepest is over four miles) into the heart of the earth, and the cost of drilling has become enormous. The deep test well BP completed in 1957 at a depth of 14,281 feet on Zanzibar cost £50 a foot to drill—but no oil was found.

Drilling to such depths even in civilized countries requires a formidable outlay in equipment—drilling rigs nearly 200 feet high, vast engines and pumps, expensive tools, workshops, transport, and the skill of hundreds of trained men.

But today's largest producing areas are situated miles from points of civilization—in the waterless deserts of the Middle East, the jungles of South America and the Far East, and many fathoms under the sea.

In the Persian Gulf, BP has carried the search for Oil miles off-shore on a floating drilling platform costing more than a million pounds. These mechanical 'islands' are towed out into position and supported on long steel 'legs' reaching down to the sea floor. Drilling from these platforms is even more hazardous than usual, for there is the added danger of storms at sea, but despite this operations continue round the clock.



BP

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LIMITED

"Spudding in" on Zanzibar

BP

No Pessimism in East or Central Africa

Mr. Alport's Assurance to Conservatives

THE VERY ESSENCE OF CO-OPERATION within the Commonwealth is that there should be an agreement on any issue that arises between us, and that that agreement should be reached voluntarily, said Mr. C. J. M. Alport, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, at last week's Conservative Party conference. He added:—

"I know of no occasion in negotiations when, even in the most ticklish and complicated matter, patience and determination to reach agreement have—not in the end achieved that result. Tomorrow some of you will discuss immigration from India and Pakistan and other countries. Since India and Pakistan voluntarily and by agreement introduced a tighter control over their own emigration of their people to the United Kingdom there has been a spectacular decline in the numbers arriving here. I am sure that that is the right way, from a Commonwealth point of view, of tackling this problem. In a world in which so many doors are bolted and barred in anger we should be slow to close our own against friendly folk, whatever their colour, who along with us are British subjects or Commonwealth citizens.

"I have been challenged by Mr. Buxton to say something about the problems of East and Central Africa. I have been in East and Central Africa within the last few weeks, and certainly I did not find in either the pessimism to which he referred. The problem of immigration into the Federation is a matter for the Government of the Federation, and, if it has slowed down during these last few months, it is merely, as has been the case in other Commonwealth countries, as a result of prevailing economic conditions.

"I have no idea who his contacts were in Kenya, but those I spoke to there did not by any means accept the failure of an experiment in multi-racial government which was launched by Lord Chandos when he was Colonial Secretary. This problem—because it is their problem—is one of the most difficult in the world. In East Africa, there is no sense of defeatism or pessimism amongst those who really carry the responsibility for making a success of a great experiment."

Mr. Ronald Buxton, a candidate for the Leyton division, who recently visited East and Central Africa, had told the conference that Europeans in the Rhodesias and East Africa felt that they were being sacrificed on the altar of African nationalism and were being let down by the Conservative Government.

Whole African School Expelled

Two Days of Disorder and Disobedience

ALL 142 PUPILS of the Nyasaland Government's ultra-modern African Secondary School in Dedza have been expelled for defying the authority of the principal, Mr. Jack Smith. This followed student demonstrations against an African teacher, Mr. H. J. Mvula, who had been posted to the school.

The Government stated last week that Mr. Mvula, who had just qualified as a higher teacher at the Government Teacher Training Centre in Domasi, had been temporarily seconded to the Education Department from the police. He had been trained to teach at an African police children's school, but it was not ready to open when his training finished.

"When the principal introduced the master at the morning assembly, the pupils boomed and left the hall in disorder. They were recalled, but refused to obey an order to apologize for their conduct and go to their classrooms. The principal called the prefects together and demanded an explanation. They said they refused to accept a teacher who was not properly qualified. The principal told them the teacher was fully qualified for the work he was to undertake.

"Next day the pupils did not attend morning assembly, but congregated in the school grounds singing songs. When summoned to appear in the school hall the prefects sent a message. Neither they nor the other pupils would obey instructions. Later in the morning the principal issued a last warning that anyone who failed to obey his instructions would be expelled, but could apply for re-admission."

The pupils, refusing to obey, were expelled.

Special Commissioner for Copperbelt

To Co-ordinate Development Plans

MR. C. E. DUFF, Chief Conservator of Forests in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed a special commissioner to co-ordinate development plans for the Copperbelt towns.

Mr. H. J. Roberts, Member for Lands and Local Government, has announced that Government, local authorities, and major developers in the Western Province have for some time been concerned with the need to co-ordinate development in the Copperbelt centres, the most urgent problem being the estimation of future water requirements and planning the use of water resources to the best advantage. It was suggested that the mining companies and the local authorities should meet part of the cost of engaging recognized consultants, but while most of the latter were willing in principle to pay an agreed share, the mining companies consider the investigation of a regional water scheme a Government responsibility.

The commissioner now appointed is to carry out preliminary fact-finding work. His chief tasks are to estimate the probable expansion of copper mining over the next 15 years assuming a constant demand for copper at a ruling price of £240 per ton; the probable expansion of other industries and business activities over the same period; the consequent rise in Copperbelt population; and to assess water requirements at the end of that period and forecast future needs.

South Kariba Resettlement Successful

A MAJOR SUCCESS is the Southern Rhodesian Government's description of the evacuation of the 21,000 members of the Batonka tribe from the Zambezi Valley. Formation of the Kariba lake will endanger no lives on the South bank of the river, all the Africans having left.

Mr. H. J. Quinton, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Native Affairs, has just returned from a 10-day visit to the settlement areas in the Sebungwe and Binga districts. He was accompanied by the Chief Native Commissioner, Mr. S. E. Morris, Mr. Blair Ewing, M.P., and Mr. P. H. Gray, M.P. They studied how the resettled Africans are adapting themselves to dry-land cultivation after the two-crops-a-year riverine system to which they were accustomed.

"I met about 80% of the chiefs, and they were perfectly satisfied with the move," said Mr. Quinton. He had every hope that the tribesmen would be self-supporting by the end of the year. (So far the Government had been sending in food.

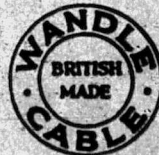
The nutrition of the Africans was good, and, with the assistance of the land development officers, they were settling down to the new cultivation routine. Indeed, there were reports of crops better than they had been able to grow on the river bank. Within two years they might be producing sufficient grain to sell some on the outside market.

The Man on the Spot

THE COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE has arranged eight talks for Monday evenings between October 20 and December 8 under the general title of the "The Man on the Spot". One will deal with East Africa, Major J. B. W. Breckenridge, who has lived in Kenya since 1921, having promised to speak on "Community Development in Kenya" at 5.45 p.m. on November 24.

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Mr. Caldicott and Nyasaland

THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT has refused the request of the Federal Minister of Agriculture, Mr. J. M. Caldicott, to speed up its consideration of the proposal to transfer non-African agriculture to the Federal concurrent list, and last week issued the following statement:—

"On December 12, 1957, a joint statement was issued by the Federal and Nyasaland Governments on the proposal to place non-African agriculture on the concurrent legislative list of the Federal Constitution. The last paragraph of that statement reads: 'It has accordingly been decided to defer consideration of the proposal for 12 months, when it will be considered afresh by the Nyasaland Government in the light of circumstances then prevailing'. The Nyasaland Government proposes to abide by this decision and by the undertaking which it embodies."

Mr. Caldicott recently warned the Nyasaland Government that if it did not agree to the transfer of non-African agriculture to the Federal Government the next Federal Government, if the United Federal Party were returned to power, would take over responsibility for the marketing of tobacco in Nyasaland. The Federal Government is constitutionally empowered to do that, but has not exercised its power.

Nyasaland African Congress

DR. HASTINGS BANDA, who was recently elected president of the Nyasaland African National Congress, was given authority to select a new executive committee. Some of those whom he has now chosen have not previously held office in the congress. The new secretary-general is Mr. Dunduza K. Chisiza, who was deported from Southern Rhodesia two years ago in consequence of his political activities; the treasurer-general is Mr. H. B. Chipembere; and Mr. Kanyama Chiume has undertaken duty as publicity secretary. The other members of the committee are Mrs. R. Chiwambo and Messrs. F. M. B. Chaluluka, L. W. Lubani, and L. S. Makata.

New Assistant

THE VEN. MAXWELL LESTER WIGGINS, Archdeacon of Southern Victoria, Nyanza, whose appointment to be an assistant bishop in the diocese of Central Tanganyika we reported recently, is a 43-year-old New Zealander, who was ordained in 1938 and went to Tanganyika as a C.M.S. missionary six years later. He was headmaster of the Alliance Secondary School, Dodoma, for five years from 1948, and then principal of St. Philip's Theological College, Kongwa, until last year. He is to be consecrated in Dodoma Cathedral, probably in June next.

Kenya's New D. of E.

MR. DOUGLAS S. MILLER, Kenya's new Director of Education, has just completed six years in a similar appointment in Uganda, where he has been in charge of the department at the period of greatest expansion in its history. Though the recommendations of the education committee under the chairmanship of Professor de Bunsen were intended to be implemented over eight years, almost all of them are already in operation, testimony to Mr. Miller's determination, efficiency, and administrative qualities.

Coloured Woman Doctor

MISS ENID LE GRANGE, a 29-year-old coloured girl born and educated in Bulawayo, has become the first non-European woman doctor in the Federation. She has just returned to Southern Rhodesia after graduating in South Africa. Her father, Mr. S. V. le Grange, headmaster of the McKeurtan School for Coloureds, said on hearing the news: "Almost as much as my pride in what Enid has done is the fact that I can tell all my pupils here, 'She did it, and so can you'."

News Items in Brief

The Brookwood Memorial to Commonwealth Forces is to be unveiled by The Queen on October 25.

Organized safaris to East Africa are given prominence in a "British Fortnight" now being held in Dallas, Texas.

The Rangeley Memorial Fund has passed its £5,000 target. It will provide Nyasaland students with bursaries for higher and technical education.

An African education officer in Nyasaland, Mr. David J. Rubadiri, has been given a house in the heart of the European residential area in Blantyre.

A congress of Afro-Asian writers, now being held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, has drawn to the Soviet Union nearly 200 delegates from 30 countries.

Within the next five years the Government of Uganda expects that 25% of the higher posts in the civil service will be filled by Africans without any lowering of standards.

The vessel now being built in Scotland for East African Railways and Harbours for service on Lake Victoria is, by command of The Queen, to bear the prefix "Royal Mail Ship". So she will be R.M.S. VICTORIA.

A bursary worth £1,600 has been promised to the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya by the oil industry in order to help one Kenya farmer to go overseas each year to study any problem of his choice.

It is officially confirmed that Rhodesia Railways will take over the working of the line from Bulawayo to Vryburg. Though owned by Rhodesian Railways the line has hitherto been worked by South African Railways.

African trade unionists in Nyasaland are being invited to apply for places on the first course for trade union organizers sponsored by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions' African Labour College. The course will be held in Kampala in November.

The annual East African lunch in Bournemouth this year attracted 112 East Africans present and past. A vote of thanks to Mr. J. K. Shepherd, who had organized the function, was proposed by Sir Arthur Kirby, East African Commissioner in the United Kingdom.

Holland Africa Line's new 14,000-ton vessel, the RANDFONTEIN, will be delivered by the builders on November 24, and her maiden voyage from Southampton will start on January 8. She will carry 123 first class and 132 tourist class passengers, and will have a service speed of 18 knots.

Scouting's highest award for gallantry has been posthumously awarded to a former Nairobi scoutmaster, Mr. L. H. Vyas, who sacrificed his life in a vain bid to rescue one of his group from drowning. The Governor of Kenya has been asked to present the medal to the next of kin.

A party of Boy Scouts from Salisbury recently climbed the main peak of Mianje Mountain—by mistake. Deciding that time did not allow them to reach the top, they made for what they thought the West Peak. To their surprise they found that they had achieved their original goal after all.

The University College of East Africa at Makerere, Uganda, has cost just over £4m. so far. H.M. Government in the United Kingdom has given £2.7m., the East African Governments nearly £1.1m., and the Nuffield, Carnegie and other foundations £225,000. Estimated recurrent expenditure of the college this year is £560,000.

An Asian resident of Thika, Kenya, Dr. M. C. Patel, has undertaken to pay the expenses of an African student for the seven years necessary to qualify for a medical degree at Delhi University. The student chosen, Mr. Stephen Gitau, son of a Fort Hall labourer, was educated at the Holy Ghost College at Mangu, and later worked as an apprentice assistant with the Kenya Medical Department.

African Police Inspector

AFTER AN AFRICAN had been sent to Burguret police post, which had always previously, been commanded by European inspectors, a meeting of committees of all the district associations in the Mount Kenya constituency, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. B. Chadwick, substitute member of the Legislative Council during the absence from the Colony of Group-Captain L. R. Briggs, passed the following unanimous resolution: "That the withdrawal of European personnel and the substitution of non-Europeans in charge of police stations in European areas is viewed with resentment." It was decided to press for the principle that all police stations in the European areas should be in the charge of European police officers.

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Asian Refutes Asian Leader Mr. Sattar Sacranie Contradicted

THE ASIAN CONVENTION does not represent the views of all the Asian community of Nyasaland, according to Mr. Roopsingh, a leading Asian businessman in the Protectorate.

Speaking in Blantyre for what he claimed was a large section of Asian opinion, he said that they disagreed with recent statements by the president of the Asian Convention, Mr. A. Sattar Sacranie, who had told the Press in London that there had been a serious deterioration in race relations in Nyasaland, and that under Federation there had not been a single issue on which Asians and Europeans had been able to agree and co-operate.

Mr. Roopsingh continued: "Ninety per cent. of the Asians in Nyasaland came for trading, for clerical and other work, and to lead a peaceful life and make Nyasaland their home. That they have done so is self-evident, and few can argue that they have not made a useful contribution to Nyasaland."

"The statement that there has been a serious deterioration in race relations here and that there has been no co-operation between Asians and Europeans since Federation is not based on facts. There has been considerable co-operation between Asians and Europeans before and since Federation. To say that Federation has brought a rift between Asians and Europeans is a gross mis-statement of facts that does little to the credit of the Asian Convention. To claim further that Nyasaland race relations are on the brink of disaster is a serious exaggeration."

Speaking at Ndirande Welfare Club, Dr. Hastings Banda, president-general of the Nyasaland African National Congress, said that the Asian community had to choose between being the friends or the enemies of Africans.

He criticized the Asian Convention for submitting constitutional proposals to the Secretary of State, and appealed to them to withdraw them.

Moderates had never achieved anything, he declared; no single incident in history proved otherwise. "All political achievements everywhere have been made by so-called extremists. So let everybody know that I am not afraid of being an extremist."

Mombasa Dock Strike Collapses Volunteers and Convicts Keep Port Open

AS THIS ISSUE WENT TO PRESS, it was understood that the port of Mombasa is back to normal after a prolonged, confused, unofficial strike of shore-handling and stevedore labour, which ended with the men trickling back to work.

For several days perishables, mail and passengers' baggage had been moved by volunteer labour. To keep the port fully open the Government then decided in the interests of the Colony to bring in prison labour. At this point the dockers agreed to return to work. Rumours were circulating at the docks, however, and the men stopped work again. Rioting broke out, which the police quelled with tear gas. The port then carried on with volunteers and convicts.

No Docker Refused Work

By October 8 some half of the labour force reported back for duty, by which time some 600 convicts were available. On the following day the volunteers were withdrawn, and the port worked by ordinary and convict labour. On October 10, the port was still using some convict labour, but more and more dockers were going back. The Kenya Government emphasised that no docker would be refused work although convict labour was still being used.

In a statement issued early last week, the Government said that it had made every effort to persuade the men to return to work, and the strike had also been discussed in the Joint Industrial Council for the Docks Industry, on which the Dockworkers' Union is represented. None of the steps were successful, however, and it was at this stage that Government drafted prison labour into the docks.

The Tanganyika Government will not make the registration of births and deaths compulsory for Africans, but if they wish they may obtain certificates under the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance. The reason given in an official circular is that most Native authorities are "not capable of performing properly and efficiently the duties of registrars".

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Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

Problems of Primary Producers Experts Report to G.A.T.T.

CONCERN OVER THE WIDENING gap in income between the primary producing and the industrialized countries is again expressed in a report published by the panel of experts of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade prior to the 13th session of the contracting parties which begins in Geneva today. The report was written by four independent economists, who define the most disturbing elements of the situation as:

- (1) Agricultural protectionism and the building of large stocks which have no outlets through normal trade channels;
- (2) sharp variations in the prices of primary products; and
- (3) the failure of the export trade of under-developed countries to expand at a rate compatible with their growing import needs.

Between 1955 and 1958 the prices of primary products decreased by 5%, whereas the prices of manufactured goods rose by 6%. Compared with 1928, the proceeds of exports of non-tropical foods only doubled, whereas they increased by four times for tropical goods and minerals and 12 times for petroleum. Leaving aside the oil-producing countries, the trade deficit of the non-industrial countries, which exceeded the value of exports by 10% in recent years, rose to 20% in 1957. The experts comment that "it would be unwise to count upon any improvement in the terms of trade of the non-industrial countries to raise their ability to purchase imports".

Preventing Recessions

They believe, however, that the avoidance of business cycles and the maintenance of a steady growth at home are the most important contributions which the highly industrialized countries can make to the stabilization of the markets for primary products. They feel that actions to prevent recessions can and should be further improved, and they disapprove of subsidized exports of agricultural products as a means of helping poorer countries.

In their view, economic aid should be given as direct financial grants and less in the form of low-priced exports, which "are unreliable and hurt low-cost producers". They consider that the alleviation of revenue duties could open industrialized markets to products like coffee and cocoa, thus securing larger export proceeds for underdeveloped areas.

Many primary producing countries, the report states, feel that the present conventions of international trade show a lack of balance unfavourable to their interests, mainly because of the continued application of quantitative restrictions against imports of agricultural products by a number of highly industrialized countries which are no longer in balance-of-payment difficulties.

There is substance behind this feeling of disquiet on the part of exporters of primary products. If it is not met in negotiation by the importers of primary products the general system of clearing the channels of trade by a general all-round negotiated reduction of trade barriers may suffer a serious setback. This would certainly be to the disadvantage of the highly industrialized as well as of the primary producing countries.

The members of the panel were Professor Roberto de Oliveira Campos, of the University of Brazil; Professor Gottfried Haberler, of Harvard; Professor James Meade, of the University of Cambridge; and Professor Jan Tinbergen, of the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Economic Studies.

Railways Explain the Facts Checking Road Transport Competition

HAVING DECIDED to fight road transport competition, which has been picking the profitably rated traffic to its detriment, the East African Railways and Harbours Administration has set itself to win public support by emphasizing the basic facts. An attractive and widely distributed leaflet begins on the note that the Railways belong to the people of East Africa, that they make no profits, and that surplus revenue is ploughed back in order to improve services and reduce rates.

Because it is under legal compulsion to help agricultural, industrial, and mining development by cheap transport and must therefore have differential tariffs, the system is vulnerable to road transport competition, to meet which traffic now carried at low rates will have to pay 5% more from the beginning of next year, in order that commodities on the higher scales can be quoted rates which will be competitive with road transport. The changes involve no increase in the total to be paid by East Africa for its railway transport, the pamphlet emphasizes, and a table of comparisons shows what the effect of some of the changes will be.

A ton of coffee railed from Nairobi to Mombasa will cost just over 92s., as against 87.58s.; a ton of wattle extract sent from Thika to the coast will pay an extra 2s.; a ton of copper from Jinja another 4.48s.; and a ton of tea from Lumbara 6.05s.

But a sewing machine sent from Mombasa to Kampala will be carried for 7.47s., against 10.64s.; a tractor tyre from the coast to Nairobi 5.72s., against 8.99s.; a blanket from Dar es Salaam to Tabora 0.35s., against 0.53s.; and there will be the same saving on a bottle of brandy.

Tanganyika's New Rail Link

MAJOR-GENERAL W. D. A. WILLIAMS, Commissioner for Transport, said in the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly last week that the proposal to build a new £800,000 4-mile railway link in Tanganyika—to Mikumi from the Central Line—would be the first section of what he hoped would one day be the north-south link via the Kilombero Valley to Mbeya and Rhodesia.

The Royal Commission had said that the Kilombero Valley and the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika were most susceptible to agricultural development. A branch line would save producers 16s. a ton on goods exported through Dar es Salaam and provide an overnight passenger service from Dar es Salaam to Iringa. If the new line carried 37,500 tons a year it would break even; and in the depressed year of 1957 the tonnages moved had amounted to more than that. He felt sure that traffic could be doubled and that the line would show a profit from the start. If there should be a loss, the Tanganyika Government would meet it.

East African Railways must try to keep as much business as possible with the road transport service operated by them along the route, as it would be "disgraceful" to cancel or abolish them.

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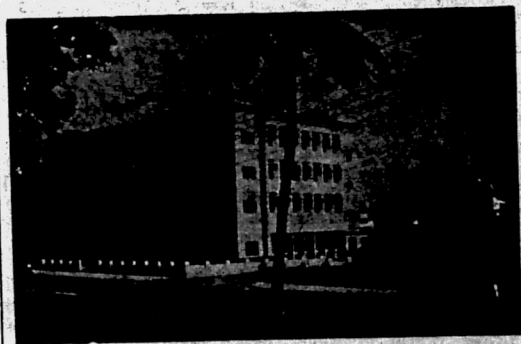
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Chartered Relinquish Land Revenues

Agreement Signed in N. Rhodesia

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY has relinquished its rights to a half share in all land revenues in North-Western Rhodesia in return for £50,000 annually paid by the Northern Rhodesian Government up to and including 1965.

At a ceremony in Lusaka Mr. H. J. Roberts, Member for Lands and Local Government, signed a supplemental agreement amending the Devonshire Agreement. In a statement addressed to Lord Robins, president of the Chartered Company, he recalled that almost 25 years had elapsed since that agreement, and continued (*inter alia*):—

"Apart from the fact that this agreement has resulted in the sole control of the land, which is after all, a national asset vesting in the Government, undoubtedly the greatest advantage from the change has been that our local authorities have now been given a land revenue fund. They can now enjoy substantial and ever-growing income from the sale of land, and this income is paid into a special account for use solely on capital development of townships."

The generous and unselfish attitude of the Chartered Company was fitting for an organization which had the highest traditions of good administration and of care for the welfare of the people.

Lord Robins expressed the opinion that the company had made concessions of lasting benefit to Northern Rhodesia.

Critics of the C.D.C.

BECHUANALAND CATTLE FARMERS are claiming that the Colonial Development Corporation is ruining their markets by its monopoly of the slaughtering and export of Bechuanaland beef, and a meeting convened by the local farmers' organization and the chamber of commerce last week passed a unanimous motion of no confidence in the corporation, and formed an action committee to make representations to the British Government. The meeting resolved that the British Government should be asked to establish immediately an abattoir, by-product plant, and canning factory in the north of the Protectorate, source of about 55% of the Protectorate's cattle.

Locust Threat

THE INTERNATIONAL DESERT LOCUST INFORMATION SERVICE in London has issued a special warning that breeding of the desert locust has been heavy in many parts of the African summer breeding belt, particularly in the Sudan, northern Ethiopia, parts of Nigeria, and Mauritania. Much of the breeding has occurred in areas difficult of access, where no control work could be undertaken. All countries of north-western Africa, Libya, Egypt, and Arabia are in imminent danger of heavy swarm invasions, which may continue in the winter and are expected to lead to serious breeding next spring.

Imperial Preference

SIR DAVID ECCLES, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, told the Conservative Conference in Blackpool last week: "If we are not prepared to maintain duty-free entry of Commonwealth goods, the Imperial preference system will collapse, because it is our open door into the United Kingdom which is our side of the preferential bargain. To impose on the products of the Colonies such a restriction would be a serious blow at the whole of our Commonwealth policy".

Nyasaland Iron

A first trial consignment of about 6,000 tons of Nyasaland iron ore of exceptional purity is soon due in Germany. The iron content of the ore is about 68%, a purity previously obtainable in quantity only from Brazil. The ore comes from Mindale Hill, 15 miles from Blantyre. Production may be raised to 10,000 tons a month if the trials in Germany are successful.

Commercial Brevities

Within the past five years the out-turn of tea in Uganda has doubled, from 4m. lb. to 8m. lb.

An Indian textile delegation is visiting East and Central Africa to study the possibilities of developing larger markets for Indian textiles.

Ralli Brothers, Ltd., a company with plantation and trading interests in East Africa, are to start a credit mail order business in the United Kingdom.

In an attempt to reinstate coffee as a major crop in Nyasaland, some 200 growers have formed the Nyasaland Coffee Growers' Association and a committee has been set up to make marketing arrangements.

A motion that the Uganda Government's holding of 584% of the capital in Nyanza Textile Industries, Ltd., be transferred to the Uganda Development Corporation was adopted without debate in the Legislative Council recently.

The Mozambique Railway Co., Ltd., whose system connects with Rhodesia Railways, is to buy rolling stock valued at 1.3m. escudos, including 40 more open 40-ton freight trucks for mineral traffic. The company has already ordered 120 units of this type.

More than 100,000 yearling cattle in Uganda were vaccinated free of charge against rinderpest last year. The disease is enzootic in both cattle and game in only one district in the Protectorate, and in 1957 the incidence of the disease was the lowest for many years.

Lower world prices for cotton will cost the Uganda Cotton Price Assistance Fund about £2½m. in respect of the current crop. But for the fund, which now stands at £20m., the growers would have received 10 cents per lb., or rather more than a penny under the present price, for their production.

Stewarts and Lloyds of South Africa, Ltd., have declared a dividend of 20% on the ordinary shares for the year ending June 30 last. The net profit of the group for the year ending June 30 was £715,795, after provision for taxation. Transfers to fixed assets replacement surplus arising on sale of fixed assets and general reserves totalled £337,000.

Electricity generated for Uganda during September was 16,021,370 units, compared with 13,211,800 during the same month last year. In addition, 7,268,000 units were exported to Kenya. During the first nine months of the year consumption reached 202,890,510 units, including £63,462,000 exported to Kenya, which is 89.2% higher than the figures for the comparable period in 1957.

More than 2,400 robusta coffee trees selected from all over Buganda, have been tested in a plant breeding programme carried out by the Uganda Department of Agriculture. Seedlings from the best 30 are now being tested in different parts of Buganda to discover which are best suited to local conditions. The best three in each trial will be crossbred in an endeavour to produce a variety "tailor-made" for the locality.

Cetyl Alcohol Experiments

A SCIENTIFIC TEAM has recently been at work on a number of dams on the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation's farms at Nachingwea, where they are carrying out research on the application of cetyl alcohol for the reduction of evaporation losses. A white, waxy material made from sperm whale oil, cetyl alcohol forms a microscopic film on the surface of water and quickly "heals" it if broken by birds or boats. It has already been successfully used for the control of evaporation in many parts of the world, and can save 30% of the normal loss from this cause, which in East Africa amounts to some 500,000 gallons a year on one acre of water. While the effectiveness of the material has already been proved, much information is still needed on the exact quantities which must be used under varying climatic conditions and on the most economic means of application.

U.S. No to Gold Rise

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT has issued a firm denial that it favours an increase in the price of gold. Speaking at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in New Delhi, Mr. R. Anderson, Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, said that "my Government firmly adheres to the position that the price of gold in United States dollars, should remain unchanged".

MINING

Copperbelt Talks Continue Trying to End Month-old Strike

AS THIS ISSUE GOES TO PRESS, talks on the Copperbelt between the Chamber of Mines and the European Mineworkers' Union continue in an effort to end the four-week-old strike. They had been broken off when representatives of the union walked out following the suspension of two of its members at the Roan Antelope mine.

The incident occurred when the management decided that urgent maintenance work on two haulages was necessary in order to keep the areas open for fire and other safety patrols. In order not to embarrass the negotiations the work was delayed as long as possible, but when work could no longer be delayed the union was informed of the deterioration and told that four timbermen were needed to go underground and carry out the necessary task.

The local branch of the union insisted on inspection before the timbermen were allowed underground, but the management pointed out that the work was urgent and essential to the safety of the mine, and suggested that the local branch executive should discuss the matter with the mine superintendent as a preliminary to a possible inspection of the haulages concerned; but the union ignored the request.

When the four timbermen required failed later to report for duty, because of the urgency of the work the management decided to have it done by officials using African labour. The cageman, a union member, having refused to allow the officials and their gangs underground, was suspended, and when an official undertook his duties the hoist-driver refused to obey cage signals. He too was suspended. The European Mines Salaried Staff Association accepted the work as being essential to keep the mine safe. Talks between representatives of the Chamber and the European union were later resumed.

The Chamber of Mines was authorized by Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., and Anglo American Corporation, Ltd., to deny as fallacious and malicious an allegation of a divergence of opinion between the two groups, and to assert that there was complete unanimity between members of the executive committee of the Chamber of Mines and between the mining groups themselves.

On the London Metal Exchange the price of copper rose steadily last week, cash metal reaching £240 per ton, the highest level since May of last year. After touching £241 on Monday, cash copper reacted to £238-£239, but three months rose £5 12s. 6d. to £231 10s. Trading was heavy. The effects rose of the strikes on Copperbelt and in the International Nickel Company's Ontario mines are now beginning to affect the supply position.

Mufulira and Chibuluma Results

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., report a profit for the year ended June 30 of £4,900,000 (£11,733,912), subject to taxation and provision for replacements. Taxation takes £1,430,000 (£4,142,000), and replacements £750,000 (£1,500,000), leaving a net profit of £2,720,000 (£6,091,912).

General reserve receives £1,250,000, an interim dividend of 8d. per share, less tax, absorbed £330,555, and a recommended final dividend of 2s. 7d. per share £1,280,899, leaving a carry-forward of £67,112 (£40,533). Production of new copper during the year totalled 92,904 long tons (99,793), and sales of copper 88,847 long tons (95,942).

Chibuluma Mines, Ltd. made a profit in the same period of £1,351,673 (after deducting £335,061 loss on cobalt trading), subject to taxation and provision for replacements, compared with £1,796,265 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £200 (nil) and £200,000 is allocated for replacements, leaving a net profit of £1,151,473 (£1,796,265). General reserve receives £1,130,000, leaving a carry-forward of £18,811 (£2,802). No provision for Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland taxation and Northern Rhodesian territorial surcharge is required because accumulated allowances for capital redemption exceed the trading profits. No dividend is recommended as available profits have been transferred to reserve, principally to provide for repayments in respect of the loan from the General Services Administration of the United States Government.

Zambesia Exploring and Kentan Gold Tanganyika Concessions Proposes Merger

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD., proposes to reconstruct the gold mining section of the group by a merger of Zambesia Exploring Co., Ltd., and Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd.

Kentan Gold Areas was formed in 1934 to acquire from Tanganyika Concessions the East African interest of Zambesia Exploring and Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd. Kentan proceeded to develop those interests through the medium of Kimiting Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Saragura Development Co., Ltd., and Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd. After various disappointments the first two companies were liquidated in December 1938 and July 1946 respectively. Kentan's present issued capital stands at £1m. in 1s. shares.

Metallurgical problems encountered at Geita and ascribed to refractory ore from the newly-opened areas of the mine were found last May to be due to oxygen starvation in the agitators. That was rectified, a finer grind adopted, and recovery in June rose above 90%, at which it has remained. While the fate of the Geita Company remains in the balance, this has enabled the company to modify its plans so that operations may be continued for two years at a throughput of 18,000 tons per month. This decision will be subject to periodical review in the light of the results achieved.

The working of these three companies has over the years resulted in a large accumulated loss, which under the present structure will not be available to set off against future profits of other more successful members of the group. Moreover, only on July 1 last New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., resigned from their position of technical managers of Geita, and the consequent withdrawal of their financial support for any future operations has led the boards of Kentan and Zambesia Exploring to conclude that the time is ripe for some re-grouping.

The Kentan board has decided therefore to submit to the shareholders in general meeting a proposal for the capital reconstruction of the company, whereby the present share capital would be written down from £1m. to £333,333 by reducing the shares to 4d. They would then be consolidated into shares of £1.

Subject to this capital reconstruction being approved by the shareholders and sanctioned by the High Court, the Kentan board proposes to offer a £ for £ exchange of shares in Kentan to the shareholders of Zambesia Exploring. This offer will be subject to the Capital Issue Committee's consent, and to acceptance by the holders of at least 51% of the share capital of the Zambesia Exploring Co.

Roan Antelope's Profits Dip

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., report a profit, subject to taxation and provision for replacements and obsolescence, of £2,971,879 for the year ended June 30, compared with £8,411,526 in the previous year. Taxation required £870,000 (£2,945,000) and provisions for replacements and obsolescence £650,000 (£1,250,000), leaving a net profit of £1,451,879 (£4,216,526). General reserve receives £675,386, and loan stock redemption reserve £50,386. An interim dividend of 1d. per unit of stock absorbed £168,519, and the recommended final dividend of 4d. per unit would take £674,077. The carry-forward is £103,830. The production of new copper during the year was 79,931 long tons (86,294), and the sales of copper 77,444 long tons (84,687).

R.S.T. Group Profits Halved

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., report a group profit for the year ended June 30 of £4,889,662 subject to taxation, compared with £11,501,440 in the previous year. Taxation amounts to £1,237,188 (£4,077,998), leaving a group profit of £3,652,474 (£7,423,442).

Minority shareholders' proportion of profit of subsidiaries is £1,258,424, leaving a group profit attributable to Rhodesian Selection Trust of £2,384,050, of which £1,437,435 is retained in the accounts of subsidiaries, leaving a net profit in the R.S.T. accounts of £956,615. General reserve receives £125,000, an interim dividend of 1d. per share, less tax, took £117,809, and the recommended final of 6d. per share will require £706,858. The carry-forward is £44,900 (£38,520).

Company Report

The Kenya Power Company Limited

A Great Enterprise Completed Ahead of Schedule

SIR PHILIP E. MITCHELL'S STATEMENT

THE FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE KENYA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on October 14 in Nairobi.

The following is the statement by SIR PHILIP E. MITCHELL, G.C.M.G., M.C., the chairman, which had been circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts:—

"The year ended December 31, 1957, is the second year throughout which the company has given a supply from its hydro-electric stations at Wanjii and Tana to The East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd., for use in Nairobi. River flows were again above average and 151.3 million units were sold.

"Construction of the 132,000-volt transmission line from Nairobi to Tororo was completed in September, 1957, and accepted for use by the company some three months in advance of the completion date, December 31, 1957. By this date the Nairobi terminal sub-station had been completed, and the transmission line, the communication equipment and protective gear all tested and ready for service. The greatest credit for this fine performance is due to the contractors, Balfour, Beatty & Co., Ltd., and to the personnel engaged on the works.

Substantial Saving in Cost

"I am informed there has been a substantial saving by the contractors on local construction costs, despite the fact that the estimates were made as long ago as June, 1955. These savings have offset to a large degree the increased costs of steel and other materials used. As a result, the cost of the works, which was estimated at £3½ million, should, I understand, only slightly exceed the estimate. In a period of constantly rising prices, during which it became necessary to transfer from the United Kingdom approximately one-half of the steel contract to Italy, of which I told you last year, and which also included the disruption of overseas supplies due to the closure of the Suez Canal, such a result is a decided achievement.

"The permanent bulk supply from Uganda began on the agreed date, January 1, 1958, and the whole of the works have operated satisfactorily since, bearing in mind the unique nature of this very long, high-altitude transmission line. The line is located in one of the worst lightning areas in the world, which necessitated the design of exceptional protective measures to combat lightning troubles.

The Governor's Tribute

"The works were formally opened by His Excellency the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., on March 3, 1958, before an audience of 300 distinguished guests. In his address His Excellency said:—

"It is a great pleasure to inaugurate this electricity supply from which great benefits will flow. I regard it as a striking example of just what can be achieved in the way of economic co-operation between neighbouring territories such as ours. The rapid growth of industry in Kenya, which took place with the years following the second world war and still continues, has resulted in a steeply rising curve of demand which called for an imme-

diately new source of supply of electricity. The result has been the building of this great supply line, which is well over 300 miles in length, and which represents in itself an epic of planning and engineering which crosses difficult and mountainous country and it is a matter of congratulations to all those who have taken part in this enterprise that it was completed ahead of the scheduled date."

"His Excellency during his address exchanged messages with the Governor of Uganda, Sir Frederick Crawford, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., who simultaneously inaugurated the supply from the Owen Falls power station."

The retiring directors, Mr. R. E. M. Anderson, O.B.E., and Mr. A. J. Don Small, C.B.E. (nominated respectively by the Government of Kenya and by the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd.) were re-elected.

The report and accounts were adopted.

£20m. Fertilizer Factories

TO MAKE SOUTHERN AFRICA SELF-SUFFICIENT in phosphatic and nitrogenous fertilizers, African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., adopted a post-war expansion programme costing £20m. Three of the plants are in the Union of South Africa (at Modderfontein, Umbogintwini, and Somerset West), and the fourth, at Salisbury, capital of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has just been completed at an expenditure of more than £3m. This Rodia Factory, the largest fertilizer-producing plant in Central Africa, has an annual capacity of 170,000 tons of super-phosphate, and it can also meet the total phosphatic fertilizer requirements of the Federation. By 1960 the group will not only be able to meet all the nitrogenous fertilizer demands of Southern Africa, but will begin an export trade.

Airline Partnership

B.O.A.C. AND EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION have concluded a new partnership arrangement by which B.O.A.C. will make available Bristol Britannia aircraft to the East African airline on a charter basis. E.A.A.C. inaugurated new charter services between East Africa and Britain with the turbo-prop airliners last week. Initially the services will operate only once a week in each direction between London and Nairobi, via Rome, Khartoum, and Entebbe, with extension to Dar es Salaam once a fortnight. Revenue from the partnership will be pooled and shared upon an agreed basis. The agreement also provides for at least three Comet 4 flights a week between East Africa and Britain when E.A.A.C. introduces jet liner services in 1960.

£23m. Tobacco Crop

DURING THE FEDERAL TOBACCO SALES season just ended 152,695,690 lb. of leaf from Southern and North-Western Rhodesia realized £23,202,035 12s. 6d., an average of 36.47d. per lb. The tobacco was grown on 207,000 acres. Last year's figures were 145,855,880 lb. sold for £23,684,452, an average of 39.37d. Crop acreage in 1957 was 185,000.

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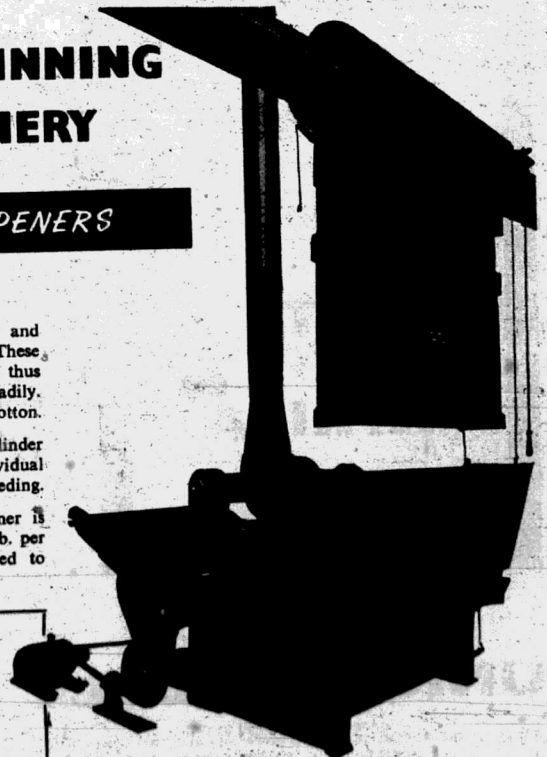
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"Pretoria Castle"	Oct. 30
"Arundel Castle"	Nov. 5
"Athlone Castle"	Nov. 12
"Carnarvon Castle"	Nov. 19
"Edinburgh Castle"	Nov. 27
"Winchester Castle"	Dec. 4
"Capetown Castle"	Dec. 11

* Via Madeira. † Via Las Palmas

INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES FROM LONDON & CONTINENT

From London Rotterdam	
"Blossfontein Castle"	Oct. 21 Oct. 22
"Rhodesia Castle"	Nov. 4 —
"Braemar Castle"	Nov. 13 Nov. 14
"Warwick Castle"	Dec. 5 —
"Durban Castle"	Dec. 15 Dec. 16
"Kenya Castle"	Dec. 24 —
† Out East Coast, return West Coast.	
* Out West Coast, return East Coast.	
† Out and return West Coast.	

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