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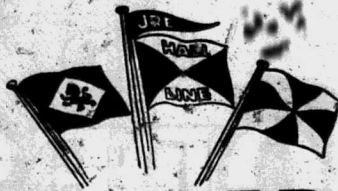
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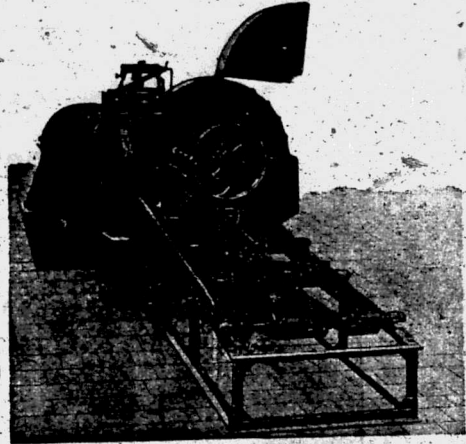
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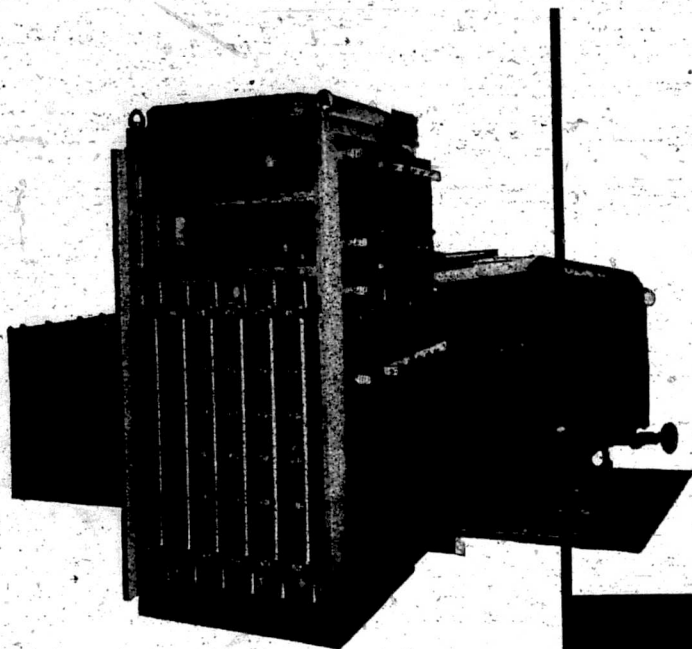
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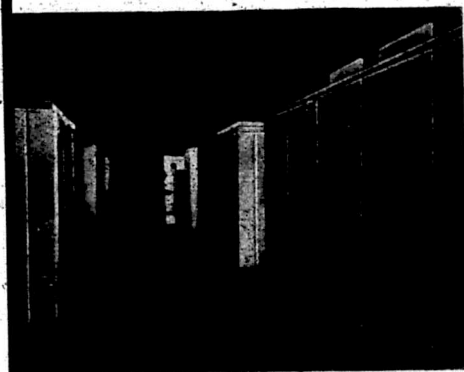


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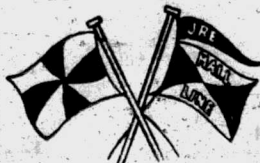


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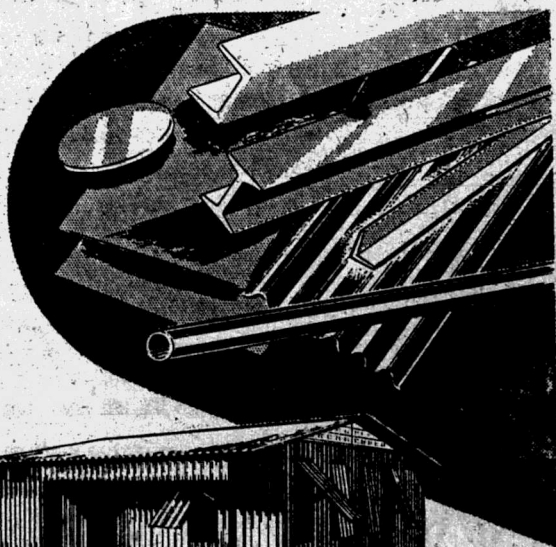
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1959

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WISE WORDS about African political advancement have been written by M. Pierre Wigny, a former Belgian Colonial Minister, who has summarized his country's attitude to Africans in the

The Challenge To Africans.

Congo by saying that the challenge to them can thus be put: "The rate of your advancement and emancipation does not depend on our benevolence but on your will. To succeed in the control of its destiny a nation needs not only politicians; it must also educate experts in various branches in order to secure its progress. Are you prepared to work more? You will be free not against us but through us and with us. This country is vast, its wealth is not yet fully developed, and its administrative organization needs filling out. There is great need of cultured, qualified, hard-working, and conscientious men. Be those men and you will achieve this end". Has the issue been put so pithily by any British spokesman? If so, we do not recall the occasion; and we should very much like to have any comparable statements brought to our notice, for they would deserve to be recalled to public attention.

Not our benevolence, but your will; not politics, but work; not clamour, but competence and conscientious service. The emphasis could scarcely be better. Here is a

Good Text for Enlightenment.

text which the Information Departments throughout East and Central Africa could take for constant use. As this paper has repeatedly emphasized, they have done tragically little to counter the ceaseless, noisy, misleading, bitter, and dangerous propaganda of small numbers of ambitious African demagogues — men who pretend that politicians are more important than any other class in the com-

munity, that acceptance of their crazy ideas will bring the millenium, and, in particular, that government by Africans will mean less work and more ease for the millions of their fellows, when it would in fact produce distress, misery, dictatorship and collapse of the hopes of ever-rising standards of living, of competence, and of conduct. But Information Departments have limited scope unless the policy of the Governments is clear, firm, fair, and adequate to the present and the calculable future. Unhappily, it cannot be said that British African Governments in general are distinguished for such wisdom.

Democracy, says M. Wigny, implies a mass of citizens able to choose their leaders, judge them, call them to account, and put others in their place; unless the citizens can act in this way "democracy" is but a screen for oligarchy. What African political extremists everywhere in the continent want is, of course, oligarchy. The Mboyas, Musazis, Nyereres, Chirwas, and Nkumbulas, to say nothing of the Nkrumahs and Nassers, crave power; and in all the territories there have been bitter quarrels between African politicians when some thought that others were attracting too much public attention and applause. A few months ago seven African elected members in Kenya were sentenced for criminal libel of other Africans who had the courage to become candidates for special seats in the Legislature. Splits and splinter parties have been numerous in Uganda, and Africans in Tanganyika who have quarrelled with the Tanganyika African National Union have been active recruiters for rival bodies, even including the United Tanganyika Party.

There is much prating of democracy, but little evidence of a will to practise it — except, of course, from the top downwards:

men who would be unlikely to succeed in managing a small business visualize themselves as Cabinet Ministers, and clerks of moderate competence think that they could and should control great departments of the public service. The aim of such careerists is well-paid employment through politics, not through proven capability to do the work; and those primarily responsible for grievously misleading many Africans in this way are members of the Socialist Party in Great Britain. Their insistence on carrying their conceptions (which have not been marked by much proficiency or by general public contentment in England) into the vastly differ-

ent circumstances of Africa has done incalculable harm, not least because their manoeuvres have denied Africa the time which it would otherwise have had to make adjustments without undue haste, thus tempering change to the true needs and real capacity of the people concerned. Theoreticians knowing little or nothing about Africa have been more anxious to spread their doctrines to territories just emerging from age-old savagery than to co-operate with administrators, missionaries, settlers and others who are devoted to the well-being of Africans in finding the right solutions for problems which often differ fundamentally from those of the Western world.

Notes By The Way

Outraged

SIR MORGAN CROFTON, who has died at the age of 79, was certainly not happy as Provost Marshal at General Headquarters, Dar es Salaam, during the latter stages of the campaign in "German East" in the first world war. A rigid-minded Guardsman, with no sense of situation or humour, he was outraged at the sight of a Staff few of whom were properly dressed by his standards. At that time the Commander-in-Chief was General Van Deventer, a burly burgher from the Union who was affectionately regarded by everybody and who had little respect for red-tape. Except when he had to be on parade, he and his entourage, and almost everybody else at G.H.Q., dressed sensibly rather than with strict correctness. In the hot season at the coast few officers wore tunics; most discarded their Sam Browne belts in their offices, and nearly all wore shorts, shoes, and stockings. Crofton marked his arrival by an order that every officer should forthwith wear tunic and belt at all times and trousers, or wear putties with shorts. The East Africans and South Africans who constituted a large majority of those affected by this ruling were not amused and were not disposed to tolerate what they regarded as grandmotherly nonsense. One of their number who was deputed to see Crofton privately was scarcely allowed to speak, and was soon threatened with arrest if he said anything further.

Duds Galore

THE CONSEQUENCE was that hardly any officer at G.H.Q. was properly dressed next day: those who had been in the habit of wearing slacks changed to shorts with stockings, many deliberately left their Sam Browns in their quarters, and open-necked shirts were far more numerous than normal. Crofton fumed in vain. It was the habit of the G.O.C. to ride along the sea front in the direction of Oyster Bay an hour before sunset, and scores of officers used to walk along the sands in that direction. That evening the number of strollers was much the highest in my experience, and scarcely one of them would have been deemed presentable by the Provost Marshal. As they hoped, they met the C-in-C. with his small mounted escort, exchanged salutes, and returned for their sundowners. Crofton, livid at what

he knew to have been an organized demonstration against his attitude, threatened to make an example of a few of the East Africans, but was told by a British general — one of the few of strong character and real competence who served in that campaign, which seemed to have all the duds from the British and Indian Armies — that if he persisted in his folly he would be put on the next ship for England. That incident, for which I can vouch, has not been recorded anywhere so far as I know. It was not likely to appear in the official history! Perhaps some who read these paragraphs can corroborate their accuracy — and that there was no further trouble from the P.M.

Politics—by a Politician

MR. STANLEY N. EVANS, who as Socialist M.P. for Wednesbury was one of the very few members of his party in the House of Commons who approved the plan to federate the Rhodesias and Nyasaland and expressed his conviction again and again in and out of Parliament, has for years sent to his friends at Christmas an attractive brochure expressing his thoughts on some subject of general interest. This Yuletide Mr. Aneurin Bevan was discussed with understanding and sympathy, but with some exasperation. Mr. Evans describes him as "fundamentally honest, allowing for the inescapable insincerities of politics", and thus defines those insincerities: "If you say the opposite of what you feel; if you grovel before what you dislike intensely; if you rejoice at what brings you nothing but intellectual misgivings; if you allow yourself to be neutered by ill-informed, unsophisticated opinion, you are a good party man. Political tactics which enable leaders to emerge, cash to be raised, and party enthusiasm to be stimulated, are precisely those partisan arguments which in a complicated period of history are as often as not to the detriment of the nation. This monkish Machiavellianism, without which the party system would not work, is the bane of every self-respecting person connected with politics. Flattery and servility are time-honoured weapons in the armoury of politicians". That passage indicates why the Labour Party was delighted at Mr. Evans's departure from Parliament! Such candour is not Westminster's stock-in-trade.

Buganda Petition for Cessation of British Protection

Full Text of Memorandum Submitted by the Kabaka to The Queen

THIS MEMORANDUM has been prepared by the Lukiko (Parliament) of Buganda for submission to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, through His Highness the Kabaka, in whose sole right the Uganda Treaty, 1894, was entered into with Her Majesty for her Majesty's protection over Uganda, the main intent of the memorandum being an express request to His Highness the Kabaka by virtue of his position as the only party, on the side of the Baganda, to the aforesaid treaty, to make a formal approach to Her Majesty the Queen with a view to reaching agreement on the cessation of the Buganda Treaty, 1894, and all other agreements or constitutions that might hitherto have been contracted after the aforesaid treaty.

The Lukiko places on record the appreciation, shared by all His Highness's subjects, of Her Majesty's efforts during a period of 64 years in promoting the interests of the Baganda people which have resulted in progress in various spheres of human activity.

Unbroken Dynasty

In a compressed document like this it is not intended to give the history of the Baganda, but the document would be incomplete if no reference was made in passing to the salient features of that history, namely, that ever since the birth of the Buganda nation the Baganda have had a monarchy and their reigning dynasty has continued to exist to the present day without a break, temporary or otherwise; and that there has been in existence an organized form of government as far back as our memories can stretch; and that in the absence of hereditary chiefs in Buganda some measure of democratic rule was extant in our history. Lastly, there is no single time in our history before the advent of the British when the Baganda were known to have been subjected to foreign rule.

In the light of the above it is necessary here to explain how British protection over Uganda came about. Briefly, it was occasioned by the scramble for Africa in the 19th Century when European nations were trying to enlarge their sphere of influence in Africa. A number of foreign agencies, both European and Arabic, were already in Uganda, and each respective group of foreigners were trying to persuade King Mwanga to come under their protection. The extent of the amount of rivalry among these foreign agencies did not fail, as might be expected, to cause trouble in Buganda. King Mwanga, being completely confused with the situation, had to make a choice, and this choice was in favour of the British.

King Mwanga had first made various agreements with the Imperial British East Africa Company until in 1894 when he entered into a formal treaty with Queen Victoria. Portal, who was Her Majesty's Commissioner in Uganda and was in the country at that time, during the company's control of Uganda, sent a dispatch to the Foreign Office in London in which he endeavoured to convince the British Government about the desirability of making a treaty with King Mwanga. In this dispatch he referred to the existence of many pledges and treaties of the Imperial British East Africa Company which the company was unable to honour.

Protectorate Declared

On August 27, 1894 the Commissioner declared Uganda as a British Protectorate on behalf of Queen Victoria in a full Lukiko of Kabaka and chiefs at Mengo. The treaty was then signed.

The second article of its provisions says: "And whereas Her Britannic Majesty has been graciously pleased to bestow on the said Mwanga, King of Uganda, the protection which he requested in that Agreement [the provisional Agreement 1893]". The underlined clause "he requested" is the keynote and operative word of the 1894 treaty.

On the value of history Sir Winston Churchill says: "What is the worth of all this? The only guide to a man is his conscience; the only shield to his memory is the rectitude and sincerity of his actions. It is very imprudent to walk through life without this shield because we are often mocked by the failure of our hopes and the upsetting of our

calculations; but with this shield however the fates may play, we march always in the ranks of honour".

British protection over Uganda was acquired by King Mwanga at considerable price; in fact, almost every article in the treaty lists one or other facets of the price King Mwanga was undertaking to pay to the Queen for that one commodity, namely, protection.

But this treaty is of the greater importance to the Baganda because of its international force of law as evidenced in article 13 of its provisions where the operation of the treaty in that particular provision can only be carried out in accordance with the provisions of "any international agreements arising from the same to which Great Britain is or may become a party".

It is also important to note that the treaty was confirmed by the Foreign Office, and not by the Colonial Office, which makes it free from being treated merely as a British domestic affair.

No Amendments

Another equally important matter is that this treaty has never been amended in any of its clauses by any other agreement.

In the year 1900, when there was a regency in Buganda, another agreement known as the Uganda Agreement 1900 was made on the express desire of Her Majesty's High Commissioner in Uganda. A rather unfortunate memorandum by Sir Harry Johnston, then H.M. High Commissioner in Uganda, dated February 13, 1900, and published in the Volume of Native Agreements and Native Laws, still exists, which when closely examined reveals unsavoury circumstances under which the agreement was forced on the chiefs of Buganda for signature. The regents' signatures were in fact purchased. At any rate the whole agreement makes no mention of the 1894 treaty and lends itself open to question as to its proper origin and the goodness of its intentions. Nevertheless we are inclined to regard it as a Constitution rather than as an agreement.

In 1955 another agreement was made to amplify the provisions of the 1900 Agreement. The 1955 Agreement consists of a specific Constitution among its schedules. Again, it was entered into when the present Kabaka had been exiled from his kingdom, and his return entirely and completely depended on the signing of that agreement. Unquestionably it was signed under duress. However harsh this may sound, yet it is difficult to gainsay.

It is said that another equally interesting document was the dispatch by Sir Harry Johnston to the Marquess of Salisbury which accompanied the 1900 Agreement to the Foreign Office for ratification. From the time of signing the 1900 Agreement to the present day there is evidently a tendency towards a gradual whittling and curtailing of the powers which rightly belong to the Kingdom of Buganda, as will be shown below.

Self Contained Provinces

The 1900 Agreement in its article 3 rates the Kingdom of Buganda administratively as being of equal rank as one of the provinces into which Uganda is divided. The grading is not geographical but administrative. The article implies therefore that the Protectorate Government had an obligation under that provision to set up properly self-contained provinces, managing their internal affairs through their provincial councils. For 64 years now there does not exist a single provincial council in the other three provinces of Uganda. And yet whenever occasion arises the Protectorate Government keeps on reminding Buganda of her position as being of equal rank with any other provinces in Uganda.

The failure to set up councils in the other provinces of Uganda is a breach of that particular provision of the agreement and can only be interpreted as deliberate intention to keep Buganda mark-timing or at a standstill. In short, the British have failed to honour their implied pledge in this particular provision of the agreement, and it seems to us therefore that article 3 of the 1900 Agreement is obsolete and does no longer affect Buganda. In reality there is no such thing as "other provinces" in point of administration, except in point of area.

In 1902 an Order-in-Council was passed with the sole purpose of ruling Uganda as a British Colony, and subsequent upon that the affairs of Uganda were transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, and thereafter Uganda ceased to count as a Protected State but became a Colonial Protectorate in spite of its 1894 treaty. The result was that the Supreme Court became the High Court and the Commissioner became the Governor, and finally Order-in-Council obtained the force of an act of state. Did the British act in good faith when the 1902 Order-in-Council was passed, con-

sidering that the consent of the Baganda was not obtained before this tremendous step was taken—which effected the terms of 1894 treaty? This was violation of the terms of the treaty itself.

The direction which has been followed by British administration in Uganda has been confusing. This confusion has very much arrested political progress throughout the country. The British policy in Uganda started in the form of developing the country as a unitary State, for that is what it was by the 1894 treaty, which treaty bestowed British protection not only over Buganda but also over other countries such as Bunyoro, Ankole, Toro, Busoga, and other neighbouring territories. By the 1900 Agreement the British changed their policy and Buganda was made to renounce her dependencies in favour of the British.

But these dependencies, although surrendered, still enjoyed that same protection for which King Mwanga paid the price. The three kingdom countries subsequently were each given a separate agreement of its own. Uganda then changed its policy and was now developing along federal lines. Each tribe was encouraged by British administrative officers as an entity in itself and the foundations of a Uganda nation were destroyed. Tribal pride became the rage until recently it has burst out into tribal jealousies with its forum as the Legislative Council.

For a period of 50 years in Uganda the British have been following the pattern of a federal form of Government, that is, every tribe unto itself; but in 1953 in a statement by the Governor it was publicly declared: "The Uganda Protectorate has been and will continue to be developed as a unitary State."

Position of the Kabaka

What a confusion! The Baganda were therefore rightly moved to ask what would be the exact position of the Kabaka of Buganda in a self-governing Uganda. The British Government has replied that the position of the hereditary rulers in Uganda will be discussed by a committee composed of Legislative Council members. The right of the Legislative Council to discuss the status of a monarch who was responsible for the introduction of British protection over the whole of Uganda is highly questionable. Pledges are pledges and should be honoured.

An injury was done in 1953 when our Kabaka was sent into exile on the pretext that he had broken article 6 of the 1900 Agreement merely because it did not suit his position as a monarch to sign a document without being allowed to consult his Lukiko (Parliament) in which he would have acted democratically. The document was simply pushed before him by the Governor, who not even allowed him time to study its terms beforehand. It was about giving the Governor permission to nominate Baganda members to the Legislative Council.

For refusing to comply, the Kabaka was kidnapped and unceremoniously bundled into a military aircraft under an escort and was flown to England, not being provided with warm clothes, for England was in a severe winter spell; he was not allowed to take a tooth-brush; his people learnt of his exile two hours after he had left the country!

In a Government White Paper which was distributed all over the Protectorate immediately after he had left the country he was called names, he was slighted in the eyes of his subjects, his character was torn to pieces, and his self-respect was damaged by the artfulness of a whispering campaign in London.

"And whereas Her Britannic Majesty has been graciously pleased to bestow on the said Mwanga, King of Uganda, the protection . . ."

We quote from the 1894 treaty, and it might well be asked: Was the Kabaka's exile and the uncivil treatment extended to him by British administration the kind of protection the Kabaka of Buganda bargained for? Did the Kabaka really break article 6 of the 1900 Agreement?

Grave Matter

The judgment in the Kabaka's case says that he was exiled under a wrong section. Obviously the court found him not guilty, and in the Governor's speech giving reasons why the British Government had to rescind its decision on the Kabaka's non-return to Buganda, mention was made of the High Court case as one of the causes affecting change in the Government's previous decision. Although this was done, yet we do not concede that in the agreement we made with the British there is any proviso which gives to either party the right to arrest the other in the event of a breach of any section in the agreements.

Another equally grave matter is the behaviour of the British Government in respect of its declared intentions on Buganda. Somewhere in October last year by the request of the Lukiko the Secretary of State for the Colonies had allowed constitutional discussions to be held between a Lukiko committee and the Governor in Uganda. These discussions were held and proposals by the Lukiko Committee were put before the Governor, who subsequently submitted them to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It is now well over a year since discussions were held, and in spite of reminders no reply has come forth from the Secretary of State. It would have been better if the British Government refused to hold these discussions at all rather than perfunctorily allowing them to take place and then get shelved. This has given us the impression that the British Government regards the Lukiko as of no consequence whatsoever. The question is whither are we bound?

It is also regrettable that when the Kabaka's Ministers requested the Governor for permission to contact formally the other African governments in the Protectorate to find a suitable ground for the unity of Uganda as a whole, the Governor turned down the proposal, and the result has been the widening of the gap between Uganda peoples. Had this request been granted such jealousies as now exist would have disappeared.

Finally let it be stated that the application of democracy is not the same in every country, though its principles must be the same. Democracy must vary from country to country to suit local conditions. Our Lukiko is democratic with an elected majority.

In view of the foregoing, and because we are convinced that the time has come for the handing over to us of our sovereignty, we urge that the treaty and agreements come to an end on the results of an understanding on the following points:—

- (1) The manner of handing over to us of our sovereignty.
- (2) The discussions on the future positions of non-Africans in our country—to see how they can live amicably side by side with us after the Queen to whom they are responsible has surrendered her protection over us.
- (3) It is evident that according to the terms of the 1894 Treaty there are other territories in Uganda which obtained British protection by virtue of that treaty, and that it follows that anything touching the treaty affects those territories. It is therefore intended that discussions be held with a view to creating a workable formula between ourselves and those territories.
- (4) The future relations between the Baganda and the British on matters affecting our mutual interests within the British Commonwealth of Nations.

This document has been signed by all members of the Lukiko of Buganda.

The Rev. Michael Scott Arrested Remanded in Custody over Christmas

THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT, honorary director of the Africa Bureau, who had flown specially from the All-African Peoples' Congress in Ghana to take part in a protest march to the rocket base at North Pickenham, Norfolk, was one of 22 persons who were remanded in custody from December 20 to December 29 on charges of obstructing the police.

Thirty-six people were arrested, and all was offered bail if they undertook not to cause any further breach of the peace until the charges had been heard. Fourteen gave that undertaking, but Mr. Scott and 21 others refused.

At the preliminary court hearing in Swaffham, Norfolk, a police superintendent said that, after repeated warnings had been given to the party, Mr. Scott told onlookers: "It is not just what you see: there is a considerable spiritual conflict going on."

The correspondent of the *Observer* reported that Mr. Scott had said to him: "What is being tried out here is a method which is going to grow in the world—civil disobedience. We have to discover techniques of non-violent resistance to injustices, which is what the Africans are trying to do."

When he appeared before the court on December 29, Mr. Scott, who defended himself, said that "many of us feel that we, in this country, have a special responsibility to the people of Africa, in that we are the possessors of atomic energy and nuclear power. I believe it is for us in Britain and America, and also in Russia, to do everything in our power to prevent this hideous evil."

After Colonel Boag, the chairman, had interrupted to say "You are making what amounts to a political speech", Mr. Scott said: "We regard the Bench as representatives of the State, and we come here to make our protest." Later he said: "Some of us are beginning to feel a lack of confidence in parliamentary debates, and hope that this will bring home to our fellow countrymen the depth of our convictions."

All those arrested were ordered to enter into a recognizance in the sum of £10 to be of good behaviour and keep the peace for a year. One man was absolutely discharged. After the hearing, Mr. Scott said that they would have a meeting to decide whether they would sign the recognizance papers or not. The chairman said recognizances were to be entered into within seven days. Failure to comply would mean a 14-day prison sentence.

Belgian Plan for Democracy in the Congo

Views of M. Pierre Wigny, Former Belgian Minister for the Colonies

M. PIERRE WIGNY, a member of the Belgian Parliament, and Belgian Minister for the Colonies from 1947 to 1950, has contributed to *Optima*, the quarterly review of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., an interesting article on "The Belgian Plan for Democracy in Africa", saying, *inter alia*:—

"When the Belgians came to the Congo they did not overthrow any nation, culture, or State. These vast areas were inhabited by scattered tribes, uncivilized and fighting among themselves; they were benighted people who were the victims of starvation and disease and of the slave-trade.

"The Belgians strove to civilize them and progressively to implant democracy. They were careful to keep their beneficent trusteeship free from any suggestion of servitude. From the outset they have educated the Congolese and allowed them to occupy situations, compatible with their ability—a policy that has now culminated in the establishment of universities.

Not Only Politicians

"To the African they say: 'The rate of your advancement and emancipation does not depend on our benevolence but on your will. Proclamations are not sufficient: deeds are necessary. To succeed in the control of its own destiny a nation needs not only politicians; it must also educate experts in various branches in order to secure its progress. Are you prepared to work more? You will be free not against us but through us and with us. There is no question of competition, but of co-operation. This country is vast, its wealth not yet fully developed, and its administrative organization needs filling out. There is a great need of cultured, qualified, hard-working, and conscientious men. Be those men and you will achieve this end.'

"The second basic idea is as real and liberal as the first. This independent Congo must remain within a Belgian framework. This sentence should not be interpreted as implying a mother country's egoism or a secret purpose to disguise a permanent supremacy. It follows from a great historical fact.

"The 19th Century was known for its division of nations. The 20th Century is notable for the grouping of large territories, and of many communities. The United States, Russia, India, China, Australia and Canada are big political structures composed of mixed populations. The necessity for this evolution is proved by the fact that the people of Europe feel lost among these giants and try in turn to group themselves. It is not a matter of sentiment but of sheer necessity.

Essential Unity

"In such a context it would be absurd to divide what is already united. Belgium without the Congo is small. Without Belgium and alone in so diversified a continent, the Congo would be of no great account. It would be wrong to believe that it would be left alone for long. Other masters would come, and they might well be less beneficent.

"The formula for the future is, then, to form an association in which the Belgian Congo and Belgium will each manage its own particular interests but will remain united by organic bonds for the furtherance of permanent common interests. What will be the final form of this association? Will it be a federation or something else? We may hope that when the time comes a formula that exactly suits our particular needs will be found.

"The political problem is concerned not only with the subsequent development of relations between Belgium and the Congo but also with the internal

organization of the Congo itself. Up to now Congo affairs have been directed from Brussels. A governing body, which is responsible to the Colonial Minister, is assisted at various levels by only advisory committees.

"The Belgians want to achieve democracy in the Congo; but they know what democracy is and have a horror of an artificial regime. Democracy is something more than authority granted to an élite class that was chosen neither through divine right nor through a right of inheritance. It implies a mass of citizens able to choose its leaders, judge them, call them to account, and put others in their place. Unless the citizens are able to do this, democracy is but a screen for oligarchy.

"That is why the Belgians have attached such great importance to elementary schooling in the Congo, and still consider it essential to economic and political development that there should be a wide social class capable of mastering modern techniques and working efficiently as well as taking part in public affairs.

"But democracy implies an apprenticeship. The individuals who put this difficult system into operation must plan it carefully from the outset to suit local conditions. Democracy must begin at the local level and rise up gradually to a national level.

Democratic Regime

"The time has come to establish a democratic regime in the primary communities. This has been solemnly declared by the General-Governor in his recent speeches. An order bearing on the administration of urban districts has long since been prepared. Another creates democratic councils in Ruanda-Urundi, and they will have their counterpart in the Belgian Congo. Such a system has already been announced on a district basis.

"From the foregoing facts it can be concluded that the evolution of the Belgian Congo is satisfactory.

"The gross national production was estimated at £240m. in 1950. In 1955 it had risen to £400m., an increase of 66%. Of this increase inflation of prices accounts for only 20%.

"Enterprises in the Congo are prosperous, and their directors show their confidence in the future of the country by the massive investments of the companies they direct. The three companies which have just celebrated their first half-century of existence are an example.

"The Union Minière du Haut-Katanga is investing capital at a rate of £7m. a year. The Foraminère has just adopted a plan entailing expensive installations in Bakwanga. Even though the existing installations are all modern. The same desire for improvement in equipment applies also to B.C.K. (Compagnie des Chemins de Fer du Bas-Congo au Katanga), which has not hesitated in the past few years to electrify an important part of its network and to resort to the most recent development of modern technique—automation. As for the State, it is carrying out the 10-year plan with the utmost vigour.

"The Natives' contribution to the national production is constantly increasing. In 1950 it represented £100m., or 46% of the national income and reached £125m. in 1955, or 53% of the greatly increased national income.

Rise in Living Standards

"The continuous rise in the standard of living astonishes the visitor. The primary schools teach half of the population—that is, one million children. The proportion is remarkable considering the nature of the territory. The secondary schools, crowned by the two new universities, are guarantees of active participation by the Natives in the material and intellectual development of the country.

"Democratic institutions will be established. I believe the Belgians were wise to want people to be fed and educated before giving them theoretical rights. They will show that their method was a rational process.

"To say that the Belgians merely had good fortune and exploited it would be a gross exaggeration—scepticism. On the other hand, it would be too optimistic to suppose that we shall not have our share of difficulties. I have tried to enumerate some of the existing problems. Let us hope that their solution will be sought and found in the same realistic spirit as in the past."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Dr. H. Banda Declares Himself "Most Extreme of Extremists"

Returns from Accra with Policy of "Non-Violence, Passive Resistance and Civil Disobedience"

DR. HASTINGS BANDA, president-general of the Nyasaland African Congress, returned to Blantyre last week from the Accra Conference. He drove from the airport in an American car flying the red, green, black and white flag of congress. Green leaves were scattered in the road, and a motor cycle outrider dressed in Congress colours escorted the convoy of congress cars.

Although the police warned congress officials that crowds must not assemble at the airport and the roads leading to it, hundreds of Africans defied the ban, lining the route, shouting slogans, and singing "Kwaca, Kwaca, Hallelujah", to the tune of "John Brown's Body", and hailing Dr. Banda as "the Messiah of Central Africa". Other than one or two arrests for obstruction, no incidents occurred in the town centre, where a crowd of 500 gathered, or along the route from the airport. Two units of police kept the crowd moving, telling them permission had been granted for Dr. Banda to address them on an open space near the airport.

Addressed Crowd

No welcoming committee met Dr. Banda at Chileka Airport as Congress officials declined a police invitation to greet the president-general inside the airport buildings because "our people are being refused permission to enter the airport". Dr. Banda, however, later addressed the crowd some 300 yards from the airport.

Before that, he told the Press that his policy was one of "non-violence, passive resistance and civil disobedience". He said that he was the "most extreme of extremists", adding "I am not anti-European or anti-Asian. I could not possibly be. I have many friends in Britain and America". Asked what he would do if he did not get his own way by democratic means, Dr. Banda replied that events would be dictated by circumstances. Of Federation he said "My ghost will haunt Welensky. I have planted the seeds of opposition to Federation".

Outside the airport, Dr. Banda said it was no use Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, or Dr. Verwoerd, the South African Prime Minister, whining about the rising tide of African nationalism. The European has had his opportunity to lead the African and has lost it. In Nyasaland we mean to be masters — and if that is treason, make the most of it".

Dr. Banda had spent the previous day in Salisbury. After addressing a meeting of 2,000 Africans in Highfield township, he drove to the airport from the home of the Southern Rhodesia Congress leader, Mr. Paul Mashonga who also attended the Accra conference. A crowd of some 1,000 halted the procession in Highfield shopping centre, and young women flung themselves on the car and covered it with kisses, men raised their hats, and youths fought to touch the car. At the airport, Africans shouting and singing, took over the restaurant terrace to give Dr. Banda a triumphal send-off. Just before he entered the Viscount aircraft, he turned at the foot of the steps and shouted: "Down with federation. Self-rule for Nyasaland". The crowds shouted back: "Freedom, freedom. Down with federation".

New Congress Momentum

The Salisbury correspondent of *The Times* cabled that moderate African leaders were saying that the Accra conference and the new tactics of Dr. Banda and Mr. Mashonga would give the Congress movement new momentum in Southern Rhodesia. There would be considerable support for Dr. Banda's demands for direct elections and for the removal of what he called "stooges" nominated to the Legislature by the Governor, such as the Commissioner of Police and heads of departments.

"They must go now — and we mean now. They must be replaced a once by Africans" Dr. Banda told the Press. He said he would allow the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary and the Attorney-General to stay — "and, of course, the Governor, for he represents the Queen".

Asked if he would tell his people to boycott the next

Nyasaland elections, he said this would depend on what kind of constitution was in force. "If we vote, my party will sweep the country".

The Salisbury *Evening Standard* commented that Dr. Banda would lead his people into dire trouble. He rejected moderation and provocatively declared himself for extremism. He had consigned federation to Hell. How did he propose, the paper asked, to control the passions of his yet primitive people when he aroused them to such a pitch that they defied authority and behaved as they always did on such occasions, riotously and violently?

Fresh Demands Likely

Dr. Banda was expected to hold immediate talks with Congress officials in Blantyre and to give his impressions of Accra, where he renewed his friendship with Dr. Nkrumah. It is likely that he will make fresh demands for constitutional changes and eventual self-rule outside the Federation.

Dr. Banda has stated that Africans would boycott South African goods when the order was given, the date to be decided at a conference in Tunis or Cairo. He himself would not be attending as he was too busy with his medical practice and congress affairs, but Mr. Chiume, Congress publicity secretary, would represent him.

The Salisbury correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* cabled:

"There is now no doubt that Dr. Banda is a new phenomenon among African leaders in Central Africa. His performance last week-end has left nobody in any doubt on this score. Representatives of all shades of political opinion here are much shaken by the week-end's developments.

"Dr. Banda returned to Nyasaland after more than 20 years' absence, with tremendous prestige attached to a man who had lived in London for many years and had prospered there as a doctor. He returned at a time when the established African political leaders throughout the Federation found themselves at an impasse. Dr. Banda swiftly changed all this, perhaps too swiftly for his own future. It was inevitable perhaps that such a man should seem to the average Nyasaland African as one who would immediately resolve all problems. Dr. Banda chose to encourage this view. His difficulty is that having created this impression so quickly and successfully, the amount of time left in which to achieve spectacular success is rapidly running out. What is significant about his return to the Federation is that he now seems to recognize this and to be determined to force events, even though it is difficult to see what immediate action can produce, other than trouble and a reaction against African political aims in general . . .

Policy of Attack

"Dr. Banda repeatedly indicates that he intends to follow a policy of attack. It is the first time that any African leader in Central Africa has openly taken this line with crowds of Africans and in full view of established authority. It is also the first time that an African leader has gone out of his way to attack other Africans and to insist that all Africans who play any part in parliamentary life, in administration and in African newspapers and publications generally, are 'stooges' and therefore unworthy of the support of other Africans.

"The doctor's return has coincided with the arrival here of reasonably detailed reports of the Accra conference. Since Dr. Banda these adopted much the same Messianic attitude as characterises him here, there has been some surprise at the discovery that he was not elected to the important steering committee which emerged from the Accra conference. Whether this means that the Accra delegates were more moderate than Dr. Banda is difficult to say. It is, however, true that Dr. Banda, Mr. Harry Nkumbula of Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, leader of the splinter group of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress, were none of them elected to this committee. Mr. Joshua Nkomo, Southern Rhodesian African Congress leader, is a member of the steering committee and he is noticeably more realistic in his approach to African aspirations in this part of the world than is the case with others who attended the Accra conference . . .

"So far there is no sign to suggest that the authorities contemplate any action, though what their attitude would be if Dr. Banda were involved in open defiance of authority is another matter. So far as the Federal Government is concerned there seems little likelihood of intervention. Dr. Banda, as an African born in Nyasaland, falls into the shadowy category of British protected persons. Over such individuals the Governor of Nyasaland has wide powers of deportation and of applying restrictions to the movements of individuals whom he considers constitute a threat to internal security. That Dr. Banda is aware of this is suggested by his cry at Sunday's meeting: 'They can send me to the Seychelles like Makarios or to Saint Helena like Napoleon'."

"Whatever the outcome of Dr. Banda's present policy may be, it seems certain that he will force all African leaders in the Federation to adjust themselves to the new line. He simplifies a highly complex situation down to one in which nothing matters except that one racial group here is white and the other black. This is an unhappy development, however it is looked at, though liberals here continue to hope that some adjustment will be made by a moderate Government to allow for as many concessions to African aspirations as can be made within the existing constitutional framework. Dr. Banda's present line is not, however, likely to do anything except make more difficult the task of moderates and advocates of racial partnership in the Federal and Southern Rhodesian Parliaments."

In a tape-recorded interview in Blantyre just after Christmas Dr. Banda said that he wanted Nyasaland to get out of the Rhodesian Federation without Communism, but if Communism meant getting out of the Federation he was prepared to have it.

He said that he had found no influx of Communism into Nyasaland at present. He had been responsible for stopping Africans in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland from being influenced by Communism. Dr. Banda added that he was not against Europeans. He would not stop European immigration, but it must be selective. "There are European people in this country who think they must be lords and masters. And there are Indians who think they are better than we are."

"Well, that type of European and that type of Indian might as well pack up and go now—and I mean just that... We mean to be our own lords and masters in our own house and on our own continent". He would bring more "ordinary" Europeans into Nyasaland, but "of the type I want".

Mr. Nkumbula Attacks Dr. Banda

"Blinded by Hatred and Irresponsible"

A SHARP ATTACK ON Dr. Hastings Banda, leader of the Nyasaland African Congress had been made by Mr. Harry Nkumbula, president-general of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress.

On Monday he told a meeting of some 2,000 Africans at Lusaka that Dr. Banda was "blinded by hatred and irresponsible," and that congress leaders resented his interference in Northern Rhodesian affairs.

According to the Salisbury correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* what lies behind this attack is Mr. Nkumbula's belief that by insisting that Dr. Banda wants to take Nyasaland out of the Federation he was in fact advocating leaving Northern Rhodesian Africans to sort out their own problems with Southern Rhodesia and the European community in Northern Rhodesia itself.

"Nkumbula believes that Northern Rhodesian Africans should emulate the experience of African leaders in Ghana, contending that success along these lines is guaranteed by the vast predominance of African numbers. He contrasts this policy with Dr. Banda's apparent determination to force the issue immediately in Nyasaland, which, he thinks, will hinder rather than help the aspirations of Africans in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, while its value to Nyasaland—on the assumption that any such movement would involve violence—is doubtful."

"It is not true that Africans in Southern Rhodesia failed to register for the general election in the Federation because they were told not to do so by the African National Congress, an organization which has virtually no influence in Southern Rhodesia. The lack of registration by black Africans arose from a general sense of contentment. I employ many and know what they think". — Mr. Kenneth de Courcy.

Sudan's Need for Outside Help

New Regime Friendly to Britain

ANY POWER which relieves the Sudan of the heavy burden of its surplus cotton stocks, worth more than £10m., would have a heavy lien on her foreign relations for the future, writes a special correspondent of *The Times* who has had interviews in Khartoum with some members of the new Government.

In the course of a long and most interesting report he said:—

"General Ahmed Abdel Wahab, Minister of the Interior, the strong man of the régime and the driving force in the Army, is a light-complexioned, youngish looking officer, with 28 years' service and an Africa Star. He has great personal charm, and the jaw of a man who likes to get the quickest possible way to his objective.

"His speech is that of blunt common sense, impatient contempt for politicians, and genuine friendliness to Britain; but with it goes a plain determination to get what he needs from where he can get it: 'the fastest and the mostest'."

Arbitrary, But Not Tyrannous

"One was reminded of the late Warden Fisher's aphorism about the Sudan—a country 'inhabited by blacks and governed by Blues'. With General Wahab, the Blues are back in power. But they have co-opted some of the 'swots' to help them.

"The Foreign Minister, Sayed Ahmed Kheir, is a quiet-spoken up-country lawyer, son of a police constable. He shares with the general the usual Sudanese charm of manner. His conversation is speculative, disquisitional: the over-worked word 'civilized' neatly fits him. He has spent a lifetime in nationalist politics but is a natural cross-bencher.

"Talking not only to the Government but also to former politicians, to civil servants, and to old friends, one finds few tears shed over the passing of parliamentary democracy. The parliamentary system is generally dismissed as corrupt, unworkable, and alien.

"The régime, though arbitrary, is certainly not tyrannous. Political parties are suppressed, public meetings banned, and the Press have to tread warily, but there have been no treason trials and there is freedom of speech in private and even in public.

"It follows from the Sudanese attitude to democracy that their attitude towards Russia and Communism is not the same as the British. The feature of Communism which revolts Westerners, the denial of personal liberty, does not upset the Sudanese to a comparable degree. Their sentimental ties with Britain are strong; the memory of individual Englishmen who devoted their lives to the country is still green. But the main concern is to get economic aid in order to raise standards of living.

"If the present rulers fail to achieve success in the economic field they may be pushed out by somebody more extreme. Therefore they will accept aid from Russia.

Collapse From Within

"The parliamentary régime had proved too weak, chaotic, and corrupt to cope with internal problems—the most important of which is the future of the south—the economic crisis or external relations. There was a collapse from within, rather than a push from outside. The proof is that the present régime is supported by the Umma Party and the Ansar sect, which constituted the majority components of the previous Government.

"The Sudanese believe in the honesty of British intentions and that their own interests would suffer from the collapse of the existing order in the Horn of Africa and the upper reaches of the Nile. But economic difficulties are inducing a state of mind bordering on desperation.

"The Sudanese have received substantial aid from Britain in the form of currency backing and gifts of arms; the International Bank and American I.C.A. are coming into play; but they are apt to forget these benefits when they contemplate their surplus cotton stocks and a bumper crop, probably the biggest ever, due this spring. They also want loans to develop the Roseires dam project, which is indispensable if they are to expand the Gezira scheme to a point where the cotton crop is doubled."

"Kenya's enemies here—and there are plenty here—and overseas have largely succeeded in debasing the nobly adventurous meaning of the word 'settler'". — Mr. R. S. Alexander, M.L.C., Kenya.

PERSONALIA

LIEUT.-COLONEL EWART S. GROGAN has just celebrated his 84th birthday in Kenya.

The new provincial commissioner of the Rift Valley Province of Kenya is MR. J. A. H. WOLFF.

SIR PERCY LIESCHING has been appointed a director of the Automatic Telephone and Electric, Ltd.

MR. A. K. CHESTERTON has visited Kenya in connexion with his libel action against a local newspaper.

AIR MARSHAL SIR ROBERT and LADY SAUNDBY have left England by sea to spend three months in the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia.

MR. I. S. HUTCHESON, Director of Agriculture, Bechuanaland, has been promoted Assistant Director of Agriculture, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. ROBERT WALKER, has resigned from the board of Selection Trust, Ltd., consequent on his retirement. MR. S. D. POLLEN has joined the board.

MR. PATRICK WALL, M.P., left London Airport last Friday to spend the Parliamentary recess in Kenya, Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, and Mauritius.

MR. HAMMARSKJÖLD, Secretary-General of the United Nations, is about to visit Khartoum, Addis Ababa, and Mogadishu. He is due back in New York on January 8.

MR. A. M. GOLDHAWK, who helped to start the Caltex organization in East Africa, has retired after 30 years' service. He joined the company in Rhodesia and went to Kenya in 1929.

MR. L. S. HILL, for seven years manager of Manica Board of Executors, Umtali, has been appointed secretary to the head office of the Central Africa Building Society in Salisbury.

MR. W. G. DUNLOP, Northern Rhodesia's Member for Mines and Works has been made a Freeman of Chingola. He is the first to be granted the Freedom of a Northern Rhodesian town.

MR. J. J. FURNISS, Assistant Director of Civil Aviation in East Africa since 1955, has been appointed Director. Mr. Furniss, who is 49, joined the directorate in 1947 as chief telecommunications officer.

MR. ROBIN WAINWRIGHT, provincial commissioner of the Rift Valley Province of Kenya, is to spend a year at the Imperial Defence College, and MRS. WAINWRIGHT and he are on their way to England by sea.

MISS EIRENE WHITE, M.P., has been elected chairman of the Fabian Society, of which MR. JOHN PARKER, Socialist M.P. for Dagenham, is secretary. The vice-chairman is MR. H. D. HUGHES, principal of Ruskin College, Oxford.

LORD TWEEDSMUIR, LORD OGMORE, and PROFESSOR V. T. HARLOW, all of whom have East and Central African interests, have been appointed by the Minister of Education to the board of governors of the Commonwealth Institute.

MR. C. WILFRED JENKS, Assistant Director-General of the International Labour Office, leaves Geneva today on a six week tour of Africa in connexion with the decision of the I.L.O. governing body to establish a field office in Africa and to set up an African Advisory Committee. Mr. Jenks' itinerary includes visits to Lusaka, Salisbury, Dar es Salaam, Nairobi, Entebbe, and Khartoum.

MISS EMMA NJONJO, daughter of CHIEF JOSIAH NJONJO of Lower Kabeté, Nairobi, has become the first Kenya African woman to obtain the United Kingdom Ministry of Education diploma in domestic science. She has been a student for the past three years at the Bath College of Domestic Science. She is a sister of MR. CHARLES NJONJO, an Assistant Registrar-General in Nairobi, himself the first Kenya African barrister to be confirmed in Her Majesty's Overseas Legal Service.

MR. S. J. WORSLEY will in February complete his term of office as secretary of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas. His successor is to be MR. I. C. M. MAXWELL, assistant secretary since 1952, and previously secretary of the University of London Senate Committee on Higher Education in the Colonies.

MR. ARIE BIRAN has been awarded a Colonial Scholarship for a three-year research course in soil chemistry at Oxford. With his parents, he escaped from Poland in 1950 and lived in Israel and Ethiopia before settling in Kenya in 1952. A Kenya Government bursary allowed Biran to take a chemistry course at Birmingham University, where he graduated with honours last June.

MR. KENNETH YOUNGER, a former Socialist Minister of State, and one of the party's chief experts on foreign affairs, has decided to retire from active politics and has accepted an invitation from the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House) to become its director-general after the next election, in which the present occupant of that office, MR. C. M. WOODHOUSE, will be a candidate.

SIR GEORGE SEEL, Senior Crown Agent, retires at the end of March. His successor is Sir Stephen Luke, formerly Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies and British Co-Chairman, Caribbean Commission. Sir Stephen was an Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office until he went out to the West Indies in 1953. He has also served in Palestine, and was seconded to the Cabinet Office in 1947.

Obituary

Sir Geoffrey Colby

SIR GEOFFREY COLBY, K.C.M.G., Governor of Nyasaland from 1949 until 1956, died last week after a long illness. He was 57.

Geoffrey Francis Taylor Colby, was born in 1901, the eldest son of a surgeon, and was educated at Charterhouse and at Clare College, Cambridge. He joined the Colonial Service as a cadet in Nigeria in 1925. In 1942 he became secretary of the Nigeria Supply Board, and Director of Supplies in 1943. Ten years later he was appointed Administrative Secretary, acting on several occasions as chief secretary and Deputy Governor.

From Nigeria he went to Nyasaland as Governor in 1948; Colby steered the Protectorate through the formative stages of the Federation and made a notable contribution to economic improvements. He retired in 1956. He was appointed C.M.G. in 1947 and promoted K.C.M.G. in 1949.

He married in 1931 Lilian Florence Illingworth. They had two daughters.

MR. HUGH PÖYNTZ-WRIGHT died on Christmas Day at Chipperfield, Worth, Sussex. He was general manager of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate for over 20 years. He was also a director of the company and of Kassala Cotton Co., Ltd. He leaves a widow and a son and daughter.

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Maiden Voyage of "Pendennis Castle" Heavy Damages Against "Observer"

Careers of New Liner's Officers

CAPTAIN GEORGE H. MAYHEW, commodore of the Union-Castle fleet, and commander of the R.M.S. PENDENNIS CASTLE, which is due to leave Southampton today on her maiden voyage to the Cape, was born in 1901 and joined the Union-Castle Line as a cadet in 1917. His whole career at sea has been with the company.

His first command came in July, 1941, when he was appointed master of the LLANGIBBY CASTLE, and he was captain of the ROXBURGH CASTLE when she was sunk by an enemy submarine off the Azores early in 1943. He commanded the PRETORIA CASTLE at the Royal Naval Review at Spithead in mid-1953, and at the end of that year, though not the senior captain, he was appointed commodore of the line.

Chief Officer Henry N. Dryden, D.S.C., now aged 43, joined the Union-Castle Company shortly after the outbreak of the war in 1939 as second officer of the ROXBURGH CASTLE. For gallantry while on convoy duty to Malta during the worst period of the war he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. After serving in various cargo vessels as chief officer, he became chief of the LLANDOVERY CASTLE in the latter part of 1952, and soon afterwards chief officer of the BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE, and later of the CARNARON CASTLE and PRETORIA CASTLE.

Mr. Duncan B. Abercromby, the chief engineer, was born in 1900 and joined the Union-Castle in 1928, serving in the intermediate and mail ships for 18 years until he was transferred to the staff in Belfast in connexion with the reconditioning and new building programme which had been entrusted to Harland and Wolff. He was senior second engineer of the EDINBURGH CASTLE on her maiden voyage towards the end of 1948, became chief engineer of the BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE early in 1951, and transferred three years later to the ARUNDEL CASTLE.

Mr. Lionel A. Harding, the purser, is the company's commodore purser. He joined the line in 1923 and became purser of the GARTH CASTLE a decade later. On the outbreak of war in 1939 he was transferred to the Royal Navy as a paymaster lieutenant-commander, R.N.R., and appointed accountant officer of H.M.S. DUNVEGAN CASTLE, an armed merchant cruiser, in which he served until she was torpedoed. Later, while on H.M.S. KEREN, an assault vessel, he took part in the landings in North Africa and Southern Europe.

Mr. Edward Bloomfield, the chief steward, is commodore chief steward, and has been with the line since he was a boy. He was at sea throughout the last war, and in 1950 became chief steward of the LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE. He is the first person to hold the rank of commodore chief steward in the company.

Dr. James K. Donald, the ship's surgeon, aged 60, joined the line in 1934, and has served in the GRANTULLY CASTLE, LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE, DUNLUCE CASTLE, LLANGIBBY CASTLE, DURBAN CASTLE, WINDSOR CASTLE, ARUNDEL CASTLE, ATHLONE CASTLE, CARNARON CASTLE, and EDINBURGH CASTLE. He was surgeon of the WINDSOR CASTLE when she was sunk by enemy action in 1943.

Mr. Phillimore P. Williams, aged 54, the first radio officer, has been with the line all his adult life. The PENDENNIS CASTLE is the 21st ship of the fleet in which he has served.

Mr. V. W. Hiller Retires

MR. V. W. HILLER, who established the Southern Rhodesian Archives in 1935 and who became Chief Archivist of the Central African Archives, has retired from the Federal Public Service. He has been appointed consulting archivist to the Archives Board of Trustees for the building of the £260,000 National Archives. A South African, he went up to Southern Rhodesia in 1925. In 1934 he was a foundation member of the National Historical Committee, which launched the Colony's archives. He established the Oppenheimer series of historical publications on East and Central Africa.

District Officer in Kenya Wins Libel Action

MR. CHARLES LYNNMORE RYLAND, a member of H.M. Overseas Civil Service and District Officer at Lokitaung, Kenya, who brought an action for libel against the *Observer* as a result of statements published in that paper on Sunday, June 8, has been paid a substantial sum by way of damages.

Mr. Justice Pearson gave judgment in his favour in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court last week after hearing agreed statements by counsel for the parties.

For the plaintiff Mr. Colin Duncan said:—

"In the issue of the *Observer* for Sunday, June 8, 1958, there appeared in a prominent position a long letter from five prisoners in the prison at Lokitaung, which was under the plaintiff's supervision since March 3, 1958.

"The writers of this letter alleged, *inter alia*, that during the past five years they had been beaten in the most brutal manner; that owing to an insufficient and unbalanced diet they had become prone to many kinds of diseases, some of them almost losing their eyesight, and that for none of these diseases was any adequate medical examination and treatment provided.

"But the most serious allegation was that they had, on the plaintiff's orders, been without any water for three days; that the one well they were allowed to use was contaminated and the only clean water well in use was reserved for Europeans. The letter ended with an appeal to 'world public opinion'.

No Truth in Allegations

"There is, of course, no truth whatever in any of the allegations against the plaintiff. The prisoners have not been beaten, their food is good, and they are not suffering from any disease. A medical officer attends the prisoners once every week and is available at any time if a prisoner complains of any sickness.

"It is a fact that there had been a very serious drought in Lokitaung which necessitated water being rationed for a time, but this applied to Europeans and Africans, prisoners and free men, alike.

"The gravity of the matter is increased by reason of the fact that the letter containing the allegations had been published in a responsible newspaper circulating both here and abroad.

"The plaintiff, who was mentioned in the letter by name and by office, has received a number of extremely offensive letters accusing him of committing atrocities such as were perpetrated in Nazi Germany.

The defendants now realize that the charges against the plaintiff contained in this letter are without any foundation. They wish to apologize most sincerely to Mr. Ryland for having published this unjustified attack and for the distress which the publication of this letter must have caused him.

"The defendants have agreed to pay to the plaintiff a substantial sum by way of damages and to indemnify him for the costs he has incurred.

"When my friend has added his clients' apologies, the plaintiff's purpose in bringing this action will have been fulfilled and I would ask for the record to be withdrawn."

For the defendants, Mr. H. P. J. Milmo expressed sincere apologies for "having given publicity to an attack upon the plaintiff which they now recognize was entirely unjustified".

Officials Vote on Their Salaries

BECAUSE THEY WERE REFUSED LEAVE to discuss clause by clause in Select Committee the proposals of the Seychelles Government for changes in the structure, salaries, and conditions of the Civil Service, Mrs. M. H. Stevenson-Delhomme, Major E. de C. Mazerieux, Mr. H. C. Gontier and Mr. E. Stravens, non-official members, withdrew from the Legislative Council after the President had ruled that the official members might speak and vote on the motion, a ruling to which the non-officials objected.

Aftermath of Dr. Banda's Visit

TWO AFRICANS have been convicted in Zomba of charges arising from certain incidents on November 6 during a visit of Dr. Banda, president of the Nyasaland National Congress, to the Secretariat. One man was fined 40s. or one month's imprisonment for obstructing a police officer, and the other was fined 10s. or one week for disobeying a lawful order. Both paid the fines.

Letters to the Editor**Need for Tribal Co-Operation****Problem of Loyalties in Uganda**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Great difficulty faces Uganda as we seek the closer inter-tribal co-operation which is necessary before we can reasonably and effectively demand self-government.

We can retain some tribal loyalty to hereditary rulers and at the same time evolve a oneness as citizens of Uganda, the two loyalties, to Uganda and to the tribe, not conflicting but being concurrent.

Hereditary rule has achieved much for us in the distant and near past. It is in fact an institution to which we can point to the often ill informed world about our societies that we had attained a considerable degree of discipline and government.

How can a hereditary ruler fit into a democratic society? If he does not meddle with politics; if he does not seek to foil the legitimate demands of his subjects for a government in which they determine their destiny; if he can abide by what is just and right; above all, if he can accept that the 'old order changeth yielding place to new'; then he can and should remain. It does not need the wisdom of a Solomon or the clairvoyance of a prophetic genius to see that things like non-recognition of political parties harbour nothing but undesired consequences.

I regret the Lukiko's decision to petition the Queen to terminate the Buganda Agreements. The Lukiko's wish to end British protection is, *inter alia*, intended to preserve the dignity of H.H. the Kabaka. The aim is essentially noble, but the method, I submit, is ill-conceived and short-sighted. The reality is that Buganda will remain an integral part of Uganda. It therefore

follows that the longest period for which the British Government can guarantee H.H. the Kabaka's position is until our independence.

Then what about afterwards? The destiny of all rulers is not in the hands of Westminster, but of their own subjects. It follows that negotiations about such guarantees must be with and between the peoples of Uganda by round-table conference—inter-tribal or inter-party. That is solving the problem from the roots. To appeal to Britain would be to attempt to solve it from the top, and ultimately unavailing.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.2.

GRACE IBINGIRA

African Affairs Board Invoked

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—You have referred to the Rev. Michael Scott's inquiry whether the 1960 Conference will include a balance-sheet of advantages and disadvantages of Federation and whether there will be a free and full discussion of the question of secession by Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

I believe that your answer that there will be no discussion of secession is denied by the statement of the Chief Secretary in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia on August 20: "If Africans at that time (1960) are still of the view that they are today with regard to the continued existence of the Federation, I have no doubt whatever that they will say so, and whether this motion is passed or not no gag will be applied to them". (Northern Rhodesian *Hansard*, Col. 1706, 20.8.58.) That is a promise from the highest Government authority in the Council that secession will be discussed at the 1960 Conference.

As to the assessment of the advantages that came from Federation, we feel that this might well be carried out by the African Affairs Board as far as it affects Africans. One of the duties of the Board laid down by Article 70 of the Federal Constitution is at the request of the Government of any territory to "give to that Government any assistance which the Board can provide in relation to the study of matters affecting Africans, and in particular assistance in the exchange of information relating to any such matter".

The three territories should, I suggest, request the Board to inquire into the state of Africans in the territories since Federation, and the Federal Government should provide the funds to employ economists, social anthropologists, and other experts to assist them. In the two years left before the 1960 conference, which cannot be opened before October 23, 1960, there should be time to produce a really valuable report.

Yours faithfully,

DENNIS PHOMBEAH,

Secretary.

COMMITTEE OF AFRICAN ORGANIZATIONS.

69 Warrington Crescent,
London, W.9

[The statement that African delegates to the 1960 conference will have the right to say that they do not wish for the continued existence of the Federation can surely not be construed as meaning that there will be discussion of secession by one or more territories.

So far as we know, the proposal in regard to the African Affairs Board is new; but it ought not to be necessary to bring in outside specialists at the cost of the Federal Government. There are enough already in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.—Ed.]

Point from Letter**Bouquet**

"EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has always commanded my respect and admiration, and my gratitude for all the support and encouragement which it has given to good causes".

Satisfaction

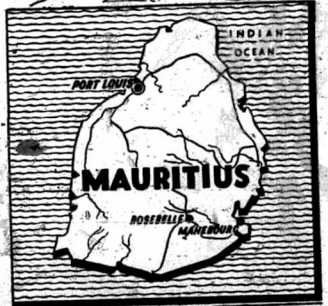
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Tobacco at Its Best



PORT LOUIS: The earliest visitors to the bay where Port Louis now stands were the Dutch, who arrived early in the 17th century. The reception committee apparently consisted entirely of turtles, in honour of whom they christened the bay 'Turtle Bay'. (Lurking, no doubt, in the background was the appealing but now extinct dodo.) About a hundred years later the French took over Mauritius and settled it in a desultory way, but little real progress seems to have been made until the arrival of Count Mahé de la Bourdonnais in 1735. A man of immense energy, he soon established Port Louis as a thriving port and many of the buildings for which he was responsible survive to this day. The island changed hands again at the end of the Napoleonic Wars, being ceded to Britain under the Treaty of Paris and today Port Louis is the capital, chief commercial centre and main port.



The Bank established its first office in Mauritius 40 years ago and we keep in constant touch with the latest commercial developments in the Island. Business men who wish to benefit from this knowledge are invited to get in touch with our Intelligence Department at 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



"Rhodesia and East Africa"

"Required Reading" says "E.A.S." Reviewer

THE BOOK "Rhodesia and East Africa", which was recently published by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, has been reviewed very prominently and favourably by the *East African Standard*, Nairobi, which gave its notice the heading "Required Reading for All Interested in Kenya's future".

The 50 co-authors are described as representing "a veritable Who's Who of Central and Eastern Africa", and the short biographical sketches of the contributors are stated to be almost worth the price of the volume. After indicating its nature and dealing with some of the chapters—that by the late Dr. Williamson on his mine at Mwadui being deemed fascinating—the reviewer says:—

"This is required reading for all those in Kenya who have an interest in the future of the country and its relationships with the rest of East Africa and Rhodesia.

"Publication is fortunate in that it comes at a time when many Kenya firms and individuals will be able to send a copy to their customers overseas and elsewhere to present the views of 50 of the more important leaders of all communities in these countries. It is a worthwhile gift for those interested in Africa."

The book, of 437 pages, costs 26s. 9d. post-free to any address. Orders and remittances should be sent to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

"In the area in which Mr. Chinyama and I live there was any amount of game 10 years ago. Today you can go for hours without seeing a single animal".—Colonel L. F. Hunt, addressing the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

Emergency Should End in Kenya

Continued for Political Reasons—African M.L.C.

A SECOND "MWANZA" CONFERENCE may be held in Kenya in the near future, Mr. J. Z. Muimi, an African elected member of the Kenya Legislative Council, told journalists last week while on a short visit to London on his way home from the Accra conference.

Mr. Muimi would not enlarge on a statement that closer union of the East and Central African territories had been discussed at Accra. The second "Mwanza" conference would consider the findings of the earlier meeting in Tanganyika, the initiative for which had come from Kenya; that Colony would continue to take the lead on concerted action for closer union of the territories. He saw no reason why the Government should not allow the conference to be held in Kenya.

Asked whether a "Freedom Fighters' Force", as suggested in Accra, might be raised in Kenya, Mr. Muimi replied that if it was possible to raise such a force elsewhere he did not see why it could not be done in Kenya also. He would not say what action such a force might take, except that it would not be violent.

End Emergency Plea

The Kenya Government should, he suggested, end the state of emergency. Though it was now in its seventh year, still no assurance had been given when it would be declared over. "All we are told is that a number of regulations have been removed, that there are still between 120 and 150 Mau Mau terrorists in the forests, that they must first be brought to book, and that some 5,000 Mau Mau detainees must be completely rehabilitated and returned to their respective areas in normal conditions". There were areas in Kenya in which not a single Mau Mau incident had been recorded, but the emergency regulations were rigidly applied.

Mr. Muimi complained of discrimination in their application. Whereas Europeans needed only to give one day's notice to hold a public meeting, the African elected members were required to give 15 days' notice, and permits were sometimes deliberately delayed or refused. "In some constituencies public meetings are not allowed in the open air in spite of the fact that there are no adequate halls. African members are tricked to addressing political meetings in their own areas, and in Nairobi public meetings are banned altogether.

"The emergency has taxed Kenya heavily financially and in man-power, and her economy and resources and the social welfare of the people have been affected seriously. The shooting war in Kenya is over. The peace and tranquility of more than six million Kenya Africans cannot be determined by the activities of a handful of Mau Mau terrorists".

When it was pointed out that the Government continued the emergency because of the resurgence of new secret societies, Mr. Muimi replied that the strength of K.K.M. had been greatly exaggerated. He dismissed reports of another secret society as "gossip", and declared that the sole reason for the continuation of the emergency was political.

Constitution "Unworkable"

While the African members recognized that Mr. Lennox-Boyd's constitutional proposals somewhat improved their position, "they will continue to oppose these proposals as long as they give the settler of Kenya excessive political powers over the African". The Lennox-Boyd Constitution would prove as unworkable as the Lyttelton Constitution because it had not the sanction of the Africans.

Before matters became more serious the African elected members urged the need for a round-table conference preceded by a constitutional conference the report of which should be used as a basis for discussion at the other conference, which should be presided over by an independent chairman from outside the Colony. He felt sure that such a conference would lead to "some agreement", and certainly to the end of the African elected members' boycott of the Legislative Council.

"Kenya must be saved", he went on, "before she engages herself in another political struggle after the bitter experience of terrorism and emergency rule". At no time had the African elected members dismissed the idea of racial participation in the Government provided such participation would lead to a democratic system of government based on individual equality. "They recognize the rights of every individual in our community and would not support any form of government which would disrespect the rights of the individual".

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Solve Race Relations—Or Perish

Sir A. Benson's Christmas Broadcast

"NORTHERN RHODESIA must solve the problems of race relations—or perish", said Sir Arthur Benson, the Governor, in a broadcast Christmas message. This was his fifth and last Christmas broadcast (next April he is to retire) and Sir Arthur took the opportunity to "do a bit of stocktaking".

Many people, he said, thought that race relations had deteriorated in the past few years. He thought they were better now than they were five years ago. Then, relations might have seemed happier on the surface between white and black, but they only seemed to be so. For Europeans and Africans deliberately shut their eyes to the fact that race relations represented a problem at all. A great many people honestly did not realize that fact.

The Africans had made a very great advance during the past five years, not only in material things, but in learning and understanding of events. "I am quite certain that today 10 Africans read a newspaper where five years ago only one African read a newspaper, a very significant fact", said Sir Arthur.

He continued (in part):—

"As far more Africans have become aware of things and have started thinking about things and exercising their judgment on things so, naturally, have they become aware that most things that happen in this country affect them very closely sooner or later; and that there are certain things that they like very much, and certain things that they dislike very much.

"And whereas five years ago, because they were not thinking about these things very much at all, they were quiet about them. Today they are talking and reading about them; and some of them are pretty vocal.

"And what about Europeans? Five years ago, compared with today most of the Europeans of Northern Rhodesia were refusing to face up to things: some of them genuinely did not realise that the Africans were awake and were growing up fast; but many, although they did realize that, took the line that it made no difference and they didn't want anything changed anyway because, after all, they only intended to stay in Northern Rhodesia for five or six more years; and nothing much could happen in that time.

"I say that the greatest and most important advance in the last five years is that people today not only realize that there is a great problem of race relations, and that we have got to solve this problem of race relations; but they are prepared to stand up in public and give their views both on the problem and on how it should be solved.

Dawning Realization

"In other words we have woken up. We have realized that we have got to solve this problem or perish—yes, I am not exaggerating—I mean perish, and that applies both to the Europeans and to the Africans because neither can get along in this country without the other's help. Very many Africans and very many Europeans have realized that and are today saying in public things along these lines which they would never have dared to say even to their next door neighbour five years ago.

"It just is not true that race relations were wonderful five years ago. Here is an example. Five years ago—and this is a fact whether you believe it or not—no European in Northern Rhodesia or Southern Rhodesia could have thought for one moment that a black man could then be permitted to compete at an athletics meeting with white men in Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia in open competition to which all the general public had access. Today, thank goodness, the vast majority of us are prepared to say in public not only that it is a good thing but that it is an obvious thing. The importance of this single event does not lie in any way in the fact that Muleya beat Pirie. That is of no importance at all. Next time at sea level and with a bit of training I would lay any odds you like that Pirie would beat Muleya by a couple of hundred yards. The important thing is that when a few pathetic people, who had not yet woken up, tried to prevent the vast majority of people in the Federation rose in indignation and tumbled them out of their beds.

"And the important thing is that white men and black men can now as friends and sportsmen run against each other in our own country. And when that starts in sport it will continue in every walk of life, economic and political, and all of us will be the richer and the happier for it.

"The future of this country is that of a country in which

the colour of a man's skin or his race does not matter. I say again that race relations have improved because people are understanding and talking about these things in an objective and not in an emotional way.

"What has begun in sport and what we are compelling in politics must spread through all our economic, industrial, and other activities. I say again that those who may, for selfish or other misguided reasons, wish to delay this process are doing their best to ensure that Northern Rhodesia perishes.

"Northern Rhodesia can never be exclusively a white man's country because the two million Africans in it are going to go on increasing, not only in numbers, but in skills and in judgment and in responsibility. And Northern Rhodesia can never be exclusively a black man's country because for far more generations than any of us can foresee the Africans will be so utterly dependent on the skill and the know-how and the wider experience of Europeans".

Five Years of Strain in Kenya

Europeans' Patience and Forbearance

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY in Kenya had shown extraordinary patience and forbearance over the past five years, Group Captain L. R. Briggs, M.L.C., told a recent meeting at Nanyuki. It had suffered from the long strain of Mau Mau, and "insult, slander and threats at the hands of a few immature and selfishly ambitious African politicians".

It would seem, he said, that the pursuit of good government no longer provided the political motive force, but rather the lust for personal power and the unprincipled use of racial hatred and racial discrimination in reverse was the weapon. The European community was not easily alarmed, but it might well become angry if the Government did not face up to what was clearly an obvious threat.

"The Europeans remember only too well the period of masterly inactivity that followed operation Jock Scott and which so prolonged the Emergency by enabling Mau Mau to organize with little interference and to win over to their side so many of the fence sitters. Inaction now could have as unfortunate results as it did then, Group Captain Briggs said.

He believed that there was no cause for alarm but for awareness. The country was much better equipped and organized to deal with violence than before Mau Mau. There had also been a significant change in public opinion in the U.K. and in world opinion. The great contribution made by Europeans to improving the living standards of backward people was becoming increasingly recognized. Moreover, events in certain other countries demonstrated that self-government had been thrust upon them too soon, and the growing trend towards political banditry in other countries also had had a profound effect.

"So, make no mistake about it, we shall stay in this country—and be governed by a government composed of experienced and responsible people. For, I believe the lessons of the past few years have at least been driven home by tragic example".

Earlier, Group Captain Briggs said that a great many people in Kenya believed that not only subversion and sedition, or near sedition existed, but that Government had been too tolerant for far too long. Such tolerance might be based on the desire to maintain freedoms inherent in the democratic principle. But he was convinced that a too slavish attachment to democratic theories when applied to people who were very ready to grasp the privileges whilst rejecting the responsibilities could only lead to disaster.

"Indeed this simple fact would appear to have been accepted by certain African territories which have recently gained self-government, judging by their subsequent actions—and I have no doubt in my mind that were the extremist African politicians to have their way in Kenya a form of dictatorship would follow in a very short time. All this is, I am sure as well understood by Africans whose minds have not been dulled by propaganda, as it is by us. But unless Government holds the respect of what I believe to be the mass of decent Africans by resolute rule and realistic action, many of them may fear for their future and they may well decide that safety lies in siding with the extremists.

N.R. Election Date—March 20

THE DATE PROVISIONALLY SELECTED for the next territorial elections in Northern Rhodesia is Friday, March 20, 1959. An announcement from the Chief Secretary's office states that the present Legislative Council is due to end on January 19, when it is expected the Governor will dissolve the Council. On the assumption that an Order in Council giving effect to the proposals in the Secretary of State's despatch of September 10, as amplified in his despatch of December 18, can be brought into operation in time, the Government has decided that polling in the territorial general election will be held on March 20.

To allow further time for the completion of the initial voters' roll under the new franchise arrangements, the Governor's proclamation announcing nomination day and polling day will be deferred until the end of January. It is intended that nomination day should be February 27, three weeks before polling day.

A Government spokesman has said that the new Legislative Council was likely to have its first meeting within three or four weeks of the election. He pointed out that all the election results might not be available before the Easter holidays, since communications from some of the polling stations in the second half of March would depend on the rains. Flooding might lengthen considerably the time taken for the ballot boxes to be brought to a point where the votes could be counted.

"The non-indigenous permanent resident is as much an African as the indigenous African, and therefore the Immigration Ordinance, in applying only to non-indigenous Africans, is discriminatory against European and Asian permanent residents". — Mr. W. F. Coutts, Chief Secretary to the Government of Kenya, speaking in the Legislature.

The Queen's Christmas Broadcast

IN HER CHRISTMAS DAY broadcast to the Commonwealth, the Queen said that her thoughts were especially with the men, women and children from other parts of the Commonwealth who had come to live and work in the great cities of this country and might well be missing the warmth and sunshine of their homelands.

"In recent years," the Queen said, "the Commonwealth countries have been making a great co-operative effort to raise standards of living. Even so, the pace of our everyday life has been such that there has hardly been enough time to enjoy the things which appeal to men's minds and which make life a full experience".

Future of Jomo Kenyatta

Restrictions to Continue After Release

JOMO KENYATTA, who is serving a sentence of 7 years' imprisonment for managing the Mau Mau movement, will have completed three-quarters of that term on April 14 next, and, his conduct in prison having been good, he will be eligible for release that day. Mr. John Cusack, Minister of Internal Security, told the Kenya Legislative Council recently. He added that the intention was to place restrictions on Kenyatta's movements thereafter, as had been recommended by the Court in passing sentence.

In reply to a question Mr. Cusack said that a prisoner named Chotara, a notorious Mau Mau terrorist, who is also a convict at Lokitaung prison, had attacked Kenyatta, seizing him by the throat, but inflicting only minor bruises. A visiting Justice had sentenced him to 7 days' solitary confinement, 7 days on reduced diet, and 6 strokes with a cane. The Commissioner of Prisons had increased the number of strokes to twelve.

Economic Commission for Africa

Mr. Hammarskjöld Opens First Session

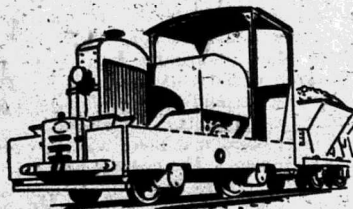
WHEN MR. DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD, Secretary General of the United Nations, opened the first session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa last Monday, he said that the concept of international organization appeared to be "uniquely fitted to the problems of economic development in Africa". The commission would be a "well organized clearing house for an exchange of information and experience".

Before flying to Addis Ababa, Mr. Hammarskjöld had paid a visit to Khartoum, where he said the establishment of E.C.A. was a major step forward in the life of the United Nations. It would also help Africa to establish her position in the world. The commission could not be a direct channel of assistance, but Mr. Hammarskjöld instanced the decisive role played by the Economic Commission in South East Asia in arranging financial assistance for the Mekong river scheme as an example of future possibilities.

Salisbury Air Crash

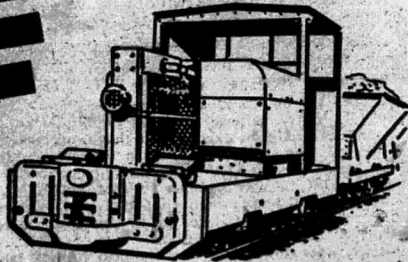
Three passengers were killed and a fourth died later in hospital when a French air liner crashed in taking off in a blinding rainstorm at Salisbury last week. There were 63 passengers and a crew of seven on the plane, which was bound for Paris via Brazzaville. Twenty people are in hospital, some badly hurt. The plane, a four-engined DC6B owned by Union Aeromaritime de Transport, had been airborne for only 30 seconds when a terrific gust struck it, forcing it back on the runway, where it burst into flames. Smoke from the aircraft could be seen five miles away. The Department of Civil Aviation is conducting an inquiry.

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"Elite" School Planned

THE SPECIALLY ELECTED MEMBERS of the Kenya Legislative Council have announced plans to build a "leaders' college", modelled on the best public schools in the United Kingdom, for boys of all races. It is estimated that the college will cost £350,000. In its inception it should give instruction to about 250 boys between the ages of 12 and 18, and the sponsors visualize an eventual expansion to 600. A sub-committee has been formed to work out the details, and an appeal fund is to be launched in Kenya and overseas. It is hoped that a Government grant-in-aid will supplement voluntary subscriptions. Admissions to the college will be on a highly selective basis, but there will be a preponderance of European boys in order to ensure a "levelling up" of standards.

Argument for Self-Government

"IT IS DIFFICULT TO RESIST a feeling of bitterness that the House of Commons should have been almost empty when the Northern Rhodesian constitutional proposals were debated. There was a good muster when the final vote was taken—the Whips saw to that—but genuine interest in this major problem of Northern Rhodesia was nearly nil. In the circumstances is it not reasonable to demand that we should have a greater degree of self-government?" — *Northern News*, Northern Rhodesia.

Premature Self-Government

MR. N. E. COAD has written in the *Daily Telegraph*: "One cause of America's unpopularity, in spite of her wonderful generosity, is her insistence on self-government for peoples who are not ready for it. In this respect she is in line with Russia; whose aim is to separate Britain from her Commonwealth and thus bring about her downfall. Is it possible that, under the cloak of anti-colonialism, America too wishes to weaken Britain so that she herself may reign supreme as the dominating Power on the world?"

Zambia A.N.C.

THE ZAMBIA AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, a splinter group from the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress, has urged that no African should take his seat in the Legislative Council of the territory which is to be elected early in 1959. It has said in a pamphlet that the eight Africans to be elected will be "yes-men" who would have no influence.

M.L.C. Sentenced

AN AFRICAN ELECTED MEMBER of the Legislative Council of Kenya, David Ngati Mumo, has been sentenced in Nairobi to nine months' imprisonment for causing grievous bodily harm to his wife.

News Items in Brief

It is hoped to start compulsory primary education in Dar es Salaam in January, 1960.

The East African Currency Board is to issue new 20s. notes on March 16. A new 100s. note was issued last September.

The Uganda Peoples' Union has been formed as a political party by seven African members of the Uganda Legislative Council.

All Commonwealth Governments and the Empire Day Movement have agreed on the change of name from Empire Day to Commonwealth Day.

A coroner's court in Kampala has found that Mr. Walter Ryder, who was found dead in his flat in that town, had been murdered by his African servant, who afterwards hanged himself.

Victory by the Kenya team in the Inter-Colonial Small Bore Rifle Competition in eight successive years has been described by the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, as "an extraordinary sustained feat".

Registrations of African voters in Northern Rhodesia for the territorial elections to be held early next year almost doubled in nine days. On November 27 the total was 700; by December 5 it had risen to 1,300.

The visit paid to Northern Rhodesia by Mr. James Johnson, Socialist M.P. for Rugby, cost the African National Congress nearly £800, according to a statement now made by Mr. Titus Mukupo, the new general secretary of that body.

Work has begun on the Gwelo Dominican Convent's new high school for girls. It is hoped to have the classroom blocks finished for the opening of the 1960 school year. Catering mainly for boarders, the new school will take about 150 girls in hostels.

A new political party, the Conservative Party, has been formed in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. No statement of policy has yet been issued. One member of the committee is Mr. George Abraham, formerly general secretary of the United Federal Party.

Tanganyika African National Union supporters in the Mwanza district of the Territory have recently demonstrated in large numbers, and motorized police had to use tear-gas. Thousands congregated to demand the release of four Africans who had been arrested for participation in unlawful assemblies some weeks earlier. Two further arrests were made after the police action.

Flood danger to Nyasaland's road and rail links with Southern Rhodesia has been considerably reduced by the closing of the Kariba Dam. Recent reports say that the Zambesi at Tete has dropped 20 to 25 feet since the closing of the dam, and is now 300 yards wide compared to a mile. Road transporters who run regular services between Blantyre and Salisbury are particularly pleased. One of them has said: "This will mean we can operate throughout the rainy season without mud or flood problems".

Sudan Council

THE SUDAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS has been increased to 13 with the appointment of Brigadier Mohamed Ahmed Irwa as Minister of Commerce. He succeeds Sayed Abdelmajid Ahmed, the Minister of Finance, who has held both portfolios since the *coup*. Mansour Mahgoub Buntli, a senior official of the Finance Ministry, has been appointed Director of the Ministry of Commerce.

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Industry, Commerce and Agriculture**K.F.A.'s. Bad Debts of £111,034****Trading and Net Profits Fall Heavily**

THE KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION (CO-OPERATIVE), LTD., report a decrease in turnover of £203,003 for the year ended July 31, and a decline in gross trading profits from £424,401 to £350,412. Agencies and commission added another £208,534. After charging £27,133 for depreciation and £63,879 interest, the trading profit was £74,326 (£230,724). Dividends receivable (gross) added £54,366, bad debts recovered £1,223, and members' entrance fees £735. Bad debts written off totalled £111,034 (£27,293), leaving a net income of £16,068 (£244,066). Reserve for bad and doubtful debts receives £65,000, and stock reserve £22,404. Preference dividend absorbs £37,500 (same).

The issued capital consists of £430,372 A ordinary shares, £479,522 in B ordinary, and £500,000 in 7½% cumulative preference shares, all of £1. Capital reserve account totals £486,373, general reserve account £9,911; reserve for equalization of dividends and bonus on purchases £10,929, and re-organization reserve £8,790. Current liabilities are £3,513,359, fixed assets £1,031,572, investments in subsidiary companies £1,098,684, and current assets £3,309,000.

During the year 658,566,153 lb. of standard wheat, 50,759,162 lb. of premium wheat, and 1,016,149 lb. of discount wheat were delivered by members, valued at £1,951,939. Estimated crops held on farms at August 1 were 290,720,000 lb. Deliveries of barley to July 31 were 114,333,080 lb., valued at £218,390, and estimated crops held on farms 28,553,000 lb. The oats harvest totalled 17,929,078 lb., and estimated crops held on farms at July 31 were 44,480,000 lb. The maize delivery of 933,524,111 lb. was valued at £1,750,990. Estimated crop held on farms was 43,269,000 lb.

In his review the chairman, Captain D. A. Vaughan-Philpott, states that the decline in trading profit was aggravated during the year by depressed economic conditions, combined with a distinct movement to a buyers' market. The result was that the K.F.A. faced exceedingly keen competition throughout the year. The chairman also considers that it would have been politic, in view of the large increase in bad debts, to have placed an additional sum of not less than £40,000 to the reserve for bad and doubtful debts during the previous year.

During the previous two years the responsibility to assist those members of the association who had suffered from one or more bad seasons had been a great strain, and Captain Vaughan-Philpott states that "those members now finding the association less accommodating in granting credit must realize that, no matter what degree of confidence we may enjoy with our bankers, there is a very definite limit to the amount of credit we can give and often risk."

The directors are Captain D. A. Vaughan-Philpott (chairman) and Messrs. Jas. Mackay (vice-chairman), Andrew Dykes, J. C. Eckstein, C. D. Hill, A. Kuenzler, H. S. Smith, L. Stern, F. L. Walker, and H. A. McCubbin. The two last-named are business director and finance director respectively. The secretary is Mr. B. C. Symons.

The annual general meeting was held in Nakuru on December 12.

Broad-Minded Employer

MR. P. J. ROGERS, a nominated member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, and chairman of the East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., said when he seconded a Bill concerning industrial relations: "If I were an employee instead of an employer I should myself be a very ardent trade unionist. When speaking of employees, I mean fair-minded, reasonable, and responsible people, for there is no room in the future of Kenya for employees who are not those things, nor, indeed, for employers who have not those qualities. In the interests of the development of healthy industrial relations, the fewer the fields of employment which are subject to any Government control the better. I think it a grave disadvantage to hand over disputes to an arbitrator who must know nothing of the circumstances until he hears of it in evidence. It is better for an employer who knows his own people to deal direct with them. In most cases he has close bonds of mutual respect and confidence with his workmen".

Progress of Kenya Pyrethrum Industry**Aim — 15,000 Tons Dried Flowers Annually**

THE PROGRESS made by the pyrethrum industry of Kenya in the last ten years has been described by the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, as spectacular. In 1948, the Pyrethrum Board distributed £165,000 to growers in respect of the year's trading; in 1958 the distribution was £1,226,000, an increase of 600%. In 1948 the Pool payout had been 1.02d. per lb. of 1.5% flowers; ten years later it had risen to 2.57d. per lb. of 1.5% flowers, an increase of over 150%. The capital assets of the Board had been £71,000 in 1948; in March, 1958, they had risen to £208,000, an increase of 200%. In the same period growers' own investments in pyrethrum production increased from £360,000, based on 12,000 acres at £30 per acre, to £1,400,000, 35,000 acres at £40 per acre.

The Governor continued (in part):—

"The Board is aiming so to promote the sale of pyrethrum that markets may be found for the Colony's full production potential. This, within a fully balanced rotational programme, is estimated to be a minimum of 15,000 tons of dried flowers annually—over three times the present production.

African-Grown Pyrethrum

"An encouraging feature of the development of the pyrethrum industry has been the extension of African-grown pyrethrum. When I first arrived here over six years ago, I used to see a few fields of African-grown pyrethrum. Now I notice many, and it seems to me that the crop is far better than it used to be. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking, on behalf of the Government, the members of the Board for their co-operation in this work. Particularly in the higher areas of Kiambu district, pyrethrum provides an admirable cash crop where there are but few alternatives.

"All this represents a splendid achievement, and shows an excellent example of an industry which has stood on its own feet, seeking little assistance from the Government, and has made a success of its operations. I am pleased to be given this opportunity today to congratulate the pyrethrum growers, and especially their Board, upon what they have accomplished.

"I considered today whether I should say anything about disputes which have developed between the Board and the East African Extract Corporation. I felt, after discussion with Mr. Blundell, that I should say only one thing. As you are well aware discussions are now in progress on the form of legislation which the Government should introduce to re-establish the industry on an even sounder basis than exists at present, and I do not think it would be wise to forecast the outcome of these talks.

"I would, however, like to say that it is my belief that the pyrethrum industry and, therefore, Kenya as a whole, would be best served if the two parties can reach an agreement. The Government will do everything in its power to reach a solution which is fair and reasonable both to those who have invested in the land and the growing of the crop and to those who have taken a large part in pioneering the processing side of the industry".

Aswan Dam Agreement Signed**Russian Long Term Loan of 400m. Roubles**

THE AGREEMENT between the United Arab Republic and the Soviet Union on the nature and extent of Russian co-operation in the first stage of the Aswan Dam project was signed in Cairo last Saturday. Although its terms have not yet been published, the official statement summarizing the agreement suggests that it is not an exclusive instrument. Other interested parties should be able to join in the work when and if it is begun.

The statement notes that the Soviet Union will "provide the necessary machinery, equipment and instruments, as well as the materials not available in the United Arab Republic", together with "the number of experts and technicians necessary to . . . the technical operation of the construction of the dam". The total cost of this aid will be met by a long-term loan of up to 400m. roubles, about £36m., which "shall be repaid by supplying local commodities to the Soviet Union". Payments to Russia will be made in 12 annual instalments starting in 1964, calculated in Egyptian pounds and bearing interest at 2½%.

Co-operative Fish Marketing

MAJOR IMPROVEMENTS in the marketing of fish from Lake Mweru will bring regular supplies of fresh lake bream to European and African retailers in all Copper-belt towns, according to a statement issued by the Northern Rhodesian Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mr. J. B. W. Wilkinson. An African co-operative, the Mweru Fisheries Co-operative Association, Ltd., has been formed to market the fish, and two refrigerated lorries, each with a capacity of six tons, have been ordered by the Luapula Transport Co-operative, Ltd., an African enterprise at Fort Rosebury, so that the fish may be chilled to 37°F and delivered to a Copper-belt cold storage organization. The retail price in European shops should be 2s. per lb., compared with new present prices of between 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.

Federal Trade Fair

A TRADE FAIR TO PROMOTE Federal industry will be held in Salisbury between the end of February and the beginning of March, under the auspices of the Women's Voluntary Services, with the support of Mr. F. S. Owen, Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry, and leading industrialists. To be known as the Federal Manufacturers Fair, it will have about 54 exhibits, including miniature factories showing all stages of production. The aim is "to use every endeavour not only to promote consumption of local goods locally, but to encourage every avenue of export".

Another California

PROFESSOR WINSTON STRONG, an American, and Mr. C. S. Wright, the English chairman of a company making irrigation equipment, consider that the main needs of Rhodesian farming are irrigation and drainage. Professor Strong said at the conclusion of his survey: "Rhodesia could rival California in agriculture. The Sabi Valley project staggers the imagination. The Kyle Dam could become another Tennessee Valley Authority. You could grow pretty well anything you want in this country — cotton, sugar, fruit, grapes".

Mariba Co. Loses £13,517

THE MARIBA CO., LTD., which has estate interests in Uganda, report a consolidated loss of £13,517 for the year ended March 31, compared with a loss of £629 in the previous year. The balance carried forward was £51,014 (£59,096).

Clean coffee production showed a decrease of 1,422 cwt. to 2,661 cwt., a direct result of the unseasonable rains experienced in the last three years, together with the severe drought of September, 1957. The new export duty on coffee proved a heavy burden on the subsidiary companies; despite a reduced crop the duty levied during the year rose to £6,262, an increase of about £4,000.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £80,073 in 5s. shares. Current liabilities are £8,424, investments in subsidiaries £85,000, and current assets £7,628 (including £2,756 in cash). The directors are Messrs. G. A. Todd (chairman), L. J. Jarvis and E. G. A. Palmer. The secretary is Mr. V. T. Edmonds. Meetings: London, December 30.

Federal Exports and Imports

THE FEDERATION'S ADVERSE BALANCE of trade for the first nine months of 1958 was nearly three times that for the same period in 1957, and for the first time since 1954 the aggregate value of imports showed a drop. The visible adverse balance of trade, including gold, was £7,134,000 (£2,615,000). Imports were £122,689,000 (£130,724,000). Due to the fall in world prices of base metals and minerals, copper in particular, export figures also fell from £122,933,000 in the first three-quarters of 1957 to £110,508,000 for the same period of 1958.

Commercial Brevities

Associated Commercial Vehicles, Ltd., a company with a subsidiary in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, reports a fall in group net profits from £430,618 to £163,003 for the year ended September 30 last after paying £258,115 in taxation (£604,282). The dividend on the £2,087,500 ordinary capital is reduced from 22½% to 10%, but a special interim dividend of 5% in respect of 1958-59 is payable with the final. Lord Brabazon of Tara is chairman.

Grants and loans totalling nearly £24m. were made in November under the Colonial and Development and Welfare Acts. The largest grant, £584,192, went to Kenya towards the intensification of African agriculture in 1958-59. Kenya also received £80,000 for expenditure on secondary roads, and £45,000 for the establishment of an African boy's secondary boarding school. Makerere College received £81,660.

The official estimate for the Kenya coffee crop in the 1958-59 season is 22,521 tons. Of this some 3,250 tons are expected to be African grown, an increase of 1,000 tons over the previous season's African production. At current prices, the total crop might realise £8,660,000. This compares with coffee exports worth £10,800,000 in 1956-57, and nearly £13,000,000 in the previous crop year.

Total earnings from railway and harbour services of East African Railways and Harbours for November was £1,933,000, approximately £18,000 below the estimate for the month, railway earnings being £28,000 below and harbour earnings £10,000 above the estimate. Total earnings for the first eleven months of the year were £21,262,000 against £20,278,000 in the same period last year.

Kamba farmers in the Machakos district of Kenya produced the best quality coffee in the Colony last season, according to Mr. C. R. Devonshire, in charge of the Coffee Marketing Board's grading services. Some 76% of Machakos African grown coffee was in the first three classes. Coffee was first planted in the district four years ago.

The Rhodesian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., is to grant an export rebate of £2 per ton on steel to local manufacturers who export the finished product. This represents a saving of about 5% to the manufacturer, and is intended to stimulate the export of federal steel products and to increase RISCO sales of steel.

A.C.V. Central Africa (Pvt.), Ltd., a subsidiary of Associated Commercial Vehicles, Ltd., have secured orders from two of the most important transport undertakings in the Federation, Rhodesia Railways and Rhodesia United Transport, Ltd. Both have ordered extra long wheelbase six-wheelers.

Rhodesian Castings, Ltd., of Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, have announced an expansion programme costing £100,000 for plant and factory additions to enable it to make cast iron enamel baths and basins.

The Federal Government has agreed to allow some types of Danish cheese and a limited amount of pork to be imported under licence.

The first placing on the Rhodesian Stock Exchange is of the shares of Springmaster Corporation, Ltd. Barclays Bank D.C.O. have opened new branches at Solik and Dagoretti Corner, Nairobi, in Kenya.

Elephant Grass Chopper

A MACHINE which cuts elephant grass, chops it up, and blows it to a trailer towed behind for use as an animal feeding-stuff is undergoing tests by the East African Tractor and Implement Testing Unit in Uganda. The machine, the only one of its kind in East Africa, is not yet on the market. Towed behind a tractor, it can be used for several purposes; by fitting a different set of knives it will cut down light bush. The price in the U.K. is about £400.

Burden of Taxation

IN THE LAST FOUR years the percentages of the national income of Kenya taken in taxation by the central Government have been 15.4%, 16.5%, and 15.5%. In addition, 1.3% in the first year and 1.5% in 1956 and 1957 was taken for local government purposes.

"The subversion, sedition and blasphemy appearing in the vernacular Press causes us great concern". — Sir Charles Markham, M.L.C., Kenya.

MINING

Turner and Newall Report

TURNER AND NEWALL, LTD., report a consolidated trading profit of £11,727,116 for the year ended September 30 last, compared with £12,873,321 in the previous year. Miscellaneous income adds £1,279,387. Taxation absorbs £7,214,187, leaving a net profit for the year of £5,973,524 (£5,857,229). Provisions for taxation no longer required adds £231,307. Future taxation receives £720,000, and the same amount is transferred to the general reserve.

Reserve for the replacement of fixed assets receives £1,000,000. Proportion of the profits of subsidiaries attributable to minority shareholdings, £172,526, leaving £4,530,988 for appropriation by Turner and Newall. Of this, £115,000 is used for the purpose of writing down the value of investments in subsidiaries, £20,000 is transferred to Turner and Newall Trust, Ltd., and £2,280,000 is placed to general reserve. Preference dividend absorbs £58,132, interim dividend on ordinary stock £629,321, and the recommended final, £1,258,643. The carry-forward is £820,024, against £650,132 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,444,269 in 7% cumulative preference stock and £21,333,705 in ordinary stock, both of £1. Capital reserves are £15,990,351, and revenue reserves and undistributed profits £13,161,630. Amount set aside for future taxation totals £800,000, and £3,350,000 is retained in respect of unearned inter-company profit and possible obsolescence on stocks held by U.K. subsidiaries.

Current liabilities and provisions are £3,183,659, fixed assets are £457,156, and interests in subsidiaries total £36,625,852. Current assets are £22,676,337, of which £3,060,973 is in cash.

The directors are Sir Walker Shepherd (chairman), and Messrs. R. G. Soothill (deputy chairman), R. H. Turner, J. A. Smith, R. M. Bateman, N. A. Morling, S. S. Sutcliffe, and J. A. E. Clogg. The secretary is Mr. A. D. N. Jones. Meeting, January 20, Manchester.

Union Costs

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN EUROPEAN Mineworkers' Union with a membership of 4,750, had a total turnover of £103,912 during 1957, according to the *Rhodesian Mining Engineer*. Total income was £71,293, of which £57,634 came from members' subscriptions, the balance from fines, sales of *Union News*, dividends on investments and rents from Union House. In a breakdown of expenditure, out of every £1, 5s. 9d. went to general funds, the administrative staff cost 4s. 6d., conference and meetings took 3s. 4d., and the Honeyman Commission accounted for 2s. 4d. General administration took 1s. 9d., and branch business 11d.

Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Results

TANGANYIKA DIAMOND AND GOLD DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., report an increase of 13,428 loads treated for the year ended June 30 last. Recovery per 100 loads dropped from 9,555 carats to 7,601 carats, giving a recovery of 14,997 carats. Gross revenue at £109,885 was £72,304 lower than in the previous year, and was accounted for by a drop in production of 2,472 carats, and, due to a recession in the diamond market, a drop in price of £3,388 per carat.

Kenya Powder-Keg

IN A FEATURE ARTICLE entitled "The Kenya Powder-Keg" the *New Statesman* has suggested that "Kenya is in the grip of tension even more severe than that of the pre-Mau Mau period" and that "this is a classic setting for insurrection". It carelessly gives the African population as 50 million, whereas it is about five million. The conclusion of the correspondent is that if the Government will not declare that its ultimate objective is the creation of a democratic State, "it will soon be faced with a conflict which could not be confined to Kenya... The spark which ignites the Kenya powder-keg could touch off an explosion which would rock the whole of Africa".

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Company Report

Turner & Newall, Limited

Trading Profits Slightly Lower

Outlook Cautiously Optimistic

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TURNER & NEWALL, LIMITED, will be held on January 20, 1959, at the Chartered Accountants' Hall, Manchester, when it is expected that SIR WALKER SHEPHERD, the chairman of the company, will preside.

Sir Walker Shepherd's statement to the stockholders has been circulated to them with the report and accounts, and, after dealing with the accounts of the company, it contains a detailed review of the company's operations during the year to September 30, 1958, both at home and abroad.

The following are extracts from the statement:—

"Before I deal with the directors' report and the accounts for the year I wish to report, with great regret, a very sad loss to the company in the death of Mr. H. Hanson, who was our deputy chairman and a joint managing director until his retirement, on grounds of ill-health, in January, 1958, which, unhappily, was followed by his death on February 5, 1958. This terminated an association with the business of this company and its predecessors which had lasted for more than half a century, and removed from our board an extremely able and experienced director, and a man of whom, I feel it is literally truthful to say, that he had not an enemy in the world. Your directors will long miss a valued colleague and a close personal friend of all of them. It is also my sad duty to report that in January last Mr. George Wilson, whose resignation from our board was reported a year ago, died within a few months of his retirement from the board. Mr. Wilson, too, had a long record of valued service to our organization, and your directors regret exceedingly that it was not possible for him to have a reasonable period of full health and vigour in which to enjoy the retirement he had so well earned.

Asbestos Textiles

"Demand for the general range of asbestos textile products of Turner Brothers Asbestos Company, Limited, was progressively affected during the greater part of the year by the general decline in trading activity, but showed signs of some recovery by the end of the period. Export turnover again broke the record established in the previous year, partly owing to substantial and unusual orders from Russia for rubber transmission belting. Requirements of conveyor belting from the National Coal Board and other large users were appreciably reduced, but the company strengthened its position in this highly competitive field and secured further substantial contracts for its Hindley Green factory. The production of automotive and industrial "V" belts has been considerably expanded to keep pace with sales, in face, once again, of strong competition. In both these directions, the keen attention that has been given to cost reduction is yielding increasing benefits. Progress in the modernization and extension of the Rochdale factory has continued, but has been delayed by unexpected difficulties arising from the geological conformation of the site. These have now been overcome.

"The transfer of certain important textile and plastics processes from Rochdale and Leeds to the new factory at Hindley Green has been brought close to

completion. Asbestos textile manufacture at the Leeds factory of J. W. Roberts, Limited, has now ceased. Beneficial effects on costs are beginning to appear, as production becomes established in the new location. Construction of the new premises for J. W. Roberts, Limited, at Horwich, near Bolton, has been recently completed, enabling the company's commercial, research and development activities to be moved from Leeds to more suitable accommodation there. Despite adverse trading conditions, turnover in Sprayed 'Limpet' Asbestos has been increased substantially, particularly in export markets, while encouraging progress has also been made in 'Ferobestos' technical plastics.

Brake and Clutch Linings

"In spite of more intensive competition the turnover of Ferodo, Limited, attained a new high level, with both home and export markets showing an increase on last year's figures. The motor trade has been enjoying a period of prosperity, and, since Ferodo brake and clutch linings are used by practically all vehicle manufacturers for original equipment, the company's business has expanded accordingly. This does not mean that the continued development of markets outside the motor industry has been neglected; for instance, following the trend of recent years, sales of non-slip stair-treads have expanded still further to a new record figure. Costs, however, have continued to rise, but the effect of this has been cushioned by increased volume. Present indications are that this trend will continue in the immediate future and that it may be possible to avoid any significant fall in profits.

"The extension of research facilities, to which I referred last year, has proceeded satisfactorily, and H.R.H. Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, honoured the company by opening the new building last month.

"In recent years one of the most important developments in braking has been the increasing use of disc brakes, and it is pleasing to be able to report that Ferodo, Limited, is the leading supplier of friction material for such brakes. Motor racing has always been regarded as one of the proving grounds for the company's products, and the fact that this year eight out of ten Grand Prix races have been won by cars fitted with Ferodo brake linings provides an encouraging demonstration of the quality of the company's products in the face of world-wide competition.

Asbestos Cement

"During the past year the steps taken by the Government to control inflation had their inevitable damping effect on the activities of the construction and civil engineering industries; under these circumstances it is very pleasing to be able to report that Turners Asbestos Cement Company, Limited, which supplies these industries with a wide range of asbestos cement materials, has had a most successful year despite the fact that export markets have been in a very depressed state. Various new products have been developed in the past few years and in particular Turnall 'Colourglaze' Finish has been very well received by architects and is being specified by them on a substantial scale.

"Demand for 'Everite' asbestos cement pressure

pipes for water mains has been lower both at home and overseas and price competition is acute; there are, however, grounds for hoping that demand will improve but it is not likely to return quickly to the very high level reached in the past few years. The amount of industrial and commercial building which is being planned has fallen substantially, with the result that the company may experience in the early part of 1959 an appreciable fall in demand for its building products; however, the financial year opened with the order book in a very healthy state and there appears to be no reason why the results for the whole year should not be satisfactory.

Chemical and Insulation

"The level of activity at the factories of The Washington Chemical Company, Limited, was somewhat less than that of last year. This was due principally to the effect of a general diminution in industrial demand throughout the country and increased competition in export business. The tendency towards reduced profit margins, mentioned last year, continued. The turnover of Newalls Insulation Company, Limited, did not quite reach the very high level of last year, as the completion dates of substantial contracts were not reached by the end of the accounting period. The volume of work on hand is, however, substantial, although in common with industry generally, profit margins are falling.

Dividend on Ordinary Stock

"This year your board recommend, as foreshadowed in their interim statement, a final dividend on the ordinary stock of 10%, making, with the interim already paid, a total distribution of 15% for the year. This figure corresponds to last year's total distribution and is, in view of the fact that our experience during the past year has not been quite as good as during the previous year, an appropriate rate of dividend in the circumstances.

Future Prospects

"Last year I informed you that as far as could then be seen it was likely that conditions obtaining during the financial year ending September 30, 1958, would result in a rather lower profit for that year. In essence this forecast was repeated in the interim statement of the board, and it has now been demonstrated to be broadly accurate. As regards the future, forecasting is even more difficult than is normally the case, but we do expect to remain prosperous on a somewhat lower level than that of the boom years, and, while a downward trend still continues in some sections of our activities, there is, here and there, an indication that bottom may have been reached and that some improvement of a modest character may not be far ahead. This is a movement which appears to have some significance in the United States of America and Canada, but it does not show at present in relation to our operations within the United Kingdom, while our sales of raw asbestos, both from Africa and from Canada show a diminishing trend which, while not of a serious character, is disappointing. The current year, therefore, may not show figures as good as those in the accounts now before you, although it is not anticipated that any reduction will be of a serious character, and the broad geographical spread of our group activities tends to have a cushioning effect against extreme fluctuations, whether up or down. Our outlook, therefore, remains optimistic, but cautiously so in view of world-wide problems in both the political and economic fields, none of which, of course, is within our control."

"The rhinoceros has a hide like thin sheet steel; flayed off, it weighs almost a ton and defies all attempts at folding".—Zoological correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*.

Company Report

Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MINI MINI (NYASALAND) TEA SYNDICATE, LIMITED, was held on December 22 in London, MR. J. A. LORAM (the chairman) presiding.

In his circulated statement, the chairman, after commenting on the unprecedented drought during the first five months of season 1957-58, continued:—

"The crop each season is mainly governed by the rainfall in these early months and you will therefore not be surprised to learn that we had a very lean year. The crop harvested amounted to 365,123 lb. made tea, a reduction of 47% on the previous season's figure. This reduction was mainly due to the drought, but was accentuated by finer plucking which was necessary in order to satisfy the purchasers of the green leaf in whose factories the leaf was manufactured.

"The erection of the new factory to replace the old building which was destroyed by fire is now virtually completed and the bulk of the machinery is installed. The new factory is of the most modern type with a single storey. Green leaf will be artificially withered in drums, and not as hitherto spread on tatts on three upper floors. The new building is therefore a notable improvement on the old factory and to a very great extent non-inflammable. We are advised that the new factory will commence full working early in December. Reports received regarding crop intake to date are encouraging and provided prices suffer no severe recession I am confident that the current year's profit will be satisfactory. It is hoped that it will be possible to give favourable consideration to the payment of an interim dividend at a somewhat earlier date than has been customary in the past.

"The profit for last year before taxation at £12,297 was undoubtedly disappointing by comparison with the profit of £50,279 earned in the previous year. In view of the setback in earnings it has been necessary for the directors to recommend a substantially lower dividend, the rate on this occasion being 12½% subject to deduction for income tax."

The report was adopted.

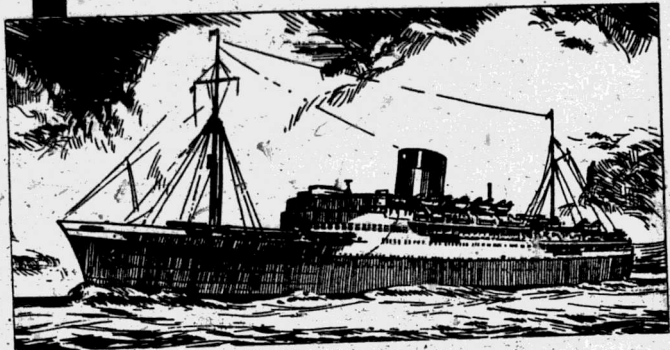
Handbook of Tanganyika

HANDBOOK OF TANGANYIKA, published by the Government of the Territory at £2, is a splendid production, on which the compiler, Mr. J. F. Moffett, Commissioner for Social Development, is to be congratulated; he has greatly enlarged the first edition and illustrated this volume with many photographs and 13 useful maps.

As the intention was to provide a companion to "Tanganyika: A Review of Its Resources and Their Development", which was published three years ago, the new "Handbook" is mainly historical and descriptive. Though compiled chiefly from official records, other writers have also been laid under tribute.

After a general description of the country and its archaeology, there is a chapter on the history up to the end of German rule in 1918 and another on British rule between 1919 and 1954. Then each of the eight provinces is described in some detail. Afterwards follow chapters on the people (African, Asian and European), the system of government, public finance, communications, natural resources, social services, missions, the King's African Rifles, natural history, sports, and miscellaneous information.

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**Durban Castle	Mar. 5	Mar. 6

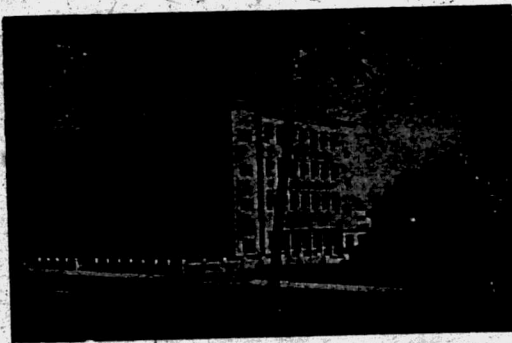
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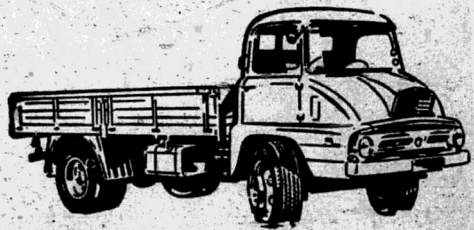
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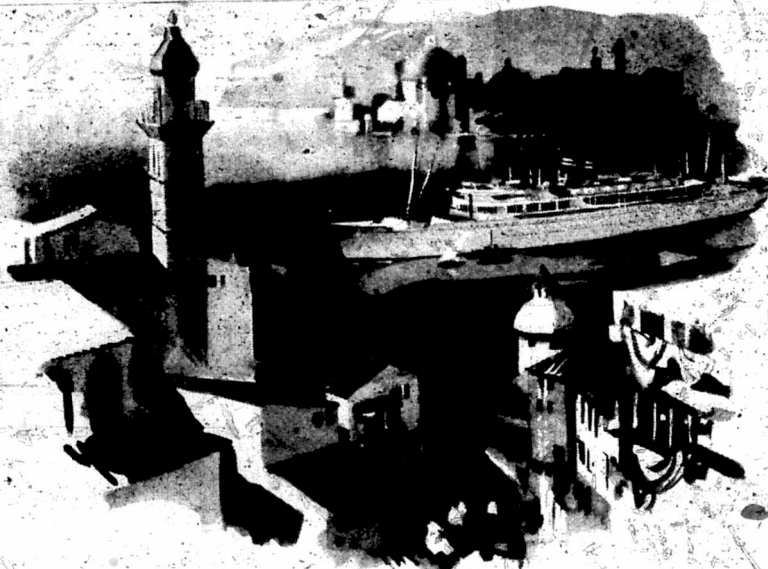
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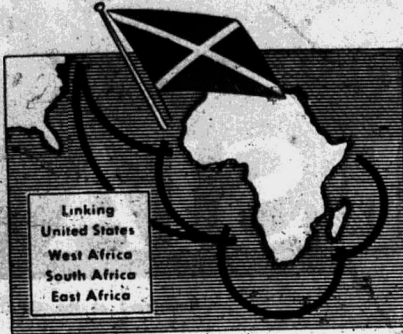


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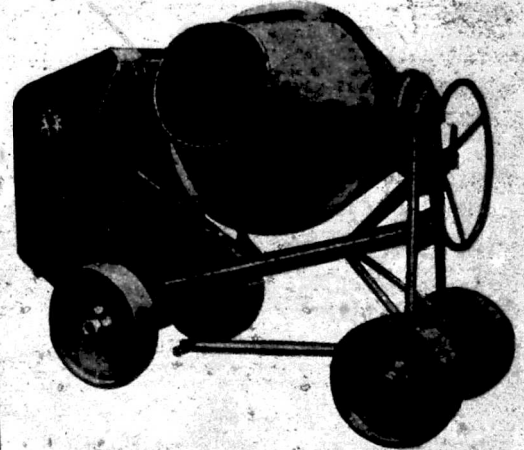
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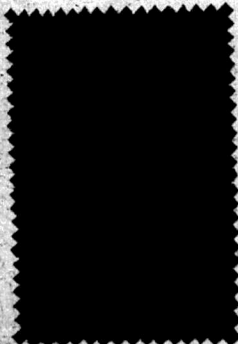
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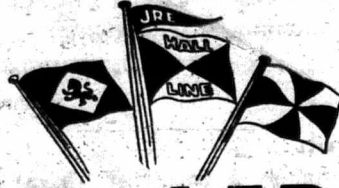
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Bore 6 1/2 in., stroke 7 1/2 in., B.M.E.P. 99 p.s.i., compression ratio 14:1, piston speed 1,200 ft. per minute, fuel consumption 37 lb. per b.h.p. A hydraulically operated reverse/reduction gear is incorporated giving a variety of ratios down to 3 1/2:1 reduction with a corresponding propeller shaft speed of 300 r.p.m.

MORE COMPACT

By comparison with marine engines of similar output the new Kelvin T models are extremely compact—the larger engine, T8, measures 10ft. 2 1/2 in. in overall length, 3ft. 6 1/2 in. width, 4ft. 1 1/2 in. height.

INTERESTING FEATURES

Design is such that a reverse rotation engine can be built from the same parts.

Generous crankcase inspection doors allow access to all internal parts including the lubricating oil pump.

Single cylinder heads with cylinders cast in blocks of two and bolted together side by side to ensure maximum rigidity.

Hydraulically operated reverse reduction gear with separate lubricating system. Twin hydraulic clutches which operate at 50lb. per sq. in.

Spur gearing is used throughout with a wide range of reduction ratios, 3 1/2:1, 2 1/2:1 and 2:1.

A hand pump is fitted which pressurizes the lubricating system before starting. The pump can also be used for draining the crankcase oil.

The standard engine is designed for closed circuit cooling with combined water and oil cooler. Fresh water is circulated by a centrifugal pump and the system is thermostatically controlled.

The heat exchanger is cooled by sea water from a plunger pump, the stroke of which can be adjusted to suit varying sea temperatures. An identical pump with clutch operation is mounted adjacent for bilge and wash down purposes. These pumps have interconnecting discharge systems so that in an emergency the bilge pump can be used for cooling the heat exchanger.

The standard engine is fitted with a front end pulley shaft drive running at crankshaft speed.

The pulley shaft can be replaced by a winch clutch which can be operated from the wheelhouse. The clutch is capable of transmitting 80 h.p. at 1,000 r.p.m. Easy starting is obtained by one 24 Volt 6in. starter on the port side of the engine but an alternative starboard position is provided.

Two 8in. dia. dynamos each 1,600 watts maximum output 42 Amps continuous load can be mounted integral with the engine, gear driven from the timing case.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

RACE RELATIONS will assuredly dominate the East and Central African scene during 1959. There is abundant evidence that politically-minded Africans are determined to force the

Race Relations in pace in their unrealistic claims for the introduction of a universal adult franchise, though that indefensibly premature course would unquestionably involve the sacrifice of the standards of public life and administration which generations of Britons have striven to establish, often at the cost of their lives, and though nobody with knowledge of recent African history could be misled into the assumption that such demands represent the real aspirations even of that tiny minority of Africans who voice them and organize some of their compatriots into groups and societies for the purpose of demonstrating in favour of this nostrum from the West. Because Socialists in Great Britain in particular have been simple enough to accept the propositions that the vote is the greatest boon which the African could be given and that the result of that innovation would be the establishment of what British citizens understand by the term parliamentary democracy, their party leaders have encouraged African politicians in policies which are manifestly detrimental to the people in general, though attractive to the propagandists themselves because they promise them place and power.

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Having attained power, their concern would be to retain it at any cost, not excluding measures which would represent a denial of the very basis of democracy. Ghana, which the African activists from Uganda to Southern Rhodesia take as their model, shows every few days yet new methods of circumventing the

Power-Hungry Demagogues.

intentions of critics of the regime, however moderate and practical, and consolidating its beneficiaries in their enjoyment of office and its perquisites. There are in all societies men who crave power for its own sake, who will go almost to any length to grasp it, and who, lacking experience and often principles, count on opportunism and circumstances to maintain them at the summit once it has been reached, caring little that that may spell catastrophe for millions of their fellow-countrymen. One of the inexplicable facts of the modern world is that this simple truth is generally disregarded, and that men who could combine to prevent the catastrophe have in so many countries stood aside while power-hungry demagogues gate-crashed into office.

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In Great Britain today, as a direct result of lack of leadership, millions of well-intentioned people are prone to equate the surrender of British control in Africa with the spread of liberty,

Denying Liberty To the Masses.

whereas in fact that surrender means the denial of liberty to the masses, who are far better protected by impartial, disinterested, and experienced administrators of our race than by unbalanced, inexperienced, and self-seeking politicians of their own race, practically none of whom are competent to lead in the difficult struggle which faces every country today. Instinctively recognizing that there are grave difficulties ahead, and that they must not be brought to the attention of their people, the African politicians all depict the journey as easy, instead of as a challenge to all the talents of the best men available from any source. Chants for "Freedom" and the clamour for self-government may well be the precursors of the substitution of intimidation for the rule of law and of violence for peace and order.

Anyone who may be tempted to consider these statements exaggerated need but ask himself what is implied in his own mind by the recent Accra conference of African nationalist leaders and by his own picture of African society after a few years of domination by the

Blessings of Colonialism.

Nkrumahs, Musazis, Mboyas, Nyereres, Nkumbulas, and Bandas who fill the air with their strident denunciations of the "colonialism" which raised their countries from blood-soaked barbarity to the state in which every man, woman, and child could walk abroad in safety, be relieved of hunger and disease, be taught better agriculture and animal husbandry, and be given the many other benefits of civilised life. These blessings, now taken for granted, will not be automatically continued by Providence. They are the fruits of energy rightly directed in the light of conscience; and anyone who would say that the record of the African nationalist leaders in recent years shows any spark of that spirit must be highly imaginative. The tragic truth is that African nationalist politics and propaganda are distinguished by bitterness, envy, violence and other ugly passions. Yet there are Europeans and Americans who expect such ugly growths to produce the fine flowers of an ideal society.

While the original blame for the sad and bad deterioration in race relations in Africa must be placed squarely upon the Labour Party in this country, its leaders might in candid moments claim in

Tolerating the Intolerable.

extenuation that they did not realize that the application of their theories to the wholly different conditions of Africa could produce such deplorable consequences. If the party were sufficiently frank and humble to make that admission — of which unhappily there is no indication — it would need to purge its grave error by a formal pronouncement which made it clear beyond doubt to the African political extremists that they could no longer count on Socialist aid in the pursuit of their aims — for those extremists will hold to their present course unless they are checked by the knowledge that their words and actions have so outraged those on the political left in Great Britain that they find themselves driven to re-examine the whole situation. If that were honestly done, new hope would be offered to British Africa, and especially to the African masses who are now menaced by the

ambitions of a few hundred insatiable zealots, some of whom have thrown the last shreds of discretion to the wind and now make public statements which are subversive of law and order in any normal interpretation; but the offenders escape the long terms of imprisonment which they merit either because the pundits put legalism before justice or because Governments have become so accustomed to tolerating the intolerable that propitiation now takes precedence of their first duty of even-handed government.

It is staggering to find the Governor of Northern Rhodesia claiming in a Christmas message that race relations in that territory are better than they were five years ago. Quite recently the Sir Arthur Benson's bitter agitation of Strange Assertion. those who have claimed to speak for

the African National Congress has resulted in riots, attacks on the police, the derailment of trains, the burning of motor-cars, the stoning of vehicles and individuals, organized disregard of the provincial administration, and daily declarations of an intention to smash the Federation of which Northern Rhodesia forms an integral and indissoluble part, indissoluble because the Federal Constitution makes no provision for secession. These happenings are the culmination of a congress campaign which started seven years ago. It is doubtless true, as Sir Arthur Benson insisted, that the European community in general has only lately become fully aware of the gravity of the race relations problem, but that certainly does not mean that race relations have improved, and very few men of any race in that country can have endorsed the Governor's statement when they heard or read it. Indeed, of no country in British East or Central Africa can it be said that race relations have improved in the past five years. As EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has had to write again and again, there has been drift where decision was necessary, and weakness when there was obvious need for firmness. So chiefs and people who would quickly have restrained their malcontents abstained from action, and have come to feel that they must now accept their interference because it is not prevented by the Government. If 1959 is to be a reasonably good year for East and Central Africa, the Governments must all quickly recover the will to govern. Then, and then only, can African politics develop in conditions which do not menace the public weal.

Discreditable Defiance of the Rule of Law in Tanganyika

Governor's Blunt Warning to African Political Agitators

"HOW DO YOU SUPPOSE any businessman feels when he opens his paper and reads of defiance of the courts and of threats to take away European and Asian businesses and land from their rightful owners?"

That was the question posed by the Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Richard Turnbull, when he recently addressed the Eastern Province Advisory Council in Morogoro.

"They will take their money elsewhere, and some other country will reap the advantage of it," he declared.

Sir Richard went on to speak of "the kind of men who are hindering our constitutional progress", saying that there were not many of them, and that the leader of the major political party in the Territory had condemned those who defied the laws of the country.

"All the same, they are doing the Territory a lot of harm. Even when a handful of men give themselves over to violence and set themselves up to defy constituted authority and the rule of law, they cannot fail to get themselves talked about. Reports appear in the newspapers, and people overseas who may be thinking of investing money in the Territory are deterred from doing so. We cannot by ourselves create the wealth we need to provide the schools, roads, and hospitals which are so badly wanted in Tanganyika. If this demand for services is to be met, foreign investment must continue and must be increased. If a man is thinking of investing money in a country such as Tanganyika, the first question he asks himself is: 'Am I going to get a good return on my investment or am I going to lose all my money?'"

"The British Government will certainly not devolve the trust imposed upon it by the United Nations to a Government of Tanganyika under which responsible people would not feel secure. When I say 'feel secure', I mean fully confident that law and order will be maintained, not capriciously, but by a strict adherence to the rule of law, and that rights in private property — and this includes land and land enjoyed by those of any race who have got a legal title to it — will be fully protected.

Security for All

"Therefore the ultimate aim which we must keep in our minds is that there should evolve a Government of Tanganyika under which responsible people of all races will feel secure.

"In March we shall have a Legislative Council of which the representative side will be fully elected, and the time will have come to address ourselves to the next constitutional step in the direction of the final objective. I have promised to make an announcement to the Legislative Council when the newly-constituted legislature has its first meeting.

"How soon we can take our next step will largely depend on the people of Tanganyika themselves. There is a very great number of responsible men in all walks of life and of all levels of education who are anxious to go forward in a regular and disciplined manner.

"But there are others in Tanganyika today who through ignorance, ill-will, or personal ambition are in fact hindering this development and putting a brake on the constitutional progress of the country.

"The kind of people I have in mind are those who in the past month or two in certain parts of the Territory have been conducting noisy demonstrations outside the Native courts with the intention of causing the authorities to set free persons who have been placed in lawful custody after proper legal process. This attempt to defy the rule of law strikes at the greatest of all the fundamental principles upon which depends the liberty of the ordinary man. There is no action which can more surely discredit this Territory or bring it into greater disrepute in the eyes of the world; and those who take

part in such demonstrations show themselves unfit to have a say, however small, in the government of their own parishes, let alone in the government of the Territory.

"Let me say quite plainly that every time a mob demonstrates outside a court with the intention of causing men to be released from lawful custody will put the date of self-government farther and farther away.

"Other men who are preventing orderly constitutional development are those who devote themselves to defying, often with the assistance of a noisy crowd, rules and regulations which have been framed by the Native authorities for the better care of the land, for improved husbandry, and for the protection of cattle against disease. These regulations have been drawn up by the lawfully established local government authorities upon which those who oppose the regulations have their representatives.

"There is only one proper way of bringing about a change in local government regulations which for one reason or another have ceased to be acceptable to the people: it is by the methods which the law provides. Those who use intimidation and threats of violence to achieve this end are not only setting a disgraceful example now but are sowing seeds which will damage the country later on.

"Lastly, there are those who take it upon themselves to tell ignorant people that when self-government is attained the land and farms and commercial enterprises of the Europeans, the Asians, and the Arabs, and of any person who is not an African will be seized and taken over by the new government. Can they not see that this kind of thing strikes at the whole basis of ordered civilized life, and that if such a doctrine were accepted, no single man in this Territory, whether African or European, cattleman, businessman or cultivator, would be secure in his possessions?"

"Let me say once again that Her Majesty's Government would not think of agreeing to the grant of self-government unless it was satisfied that under that Government the property rights of all the inhabitants of the Territory would be respected."

Mr. Nyerere Denounces Law-Breaking

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, and leader of the representative members in the Tanganyika Legislative Council, has asked everyone in Tanganyika not to hinder progress towards self-government by "acts of disturbances, law-breaking, and the like". In a letter to *Mwafrika* he wrote recently: —

"In the latest edition of *The Voice of Taru* I criticized certain Government actions in Usukuma and advised the Sukuma about the constitutional methods of presenting their grievances. I now wish to repeat this warning to all inhabitants of the Territory wherever they may be.

"We know that there are many enemies of freedom. They are tireless in their efforts to find reasons to delay self-government. Every Tanganyikan who loves his country should have but one single aim — to deny these enemies any pretext whatsoever of delaying our freedom. This will be a strong weapon in the hands of our leaders when they claim self-government.

"But this weapon is blunted by each separate act of disturbance, law-breaking, and the like. Any person who impairs the strength of our leaders by these methods is as much an enemy of our freedom as those who wish to govern us for ever.

"We all know — and even the Governor in his recent speech at Morogoro has said — that there are only a few people in Tanganyika who are addicted to law-breaking and hoodliganism. I appeal to these few people to stop these actions completely. They are making the tasks of our leaders, difficult enough as it is, even more difficult. I beg you all, old people, women, and young men alike, to be on the lookout at all times and to prevent these few people bringing any disgrace upon our efforts to obtain self-government.

"In only a few months our leaders will confer with the leaders of the Government to consider the second step of our progress towards self-government. Our leaders ask for their weapons of victory — unity and peace. Any person who deprives them of these weapons and thus makes their difficult task yet more difficult is an enemy of freedom."

New Year Honours for East and Central Africans

Sir Roy Welensky Promoted K.C.M.G.: Sultan's Heir Made K.B.E.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

CUST, COLONEL LIONEL GEORGE ARCHER, C.B.E., secretary-general, Royal Commonwealth Society, 1939-1958.

Born 1896. Served in the 1914-18 war (dispatches) and later in Germany and Egypt. Palestine Civil Service, 1920-35; seconded as private secretary to Governor of Northern Rhodesia, 1932-34. Served 1939-45 in Military Intelligence and Psychological Warfare Departments (dispatches).

GERMAN, RONALD ERNEST, C.M.G., lately Postmaster-General, East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration.

Born 1905. Served U.K. Post Office, 1925-39; principal, Treasury, 1941. Assistant Director, Sudan Post and Telegraphs, 1942-45. Then returned to British Post Office, being successively principal private secretary to P.M.G. and secretary to Post Office Board and assistant secretary of the personnel Department. Went to East Africa as P.M.G. in 1950. Chairman Makerere College Council, 1957. C.M.G., 1953.

GILLETT, STUART, C.M.G., lately chairman, Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation.

Born 1903. Joined Colonial Service in Kenya as assistant agricultural officer, 1928; senior coffee officer, 1946; Commissioner of European Settlement, 1947; Director of Agriculture, 1948-51; chairman, Overseas Food Corporation, 1951-55; then of Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation. Government member, Coffee Board of Kenya, 1950; C.M.G., 1952.

HURD, ANTHONY RICHARD, M.P. for Newbury since 1945, for political and public services.

Was for many years agricultural correspondent for *The Times*. Has visited East Africa on several occasions.

LAING, JOHN WILLIAM, president John Laing and Son, Ltd., a company with a subsidiary in Rhodesia.

PICKTHORN, KENNETH WILLIAM MURRAY, M.P. for Cambridge University, 1935-50, and for the Carlton Division of Nottinghamshire since 1950. Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Education, 1951-54. For political and public services.

A former member of the London board of East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd.

SPENSER-WILKINSON, THOMAS CROWE, Chief Justice, Nyasaland since 1956.

Served Royal Navy, 1915-19. Called to Bar, 1925; practised in Singapore, 1928-38. President, District Court, Nicosia, Cyprus, 1938; and Famagusta, 1940. Naval Control Service, Cyprus and Port Said, 1940-42; on staff of C-in-C, South Atlantic, 1942-44. Malaya Planning Unit, London, 1945; Chief Legal Adviser, British Military Administration, 1945-46; Judge, Supreme Court, Malaya, 1946.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE K.C.M.G.

LEE, SIR FRANK, Permanent Secretary, Board of Trade.

When Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Food had much to do with the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika, which Territory he then visited.

RAISMAN, SIR (ABRAHAM) JEREMY, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., for services to the Commonwealth.

Joined Indian Civil Service, 1916; Member for Finance, 1939-45; vice-president of Governor-General's Executive Council, 1944. Chairman, Fiscal Commission for Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1952.

Deputy Chairman of Lloyds Bank, Ltd. 1953; vice-chairman, 1947-53. Director, Alliance Assurance and other companies. Chairman, Commonwealth Trust.

WELENSKY, SIR ROY, C.M.G., M.P., Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland since 1956.

Born 1907, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Joined Rhodesia Railways, 1924; became a leader of the Railway Workers' Union. Formed Northern Rhodesia Labour Party, 1941.

M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia, 1938; member of Executive Council, 1946-53; chairman of the Non-Official Members' Association, 1946-53. Director of Man-Power in Northern Rhodesia, 1941-46.

Member of the Northern Rhodesian delegation to Closer Association Conference at Victoria Falls, 1951, and to the constitutional conferences in London of 1950 and 1951. Elected member of the first Federal Parliament for Broken Hill, 1953;

and retained the seat for United Federal Party in the recent general election. Federal Minister of Transport, Communications and Posts, 1953-56; Leader of the House and Deputy Prime Minister, 1955-56. Succeeded Lord Malvern as Prime Minister in November, 1956. C.M.G., 1945; Knighted, 1953.

C.M.G.

ELLMAN-BROWN, GEOFFREY, Southern Rhodesian Government representative on the board of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company; former territorial M.P. and Minister.

Aged 48; born in Bulawayo. Senior partner in a Salisbury firm of chartered accountants. In the 1954 general election held Greendale for the United Rhodesia Party. Although a newcomer to politics, appointed Minister of Roads, Irrigation, Trade, and Industrial Development. Was also a member of Sir Edgar Whitehead's "caretaker" Cabinet, but lost his seat in the subsequent general election last June.

An original member of Southern Rhodesia's National Building and Housing Board. Registrar of the Rhodesian Society of Accountants, and has been a member of the South African Cricket Board of Control. During the war served as a group captain in charge of the finances of the Rhodesian Air Training Group.

HEANY, LEONARD MARTIN, Senior Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika.

Born, 1906. Joined Colonial Service in Tanganyika, 1929. Served in Forces, 1940-45. Senior district officer, 1948. Seconded from provincial administration as Acting Director of Establishments, 1950; Provincial Commissioner, 1951.

LAW, PATRICK JOHN, O.B.E., Labour Commissioner, Uganda, since 1954.

Born, 1910. Provincial Administration, Northern Rhodesia, 1932-41; seconded as labour officer, 1941-47; senior labour officer, 1947-49; Deputy Labour Commissioner, 1949-54. Nominated official M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia, 1951. Transferred to Uganda, 1954. O.B.E., 1953.

MELMOTH, CHRISTOPHER GEORGE FREDERICK FRAMPTON, Minister of Finance, Uganda, since 1956.

Ministry of Supply, 1940-42; chief financial officer for co-ordination of supplies, Malta, 1942; an assistant Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong (where for four years he carried out duties of Deputy Financial Secretary), 1946-55. Deputy Financial Secretary, Uganda, 1955.

PRICE, NORMAN STEWART, O.B.E., Provincial Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia.

Colonial Service, Northern Rhodesia, 1930; senior district officer, 1950; acting provincial commissioner, 1950; P.C., 1951. O.B.E., 1946.

WADLEY, WALTER JOSEPH DURHAM, Director of Education, Kenya, since 1951.

Inspector of Schools, Gold Coast, 1926; senior education officer, 1935; assistant director of education, 1944; Deputy Director of Education, Kenya, 1946.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE K.B.E. (Civil Division)

PARAMOUNT CHIEF MWANAWINA III, Paramount Chief of the Barotseland Protectorate, Northern Rhodesia.

Son of late Paramount Chief Lewanika. Secretary to father, 1913. Served in 1914-18 war. Chief of Mankoya District, 1936; succeeded as Paramount Chief in 1945, on death of elder brother, Mwanawina II. Holds King's Medal for African Chiefs. An official guest of the Coronation, 1953.

K.B.E. (Honorary)

ARNAUTOGLU, GEORGE NICOLAS, C.B.E., Honorary Consul-General for Greece in Tanganyika.

Born in Smyrna, 1892. Settled in Tanganyika, 1910. A pioneer sisal grower and director of a number of companies, including Arnautoglu Estates, Ltd., Lehmann's (East Africa) Ltd., Tanganyika Bottlers, Ltd., Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association, and Tanganyika Marketing Finance Corporation. Has served on numerous public bodies, among them the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, the Eastern Province Land Settlement Board, and the local branch of the British Red Cross.

SEYYID ABDULLA BIN KHALIFA, C.M.G., Heir Apparent to the Sultanate of Zanzibar.

C.B.E.

BLOOMFIELD, F. S., head of Stores Dept. of Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations.

DIXON, ALAN CHARLES WALTER, M.L.C., for public services in Nyasaland.

Has been in Nyasaland since 1946, having previously been a tea planter in India and in business in England. Joined British Central Africa Co., Ltd., as assistant general manager and in 1949 became general manager. Director of Nyasaland Tea Association and member of Tung Board. Chairman of the Convention of Associations for some years, and a committee member of the Tobacco Association.

Member of the Legislative Council since 1950; returned unopposed for Limbe-Blantyre in the Protectorate's first general election, 1956. Member of the Executive Council.

GELFAND, MICHAEL, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., physician to Salisbury Hospital, Southern Rhodesian. For services to medicine in the Federation.

GHERSIE, LIEUT.-COLONEL STANLEY GEORGE, O.B.E., for public services in Kenya.

Born 1895. Chartered accountant. Went out to South Africa, 1911; settled in Kenya, 1920, after war service in East and West Africa. Practised in Eldoret for some 15 years. Was also closely associated with development of Kakamago goldfield.

In 1938 elected to the Legislative Council for the Uasin Gishu, resigning in 1943. In 1950, elected for Nairobi South, and was returned unopposed in 1952. Appointed to Council of State on its inauguration last year. A Kenya representative in the Central Africa Central Legislative Assembly.

Has served on many public bodies and Government committees and inquiries. He has been vice-president of the British Legion in Kenya, chairman of the Kenya branch of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries, and is a director of several companies.

Served in 1914-18 war on the staff of East Africa Command and in Ethiopian campaign of last war (O.B.E.).

DE QUEHEN, BASIL MAURICE, M.V.O., Director of the Federal Intelligence and Security Bureau.

HOCKING, VICTOR THEODORE, Commissioner for Mines, Tanganyika, since 1952.

After mining experience in England and Nigeria joined the Colonial Service as an inspector of mines in Tanganyika in 1928; chief inspector, 1945. Secretary Mining (Loans) Board, 1943.

HODGES, CECIL WILLIAM, M.B.E., Controller and Auditor-General, Kenya, and Auditor-General, East Africa High Commission.

HUTSON, CECIL THOMAS, O.B.E., Chief Commercial Superintendent, East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

MAYHEW, CAPTAIN G. H., Commodore of Union-Castle Line and master of PENENNIS CASTLE.

MCDOWELL, HENRY MCLORINAN, Secretary to the Federal Treasury of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

NIVEN, DUGALD, O.B.E., in recognition of work on behalf of the National Free Library Service, Southern Rhodesia. Born 1884. Librarian in Glasgow and Johannesburg before appointment to Bulawayo in 1906.

SPENCER, ALBERT EDWARD, M.B.E., for public services in Uganda.

O.B.E.

BARCLAY, HUGH BROMFIELD, for public services in Kenya, where he has farmed for many years.

BUCHANAN, LAURENCE ALEXANDER COCKBURN, Deputy Director of Education, Nyasaland.

CLARK, GRAHAM FOSTER, town clerk, Umtali, Southern Rhodesia.

DONALD, CRAIG REID CANTLIE, Secretary to the Treasury, Uganda.

EARL-SPURR, LIEUT.-COLONEL NORMAN OSWALD, Federal Military Forces (retired). For public services.

EVANS, ARTHUR PERCIVAL, Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, Crown Agents.

GARDINER, J., Director of Education, Bechuanaland.

GIBBS, THE HON. HUMPHREY VICARY, former Southern Rhodesian M.P.; a prominent rancher in Matabeleland; for public services.

HILL, COLIN DE NEUFVILLE, Secretary for Finance, Tanganyika.

HOBBS, WILLIAM FRANCIS JOHN, Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia.

KNAOGS, KENNETH JAMES, lately Secretary to the Government, Seychelles; now Administrative Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

MATHEWS, DENIS OWEN, for public services in East Africa. General manager of East Africa Tourist and Travel Association since retirement from long service in Uganda.

MEHTA, RAMAKART JAIRILAL, for public services in Uganda.

MOSS, GRAHAM BROWNBRIGG, senior district officer, Uganda.

PARKER, SYDNEY CHARLES, Provincial Native Commissioner, Matabeleland, Southern Rhodesia.

PATRICK ROBERT, deputy chairman, Civil Service Commission of Kenya.

POLLARD, ARTHUR MICHELL, dental surgeon to Zanzibar Government.

RICH, RALPH MURRELL, for public services in Northern Rhodesia.

ROSIN, ISIDORE ROWLAND, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), medical practitioner, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. For services to medicine in the Federation.

SWAN, JAMES WATSON, for public and political services in the Federation.

THOMSON, THOMAS DAVIDSON, Senior district commissioner, Nyasaland.

WATSON, WILFRID, a member of the Federal Immigration Selection Board.

WESTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL HERBERT STANLEY, for public services in Tanganyika.

WILDERS, EDWIN PETER, Director of Public Works, Somaliland.

O.B.E. (Honorary)

SEGUN, THE REV. SAMUEL, Paris Missionary Society, Northern Rhodesia.

M.B.E.

ABEL, ROBERT OWEN, for public services in Northern Rhodesia.

ABREO, FREDERICK JOACHIM PASCHAL, for public services in Uganda.

ABAMS, MRS. MARGHERITA ANNA HENBY, Registry assistant, Kenya.

ADONGA, PHILIP, Lawirwodi, Acholi African Local Government, Uganda.

ASPLET, PHILIPPE RENE, dental surgeon, Mulago Hospital, Uganda.

BARNES, GEORGE ARTHUR HERBERT, for services to the amateur theatre movement in Southern Rhodesia.

BLAKE, OSWALD PHILIP, for public services in Tanganyika. Lately editor of *Tanganyika Standard*.

BOND, MISS MARGARET HESTER, matron, Mengo Hospital, Uganda.

TEMPLE-BOREHAM, EVELYN WOOD, M.C., Senior game warden, Kenya.

EL BUHRY, SHEIKH SAIDI ALI, Liwali of Mwanza, Tanganyika.

BURDEN, GEOFFREY REGINALD, for public services in Northern Rhodesia.

CORMACK, ARTHUR BREBNER, Agricultural officer, Nyasaland.

COX, HENRY GEORGE, of the headquarters staff, British Commonwealth Ex-Service League.

CUNLIFFE, MISS CECILE GERTRUDE, honorary secretary, Book Department, Victoria League.

DUFFY, BLYTHE JOSEPH, lately field officer, East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization.

ELLIOTT, PERCY JOHN, resident engineer, Livingstone Power Station, Northern Rhodesia.

FULTON, WILLIAM ROBERT, for services to sport, particularly boxing, in the Federation.

GOLDS, JOHN MALCOLM, District officer, Kenya.

GOVINDAN, THAKKAYIL, Registry assistant, Office of the Chief Secretary, Tanganyika.

GRUNDY, FRANK, M.C., meteorologist, East African Meteorological Department.

HAYES, MRS. JOYCE MARY, for public services in Nyasaland.

HEATLIE, LESLIE ARTHUR, formerly senior superintendent, Northern Rhodesia Police; seconded to the Federal Government Service.

HEWITT, THE REV. CANON GEORGE HERBERT, for public services in Northern Rhodesia.

HOBSON, KENNETH WILLIAM, secretary, Association of Chambers of Commerce for Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

HOPKIRK, MRS. JOAN ANN, for public services in Kenya.

JACKSON, FRANK GREENWOOD, member of the teaching staff, Federal Ministry of Education.

KENNEDY, WALTER SINCLAIR, D.F.C., A.F.C., Chief aerodromes Officer, Federal Department of Civil Aviation.

KIGUNDU, GEORGE LIVINGSTONE, Agricultural officer, Uganda.

LAWRENCE, MRS. JOYCE ACLAUD, for public services in Somaliland.

MAIR, FAQUIR CHAND, Provincial office superintendent, Kenya.

MAREALLE, CHIEF PETRO ITOSI, B.E.M., divisional chief, Chagga Council, Vunjo, Moshi, Tanganyika.

MATUNULA, MANZI, Liwali of Mahuta, Tanganyika.

NICKOL, DAVID ARTHUR, Administrative officer, Tanganyika.

RACE, MISS IDA, matron, Kenya.

Seychelles Out To Attract Visitors

Points from the Governor's Broadcast

MR. J. K. R. THORP, Governor of Seychelles, has said in a broadcast over the local radio that the second best development plan for the Colony—agriculture being the first—would be to encourage a much larger number of visitors. He continued (in part):—

"Seychelles is endowed with splendid natural resources of scenery, an equable climate with plenty of sunshine, and an almost complete lack of obnoxious pests and serious tropical diseases.

"It has been possible to break the vicious circle of 'no ships, therefore no passengers, therefore no ships'. The much appreciated doubling up of British India shipping in 1959 is likely to result in a significant but probably not very large immediate increase in the number of visitors.

"For years it has been apparent through various sources that a great many people, especially in East, Central, and South Africa, have wanted to come here but have been frustrated in their attempts through lack of shipping and the impossibility of being able to be sure of a return passage within a reasonable time. A small Seychelles exhibit at the Salisbury exhibition in Rhodesia in August created considerable interest, and it was reported that if there were adequate shipping available the demand for passages to Seychelles would be substantial.

Many Attractions

"A pool of potential visitors really does exist, and with more effort on our part it can become and remain extremely large. Both to those who live in the cold and damp of northern Europe and to those who live in the vast, dry expanses of Africa, these islands have many attractions to offer.

"In pursuance of a policy of building up a visitor industry as a major factor in the economy of Seychelles, the Government is starting where a start should always be made namely, at the beginning. Certain basic foundations are necessary, and no flash-in-the-pan scheme is envisaged. Tourism, like any other industry, is a specialized and complicated undertaking, the know-how of which cannot just be plucked off trees. For this reason the Government is taking steps to secure the services of a widely-experienced, professional tourist development officer, on whose advice its further actions can be based. It is also hoped that the general manager of the East African Tourist Travel Association will be able to visit Seychelles fairly soon, as a result of the Government's recent decision to join his organization as a full member.

"Meanwhile, the Government has gone ahead on schemes for major road improvement, the provision of an up-to-date 24-hour electricity supply, the increase of local food production through the land settlement scheme, and the increase of overseas publicity.

Improving Facilities

"It recognizes the need for financial assistance and encouragement to private enterprise, for improved water supplies, for better port and customs facilities, for an extended telephone system, for some expansion of the police force, for the preservation and improvement of various natural beauty spots and amenities, for improved inter-island communication, for the provision of adequate cold storage, for more regular fish and meat supplies, and lastly, but most important of all, for a permanent improvement in external communications, if possible not excluding air communications. These matters will be dealt with as speedily as possible. Their value is very obviously not confined to tourism, which is merely their economic justification. They should provide a firm base on which a substantial long-term visitor industry can be built.

"In all Government publicity material stress is being laid on the natural beauty and simplicity of life in Seychelles. In future few visitors should arrive expecting the sort of luxury and entertainment which the islands cannot at present provide. Their demands will not be excessive, but will include (in some cases, vociferously) certain minimum standards. If we want them to stay, to come again, and to encourage their friends to come, we must try to achieve these minimum standards—most of which require thoughtfulness and effort, but not much extra money.

"Nothing is more pleasant and impressive than to find oneself really welcome in a strange land. For this one will

forgive many sins of omission. Friendly and courteous dealing from the moment when a visitor first faces the immigration officer on arrival until he finally re-embarcs on his ship can be a very real attraction to a person coming from a world which is becoming so rushed that little time is spent on good manners. In building up this valuable tradition of friendliness everyone can take part, but most especially port, customs, post office, police and other officials, hotel managers and their staff, commercial people, shop assistants, and taxi-drivers. A kind word, some help or advice cheerfully given, sometimes just a smile, cost nothing but earn immense dividends of goodwill.

"The visitor should not leave our shores with the feeling that in Seychelles he had to be constantly on his guard if he was not to be done in the eye by all and sundry—a reputation which more countries than one have justly earned. Snap profits in a shop can do irreparable long-term harm; a taxi-driver gleefully charging an ignorant visitor an excessive fare is helping to reduce the substantial sum he can earn if a steady flow of visitors is maintained. In a recent tourist survey in Britain two of the things which were found to have pleased visitors more than anything were the friendliness of the people and the honesty of the taxi-drivers.

Earning Goodwill

"These simple things can earn the islands a good name from the start. In business circles large sums are paid for goodwill. It is nowhere more valuable than in the visitor business.

"If we are wrong about tourism, we are wrong in very good company, for very many countries are trying hard to develop it—countries with Labour Governments, Conservative Governments, Communist Governments, dictatorships, and every other kind of Government which the human brain has been able to devise.

"In Fiji the visitor industry, starting very much as ours is, has outpaced bananas and manganese and is catching up even on gold in its importance to the country's economy. In Bermuda, only one square mile larger than our island of Praslin, the civilian population in 1956 was 42,000, about the same as ours. Apart from some fruit and vegetable growing there is no agriculture, and only some 800 persons are engaged in farm work of any kind. But in 1956 3,700 people were employed in hotels, 3,366 in shops and offices, 1,096 in transport, and 2,532 as labourers. In the same year Bermuda spent 5,460,000 rupees on education, 2,220,000 on health services, and 4,200,000 on public works, out of a total expenditure budget of 40,370,000 rupees. Our total expenditure was 4,330,000 rupees, one million less than Bermuda spent on education alone. Our total revenue for 1956 was about 3,850,000 rupees; Bermuda's was 41,420,000—of which about one third was derived solely from customs duties. In Bermuda there is no income tax or any other direct taxation."

Immigration in the Federation

Work of Southern Africa Settlement Association

THE SOUTHERN AFRICA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION helped 2,339 immigrants to the Federation during the year ended June 30, 1958, compared with 1,710 in 1957, an increase of 36.8%.

The annual report states that people without definite offers of employment were discouraged, and that nearly all Rhodesian employers were reluctant to provide advance offers of work, largely because South Africans have been readily accessible.

The association has continued its after-care facilities for the migrants sent out to the Rhodesias. In Bulawayo it was greatly in the debt of the Helping Hand Committee, a group of voluntary workers who meet the mailboat trains on Saturday evenings. In Salisbury reception was mainly an association responsibility.

At the recent annual meeting in London of the United Kingdom Branch, the chairman, Mr. N. E. Mustoe, Q.C., acknowledged the association's debt to B.A.O.C., Hunting Clan, and Airwork for concession rates for the air transport of approved settlers to the Federation, a saving of about £30 to each coach class traveller.

Mr. Mustoe announced the resignation of the London manager, Mr. F. E. Baker. He is not immediately to be replaced, and the general manager, Mr. A. Lennox-Short, is due here shortly to re-organize the London office and assist the committee in selecting a new London manager. Meantime Mr. D. P. Crane and Mr. H. S. Villiers are administering the office.

New committee members elected are Mr. C. B. H. Rose, of Central African Airways, and Mr. Alistair Steward, of Neale & Wilkinson, Ltd. The Duke of Bedford has resigned.

Macharia Remanded in Custody

Alleged Swearing of False Affidavit

APPEARING before the senior resident magistrate in Nairobi on Monday, Rawson Mbugla Macharia, a witness at the trial of Jomo Kenyatta in 1952, pleaded not guilty to a charge of swearing a false affidavit stating that he gave false evidence at Kenyatta's trial. He was remanded in custody until January 17.

Asked to plead, Macharia said: "Everything in my affidavit, which I admit having sworn before Mr. M. K. Bhandari [a commissioner for oaths] is true. I am guilty of perjury in Jomo Kenyatta's case, but not guilty of this offence".

The charges allege that Macharia swore on November 22 an affidavit which to his knowledge contained false statements that he and six others named in the charge were "procured and suborned" by the Crown to give false evidence for the prosecution in the trial of Jomo Kenyatta and others "under such circumstances that the false swearing, if committed in a judicial proceeding, would have amounted to perjury".

Mr. A. O. Jack, deputy public prosecutor, opposed an application for bail by Mr. A. R. Kapila, Macharia's counsel. Mr. Jack said that he had been reliably informed that Macharia had been preparing to leave East Africa during the past few days. Moreover, specific names were included in Macharia's accusation, with allegations of perjury against each. "Without using at the moment the strong word 'interference', I am reliably instructed that the accused has approached at least one of the six, and recently", Mr. Jack said.

The magistrate, Mr. R. M. H. Rodwell, said that as Macharia had virtually pleaded guilty to a more serious matter than the one which he was charged, he had no doubt that bail should not be granted.

Mr. Kapila said that he intended to make a further application for bail to the Supreme Court.

Riots in Leopoldville

Nationalists Exploit Unemployment

THIRTY-ONE CONGOLESE were killed and more than 100 injured in riots in Leopoldville during Sunday and Monday, according to the Governor-General, M. Henri Bosmans. Twenty-eight Europeans have been injured and dozens of shops sacked by mobs.

Unrest has been brewing for some time in the Lower Congo, partly stimulated by events in French Equatorial Africa and partly as a result of the recession. About 50,000 of the 100,000 African working population of Leopoldville are unemployed. The total population exceeds 300,000.

Discontent has been seized on by leaders of the Abako, the so-called cultural association of the Lower Congo-tribe, who are talking of setting up a kingdom of the Congo, including parts of French Equatorial Africa and the Portuguese Colony of Angola.

M. van Hemelrijck, the Minister for the Congo, is to make a statement on future relations between Belgium and the Congo on January 13.



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Sir R. Welensky's Visit to London

Unconvinced by Arguments of U.K. Ministers

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation, has said in Salisbury that he realized before his visit to London in November that the prospects of persuading the United Kingdom Government to modify its plan for constitutional changes in Northern Rhodesia were extremely poor. For H.M. Government had virtually committed itself to the proposals by authorizing the Northern Rhodesian Government to enact the Legislative Council Ordinance embracing a considerable part of the scheme.

"We believed that we had a very strong case indeed for certain modifications in the scheme, and we spared no pains to present our case as strongly as we could. We remain convinced that our objections were well founded, and we are quite unconvinced by the counter-arguments that were put against them".

One grave objection had been over the power given to chiefs in regard to the nomination of candidates. "But on this aspect we seemed to make some impression on the United Kingdom Minister", said Sir Roy, and the Colonial Secretary had now conceded that the "vetting" of candidates by the chiefs was in the nature of an experiment, which, if unsuccessful, would be dropped.

Sir Roy said that he and the Minister of Law had been unable to persuade the United Kingdom Ministers to agree to any major change in regard to the main points of objection, but they had at least managed to persuade the Colonial Secretary to instruct the Governor that in his choice of non-official Ministers he must "consult and pay due regard to the advice of the Member of the Legislative Council who as a party leader was most likely to command the support of a majority of the elected members of the Legislative Council, and that in making his selection he should first consider elected members". That instruction was of considerable importance, and it gave the scheme some chance of being operated with reasonable success.

To enable the Constitution to work, however, it would clearly be necessary for the successful party not only to win a majority among the non-official members, but to secure also the election under its auspices of some African candidates of the potential required to do duty as African Ministers. It was to be hoped that the African chiefs, who were given a considerable influence in regard to the candidature of the six special African seats, would not use their powers in such a way as to stultify the operation of the party political system.

Governor's Message a "Travesty"

"Living in Ivory Tower", Says Mr. Gaunt

MR. JOHN GAUNT, M.P., said in Lusaka a few days ago that the Christmas message of the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Arthur Benson, was a travesty of the truth in its statement that race relations were better today than five years ago. Mr. Gaunt continued:—

"For some time it has been obvious that His Excellency, living in the ivory tower of Government House, is completely out of touch with the realities of the situation in this territory.

"This was first shown in connexion with his policy regarding the position and duty of the police in the Native reserves and rural areas generally.

"Now, after a black and bitter record of stone-throwing, car-burning, rioting at Ndola and elsewhere, derailments and attempted derailments of trains, and flouting of the provincial administration at Balovale and Kawambwa, to mention only two areas, and the culminating tragedy of Gwembe, all of which have taken place during the last three or four years and during the present governorship, the world at large is asked to swallow this statement in the Governor's message that race relations are better—a statement which has no relation to the true facts.

"One can only assume that it was made as a background to the imposition of the new Constitution, for which the Governor is primarily responsible.

"To use a Christmas message for the dissemination of propaganda of this nature is highly questionable and in bad taste.

"An exhortation to improve race relations would have been in an entirely different category".

PERSONALIA

MR. and MRS. HERBERT BAXTER are shortly to visit the Federation.

SIR STEPHEN TALLENTS left £13,881, on which duty of £2,092 has been paid.

MR. J. W. DEEGAN, Deputy Inspector-General of Colonial Police, is visiting East Africa.

MR. A. V. CONRAD has been elected president of the British Overseas Mining Association.

PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, will sail for Australia today in the QUEENSLAND STAR.

MR. MERVYN HILL, editor of the *Kenya Weekly News*, is due in London shortly for a brief visit.

CAPTAIN and MRS. MURRAY-SMITH are revisiting Kenya. They now live in the Union of South Africa.

MR. P. S. WESTGATE, assistant manager of the Beira Boating Co., Ltd., has arrived from Portuguese East Africa.

LADY BADEN-POWELL and the HON. WENDY BADEN-POWELL are outward-bound for the Cape on their way to Rhodesia.

MR. I. J. BAHADUR SINGH arrived in Nairobi just before Christmas to take up duty as Commissioner for India in East Africa.

SIR ROBERT STAPLEDON, Governor of Eastern Nigeria and formerly Chief Secretary in Tanganyika, flew to London last week for an operation.

THE REV. CECIL NORTHCOTT is to address the Royal Commonwealth Society at 1.30 p.m. on Tuesday, February 3, next on "David Livingstone".

On Thursday, January 29, MR. REGINALD MAUDLING, M.P., Paymaster-General, will address the Royal Commonwealth Society on the Montreal Conference.

MR. THOMAS NOBLE, commodore chief engineer of the Union-Castle fleet, has retired. He entered the company's service as a junior engineer in 1914.

MR. J. F. CULLINGHAM, since 1937 secretary of Gascoignes & Co., Ltd., Reading, a company with an East African subsidiary, has been elected to the board.

SIR ALEXANDER ROGER, since 1948 a deputy chairman of the Midland Bank, has retired from the board of the bank and of Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Co., Ltd.

MR. C. D. MACQUAIDE, financial controller of Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Co., Ltd., and MR. M. LEES, sales manager, have been elected to the board.

MR. W. D. SWEANEY, head of Overseas Service Department of the Colonial Office is at present visiting Uganda during the course of a five-week tour of East Africa.

MARSHAL OF THE R.A.F. SIR WILLIAM DICKSON, Chief of the Defence Staff, will address the Royal Commonwealth Society in London at 1.15 p.m. on January 22.

SIR BRIAN ROBERTSON, chairman of the British Transport Commission, who served in East Africa during the last war, fractured a leg on a recent skiing holiday in Austria.

MR. ROGER FAIK has succeeded VISCOUNT RUNCIMAN as chairman of the Marketing Development Co., Ltd. He visited Uganda some years ago in connexion with an economic survey.

MR. K. G. Y. BROWNE, general manager of the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, arrived last week in the CARNARVON CASTLE.

SIR GEORGE SEEL, Senior Crown Agent for Overseas Governments and Administrations, is to retire at the end of March. He will be succeeded by SIR STEPHEN LUKE, formerly Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies.

SIR HAROLD FORTESCUE FLANNERY, having reached the age of 75 years, has relinquished the chairmanship of E. W. Tarry & Co., Ltd., but remains a member of the board. The new chairman is MR. L. T. S. HAWKINS.

MR. W. L. WOOF and CAPTAIN J. D. ELVISH have been appointed directors of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd. In addition, Mr. Woof has been appointed managing director of its subsidiary, Cayzer, Irvine, and Co., Ltd.

SIR ARTHUR GRIFFIN, former general manager of Rhodesia Railways, and now Adviser on Economic Development to the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, sailed in the PENDENNIS CASTLE last week.

FLIGHT-LIEUT. and MRS. R. O. BLAIR and FLIGHT-LIEUT. and MRS. W. A. DOWDEN have arrived in the United Kingdom. Both officers are serving in the Royal Rhodesian Air Force, and are to attend the Royal Air Force Staff College course at Bracknell.

MR. JOHN SIM has been appointed deputy chairman and joint managing director of Smith Mackenzie & Co., Ltd. He succeeds MR. A. J. DODDS, who relinquishes these appointments on his retirement after 33 years' service with the company. MR. H. P. FOXON has been appointed a director.

THE REV. S. J. HARLAND, general secretary of the Commonwealth and Continental Church Society, has been appointed a canon of the Cathedral of the Holy Spirit, Dodoma, in the Diocese of Central Africa, in recognition of the society's 30 years' association with that Tanganyika diocese.

MR. PHILIP MASON, director of the Institute of Race Relations, will address a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies on Thursday, February 5, on "The Colour Problem in Britain as it affects Africa and the Commonwealth". MR. H. V. HODSON will preside.

MISS EMMA NJONJO, daughter of CHIEF JOSIAH NJONJO of Lower Kabete, Nairobi, has become the first Kenya African woman to obtain the U.K. Ministry of Education Diploma in Domestic Science. She studied at Bath for three years, and is now teaching at the Government African School at Embu.

MR. JOHN L. RIDDOCH resigned the chairmanship of Gailey & Roberts, Ltd., and membership of the board on December 31, and MR. J. W. W. JOHNSTON, the managing director, is now also chairman of the company. The other directors are Messrs. D. R. THOMSON, H. L. CORNISH, and L. P. GARDNER.

MR. G. A. ATKINSON, Colonial Building Research Liaison Office and Housing Adviser to the Colonial Office, together with MR. R. S. HUDSON, head of the Central African section of the Colonial Office, are to lead the United Kingdom delegation at the C.C.T.A. Housing and Urbanization Conference, to be held in Nairobi from January 19 until 29.

MISS SHEILA VAN DER HORST, senior lecturer in economics at Cape Town University, has been visiting Nairobi while en route to the United States. She has been invited to be visiting Professor at the Commonwealth Studies Centre at Duke University, North Carolina, where she will lecture on the economic and political bonds of the Commonwealth.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

KENYA.—Vacant possession small freehold estate (10 acres) developed grassland and garden together with well-built stone and tiled bungalow. All modern conveniences. Main water and electricity. Four bedrooms, and bath. Situated in fashionable and popular residential area; Nairobi 10 miles on tarmac road. Price £8,500 or near offer.

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MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD is visiting Gibraltar.

ALDERMAN W. E. WRIGHT, former mayor and now deputy mayor of Solihull, has presented a cigarette casket to the city of Salisbury and a candelabra to Bulawayo in gratitude for the "wonderful hospitality" extended to him by the mayors of the two cities last year. Alderman Wright was entertained by MR. L. J. BOSHOFF, then mayor of Salisbury, and MR. J. S. MCNEILLIE, mayor of Bulawayo.

LORD BAILLIEU is to retire from the chairmanship of the Central Mining and Investment Corporation, Ltd., on March 1. He has been chairman since 1945. Early last year he expressed the wish to be relieved of the duties of chairman so that he might devote more time to his public and private responsibilities. SIR ARCHIBALD FINLAYSON FORBES, who was appointed a director as from January 1, 1959, is to succeed him as chairman. MR. ROBERT WALKER has also retired from the board, his place being filled by MR. CHARLES W. ENGELHARD, chairman of Engelhard Industries, Incorporated, in the United States and of the Rand Mines, Ltd.

Dr. Chidzero

DR. WALTER ADAMS, principal of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, confirmed last week that by marrying a white girl Dr. Bernard Chidzero, a 31-year-old Southern Rhodesian African, had lost his chance of an appointment at the university. Dr. Chidzero, who has been doing research work at Oxford, holds a Canadian degree in political science and was being considered for a research post in Rhodesia, but after news of his marriage in London a few days ago to a French Canadian, Miss Micheline Dusablon, had reached Salisbury, it was decided not to pursue the matter. The case has been widely reported in the British Press, and Dr. Chidzero has appeared in the popular B.B.C. television news magazine "Tonight". He intends to return to Rhodesia, if necessary to teach in an African primary school. Dr. Chidzero has said that he does not blame the university for its decision, which does not surprise him.

Americans To Visit Africa

THE COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS in New York is to send ten very prominent American business men and educators on trips to Africa lasting about four to six weeks. The object of the venture is to get a number of prominent and influential Americans interested in Africa, and the principle emphasis will be placed on British territories, mainly south of the Sahara and north of the Zambezi. Each traveller will choose his own sphere of interest and the specific points he wishes to visit. Dr. David Rockefeller, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank is the first to visit Africa under the scheme. Other Americans so far selected are Mr. Thomas K. Finletter, Secretary to the Air Force, 1950-53, and Mr. Grayson Kirk, president of Columbia University.

Soldier Killed

A BRITISH SOLDIER, Signalman Mark Tarbet Pitt, aged 21, from Totnes, has died from injuries received in a fight with Africans in Nairobi. He and two other soldiers intervened when they saw an African woman on the ground outside an hotel being kicked by eight Africans. Pitt was struck on the head and his skull fractured.

Aden Elections

TWO SOMALIS RESIDENT IN ADEN are among 12 members elected on Monday to the enlarged Legislative Council of the Colony. Only 27% of the electorate voted, the trade unions having declared a boycott.

On Maiden Voyage

AMONG PASSENGERS who sailed on New Year's Day in the PENENNIS CASTLE for South Africa and the Federation were Sir Archibald Boyd, chairman of Metropolitan Cammell Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd.; Mr. Bernard G. S. Cayzer, deputy chairman of British & Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd.; Mr. J. R. Gales, managing director of Huntley & Palmer, Ltd.; Sir John Hanbury Williams, a director of the Bank of England and chairman of Courtaulds, Ltd., and Lady Hanbury Williams; Brigadier T. Carleton Harrison, chairman of Gillette Industries, Ltd., and Mrs. Harrison; Mr. G. L. Hunting, vice-president of the Hunting Group, and Mrs. Hunting; Colonel F. W. Jones, chairman of Leyland Paint & Varnish Co., Ltd., and Mrs. Jones; Mr. C. A. Kelly, chairman of Gordon & Gotch Ltd., and Mrs. Kelly; Mr. S. P. Leigh, finance director of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., and Mrs. Leigh; Sir John Maud, British High Commissioner-designate in South Africa, and Lady Maud; Sir Albert and Lady Stern; and Sir Frederick Wells, Bt., a former Lord Mayor of London.

To commemorate the maiden voyage, Blandy Bros. and Co., Ltd., the Union-Castle's agents in Madeira, placed on board a slipper orchid for each lady passenger and a cracker containing a quarter bottle of Madeira for each man. The company has represented the line for 101 years.

Northern Rhodesian Rhodes Scholar

MR. MAGNUS HENDERSON, who has been granted a Rhodes Scholarship, is the first student educated in Northern Rhodesia to gain this award. Educated at Lusaka Boys' School and the Gilbert Rennie School, Lusaka, he received a Federal Government scholarship after passing the higher school certificate in 1955. On the results of his first year's examination at Rhodes University he was awarded an Alfred Beit scholarship. Subsequently he gained a B.A. with distinctions in Latin and Greek. Mr. Henderson intends reading *literae humaniores* at Balliol College, Oxford.

Mr. A. Karimjee's Appointment

MR. ABDEKARIM YUSUFALI ALIBHAI KARIMJEE, deputy Speaker of the Tanganyika Legislative Council since 1954, has been appointed Speaker in succession to Sir Barclay Nihill, who has resigned for personal reasons. Mr. Karimjee, who is 52, has been a nominated member of the Tanganyikan Legislature since August, 1949. During 1957 and the early months of 1958, he was acting Speaker in the absence through indisposition of the then Speaker, the later Brigadier Sir William Scupham.

Banda Banned

DR. HASTINGS BANDA, president of the Nyasaland African National Congress, has been prohibited from entering Southern or Northern Rhodesia. The order barring him from Southern Rhodesia says that while he was recently in Salisbury he spoke "violently against the Federation and expressed his determination to break it; he also described himself as an extremist and urged his audience to be prepared to go to gaol". Dr. Banda returned from the Accra conference by way of Salisbury.

"I agree with Field-Marshal Montgomery that if we are not careful Africa may easily go the wrong side of the Iron Curtain".— Air Commodore E. L. Howard-Williams, M.L.C. for Nairobi North.

Obituary

Squadron Leader C. A. Hooper

SQUADRON LEADER C. A. ("BUNCH") HOOPER, who has died in a Sevenoaks nursing home aged 67, had spent many years in Kenya. Born in Worcester, and educated at Uppingham, he was an engineering apprentice with Daimler & Co., Ltd., from 1910 to 1913, when he transferred to the Royal Aircraft Factory at Farnborough. He then taught himself to fly, and in 1914 he joined the Royal Flying Corps and went to France. In 1915 he was lent to the Bristol Aircraft Co., Ltd., as a test pilot, while simultaneously commanding the R.F.C. station at Filton, for, owing to head injuries received on the Western Front, he was barred from further flying duties.

He went to Kenya in 1921 as managing director of Lamberts, Ltd., an engineering company, subsequently entered the motor trade in Nairobi as managing director of York Garages, Ltd., and later formed Hooper and Carnie, Ltd., which was absorbed in 1928 in the Overseas Motor Transport Co. (E.A.), Ltd.

He rejoined the Kenya Auxiliary Air Unit in 1939 as its senior officer, and was later transferred to General Dickinson's staff for the Ethiopia campaign as G.S.O. II (air). Later he returned to air staff duties with the R.A.F., and at different periods commanded R.A.F. stations at Kisumu, Mogadishu, and Mauritius. He was president of the Aero Club of East Africa from 1928 to 1937, and again from 1947 to 1948.

MR. FRANCIS GEORGE BECKS, a veteran of the Matabele Rebellion, has died in Salisbury, aged 86. He also served in the South-African War and the First World War—in German West Africa. He was born in Birmingham and went out to South Africa at the age of 16 in the LISMORE CASTLE. He settled in Rhodesia in 1895. A widower, he leaves six children and 16 grandchildren.

MR. JAN DE BRUYN, who first went to Nyasaland in 1912, has died at his home in Bulawayo. During the first world war he was seriously wounded when scouting in German East Africa. Later he returned to Nyasaland as a planter and buyer of agricultural produce. He went to Rhodesia in 1944, and remained there until his death. He leaves a widow and four children.

MR. REGINALD REYNOLDS, who has died at the age of 53 while visiting Australia, travelled through Africa a few years ago and wrote "Beware of Africans". He was a prominent Quaker and an advocate of "positive pacifism" on the Gandhi model. He married Miss Ethel Mannin, the authoress.

MR. NEVILLE HARRY TURTON, Q.C., formerly Attorney-General in Uganda, has died in Broadstairs, Kent, aged 69. After joining the Colonial Service, he first served in St. Vincent, and subsequently in Sierra Leone and Uganda. He retired in 1936.

MR. HERBERT SEYMOUR FARRANT STRAWBRIDGE, who has died at the age of 46, was superintendent of supplies at the head office in London of the British India Line, which he joined as a sea-going cadet at the age of 16. He was afloat until five years ago.

MR. ARVIAN D. LEWELLYN-JONES, the chief agricultural development officer of the Uganda department of agriculture is to take up an appointment as general manager of Farm Machinery Distributors, Ltd., Nairobi.

MRS. EDITH EILEEN WEATHERHEAD, widow of Canon H. T. C. Weatherhead of Uganda, has died in St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

MR. RALPH FORBES WOODHOUSE has died in Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. JOHN HUNTER, formerly librarian at the Colonial Office, has died at the age of 80.

Safeguarding Sudan's Independence

Military and Economic Improvements

THERE WERE LARGE CROWDS in the streets of Khartoum and Omdurman last week to celebrate the third anniversary of the Sudan's independence. In an address in Omdurman, General Abboud, the Prime Minister, said that the Army formed the strong shield needed to safeguard the country's independence. Active steps would be taken to strengthen it. Missions were to be sent overseas to purchase modern weapons and arrange specialized training, while in the Sudan, ammunition factories were to be established within six months by arrangement with a west German firm. The improvement in the economic situation, which General Abboud asserted had been about to collapse, was the main concern of the new regime. He announced a hydro-electric scheme at the Sennar dam on the Blue Nile, which would bring cheaper power to the capital, the establishment of two-sugar processing factories to save foreign currency, plans for the purchase of four ships as the nucleus of a merchant fleet, the end of the ban on imports from Egypt, and cotton and barter arrangements with China, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. Other offers of economic help were being considered. On internal affairs, General Abboud said that local government institutions would be encouraged. But they first needed purifying to ensure service to the community.

I.F.C. Interested in Africa

MR. J. G. BEEVOR, vice-president of the International Finance Corporation, has visited London on his way to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. He had discussions with Government, business and financial officials which will be resumed on his return from Africa next month. On his tour Mr. Beevor will meet business and financial groups and individuals engaged in the financing of private enterprise, particularly in manufacturing industry, in order to explain the objectives and methods of operation of the I.F.C. in financing private enterprise. Mr. Beevor is accompanied by Mr. E. M. Lamont, of the I.F.C. staff.

British Loan to Sudan

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT has agreed in principle to grant export credits up to £5m. to the Sudan. The agreement is the result of inter-government discussions, which were concluded during the recent visit to Khartoum of Mr. J. V. Morgan, Minister of State at the Board of Trade. Repayments would begin after two years and end by the fifth year. Precise details have still to be worked out. The Sudan Government has welcomed the offer.

Magadi Church

EMPLOYEES OF THE Magadi Soda Co., Ltd., have now their own church, built by the company for its 3,000 European, African, and Asian employees. The church was consecrated just before Christmas by the Bishop of Mombasa, and the sermon was preached by the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of East Africa. The only Masai to be ordained in the Anglican Church, the Rev. Daudi Mokinyo, Vicar of Kajiado, also took part in the service.

"If an African member of this Council wishes to go to a conference in Accra or Moscow, he does not have to get a re-entry permit. If I want to go I have to get a re-entry permit".—Mr. R. S. Alexander, M.L.C., Kenya.

East African Tax Debate Select Committee's Report Adopted

MOVING THAT THE REPORT of the Select Committee on the East African Income Tax (Management) Bill, 1958, be adopted, the Financial Secretary for the East African High Commission, Mr. H. J. Hinchey, told the Central Legislative Assembly that the report had been awaited with some expectancy, since its subject excited rather wider interest than was usual for High Commission legislation. He hoped the general public would appreciate what the Select Committee had achieved for it in seeking an instrument for the assessment and collection of income tax in East Africa that would ensure equity with efficiency, which was the very essence of economy.

As an indication of the extent of the committee's work, Mr. Hinchey pointed out that recommendations for amendments to the Bill numbered some 270, of which 38 provided for textual corrections, and 119 were designed to clarify intention or provide for minor changes consequent upon substantial amendments. There were 113 substantial amendments.

If these were accepted by the Assembly, they would affect legislation so as to provide further concessions to the taxpayer at a not inconsiderable loss to the territorial revenues, amounting to some £250,000 in a fiscal year. "But the hopeful expectation is that this early loss will presently be more than made up in fiscal gains from the increased national income which the development allowances and other concessions should help to promote."

Public Opinion

Many of the committee's recommendations had been proposed as a result of representations made to them by the public. But many were proposed by the Administration following a re-consideration of the Bill, which had been rather hurriedly prepared to meet the strongly-urged public demand for this legislation.

After paying tribute to the Legal Secretary and the Commissioner for Income Tax in preparing the amendments, Mr. Hinchey proceeded to deal with particular sections of the Bill. "The Committee was particularly exercised to discover, where it could, what weight might be given to the suggestion that Part VI of the Bill, providing for a tax on undistributed income, could operate as a positive discouragement to capital investment in East Africa, and even to drive it in despair from the area. Such evidence as we had on this subject was most inconclusive, and very far from satisfactory. It could not be otherwise since it rested purely on opinion and depended almost entirely on hearsay."

"In various statements to the committee, mention was made of a mysterious being, who quite properly could not be named, who had once contemplated investing some £250,000 or so in East Africa, but had been discouraged by the thought of what undistributed income tax might mean to him. Other witnesses evidently heard of this, and the story circulated with a disturbing velocity, which could hardly avoid having an inflationary effect. The Committee was interested, and shewed a kind of expectancy when this subject was introduced from time to time, as though to glimpse this elusive investor on the move. In the end most of us decided he was too quick for us; but none of us dismissed the possibility of his assuming a more or less potent reality after all, and we were sufficiently impressed in making our recommendation."

Biased Views

Mr. Hinchey went on to say that it became obvious as the work of the Committee proceeded that representations made to it were one-sided—although he did not say that in any deprecatory sense. Those taxpayers who gained from the recommendations or from the proposed amendments incorporated in the Bill were not heard to complain, while the representations made to the Committee came in large part from those who stood to gain less or to lose if the Bill was enacted.

The general test of equity which had guided the Committee was that individual taxpayers in like income cases should be treated alike and that opportunities for avoidance in circumstances which the taxpayer could use to this end should be closed. This need tended to focus much attention on the provisions relating to pension or provident fund contributions and to the relief designed to help the self-employed to secure retirement benefits.

That part of the Bill dealing with the proposed tax on undistributed income of controlled companies, had excited

a deeper, if not a wider, interest than any other. Most of the representations made to the committee referred to it. Although it had been strongly represented to the Coates' Committee that section 22 of the 1952 Act was generally unsatisfactory and needed to be drastically changed, there was "some evidence of a nostalgic preference for this section among those people who informed the Committee of their opinions on the new proposal, some of whom urged that section 22, suitably amended, would serve as a stop gap measure until something more suitable could be devised. Others preferred section 22 much as it stands."

There was some support for the new proposals, however, although a strong desire was evinced for some form of tribunal empowered to determine what might be considered a reasonable distribution of income in the light of individual circumstances. But this was administratively impracticable and relatively inefficient.

A Counter to False Propaganda

TOO MANY OF AFRICA'S INHABITANTS were "subjected to false propaganda and biased opinions poured out by broadcasting stations which seemed designed to pervert truth", Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said when speaking on an inaugural programme of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation news service last week. He felt this was one of the tragedies of Africa, as throughout the continent, millions of people were learning to accept the spoken word as their easiest means of obtaining news and views. After tracing the history of the system from "blanket draped studios in Salisbury stables" to the present modern studios in the two Rhodesias, Sir Roy expressed the hope that the new service would "expand the flow of information to the intelligent listener and counter-blast the rumours and gossip which seem to be favoured by the unintelligent."

N.R. Congress

MR. HARRY NKUMBULA, president of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress, has marked the New Year with a statement of policy which declares that the congress is uncompromisingly opposed to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, utterly opposed to any imposed constitution, and determined to agitate for a democratic constitution based on universal adult franchise. It intends to ask all employers, including the Government, for a fairer distribution of the national wealth, and it wants the Government to supply free milk to all schoolchildren.

Dr. Banda's Recruits

FIVE NEW BRANCHES of the Nyasaland African National Congress have been formed in Northern Rhodesia, one in each of the Copperbelt towns. Membership is to be restricted to Africans born in Nyasaland. Mr. Gatut Banda, a cousin by marriage of Dr. Hastings Banda, the president of the congress in Nyasaland, has said that the organization has been created to raise funds for the parent body, which intends to work for the secession of Nyasaland from the Federation.

"Kwaca"

AFRICAN AGITATORS in Nyasaland are using a new publicity method. In the last few days groups of them have assembled on railway platforms and chanted outside coaches containing Europeans the words "Kwaca" and "Freedom".

Voice of America

ONE OF AMERICA'S outstanding choral groups, the Westminster Choir, will tour the Federation in March and April, giving about 20 performances in the main centres during a fortnight's visit.

Poachers Killed Thousands of Elephants

Royal National Parks of Kenya Report

THE SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN AGAINST POACHING was undoubtedly the most important achievement of the Royal National Parks of Kenya in 1957, the director, Mr. Mervyn Cowie, says in his annual report. Tsavo Royal National Park, though very seriously desecrated by poaching activity, still contains sufficient wild animals to ensure the survival, and even the replenishment of "this great sanctuary".

The director recalls that 1957 was a year of heavy rain, and that for the second year in succession various places, including Amboseli, had to be closed, and states that he is beginning to wonder whether a fundamental change in the climatic cycle is not at present occurring.

In Nairobi National Park the lions, which continued to be the main interest of the thousands of visitors, displayed a great air of boredom. It is suggested that that was perhaps due to lack of fear of the human, which often resulted in visitors resorting to unlawful and very unreasonable means of stirring them.

One young Indian leaned out of the rear door of a van and lobbed stones at some lions peacefully snoozing nearby; he was unaware of the approach of a warden, who seized him by the scruff of the neck and removed him bodily to the patrol truck.

On another occasion the driver of an air travel agency bus deliberately drove his vehicle into a pride of sleeping lions. The passengers were highly delighted—but other spectators who had been watching patiently for hours were distinctly annoyed. The Indian was fined £25 and the driver £15.

Week-End Attractions

Lions attract such crowds at the week-ends and on public holidays that each lion family there requires the personal attention of a patrol officer. Mr. Cowie expresses gratitude to the honorary helpers who undertake such regular duty in the park.

Tsavo Royal National Park and its neighbourhood has for years been the main scene of poaching, and early last year 80 men were recruited with Government authority for two additional field forces. After they had had preliminary training an area south of the Mombasa-Nairobi road down to the Tanganyika border was selected as suitable for the deployment of a large number of men. Unfortunately one informer who was normally engaged in that kind of operation, thinking that the local people might carry out reprisals against his family, warned those living in the district. Though the result of the operation was most disappointing, 13 men were arrested for various game offences.

After the new force had been split into two mobile units and sent to the Hola and Makindu areas poaching was considerably reduced and many poachers were captured or put to flight. Radio communication and aircraft were essential features of the operation. The poacher gangs soon learned to fear the aircraft, and some even surrendered, saying that they could no longer operate under such difficult and dangerous conditions.

Mr. Cowie, while relieved that the menace of poaching has been combated so successfully, nevertheless expresses some sympathy with the poacher. "He is a man of considerable knowledge and courage, operating in a hinterland which is virtually a no-man's land. If it were not for the trader who inspires, organizes, and finances the whole of this poaching racket, the poacher would have no easy market".

Had the operation not been launched, soon there would have been few animals in the Tsavo Park, such was the scale of the depredations. In the Ushingu district one of the mobile units found no poachers but evidence of a vast slaughter of elephants during the preceding year: 50 large hideouts were discovered, with 381 carcasses, many still marked by bush flags or bunches of grass tied on poles to guide the poachers to their booty. Ninety-two tusks, weighing 1,601 lb., were recovered.

As a result of that safari two other areas were searched: in one 30 hideouts and 390 carcasses were found, and in the other 32 hideouts and 509 carcasses. The tusks recovered weighed 3,365 lb. in the former and 3,249 lb. in the latter. In addition, 1,589 lb. of butt ends and tips discarded by the poachers were recovered.

It was estimated that at least 3,000 elephants had been destroyed during the course of two years, the greatest slaughter of elephants in such a small area in Africa.

Economic Commission for Africa

New United Nations Organization

THE WORLD MIGHT ONE DAY regard establishment of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa as the moment when Africa began to assume its full rôle in the world community. Mr. D. Hammarskjöld, U.N. Secretary-General, said when he opened the first session of the commission recently in Addis Ababa.

"It is already apparent that in some parts of Africa the Colonial phase will prove to be of much shorter duration than in other continents. In other parts colonialism is becoming so markedly altered from its original form that it is hardly the same phenomenon which used to be identified under that word".

It was precisely because of the rapidity of political and constitutional change in Africa that the concept of international organizations appeared to be so uniquely fitted to the problems of economic development in Africa.

"New States are emerging in the historical process with geographical boundaries which in most cases are not suited to the requirement of rapid economic growth. If such growth is to take place concerted action and joint endeavours will be needed among countries and territories each with its own complex economic and social patterns and with its own particular political status".

The commission would provide a flexible institutional arrangement to aid Governments with their economic problems. Mr. Hammarskjöld hoped that it would be vigorous and would not hesitate to deal with challenging problems.

Membership of the commission is open to Belgium, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Italy, Liberia, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, South Africa, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, and any State in Africa which may later become a member of the United Nations. States ceasing to have any territorial responsibilities in Africa will cease to be members.

The executive secretary of the commission is Mr. Mekki Abbas, of the Sudan. The headquarters are in Addis Ababa.

Buganda Wants Federal Structure

AN ASSURANCE that Buganda does not wish to secede from the remainder of Uganda but wants a self-governing Uganda to have a federal constitution enabling all parts of the country to regulate their own affairs, was given by the Katikiro (Prime Minister), Mr. Kitu, when he spoke last week at the final meeting of the present Lukiko. Buganda's "everlasting desire" was "to be with our Kabaka at all times", the Katikiro said. Present plans for a self-governing Uganda did not provide a place for the Kabaka and the other Native rulers. He regretted that the Governor of Uganda had not agreed to the request for a conference between Uganda's Native government leaders on future constitutional problems, and added: "I invite our neighbours to come together in conference in order to establish unity and understanding". The Kabaka formally dissolved the Lukiko, and paid tribute to the work of its members over the past five years.

New Mulago Hospital

A GRANT OF £334,687 has been made under the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Act towards the cost of constructing the new Mulago Hospital, Kampala. This constitutes 75% of the estimated expenditure, excluding salaries and fees, on the new hospital during 1958-59 and up to March 31, 1960. The need to rebuild Mulago has been recognized for many years. The present hospital, started in 1913, has developed into a 624-bed general hospital, medical school, and nurses' training school. The rebuilt hospital will have 890 beds, comprising a general hospital with 758 beds and wards for 132 paying patients. The total estimated cost is £2,300,000.

Ghana's Criticisms of Tanganyika

Parity System Denounced At United Nations

CRITICISMS of the Government of Tanganyika have been made in the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations by Mr. Yaw B. Turkson, alternate representative of Ghana in the Fourth Committee of the United Nations. He said, *inter alia* :—

"We have been considerably surprised by the cavalier treatment meted out to Mr. Julius Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, by the Administration, which has often gone to the most remarkable lengths to prevent him from exercising the prerogatives of his position. Mr. Nyerere, a moderate and reasonable leader, has recently been put on trial and fined, following his comment on certain matters.

"We understand that the circumstances may have had some connexion with the change of governorship in Tanganyika, and, wishing to give the new Governor every opportunity to dispel the somewhat bizarre impression left by his predecessor, we shall refrain for further comment on this matter.

"It should be known, however, that we are concerned by the mistreatment of some petitioners after their return to their own countries, and would not like to allow the impression to prevail that certain authorities can confront this committee with a *fait accompli* and get away with it. They administer these territories on behalf of the United Nations, and while their rights are laid out in the Trusteeship Agreements, so are their obligations. There is much talk these days of the rights of the Administering Authorities, but not enough attention is paid to the attendant obligations.

"We call into question the rather curious perversion of democracy introduced into Tanganyika, known as parity. Why racialism should be thus enshrined in the voting system of a Trust Territory passes our understanding. This is inadmissible; the system is patently a violation of the spirit of the United Nations Charter. One man one vote is a fair principle.

"What reason can the Administering Authority have for introducing a system which obliges man to divide his vote into three and give each part of it to a man of a different race? Racialism is a demon which had better be kept in its place. It is difficult to accept the explanation that the parity system has been devised as transitional to full racial harmony and democracy. How can an undemocratic system based on racialism lead the racial harmony and democracy?"

"Parity is Stagnation"

"A well-known East Central African, Mr. Godwin Lewanika, has said: 'Parity will deprive the country of its best men now and in the future. Parity is stagnation; 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'.

"Some progress, though far from enough, has taken place since last year on the political level. Our delegation will not be satisfied until elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage become the normal practice on the principle of one man one vote in all constituencies in Tanganyika.

"Target dates, or independence target dates, for states on the road to full independence are much to be desired. Tanganyika, with a population of over eight million people, is politically awakening. It would be tragic if old-fashioned ideas and outworn concepts were permitted to turn the constructive aspirations of a nascent people into the paths of frustration, with all that is entailed thereby. A heavy responsibility lies upon this committee to encourage in a friendly and helpful spirit the Administering Authorities to update their ideas.

"To progress one needs vision—even at the risk of anticipating the event a little. In the words of Lord Hemingford, there are times when the best hope of safety lies in speed. We enjoin speed in Tanganyika. Tanganyikans hunger for advance, but the opportunities afforded them for self-rule have by no means been equal with those afforded most other African territories.

"After 1960 there will, if all goes well, be only two Trust Territories left in Africa—Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi. A great opportunity exists for the trusteeship system to culminate in a final triumph. Tanganyika may yet be the territory in which the errors committed in a certain adjoining territory may be retrieved, and a new era begun in East Africa."

New Moffat Resolutions

MEETINGS OF THE CONSTITUTION PARTY to be held in Northern Rhodesia and addressed by Sir John Moffat may, it is suggested, lead to the merger of liberal political parties in the Federation. Sir John has already had talks with the United Rhodesia Party in Southern Rhodesia. The Rev. M. M. Temple, deputy leader of the Constitution Party in Northern Rhodesia, has said:

"Sir John wants the different liberal elements of all parties to agree to certain fundamental principles based on the Moffat Resolutions. We in the Constitution Party are extremely interested. We are not going to dissolve, but if we can subscribe to a liberal alliance under Sir John's resolutions, that is what we shall do". He added that Sir John had categorically denied that he had become a member of the United Rhodesia Party.

Resettlement Land Purchases

THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT last week announced that it had bought from the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., a further 8,700 acres of land for the resettlement of Africans from crowded areas. The land is in the Blantyre district. The purchase brings the total area of land sold by the company to the Government for this purpose since 1948 to 244,800 acres. The land will help in solving the problem of finding alternative homes for Africans who wish to be relieved of their *tangata* obligations, or who have difficulty in finding suitable homes. *Tangata* is a relic of the early days, now almost extinct, whereby an African squatter on a European-owned estate had to pay rent in the form of labour.

Salisbury Cathedral, Southern Rhodesia, needs £37,500, and promises for more than £29,000 were given by parishioners in December as a result of door-to-door calls by 92 volunteer collectors.



New Year Honours

(Continued from page 563)

M.B.E.

(Continued)

REYNOLD, MRS. HELENA CLASSINA, for public and social welfare services in the Enkeldoorn district, Southern Rhodesia.
SCAWN, MRS. HELEN, for public services in Somaliland.
SHAFFA, NIAMAT ALI, clerk, East African Railways and Harbours.
SMITH, ERIC NEVELLE OWEN, inspector, East African Railways and Harbours.
SPARKS, MALCOLM AUBREY, bandmaster, British South Africa Police.
TREGGOLD, MISS RUTH BARBARA, for social welfare services, especially in connexion with the Mission of Runyararo in Harari Township, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.
TIEDMAN, ALBERT EDWARD, senior executive officer, Crown Agents.
WARD RONALD CECIL, senior establishment officer, Uganda.
WATTS, KENNETH CHARLES, assistant engineer in Lusaka, Federal Ministry of Posts.
WEBSTER, VICTOR ERNEST, bandmaster, Tanganyika Police.
WITHERS, FREDERICK MATTHEW, for public services in Nyasaland.

M.B.E. (Honorary)

GABRIELLA, THE REV. SISTER, mother in charge of Alito Leper Settlement, Uganda.

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL

BUDHI, MAKAN, senior dredge chargehand, Magadi Soda Company, Kenya.
HETHERINGTON, EDWARD HENRY GUINAN, staff chief inspector, British South Africa Police.
KAHYEH, ALI, assistant local authority, Somaliland.
KHAN, MOHAMED, inspector, East African Railways and Harbours.
LAUWO, JOYANE KINYALA, Chief mountain guide, Mountain Club of East Africa, Kilimanjaro Section, Tanganyika.
MKAMANEYE, KASSIM, local court messenger, Tanganyika.
MTAWALE, THOMAS GOODWIN, senior African printer, Government Printer's Department, Northern Rhodesia.
SALEH, KHERI, telephone supervisor, Public Works Department, Zanzibar.
WAZIRI, Assistant Inspector, East African Railways and Harbours.

Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service

HUMPHREY, DENNIS WILLIAM, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Northern Rhodesia.
LENNOX, ERNEST JAMES, Assistant Commissioner, British South Africa Police.
MCBRIERLEY, THOMAS PATERSON, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Kenya.

Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service

KENYA: COUSINS, Insp. Roy; HOLMES, Asst. Supt. William; KHAN, A/Chief Insp. Mohamed Sitar; LAWRENCE, Asst. Supt. Charles Oliver Alfred; WRIGHT, Snr. Supt. Ernest George, G.M.; PANCRASS, A/Chief Insp. Michael Artumm; CAMIER (Miss), Chief Inspector (W) Georgina Mary Ruth.
UGANDA: MARTIN, Supt. William Henry; SMITH, Supt. Laurence; GITTA, Head Constable Semei; COOK, Snr. Asst. Commissioner Arthur Simpson Kingsbury.
TANGANYIKA: EYERS, Supt. Albert William; NASORO, Det. Sergt. Major Sabito; OKOLA, Sergt. Leo; SAIBA, Sergt. Kasim; SUBETHI, Chief Insp. George.
SOMALILAND: FARA, Chief Insp. Farah; JONES, Supt. Eric Hudson; FROUST, Snr. Supt. Roy Eric Michael.
NORTHERN RHODESIA: MWALILINO, Insp.; PHILPOTT, Supt. Horace Bartlett.
SOUTHERN RHODESIA: (British South Africa Police): CROMBE, Detective Station Sergt.; DAVENPORT, Chief Insp. Lawrence Edward; GAITSKELL, Supt. Henry Kenneth Allfrey; GANDIDZANWA, Station Sergt.; GODWIN, Supt. Alan Roger; NUMBOLO, First Class Sergeant; SHERREN, Supt. Peter Dennis Wray Richards.

Medical Services

IN KENYA there are 178 Government doctors engaged in clinical duties and 6,049 beds in Government hospitals to serve a computed population of 6,188,000. The ratio of Government doctors is thus one in about 35,000 and of beds one to 1,022 of the population. In addition, of course, there are many mission doctors and hospitals.

Two Awards of the George Medal

Gallantry Against Shark and Lion

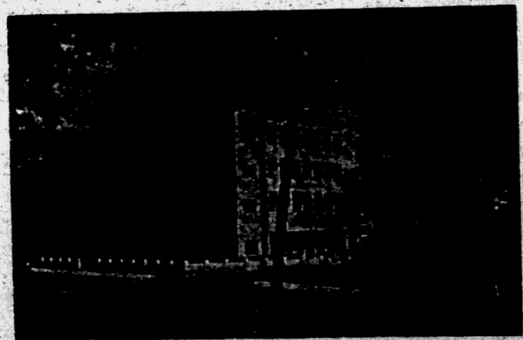
A SOUTHERN RHODESIAN FARMER who saved a girl's life by attacking a shark that was mauling her, and a Northern Rhodesian African who fought off a lion trying to snatch a child, have both been awarded the George Medal.

The *London Gazette*, announcing the first award, states that when a shark was sighted at Margate, Natal, all the bathers left the water except Mr. Brokensha and a girl, whom the shark twice attacked and seized. "Mr. Brokensha caught hold of its tail, but it threw him off. He returned to the attack, wrestling with the shark and raining blows on it with his fists. He tried to drag the girl away from its grip, but her swim suit came off in his hands. The shark severed the girl's left arm and then made off. Mr. Brokensha pulled her into shallow water and carried her to the beach."

In the second case a fully-grown lion pushed open the bamboo door of a hut and mauled a woman and her baby girl in Makasa village, in the Fort Jameson district of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Biliani Daka, an Ngoni villager, heard the screams of the mother and the roar of the lion and went to the hut with a muzzle-loading gun. He found that the gun was not loaded, threw it down, and attacked the lion barehanded. He got on the lion's back and started to beat it. He was badly clawed on the arm, shoulders and leg, but continued to try and pull the lion from the child, whose mother escaped from the hut. Daka then called to his son to bring his gun and shoot the lion. His son brought a gun, but this too was found to be unloaded, and Daka told him to fetch cartridges and a torch while he himself continued to grapple with the lion. Eventually Daka's son shot the lion, with Daka still holding on to it by the tail.

The child died of her injuries very soon afterwards, and the mother has been in hospital for nearly three months recovering from the mauling she received. Daka, who was in no way related to the mother and child, was mauled on the arm, shoulder and leg.



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

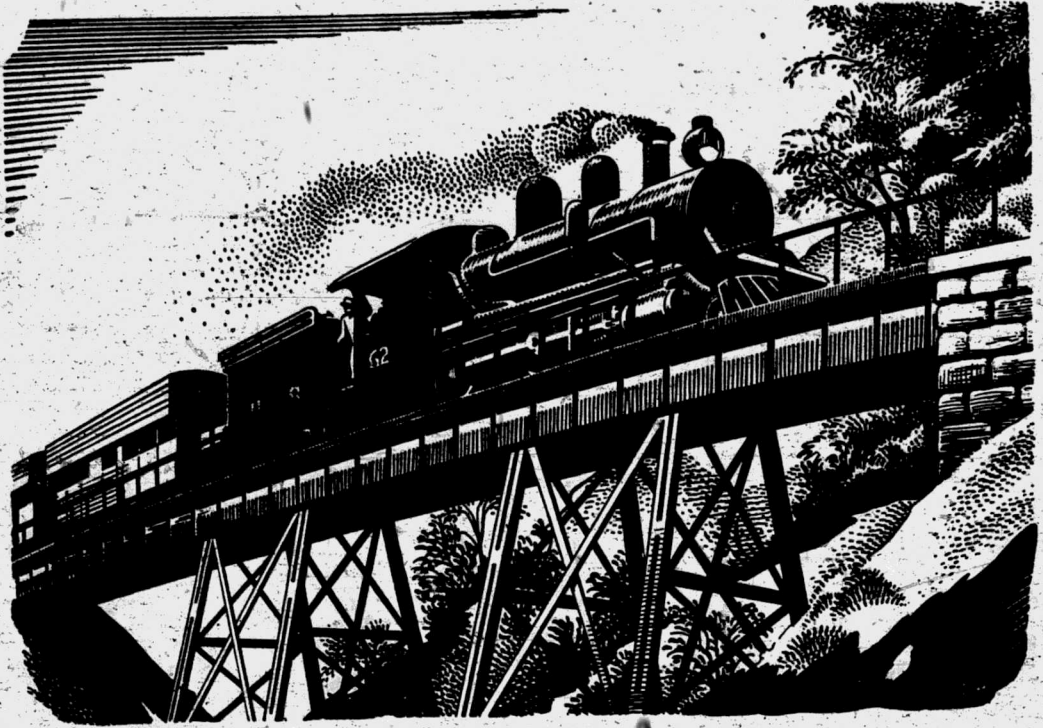
Branches:

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

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

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St. Swithins House, 11-12 St. Swithins Lane,
London, E.C.4



"The Railway is the beginning of all history in Kenya . . . The Railway created Kenya as a Colony of the Crown"

Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya from 1925 to 1931.

The building of the Railway from Mombasa to Port Florence (now Kisumu) on Lake Victoria was commenced at Mombasa late in 1895. In 1896, the Directors of the National Bank of India, which has since amalgamated with Grindlays Bank, sharing the faith of the men who opened up the country, ordered the establishment of a Branch at Mombasa—the first Bank to appear on the East African mainland.

Initially, the Branch was housed in cramped quarters overlooking the Old Harbour, performance continuing there until the completion of the present building in Treasury Square in 1903.

At the outset, the Bank was appointed Bankers to the Government, a position it has been privileged to hold ever since.

The Bank is proud too that since 1896 it has been a servant of the farmers, merchants, administrators and railway men who "created Kenya as a Colony of the Crown".

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In addition to its branches in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and the Rhodesias the Bank has branches in India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Aden and Somaliland Protectorate.

Multi-Racial Centre for Salisbury

Town Planning Committee's Decision

SALISBURY'S TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE intends to create an area in the city in which multi-racial activities can take place. This was announced by Mr. Dennis Divaris, chairman of the committee, when its monthly meeting was held recently. He was speaking during a debate on the future of the Capital Club, a multi-racial club which has been established in Union Avenue.

Mr. Divaris moved an amendment to the Town Planning Committee's recommendations, that the club should be told that the use of the premises was "not in conformity with the provisions of the Town Planning scheme", and asking the club what it intended doing about it. His amendment was that the facts of the matter be brought to the notice of the responsible Minister. The amendment was carried unanimously.

The trouble was the apparent conflict between the Land Apportionment Act and the Town Planning Act, Mr. Divaris continued. While the latter did not discriminate on a racial basis, the former did. Under the Land Apportionment Act the Minister might issue a permit for a multi-racial club if a local authority asked him to.

Alderman Charles Olley said that a permit to form such a club could only be issued at the request of the local authority. No such request had been made by the Salisbury City Council. Africans had no rights in the city. There was no need to mark seats in the park "Europeans Only"—the Africans had no right to be there at all. "We must insist that Advocate Charles (chairman of the Capital Club) must take his pals somewhere else", Alderman Olley concluded.

African Recreational Centres

SIX SCHEMES for African recreational centres in the peri-urban areas of Salisbury are to be put before the Southern Rhodesian Government. This was disclosed recently by the Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead, after receiving a petition signed by 1,024 people objecting to the establishment of an African recreational centre in the Borrowdale area. Sir Edgar emphasized that nothing had been laid down by the Government on the lines on which local town planning authorities should draw up these schemes. The petition was presented by the Northern Areas Residents' and Property Owners' Association.

Supra-National Invasions

SPEAKING AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Overseas Employers' Federation, Sir Frederick Seaford, the chairman, said that African employers and workers were facing an invasion of supra-national organizations. The United Nations Economic Commission was in the van, but the International Labour Organization was actively planning a great African tripartite congress "which will doubtless raise many cries and much dust". A more immediate danger to good relations between workers and employers in Africa lay in the ambitions of the international trade union organizations; Sir Frederick said: "they too have to utter loud cries and raise the dust in order to maintain their hold on the workers".

Arrivals From Federation

ARRIVALS IN LONDON from the Federation include: Dr. P. H. Robertson, Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Beardsley, Mr. & Mrs. J. Fern-Ellis, Mr. & Mrs. D. S. J. McComb, Mr. & Mrs. Layton-Slater, Mr. & Mrs. R. K. Rutherford, Mr. & Mrs. D. C. Price, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Hawkins, and Messrs. J. L. A. Senard, B. M. Jones, J. A. Stewart-Garden, D. H. Antrobus, J. V. Hartshorn, C. T. Rainer, P. W. Sutcliffe, R. M. Hatchwell, K. J. Knagga, and J. G. Sowerby.

Native Treasury Assets Exceed £1m.

ASSETS OF NATIVE TREASURIES in Northern Rhodesia amounted last year to £1,352,748. Expenditure totalled £651,176 and on December 31 last the treasuries had surpluses of £701,572. A comparative summary published in a report of the Auditor-General of the Federation discloses that the revenue of the treasuries rose from £471,675 in 1955 to £700,792, in 1957, and that expenditure increased in the same period from £403,453 to £651,176.

Twenty-one losses of Native treasury cash, totalling £931, were reported; 14 losses of amounts totalling £478 were through theft by Native treasury employees. The comparative total for 1956 was £1,099.

The Native treasury with the highest income, the Barotse National Treasury, had a total revenue of £100,637, of which £88,867 was spent.

Re-Try Kenyatta Demand

AFRICAN MEMBERS of the Kenya Legislative Council are asking for a public judicial inquiry into statements by Mr. Macharia that he gave false evidence at the trial of Jomo Kenyatta. They have written to Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor, asking for the immediate suspension of Kenyatta's sentence until a fresh trial is held. The letter says that the inquiry should determine the rôle played by any Government official aimed at influencing witnesses. "It is fair to say that the Kenya Government appears to be moving far too slowly in seeking to clear the matter now perpetrated by Mr. Macharia's statements and sworn affidavits. The whole integrity of the Kenya Government is at stake."

Hippo Shoot

THE UGANDA GAME AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT is inviting tenders for the shooting and disposal of between 600 and 800 hippo in Ankole. The operation, the first of its kind in Uganda, is part of an investigation into the possibility of cropping hippo and other game in the Chambura area to the south of Lake George and in parts of the Kigezi game reserve, which are likely to be thrown open for African settlement. As a first step arrangements will be made to take 600 to 800 hippo in the Chambura area over a 12-month period, beginning in February or March. The successful tenderer will be subject to supervision by the Game and Fisheries Department.

Lion-Man Hirer Jailed

SITA SENGE, an African woman who was alleged to have hired a "lion man" to attack an 11-year-old African girl near Singida, Tanganyika, has been imprisoned for two years for aiding and abetting an assault. The man wore a dried animal skin and moved on all fours, with his fingers curled inwards and his toes bent under his feet. The magistrate was told that two women who wanted revenge on the girl's father paid Senge £2 for the loan of the man. According to medical evidence, wounds which the girl suffered were inflicted by claws or a pointed knife.

Police Recruits

A MAJOR RECRUITING CAMPAIGN in Britain, South Africa and the Federation is being undertaken by the Northern Rhodesia Police in an effort to bring the force up to full establishment by next June. Mr. J. C. Day, senior assistant Commissioner, said recently that the force had as many African recruits as it could absorb. Europeans were coming in steadily from Britain, but not as fast as they would like. Early in 1958 the Government budgeted to increase the European uniformed and civilian staff by 220 to 985 and the African force by 1,000 to 4,130.



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Mandala Motors Ltd., Blantyre, Nyasaland · Riddoch Motors Ltd., Arusha, Tanganyika

News Items in Brief

Some 2,500 Africans have now registered as ordinary or special voters for the Northern Rhodesian territorial elections.

With the death of a woman injured in the French airliner crash at Salisbury on Boxing Day, the death roll has risen to five.

A new European school at Dett, in the Wankie district of Southern Rhodesia, has been opened by Sir Roy Welensky. It bears his name.

The Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has announced the relaxing of more controls on imports from the dollar area.

The new £150,000 Lord Malvern High School at Waterfalls, Salisbury, will have two features unique in the Federation — a round hall and open-air classrooms.

The Uganda Government intends to halt the recruitment of British civil servants because of financial difficulties created by falling world prices for the country's cotton and coffee crops.

The question of federalizing non-African agriculture in Nyasaland has been discussed by the Governor of Nyasaland, Sir Robert Armitage, and the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky.

New registrations by voters for the forthcoming Northern Rhodesian general election was approaching 5,000 by December 20. Nearly 4,000 of these were Africans, including about 450 ordinary African voters.

Nairobi City Council estimates that its expenditure on revenue account this year will be £2,934,000, an increase of £336,000 on the 1958 figure, and that capital expenditure, mainly for water supplies and sewage services, will be £2,714,510. Rates are again to be levied at 14%.

A project launched seven years ago was completed recently when Alderman Morton Jaffray opened the £4½m. first and second stages of Salisbury's No. 3 power station, which has a total output of 60 megawatts. The mayor, Mr. Leslie Pocket, said that the station could produce electricity almost as cheaply as Kariba.

An extensive economic and anthropological survey of the Salisbury African townships of Harari and Highfield is shortly to be undertaken by the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. A grant of £3,400 by the Rockefeller Foundation has made the survey possible. Six Africans will be engaged as full-time research assistants.

Archdeacon Johnson of Nyasaland

MR. PHILIP YOUNG, who was the first engineer of the CHAUNCEY MAPLES, the Universities' Mission to Central Africa steamer on Lake Nyasa, has told the *Church Times* that the recent broadcast about the founding of the U.M.C.A. recalled his early memories, including that of Archdeacon Johnson serving mass at the little chapel on board, when he often completely lost himself in an ecstasy of devotion and had to be reminded to complete the mass.

"I see him almost completely blind, peering over a Greek Testament, translating it. I see him on a journey to last perhaps a week or more, no one with him but his own Native boy carrying a small wicker basket containing the bare necessities of life. He would take no change of clothes, neither would he be carried. When he came to a river he would walk through it, letting his clothes dry on him."

Mr. Young, now 80, lives in Woodstock, Oxford.

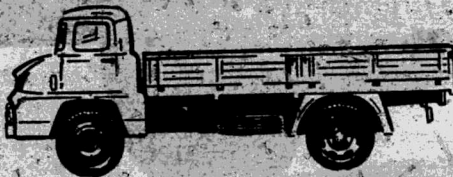
Plateau Tonga

DR. ELIZABETH COLSON, Associate Professor of African Research in the African Research and Studies Department of the University of Boston, who was at one time director of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, is the author of "Marriage and the Family among the Plateau Tonga of Northern Rhodesia", published at 42s. by Manchester University Press. The book is the result of field work done between 1946 and 1950, during which period Dr. Colson lived in Tonga villages for about 30 months. This is a painstaking work, which shows that marriage and family life are influenced by the traditions of the past even while the tribe is adapting itself to a new economic situation. The Tonga are, she says, one of the tribes of Northern Rhodesia which may have been saved by the establishment of British rule, for, lacking strong institutions, they have been severely raided by Africans from the west and south.

Lancashire's Lost Markets

LANCASHIRE'S SHARE of the large East African textile markets was now fractional, in spite of efforts to keep its traditional styles and qualities before buyers, Mr. G. B. Horridge, the chairman, told the annual meeting of the African Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce earlier this week. Out of total imports of nearly 52m. square yards of cotton piece goods in seven months last year, Lancashire supplied only 5.2m. yards, while imports from India and Japan were 31m. and 11.8m. yards respectively. Lancashire provided only 0.3m. yards out of 48.7m. yards of piece-goods made from man-made fibres and mixtures, while Japan's share was 46.3m. yards.

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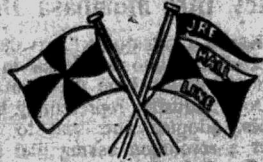
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Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

Inquiry into Mombasa Dock Industry

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT has decided to appoint a board of inquiry into conditions in the dock industry at Mombasa. Last June the Joint Industrial Council of the Dock Industry, representing both employers and employees, adopted and sent to the Labour Commissioner a resolution asking that a board should be appointed to examine port working hours. The Minister of Labour has decided that the terms of reference could be advantageously broadened.

The chairman of the board is Sir Ian Parkin, lately general manager of the National Dock-Labour Board in the United Kingdom, and his colleagues are Commander A. B. Goord, a member of the Kenya Legislature, and Mr. S. N. Waruhiu, an assistant lecturer in law in the faculty of commerce at the Royal Technical College, Nairobi.

The terms of reference of the board will be to inquire into the following matters connected with the employment of employees of the stevedoring and shorehandling companies in the port of Mombasa:—

- (1) The hours of work of such employees, including the intervals allowed for meals and rest;
- (2) The system of part-shift working and the method of payment thereof.
- (3) The differential rates of payment for overtime and for work performed on Sundays and public holidays;
- (4) The arrangements, statutory and other, for regulating the employment of casual labour in the port area;
- (5) Such other matters connected with the terms of service (but excluding basic wage rates) and conditions of employment of such employees as appear to the board to warrant investigation, having regard to the need to promote good labour relations within the port area and to obtain maximum efficiency in port working.

A. Baumann and Company's Report

A. BAUMANN AND CO., LTD., report a group income from investments and trading profits of £221,498 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £277,404 in the previous year, but adjustments relating to previous years add £65,728. Taxation absorbs £81,447, leaving £205,779. Amounts written off subsidiary and trade investments is £5,000, and the net consolidated profit £200,779 (£192,709). Provision for bonus and profit-sharing absorbs £9,500, the general reserve receives £59,023, the general contingency reserve £25,000, preference dividend £19,197, and ordinary dividend £82,96. The carry-forward is £148,568 (£146,723).

The issued capital consists of £423,078 in 5s. shares and £423,078 in 6% redeemable preference shares of £1. Revenue reserves are £375,000, and unappropriated profit £148,568. Interests in subsidiary companies and trade investments appear at £1,400,774, fixed assets at £301,087, current assets at £37,493, and current liabilities and provisions at £369,630.

The directors are Messrs. Eric Baumann (chairman and managing), R. P. Archer (vice-chairman and managing), C. E. Collinvaux, J. H. Gaunt, (managing), H. R. Fraser, and Sir John Taft.

Meeting: Nairobi, January 14.

Rhodesia Cement Results

RHODESIA CEMENT, LTD., earned a consolidated trading profit of £610,737 in the year ended August 31, 1958, compared with £574,641 in the previous year. Depreciation absorbs £167,488, taxation £136,500, and reserve for future taxation £14,000, leaving a consolidated net profit of £277,566.

Profits of subsidiary companies attributable to minority shareholders absorbs £9,957, and pre-acquisition profits on shares purchased by the holding company £934. Interim dividend No. 14 of 7½% absorbs £90,000, and dividend No. 15 of 12½% £150,000. The carry-forward is £279,987 (£263,312).

The issued capital of the parent company is £1,200,000 in 5s. shares. Capital reserve is £170,000, revenue reserve and surplus £734,540, and amounts owing to subsidiary £101,655. Current liabilities and provisions are £1,084,905, fixed assets are £2,192,793, interest in subsidiary companies £407,483, trade investments £15,000, and current assets £675,874, including £583 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. L. A. Levy (chairman and joint managing director), T. P. M. Cochran (vice-chairman and joint managing), M. G. Fleming, A. Sanders, J. W. Phillips, I. Kollenberg, A. S. Butler, and C. I. Jacobs. The London committee is Messrs. A. S. Butler, G. Bradley, R. Straus and K. D. Cole. The secretary is Mr. C. E. Peter.

Meeting: Bulawayo, January 23.

Mitchell Cotts Report

MITCHELL COTTS GROUP, LTD., has declared a second interim dividend on the ordinary shares of 15%, less income tax, in respect of the year ended June 30 last. It is payable on January 17, and will take the place of a final dividend. No further distribution will be recommended. This makes a total distribution of 25%, less tax, on the ordinary shares, the same as for the preceding year. Subject to audit and to final figures still to be received from certain overseas subsidiaries, the profit for the year ended June 30 last, after charging depreciation, interest on 6% unsecured loan, and other expenses, and transferring £150,000 from contingencies reserve to write down stocks held by a subsidiary in Iraq, and adjusting for minority interests, is approximately £868,000 (£1,460,028). Provision for taxation is estimated at £475,000, and after adjustments of previous year's profits, profit on sale of fixed assets, estimated to provide a further £153,000, the consolidated net profit is approximately £546,000.

Central Line Sisal Results

AN INCREASED DIVIDEND of 10%, a bonus of 10%, and a one-for-two capitalization have been announced by Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd. Results this year encourages the hope that, provided the market does not fall below the present level, and subject to unforeseen circumstances, it will be possible to maintain the dividend at 10% on the increased capital. For the previous year a dividend of 7½% was paid, plus a distribution out of capital profits of 5% tax free. The combined net profit of the company for the year ended June 30 and of the subsidiary for the seven months ended January 31, 1958, was £26,722 (against the group profit of £23,304 for 1956-57).

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Cocoa Plans for Uganda

As part of its plans to find the variety of cocoa most suited to conditions in Uganda, the Department of Agriculture is making arrangements to import a quantity of seed of the *amelonado* type of cocoa. This is the variety grown throughout West Africa, and forms the bulk of the cocoa required by world markets. Small quantities of the better *Amazon* types of cocoa have already been imported from Ghana. Most of the seedlings already distributed to growers in Uganda have come from old cocoa trees growing in forest on the Department of Agriculture's field station at Kituza. Although receiving no attention for many years, some of them bore more than a 100 pods of good-sized beans within a year of the bush round them being cleared away. The officer in charge of cocoa research in Uganda, Mr. J. Archibald, has said that yields of this magnitude were very high even by West African standards.

Commercial Brevities

Unga, Ltd., will celebrate its 50th anniversary on January 16. The company was registered on December 29, 1908, but the jubilee will be celebrated on the day of the first board meeting. The main feature will be a luncheon, featuring only local products, at which the guest of honour will be Mr. W. F. Coutts, Acting Governor of Kenya.

At last week's London auctions 5,420 packages of African teas were sold for an average of 3s. 1.95d. per lb. The highest price reached, 3s. 10½d., was for a consignment from Kenya.

Afrigas, Ltd., petroleum gas distributors in East Africa, have been acquired by the Shell Company of East Africa, Ltd. and BP (East Africa) Ltd.

After 37 years' service the Union-Castle liner ARUNDEL CASTLE left Southampton last week for Hong Kong to be broken up.

MINING

Copper Stockpile Sales

COPPER PRICES fell last week on the London Metal Exchange on the news that the Board of Trade is prepared to sell all the 30,000 tons of metal remaining in the United Kingdom stockpile. Of the total tonnage, 26,000 tons are to be offered between February and November next at a monthly rate of about 2,600 tons. Some 11,500 tons will be offered to the original suppliers or their agents, and about 14,500 tons by open tender. The remaining 4,000 tons consist of cakes, and these will be sold by negotiation. This also applies to any copper unsold at the tender. A joint statement by the Rhodesian Selection Trust and Anglo-American group of companies says that the tonnage to be released could be absorbed without any serious effect on prices.

House Purchase Scheme

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., the largest employer of labour on the Copperbelt, has announced tentative plans to persuade men to buy the houses in which they live. Mr. O. B. Bennett, the general manager, has offered to transfer 330 acres of Nkana mine township to Kitwe municipality. A total of 261 of the mine's 1,500 European houses would be involved in the transfer. First priority in buying houses would be given to the present tenants. The price, including the land and basic furniture, would vary between £3,300 and £3,600. Those who decide to make the purchase will receive £30 a month housing allowance.

First Copper Since Strike

UNLOADING HAS BEGUN in Liverpool of the first Rhodesian copper to arrive in the United Kingdom after the recent Copperbelt strike. About 1,500 tons of copper wire arrived in the CLAN MACCRAE for British Insulated Callender Cables, Ltd. To expedite delivery after the strike, the copper was shipped *via* the Benguela Railway, instead of taking the normal route through Beira.

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† "Windsor Castle"	- - -	Jan. 29
† "Capetown Castle"	- - -	Feb. 5
† "Stirling Castle"	- - -	Feb. 12
† "Pretoria Castle"	- - -	Feb. 19

* Via Madeira. † Via Las Palmas

INTERMEDIATE AND
ROUND AFRICA SERVICES
FROM LONDON & CONTINENT

From London Return

† "Bloemfontein Castle"	Jan. 8	Jan. 9
† "Rhodesia Castle"	Jan. 22	-
† "Bramley Castle"	Feb. 2	Feb. 3
† "Warwick Castle"	Feb. 24	-
† "Durban Castle"	Mar. 4	Mar. 6
† "Kenya Castle"	Mar. 17	-

† Out East Coast, return West Coast.
* Out West Coast, return East Coast.
† Out and return West Coast.

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Company Report

British Tabulating Machine Company Limited

Proposed Merger With Power-Samas

THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH TABULATING MACHINE COMPANY LIMITED will be held on January 29 in London.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement of the chairman, SIR CECIL M. WEIR, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C. :—

Golden Jubilee

"The business transacted in our company's golden jubilee year which has now come to an end fittingly constitutes a record in our history.

"On July 4, 1958 it was announced that we were proposing to enter into a merger with another important British company in the same general field of business machines, Powers-Samas Accounting Machines Limited.

"Between the two companies we shall offer users a greater choice of punched card equipment than has yet been available from any one source and in addition our electronic developments will provide a wide range of calculators and computers of varied and diverse capacities.

Vickers Share Capital

"Your board and that of Powers-Samas are satisfied that the merger could best be effected by your company acquiring the whole of the share capital of Powers-Samas, at present held by Vickers Limited, in exchange for an issue to Vickers Limited of ordinary shares equal

to 38% of an enlarged issued ordinary share capital of your company plus a cash payment not expected to exceed £210,000 in adjustment of certain matters. To reflect the merger it is also proposed to change the name of your company to a new one symbolic of the enlarged responsibilities of the merged company.

Electronic Equipment

"Electronic Equipment: In my statement last year I described the progress that had been made in the production and use of our electronic machines which, in the sphere of calculators and general purpose computers, in moderate price ranges, have become increasingly used during the past year or two."

The statement then outlined developments in the electronic equipment range and continued :—

"Punched Card Machines: I mentioned last year that the introduction of electronic equipment had not reduced the market for punched card machines. This, we believe, will continue to be the case for a long time to come. More people are realizing that punched cards provide a speedy answer to their problems and, indeed, form a stepping stone to the employment of a computer.

Overseas Market

"In the areas in which we have for long been established the number of Hollerith users has continued to grow. A very substantial part of our production goes overseas and we intend continuously to increase the number of markets in which we trade.

"This is the last occasion on which I expect to be making a purely British Tabulating Machine Company statement—next year we anticipate that the merger will be in operation and that the company will have another name reflecting the wider responsibilities arising from the coming together of Powers and ourselves."

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1938	11	11,093	21,500,000
1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	351,000,000

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