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Thursday, January 15th, 1959

Vol. 35

No. 1788

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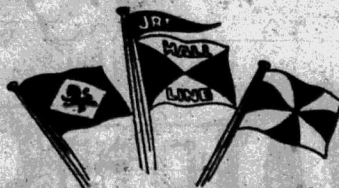
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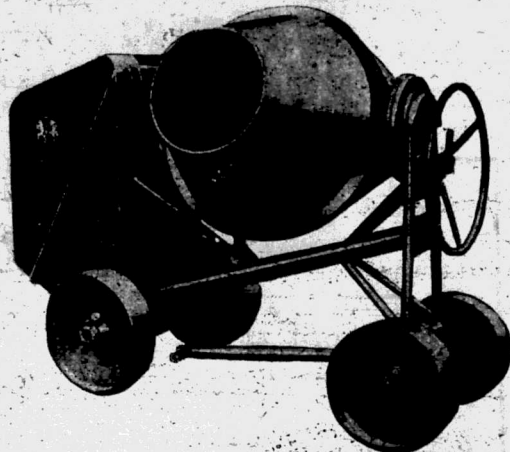
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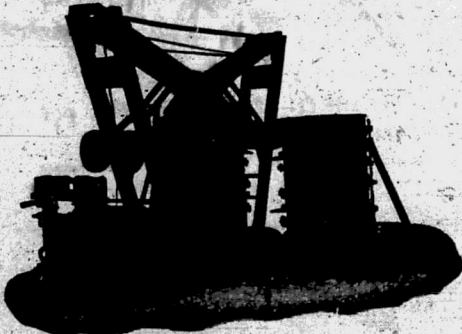
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a pair of second-hand field boots and a bottle of Cape brandy.

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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1959

Vol. 35

No. 1788

37s 6d yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE BELGIAN CONGO has been generally regarded as a vast zone of continuing stability in a continent which African agitators, instigated by left-wing emotionalists in the Western world, have within a few years turned into a political arena. Faced with the results of this premature quest for power by small numbers of wholly unready but zealous and jealous African demagogues, the Europeans in East and Central Africa have taken comfort from the authoritarianism of State and Church in Belgium's great Colony, which seemed a stabilizing factor of immense importance; and the few African nationalist propagandists in East, Central and West Africa who look beyond their own frontiers have been correspondingly disappointed at the absence of an African "liberation" movement of any consequence in a territory so large and prosperous. Europeans and Africans have in fact almost automatically excluded the Belgian Congo from consideration when they discussed the possibility of eventual self-government for African countries which are now the dependencies of Western Powers.

Serious rioting in the capital of the Belgian Congo, with the loss of many African and probably some European lives, has therefore shocked all Africa as well as Belgium, which assumed that such troubles as British Colonial Africa has suffered in the post-war period would not be repeated in Belgian Africa, where political movements have been consistently discouraged. Indeed, the Governor-General's advisory council has still no elected members of any race, the pressure of Belgian settlers for elected repre-

Political Antagonisms Exported from Europe.

sentation having been firmly resisted on the ground that the public interest was best served by optimum limitation of political influences and maximum concentration on economic and social progress without regard to politics—though, as the Minister for Congo Affairs told the Belgian Parliament last week, one cause of the unrest has been the export to Africa of the political antagonisms of the mother country.

Until quite lately circumstances have been most favourable to the Administration. Having exceptionally rich mineral deposits and a flourishing agriculture, the Congo has been able to afford medical, agricultural, educational and other social and welfare services on a scale which none of its neighbours could hope to match. Moreover, its deliberate policy has been to encourage Africans engaged in commerce and industry to equip themselves for responsible and highly-paid posts, and many now draw the same salaries as Europeans and some have Europeans under their control. Furthermore, the widespread influence of the Roman Catholic Church has reinforced the African's natural respect for authority, and the Government has developed what some good judges regard as the best security services in all Africa. Yet, despite these advantages and almost universal confidence that the prevalent tranquillity would be undisturbed for at least a decade or more, the clash has come, suddenly and gravely—perhaps as the first-fruits of the All African Peoples' Conference in Accra.

First-Fruits of Accra Conference?

Had there been no recent gathering of African nationalists in Ghana there might

have been no disturbances in Leopoldville — which is separated from the political movements of French Equatorial Africa only by the width of the River Congo. A Minister Resident sent from Belgium had begun to work out a practical plan of greater political participation for Africans; but perhaps the Accra plotters, not wanting such an initiative from a white Government, considered that their policy of "brinkmanship" would be advantaged by a militant demonstration by the "Abako," the Association du Bas-Kongo, which had adopted the old Nkrumah slogan of "self-government now". Its leader, Joseph Kasabivu, a

stubborn fanatic of the type of which all East and Central Africa can now show local examples, has in the recent past made much capital of the problems of the town-dwelling *évolués*, problems now aggravated by a sharp increase in unemployment. An all-party delegation of the Belgian Parliament is to examine the situation on the spot, but whether its report will be candid about the culpability of political busybodies in Belgium is highly doubtful. After all, Conservative M.P.s. in the United Kingdom, with tragically few exceptions, are tongue-tied about Socialist complicity in the political betrayal of British Africa for nothing better than party theory and dogma.

Notes By The Way

Introducing Kenya

THE FIRST BOOKLET about Kenya in three languages — English, French, and Portuguese — must be that entitled "Introducing Kenya" which the Information Department has prepared for the C.C.T.A. Conference on Housing and Urbanization which meets in Nairobi this month — though the cover has been so designed that, if other large gatherings are held in the Colony before revision becomes necessary, the little panel stating that the pamphlet has been issued for this particular conference can easily be substituted. Of dozens of excellent photographs the most striking is one of a Northern Province chief. Four giraffe were taken in unusual pose, and many pictures indicate the up-to-date facilities of modern Nairobi. A map showing the distribution of the main tribes provides a useful reminder that the vast majority of the African population are not town-dwelling politicians, but peasants and herdsmen still but lightly touched by Western civilization. Altogether that is a splendid piece of publicity, which no delegate is likely to leave behind.

Disgraceful

THE DISGRACEFUL SUGGESTION is made editorially in the current issue of the *New Statesman* that it cannot be assumed that a fair trial will be given in Kenya to Rawson Macharia, who is charged with perjury in his recent affidavit alleging that he was suborned by the Kenya authorities to give false evidence in the trial of Kenyatta for managing Mau Mau. Saying that the decision to prosecute Macharia is to be deplored, the *New Statesman* wrote: "This is far from saying that he will not get a fair trial: he probably will". Probably, indeed! That any publication should thus imply a denial of scrupulous justice by the courts of Kenya is scandalous. So are the reckless assertions of the left-wing organ that if Macharia be found guilty "few Africans will believe that his conviction is not another example of settler politics and racial bias", and that "on the issue of whether or not Kenyatta was framed, moderate opinion all over the world will accept the findings only of a tribunal which is obviously independent of both the Kenya Government and the Colonial Office". Fanatics — who presumably represent a considerable proportion of the paper's readership — may adopt that attitude, but it is certainly not true that "moderate opinion all over the world" will distrust the Colonial judiciary.

Gallant Patient

A YOUNG KENYAN, Ian Bompas, whom polio has deprived of the use of his arms and hands, painted by mouth a Christmas card which sold well for the Association for the Physically Disabled of Kenya. That he should have produced so effective a design by mouth is a wonderful tribute to his courage, which may well facilitate and expedite his recovery. That dread disease inspires at least some sufferers in an amazing way; in fact, this happens to be the third case of magnificent resolution by men so afflicted of which I have heard recently. In the two other cases there has been remarkable progress after months of agonizing but gallant refusal to submit. All who have seen his card will hope that the boy for whom it represents, a great triumph of will may soon recover the full service of his limbs.

Coup d'Etat

A LITTLE WHILE AGO I mentioned having heard a very well-known East African talk about 'slip-ups', which he quickly corrected to 'slips-up', when addressing a small but distinguished company. Had the speaker not been prone to Americanisms, that little blunder would have been avoided. Why must he (in common with an overwhelming proportion of the people of this country) want to "face up to a slip up"? Is it not enough to face a problem, or even a slip? The Diplomatic Corps, which prefers French to American English (or even English English), makes something of a fetish of exactitude, but I have received from one of its members in London a document which asserts that the seizure of power by the Sudan Army "represents one of the most peaceful *coup d'états* in history".

Read in Moscow

A KENYAN AFRICAN has written in the course of a letter to the editor: "When I was in the Soviet Union, a free country, I read EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA in the Lenin State Library in Moscow". He adds that "we returned to Cairo through Bulgaria and other countries, where we went to present Kenya's problems and to tell the people exactly how cruel are British Colonialists". It needs little imagination to think what the Communists and their satellites were told by their visitors — who presumably avoided the *gaffe* of assuring Poland and Hungary that Russia is "a free country". That kind of nonsense is better reserved for unsophisticated Africans and the lunatic fringes in England and the United States.

Special Report from One Who Attended the Accra Conference

Expectations of Egypt and Russia Disappointed and Nkrumah Criticized

IN TEN YEARS it may be difficult to recognize much of the Africa we know today.

That was the main impression left by the All African Peoples' Conference in Accra upon a correspondent who contributes the following report, which contains much information which has not previously appeared in the Press.

THE MAIN PURPOSE of the Accra conference was "to work out the Gandhian tactics and strategy of the African Non-Violent Revolution" in relation to colonialism.

Despite this clear statement, the heads of delegates had no sooner settled down to their first session than the United Arab Republic-Algerian bloc made a strong bid to eliminate non-violence as the basis of the conference. The U.A.R.-Algerian bloc argued that, since they were very much involved in violent methods, any emphasis on non-violence would in effect disown them.

Emphasis on Non-Violence

The "black Africans" split with the "Arab Africans" on this issue. In the end, although prime emphasis was still placed on non-violence, it was conceded that local conditions might necessitate other methods, violence being used in response to other violence.

Thus, the "declaration" presented to the conference by Committee No. 1 states: "Recognizing that national independence can be gained by peaceful means in territories where democratic means are available, the conference guarantees its support to all forms of peaceful action. This support is pledged equally to those who, in order to meet the violent means by which they are subjected and exploited, are obliged to retaliate."

Mboya amplified his position on non-violence by saying that "African leaders at this conference are not pledged to any pacific policies. They are not pacifists. If you hit them, they might hit back."

"Goodwill messages" made it clear that the world's Communist leadership took a lively interest in the conference—more so than the Western bloc. To generous applause—stimulated in good part by a well-functioning U.A.R. *claque*—messages were read from Khrushchev, Chou En Lai, the Premier of Northern Korea, the Prime Minister of Vietnam, and from Press, student, or political associations in Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Rumania.

East v. West

In addition to a strong, experienced United Arab Republic delegation, there was a seven-man unit of observers from Russia, led by Dr. P. A. Azimov, principal of Turkmen State University in the U.S.S.R. The most popular member of the group, however, appeared to be Professor Ivan Potekhin, deputy director of the Institute of Ethnography in the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, who had previously spent some time in Ghana and is reputed to be a top Russian expert on Africa; he was warmly welcomed by Ghanaians when he arrived. The Russian group did not take too obvious a public rôle, although Potekhin and Azimov made Press statements.

In its closing session the conference took a position of "positive neutrality". Mboya said, to cheers: "We are not inclined to the East or the West. We are committed only to projecting the African personality". Elsewhere he elaborated this by referring to a policy of "non-alignment and positive neutrality", saying: "Africa must be friendly but always maintaining and

safeguarding her independence. We must vigorously oppose any moves that are aimed at undermining that independence".

Black African wariness of the East was indicated by the following backstage developments:—

Although it was urged that the conference should utilize the existing Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference secretariat, it was decided to set up a separate secretariat for the freedom movement.

The U.A.R. bloc pressed for the siting of the secretariat in Cairo. It was decided to establish it in Accra.

The U.A.R. bloc proposed Arabic as an official language for future conferences. It was decided to limit the languages to French and English.

Committee 5 urged that "no financial contributions to the freedom movement should be accepted from foreign Governments or organizations outside Africa".

A shrewdly-timed invitation from the Tunisian delegation to hold the 1959 conference in Tunis was quickly accepted, thus obstructing a bid from the U.A.R. group.

The West came in for criticism, but evidently the conference regarded the West much more favourably than the U.A.R.-Communist alignment.

Anti-Nkrumah Sentiments

Although one speaker after another paid tribute to Nkrumah and Ghana for their leadership in the African liberation movement, there was evidence of irritation at Nkrumah's ambitions and methods.

This criticism took its clearest form in the statement of Chief Anthony Enahoro, Home Minister for Nigeria's Western Region, and leader of the Action Group delegation; and the Nigerian delegations in general, and the Western Region group in particular, were the most impressive of any country represented.

Chief Enahoro said of Nkrumah's recent international activities:—

"The Action Group fully supports the evolution of a West African Federation, with the ultimate objective of an African Commonwealth of States. However, each step towards this objective should be carefully considered, and should be taken only after wide consultations at the very earliest stages.

"A federation in this part of Africa is close to our hearts. The Action Group therefore welcomes the *entente* between Ghana and Guinea. It would not be realistic, however, to expect the Federation of French West Africa, the Federation of French Equatorial Africa, the Cameroons, Togoland, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gambia, and the Federation of Nigeria, with a total population of over 60 million, to adhere to a union pre-determined by Ghana and Guinea, with a population of six million, and in the formulation of which union their leaders have not been consulted.

"The leaders of French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, and Nigeria have had considerable experience in the organization of federations, and my delegation suggests that their experience would be of considerable value to the proposed Union of West African States".

Colonialism and Imperialism

Committee No. 1—which dealt with colonialism and imperialism—called upon the independent African States "to render the maximum assistance by every means possible to the dependent peoples in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and thereby hasten their liberation and entry into the community of free, independent African States".

It reported that "one of the most effective means of conducting the struggle against imperialism is through the organization of the people and agitation for democratic rights of freedom of assembly, of the Press, of movement, and the recognition of universal adult suffrage based upon the principle of one individual one vote, irrespective of race, colour, creed, or sex, and the right of the majority to rule".

"Recognizing that national independence can be gained by peaceful means in territories where democratic means are available, the conference guarantees its support to all forms

of peaceful action. This support is pledged equally to those who, in order to meet the violent means by which they are subjected and exploited, are obliged to retaliate.

Committee No. 2—on racialism and discriminatory laws—called upon the African member-States of the United Nations "to use their good offices to secure that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights becomes part and parcel of the fundamental or organic law of all member-States of the United Nations", and also called on the conference to "set up forthwith within the permanent organization of the conference a commission on human rights with powers to receive and report to it progress made in the implementation as well as any denial of fundamental human rights in any part of the continent of Africa".

Committee No. 3—on tribalism and religious separation—wrote that the conference realized "that some African traditional institutions, especially chieftaincy, do not conform to the demands of democracy . . . Be it resolved that those African traditional institutions, whether political, social or economic, which have clearly shown their reactionary character and their sordid support for colonialism be condemned . . . and that Governments of independent countries be called upon to suppress or modify these institutions".

Committee No. 4—had to consider frontier adjustments and new groupings into an eventual "Pan-African Commonwealth of Free, Independent United States of Africa".

United States of Africa

It suggested that the conference should "(a) endorse pan-Africanism and the desire for unity among African peoples; (b) declare that its ultimate objective is the evolution of a Commonwealth of Free African States; (c) call upon the independent States of Africa to lead the peoples of Africa towards the attainment of this objective; and (d) express the hope that the day will dawn when the first loyalty of African States will be to an African Commonwealth".

It denounced artificial frontiers drawn by imperialist Powers to divide the peoples of Africa, and demanded reciprocal rights of citizenship for Africans from other territories and the reciprocal teaching of English and French and the history of other African nations in the secondary schools of each territory.

Committee No. 5—called for the establishment of a permanent secretariat in Accra for the All African People's Conference with the following aims and objects: (a) to promote understanding and unity among peoples of Africa; (b) to accelerate the liberation of Africa from imperialism and colonialism; (c) to mobilize world opinion in support of African liberation, and to formulate concrete means and methods to achieve that objective; (d) to develop the feeling of one community among the peoples of Africa, with the object of enhancing the emergence of a United States of Africa".

It was decided to hold at least one conference a year, in December. The next is to meet in Tunis.

"The Political Kingdom"

Despite a chaotic beginning, the uneven quality of the delegates, the sometimes bombastic toughness of the talks, the almost total ignoring of any contribution from the white populations of the continent, and the total absence of any spiritual note—the Rev. Michael Scott being the only one to inject this aspect into the conference—I believe that the conference must be looked back upon as a significant step in the development of African nationalism. Much stress was placed on developing the "African personality".

A 17-man Steering Committee has been set up with the following members: Tom Mboya, Kenya (chairman); Dr. Gikonyo Kiano, Kenya; Joshua Nkomo, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; T. Slim, Tunisia; Fouad Galal, United Arab Republic; F. S. McEwen, Nigeria; P. Lumumba, Belgian Congo; Felix Mounie, French Cameroons; M. A. Diallo, French Guinea; Kojo Botsio, Ghana; Anthony Enahoro, Nigeria; C. A. Cassell, Liberia; A. G. Mekasha, Ethiopia; N. Mokhehle, Basutoland; and a delegate from Senegal and two others to be co-opted.

S. Paintsil, a Ghanaian, was appointed executive secretary of the interim permanent secretariat in Accra.

The programme of political action will undoubtedly reflect Nkrumah's admonition to "Seek first the political kingdom and all things shall be added unto it".

Kojo Botsio, of Ghana, gave this advice in a part of the printed version of his talk which was excised from

his public address: "First, organize on the basis of national unity; second, fight for the right of universal adult suffrage which will lead you to the capture of power; with that you can negotiate from a position of strength and demand a firm date for the transfer of sovereignty".

I expect the conference strategists to concentrate first on the creation or expansion of links between various independent African States and to press for independence of new areas, focussing attention on such sensitive spots as Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. All this will result in steadily mounting pressure on the tougher situations, like those in the Union of South Africa and the Federation, and ultimately on the Belgian Congo and the Portuguese Colonies.

The Federation was frequently mentioned and generally linked with the Union as centres of white repression of Africans.

Dr. Kiano of Kenya, speaking for the Pan-African Freedom Movement for East and Central Africa, said:

"Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and South Africa, like Ghana or Nigeria, are African countries, not white settlers' property. Thus these territories must be ruled by the African people. Bogus theories of multi-racialism, partnership, or Bantustanism are essentially devices to deflect the African from his rightful goal of governing his country. The whites and Asians residing there will have to accept African citizenship first if they want to live there as citizens". He proposed a programme to "smash the powers of white settlers . . ."

"Smash White Settler Power"

Representation from the Federation included Dr. Hastings Banda and M. W. K. Chiume from Nyasaland; Harry Nkumbula, Kenneth Kaunda, and two chiefs from Northern Rhodesia; and Joshua Nkomo and Paul Mushonga from Southern Rhodesia. Banda, Nkumbula, and Nkomo spoke in public session, and Kaunda was on his feet for perhaps 30 seconds.

The Banda talk was notably egotistical in a conference of egotists. After recounting the situation in Nyasaland, the imposition of federation, his plans for constitutional changes, and stating that "the Africans of Nyasaland will have no masters", Banda said:—

"Today, to my embarrassment, wherever I go in Nyasaland I am treated with frightening respect and reverence, because of my stand on federation. I have never addressed a meeting where the crowd is less than 8,000. So great is my personal popularity with the people that attempts are now being made by the Government to suppress my meetings. There has been no procession in Nyasaland this year by the Africans except in my honour".

Nkumbula's talk was largely a detailed historical dissertation on Northern Rhodesia and a description of his proposals for constitutional changes. He demanded self-government and independence "in our life's time", but said that the means for achieving that would be the job of the permanent secretariat to be set up by the conference—an admission of inability not conceded by any other major speaker.

Nkomo's talk was shorter and more effective than that either of Banda or Nkumbula. He made his points for more African representation in Government clearly and with vigour.

Nkomo was chosen as the Federation member of the Steering Committee. Banda was probably passed over because he took an aloof, elder statesman attitude, and presumably the conference leadership did not want to take sides in the split between Nkumbula and Kaunda.

Mr. Scott's Address

The only European to give an important address was the Rev. Michael Scott. Three M.P.s. attended from the U.K.—Messrs. P. C. Goodhart (Conservative) and Robert Edwards and W. Griffiths (Labour). Congressman C. C. Diggs (Chicago) and Mrs. Paul Robeson were among the Americans.

The Emperor of Ethiopia made a personal gift of £400 towards the costs of the conference. The United Arab Republic sent £800, and the Governments of Liberia and Ghana £1,700 and £5,000 respectively.

The United Arab Republic had asked to be allowed to send 100 delegates, but "official delegates" were limited to five for each invitation. Nevertheless, the U.A.R. sent 11, who were listed as "official delegates" and another dozen "fraternal delegates", who included a number of Africans from south of the Sahara who are now based on Cairo.

Belgian Political Antagonisms Exported to the Congo

One Cause of Disorders Which Have Resulted in Heavy Loss of Life

CASUALTIES in last week's riots in Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo, are far higher than was first suggested, and perhaps much more numerous than the figures so far given officially. The death roll has been unofficially estimated at between 200 and 500, including some Europeans, and the wounded at perhaps 1,000. What reliance can be put on these figures it is difficult to say.

Few reports have been telegraphed from Leopoldville, the news mainly coming from Johannesburg, Brussels, and Brazzaville in French Equatorial Africa, across the river from Leopoldville. The Belgian authorities are maintaining a tight censorship.

In Brussels there has been anxiety at the possibility of further trouble when a statement about the future of the Congo was made to the Belgian Parliament this week. Belgian paratroops were flown to Kamina, the great base at Katanga, but were diverted to Leopoldville at the request of the Governor-General before reaching their destination, and troops proceeding on leave to Belgium by sea were disembarked at Lisbon and flown back to the Congo.

African Mayors Arrested

On Monday, M. Tordeur, a Belgian civil servant who is the chief mayor of Leopoldville, signed a decree for the dissolution of the "Abako", the Association du Bas-Kongo, which is considered largely responsible for the riots. M. Pinzi, African mayor of the Kalamau quarter, where the riots started, and M. Diomi, his colleague for Ngiri-Ngiri, have been arrested on charges of refusing to co-operate with the authorities. Another African mayor, M. Kasabuvu, president of Abako, had already been arrested.

Last Thursday the Belgian Parliament was specially convened to consider what had happened. It unanimously agreed to send an all-party delegation to the Congo to investigate and report within three months.

M. Van Hemelrijck, Minister for Congo Affairs, read a report from the provincial governor for the Lower Congo, who said that the Abako had called an unauthorized meeting at the Y.M.C.A., that incidents occurred when the police dispersed the gathering, and that the situation deteriorated when a police van was set on fire. Excitement spread and looting began. After consultations with the mayors, a military régime was then proclaimed and the police were reinforced. Later there were incidents outside Leopoldville, and in some places European settlers were attacked by gangs.

The police, composed of Africans under Belgian command, fired in self-defence against looters. The army did not intervene, but some isolated Europeans outside the city resorted to arms.

Attacks on Roman Catholic Missions

The Minister said that trouble had been expected on January 13, the day on which he was to have made a statement on future relations between Belgium and the Congo, but these disorders, particularly directed against the Roman Catholic missions, had broken out meantime.

Doubtless the African area of Leopoldville had become overcrowded. Efforts had been made to accommodate the 350,000 inhabitants, and there were extensive welfare services, including distribution of food to the destitute. He put the number of unemployed at 22,300 (unofficial estimates are as high as 50,000), there having been a steady rise in unemployment since November.

The Minister said that agitation and unrest had developed because for a long time there had been no statement about the Congo's future. It was dangerous to let people remain in uncertainty. Socialists interrupted vehemently when he remarked that one of the causes of the trouble was that Belgian political antagonisms had been exported to the Congo. Unrest, he considered, had also been stimulated by events in French Equatorial Africa.

In Elisabethville, chief town of the Katanga Province, four Africans have been sentenced for distributing Abako leaflets which demanded immediate self-government and the departure of Europeans. One of the culprits had previously been sentenced to six years' gaol but had been released. He said in

evidence that he had been encouraged by a Socialist member of the Belgian Senate to write his life story.

In a long dispatch to the *Manchester Guardian* a Belgian correspondent wrote that as early as 1956 some white settlers had felt uneasy, that many Belgians lately returning from the Congo had said that "something" would happen, and that a few university professors had given the warning that the Congo was not an "eternal colony".

Political parties and trade unions which had set up study groups and sent investigators to Africa had found the African *évolués* frustrated because even those with the same university degree as a white man often earned much less and could not get a responsible job. *Evolués*, who tended to live in and around around the towns, were at the root of the week-end riots. Their number was thought to be not much greater than the 83,000 Belgians in the Congo. Yet they claimed to represent 13m. other Africans.

Local Elections

"The former Belgian Government, feeling the need to do something for these *évolués*, decided that on December 8, 1957, some selected Africans should vote to elect their own city councillors. In Leopoldville 50,958 literate male Africans out of a total African population of about 350,000 were eligible to vote. The vote proved to be a success as well as a warning: 85% participated in it.

"The Colonial Government retained the power to nominate the mayors, and had made sure that whites were always in the majority by making the African districts in Leopoldville very large, and the white ones very small. Africans could become mayors in their own districts, but the 'super-mayor' was always a white man.

"The elections proved the strength of the Abako political movement, originally a cultural movement to protect the traditions of the Bakongo living in the region between the Atlantic and Leopoldville. As many Africans from other parts of the Congo came to live in the capital, the Bakongo felt the need to band together closely to prevent their traditions from disappearing. This tribe lives also in part of French Equatorial Africa, especially in Brazzaville, the capital: that seems to be why traffic between the Congo and French Equatorial Africa was at once interrupted when the riots broke out.

Founded in 1950, Abako very rapidly became a political movement, due to one outstanding personality of the tribe who is also an outstanding African politician—Joseph Kasabuvu, the dynamic mayor of the Leopoldville suburb Dendale.

"When he accepted the office of mayor on April 25, 1958, he said that the elections had been a far cry from democracy, and claimed that Congolese Africans were now able to administer themselves. He demanded immediately a free Press and freedom of association (all meetings require official permission), and outlined the programme of Abako, which is no less than a demand for full independence without any transition.

Chain Reaction

"That speech started a chain of events which eventually led to the present riots. Even those African leaders who had hitherto shown the most 'understanding' for the backward position of their countrymen, and who had agreed that Belgium should remain in the Congo for a long, long time, felt in necessary almost overnight to talk about 'autonomy', and 'independence'.

"Another important change took place in the Mouvement National Congolais, a loose assembly of African political groups. Its president, M. Patrick Lumumba, generally considered to be as moderate as an African politician can honestly be, went to the Accra conference in December and proclaimed there, to the astonishment of the whites in the Congo who know him well: *Vive l'Indépendance Congolaise. Vive l'Afrique Indépendante.*

"After a month of tension, the leader of Abako declared on Boxing Day that they would never accept anything other than independence and that they were not prepared to collaborate with the Government on any other basis. They used a political meeting which the Government had forbidden and the seasonal unemployment among the Bakongo tribe to start a revolt, which they knew was bound to be forcibly suppressed, and to get martyrs. Overnight the Congo has become a crucial place in the African liberation movement."

In a broadcast to the nation on Tuesday, King Baudouin announced that it was the intention of Belgium to lead the people of the Congo towards independence without delay, but also without inconsiderate haste: A full report of the King's speech will appear in next week's issue.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Chief Secretary Sharply Criticized in Tanganyika

Non-Official Members Condemn "Shocking Inefficiency" in Calculating Police Requirements

THE TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT and the Police in that Territory were subject to considerable criticism from the representative benches in the Legislative Council when the House recently debated a supplementary estimate of £128,338 for the police.

MR. RODEN said that the representative members had read the police item in the supplementaries with horror. The reason given for the supplementary vote was that at the time of preparing the police estimates stringent economies were applied. Subsequent expenditure over the first few months of the present financial year had shown that the effect of those strict economies was to reduce the level of operational potential of the police for the rest of the financial year, when, with the continuing development of the Territory, increasing calls were being made on the police by the public.

The reasons given were quite inadequate. "Either there has been a shocking degree of inefficiency in the preparation of the original estimates, or there was lack of genuineness on the part of the Government when the estimates were put to the House. We find it impossible to believe that anyone other than a person who was extremely inefficient could have been so short of the mark."

"A Police State"

MR. KAWAWA recalled that he had previously said that the country was becoming a police state, a charge which had been answered ridiculously by members on the Government side; he insisted that the Government still did not realize that there was great scope to improve public relations so far as the use of the police was concerned.

The explanatory memorandum did not give the causes of the increasing calls being made on the police. The force was being misused by the Government, with the consequence that the public was getting confused and losing confidence in the police.

MR. GRATTAN-BELLEW, the Chief Secretary, replied that when the estimates were prepared more than six months ago the government tried to enforce the very strictest economy on the police. It considered that in some respects there had been undue extravagance in expenditure.

"I have to admit now, looking back—and for this I accept the responsibility—that, with the very best intention, we cut down some votes too much; that fault is entirely mine and is not anything to do with the Commissioner of Police or the police force. In one or two cases an error was made in the estimates.

"Another factor is unfortunately that there is a rise in crime figures in Tanganyika, as in every other part of the world. Since the estimates were prepared there has been quite a considerable labour unrest, which has called for more police activities and has put up the cost of running the force.

"There has been unrest in other parts of the territory unconnected with the labour force. It has been mentioned in this House about Geita, and recently in Mwanza rural district and in the northern part of the Kwimba district. These are bad symptoms.

Constitutional Authority Defied

"There are cases of people without any real cause or grievance which could not have been remedied by constitutional means defying authority and becoming quite unreasonable in their attitude, and unfortunately harming not only the country but also themselves. This has increased very considerably the cost of the police; and we cannot ignore those facts when looking to the future.

"Mr. Kawawa has again raised this question that Tanganyika is a police state. The police here bear no relation to the police in a police state. I think Mr. Kawawa makes that statement because he has no idea what a police State is like.

"A policeman in Tanganyika is admittedly at times provoked very much by law-breakers in one way or another, but when that happens it is not for the law-breaker to say 'the policeman is an unco-operative fellow', because the lack of

co-operation comes from the other side. The Commissioner of Police and his predecessor were both well aware of the need and the importance of impressing upon every policeman, from the lowest askari to himself, the need to co-operate with the public and win their good will.

MR. NYERERE considered that the items in the supplementary list could not have been unforeseen by the government when the estimates were made. The Chief Secretary had admitted that it was largely his fault that some of the original estimates were cut down too much.

"Government must realize, and I am not sure that they do always realize, that we are more anxious than they are that there should be law and order in this country. We are just as anxious that the relations between the police and the people should be harmonious.

Labour Unrest

"Labour unrest should have nothing to do with police action. The tendency of the Tanganyika Government to call upon the police every time there is some complaint or misunderstanding between labour and the employers is absurd. Every time there is a strike we cannot continue supporting Government calling upon the police; we cannot continue giving public money because the government felt they must use the police in labour action.

"Police are the friends of the law-abiding citizen. The fact that we have such a small force in Tanganyika is due largely, not to the efficiency of the police, but to the law-abiding nature of the people. The police cannot be used as the big stick of the government all the time; and government considers them as its big stick."

MR. DONALDSON supported the supplementary estimate and deplored criticism of the police or the Minister for Finance. The police had a job to do, and the Minister had to finance them in doing it. He did not consider Government could be wholly absolved from criticism.

"Up to 60 years ago this Territory enjoyed that form of self-government known as anarchy. In the last 60 years we have been going through a process of reclamation. When I came here in 1948 I was amazed at the law-abiding cheerfulness of the population. During the past 10 years the situation has deteriorated.

"At first one felt the district officer was acting as if he was not really getting the support of his superiors. Then one watched this up to provincial level, and one felt that the Administration, which had previously done so well, were not receiving support from the top. The next symptom was a tendency to disorder.

"Now the policy of the government seemed to be to ignore all unlawful assemblies that they possibly could, unless there was some threat attached to them, whereupon a flurry of labour officers or tranquilizers of various kinds would arrive with extraordinary promptitude, and the most outrageous demands would be listened to with courtesy.

"The public quickly realized that a meeting without stonethrowing would simply be ignored. It is not so much the courteous attention that has been paid over the past 10 years to riotous demonstrators as the way in which the lawful assemblies and lawful representations to Government have been ignored with elevated aloofness which has turned people who, shall we say, look to see how best they can implement their policy to the realization that unless threats are displayed, sticks brandished and stones thrown, no notice will be taken of them."

Hasty Police Action

THE CHIEF SECRETARY later corrected Mr. Nyerere by saying that the Government did not use the police in relation to industrial unrest or labour disputes; the police were there to enforce law and order and fulfil the obligations placed upon them by the law. In labour disputes the police arrived only when a member of the public called for help because he feared either for his life or his property.

MR. RATTANSEY said it was his experience that the police had at times precipitated rather than prevented trouble by their hasty actions.

"Some members of the police seem to have the most unfortunate attitude. Whenever the workers go on strike they must be taught a lesson. I know of a number of occasions when the employer rings up the police and the police immediately go out with the determination to break up any gathering that they find on the employer's premises or estate. Very often they have acted as strike-breakers, which is absolutely wrong. I have felt on many occasions that, with tact and finesse and understanding of the people, police action would not have been necessary.

"In some officers there is a need for psychological training to

understand the mind of the man who has a grievance. It is not riot drill that is necessary; it is a directive from the top. The police should be a friend, a watchdog, not a hungry bloodhound.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that he had been waiting for someone to explain what the representative members meant by trade dispute, labour troubles, and similar expressions. "Nothing in the supplementary estimate has the remotest bearing on labour troubles. Crime is on the increase. The

police are becoming more efficient; there are more successful prosecutions. If you want successful prosecutions you must have mobility, training, and equipment.

"The suggestion that there is a state of emergency in Tanganyika has not emanated from this side of the House. But I would like one suggestion to emanate from this side—that these estimates can be regarded as a precautionary measure against that state of affairs which may eventuate if nothing is done to check the present trend".

Agricultural Plans and Prospects in Northern Rhodesia

Great Scope for European and African Farmers

MR. C. W. LYNN, Director of Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia, has told a study conference in Lusaka that whereas the annual output of the country's mining industry is about £96m., that of agriculture is approximately £14m.—£10m. in the form of African subsistence production and the balance in the form of marketed crops.

Mr. Lynn continued (in part):—

"In this comparatively well-watered, well-drained country, with a single short rainy season and a long dry season, the cropping system is naturally dominated by quick-growing, sun-loving annual crops—maize, sorghum, groundnuts, and tobacco, with ranching cattle to feed on seasonal grass, and great emphasis on soil and water conservation. Fruit, vegetables, and milk production are possible only with the aid of irrigation.

"Our soils vary from relatively small areas of fertile red loam, well represented in the Kafue Basin and in pockets throughout the territory, suited to maize production and stock raising, with larger areas of sand veld of reasonable fertility suited to tobacco and food crops with careful manuring, and vast areas of leached sandy soils which provide some extensive summer grazing and shifting cultivation, but intended by Nature to remain in woodland and not be regularly cultivated.

"In addition we have interesting special areas of unknown potential which we are investigating, such as the flood plains on the Kafue, Zambezi, and Chambézi.

"The erratic and intense nature of our rainfall makes it essential to emphasize soil and water conservation methods in relation to farming.

"The fortunate absence of any great general pressure of population gives time to plan for sound land usage—work greatly facilitated by the availability of aerial photographs, but limited in African areas by their lack of understanding of the issues involved, by suspicion of change and development, and by generally low standards of efficiency.

Basic Aim

"Northern Rhodesia's geographical position in the interior of Africa, connected with world markets by a long single-track railway, places it in a vulnerable position economically and strategically and in an unfavourable position for the development of exports other than those of high value in relation to their bulk.

"Therefore the basic aim is to stabilize agriculture, both European and African, and ensure a reasonable measure of self-sufficiency in territorial food requirements, combined with as high a level of permanent rural prosperity as possible and a broadening of the overall economy.

"About 1,200 European farmers farm some five million acres and own around 120,000 cattle. The African rural population consists of some 300,000 families with access to 173 million acres of Native reserve and Native trust land and owning 890,000 cattle.

"The main contribution expected from European farmers is production of the food requirements of the territorial markets along the line-of-rail, particularly maize, meat, pig

and poultry produce, milk, potatoes, fruit and vegetables, and possibly wheat. Flue-cured tobacco is an important European crop because its high value will pay for the cost of clearing land from bush which it might otherwise not be economic to clear, and it can support the cost of transport to world markets.

"The main feature of European production is the high capital investment involved. Land clearing alone may cost anything up to £15 per acre. Production costs are high because of the cost of transport on equipment, fertilizers, fuel, etc., while the short growing season makes it necessary for farmers to carry larger quantities of mechanical equipment than would otherwise be necessary in order to speed up seasonal operations.

"The 300,000 African farming families are turning increasingly from purely subsistence agriculture to an exchange economy. Maize, beef, beans, rice, groundnuts, and cotton are crops well suited to African production for local markets; Turkish tobacco and hand-picked confectionery groundnuts are suitable for production and export.

"African farms are generally small units of production with low levels of capital investment and low levels of farm management, particularly with regard to animal husbandry and pastures. It is still exceptional to find agriculture regarded as a business guided by scientific principles; it remains essentially a Native custom controlled by tradition and magic.

Agricultural Development

"Agricultural development in such circumstances involves cultural changes which are necessarily slow in the early stages in the absence of strong cash incentives, but changes are taking place quite rapidly in some areas. We must be ever ready to guide and assist to ensure that such development is not at the expense of the soil itself.

"Great variability in seasonal conditions is reflected in the yields of staple commodities. As an example, in 1957 the European marketed maize crop amounted to 1,178,000 bags, whereas it was less than half that in the current season, namely 535,000 bags. The African surplus production was 879,000 bags in 1957 and only 28,000 bags in the current season—less than one-thirtieth. Fortunately, a very big carry-over of stocks will save the country from excessive importation.

"If the African population could afford to consume half a pint of milk per day, there would be a market for a further 44m. gallons of milk a year and a demand for a further million bags of maize; and if the African population consumed half a pound of pig meat per head per week there would be a demand for another million bags of maize.

"MEAT: Some 24,000 head of cattle are imported annually. This could easily be met with existing herds by the adoption of better methods of animal husbandry, particularly attention to the management of grazing lands and the storage of supplementary fodders in African areas.

"WHEAT: Some 20,000 tons per annum are imported, mainly from Australia. Prospects for the economic production of wheat locally on seepage areas and on the Kafue flood plain are hopeful, but it will take time to build these up.

"SUGAR: Some 12,000 tons are required annually and consumption is rapidly rising. Sugar can be grown satisfactorily on lower elevations in the territory, although it is probable that Southern Rhodesia will meet requirements for some time to come.

"PERISHABLE COMMODITIES such as fruit and vegetables, including potatoes, are imported on a considerable scale. All can be produced locally. There are difficulties, however, in organizing the marketing of perishables for a relatively small and scattered market. Introduction of cold storage facilities will prove of considerable benefit.

"Thus there are great potentialities for agricultural production locally. Factors which will slow up the rate of development are the high capital costs of turning African woodland into farms, and high costs of production because of long transport hauls for fuel and fertilizers.

"The cost of research and advisory services is also high because of the relative smallness of the farming population to be served and its scattered nature. It is in the field of basic research and higher education that the Federal Government can be of special assistance, since that Government is in a position to justify expenditure upon developments which would be out of range of the territories of the Federation singly.

"As the African farmer develops he must follow in the same path as the European, with the same basic needs and problems as regards soil conservation, the maintenance of soil fertility, the availability of development capital, security of tenure, stable markets and prices, and advisory services. European and African farmers often live within the same catchment areas, and regional conservation plans must include both. Much of the European production, particularly of meat and maize, is consumed by the urban African population.

Politically Expedient

"In 1956 it was considered politically expedient to subdivide agriculture in Northern Rhodesia on a racial basis, because the nature of the problems immediately confronting the two sections of the industry were so different, particularly in their expansion aspects. The European farming community is anxious to go forward, whereas the African farming community in general still resists change. It could have been argued, however, that it would have been logical federally to link European and African agriculture in Southern Rhodesia rather than split them in the north.

"Being remote from the economic centres of gravity, the vast area embraced by the Lusupula and North-Western provinces has not received the same development influences as some other parts of the territory, with the result that around 50% of the able-bodied male population drifts away, mainly to Copperbelt towns, looking for work. This aimless drifting has an embarrassing effect in the townships and seriously disrupts the social life and economic viability of the rural areas.

"The main purpose of our Northern Province four-year plan is to serve as a catalyst accelerating economic development, thus providing local counter-attractions to check the drift to the towns. It is an attempt to balance the economy of town and rural life.

"The area concerned is nearly the size of Uganda or Ghana, but with a population of only 600,000 people living in villages scattered over the vast plateau or concentrated in fishing villages along the Lusupula River on the Congo border. There is a useful link with the outside world by way of Lake Tanganyika to Kigoma railroad from Dar es Salaam.

"The country is well watered, and there are restricted areas of good soils, but most of the soils are poor. These are farmed extensively by an ingenious system of shifting cultivation known as *chitemene*, aptly described as Guy Fawkes farming. Under this system the trees are used to collect plant nutrients through their root systems, the branches of the trees are lopped, concentrated on a small proportion of the area, cut over, and then burnt. Finger millet is planted in the ash, followed by beans, groundnuts, and cassava. After three years' cropping the land is abandoned, to revert to woodland for a further 20 or 30 years.

Need for Stable Farming

"Over 500,000 has been allocated to agricultural development, which, apart from schemes to substitute stable farming for shifting cultivation, includes assistance for European farmers around Abercorn and for the development of Native authority cattle ranches. £150,000 is being made available to develop and stabilize the already well-established fishing industries on Lakes Bangweulu, Mweru, and Tanganyika, and £190,000 devoted to forestry schemes, including the establishment of softwoods and the exploitation of indigenous timbers.

"One thousand miles of feeder roads are being developed at an estimated cost of £200,000. Road transport is being developed for both passengers and freight as a recoverable cost of £96,000 through the agency of a co-operative society owning a fleet of buses.

"A water route on Lake Bangweulu which will bring the heart of Bemba country closer to the line-of-rail markets is being developed at a cost of £100,000. Education, township improvements, minor industries, loans to African businessmen, and a number of miscellaneous betterment schemes are also included in this comprehensive and ambitious plan.

"A heartening spirit of optimism in the development areas augurs well for the future. Ultimate success will depend very largely upon the reactions of the people. All that can be said at present is that the Native authorities have so far proved co-operative and that the indications are favourable."

"It is a pity that the East Africa Revenue Advisory Board was allowed to die".—Sir Charles Phillips, M.L.A.

Nyasaland Wants Party Politics

Mr. Greenfield to Advise Local Leaders

MR. JULIAN GREENFIELD, Federal Minister of Law, told the United Federal Party divisional congress in Limbe last week that he would shortly return to Nyasaland to help the party draft its proposals for constitutional changes. The Governor has invited suggestions from organizations and individuals.

The congress agreed that only an organized party could effectively oppose the "racial extremist bloc" of the African Congress, and the resolution in that sense will be submitted for approval to the standing committee of the party in Salisbury. If approved, candidates and a Nyasaland leader will be chosen.

The proposer, Mr. Richard Warren, suggested that the introduction of the party-political system in the Legislature was long overdue, and Mr. V. G. Milward, M.P., who seconded, took it for granted that the next Constitution would provide for the election of African members, and urged the party to enrol as many Africans as possible.

Mr. F. X. Rooney declared that Nyasaland faced a wave of nationalism and that the party-political system was the best way to preserve high standards in the country. "We cannot depend on the Nyasaland Government to do anything for us. It has shown itself to be weak and without any policy whatsoever. In a couple of years there will be a first-class political crisis in Nyasaland. We have to look not to Zomba but to Salisbury for assistance."

Mr. J. G. S. Chingatic, M.P., thought that a number of Africans would join the U.F.P. if it were to take part in territorial elections, and another African M.P., Mr. C. J. Matinga, added that Africans were coming to understand that the party was not just for Europeans.

Mr. C. H. Bryden said that if the party contested seats as moderates, it must have an organization "so strong that it will surprise even ourselves."

Mr. L. A. Little was elected divisional chairman in succession to Mr. R. C. Rucquet, who presided at the congress. Mr. T. A. Adams, the party's organizing secretary in Salisbury, attended.

Three newly-elected Federal M.P.s. from adjoining constituencies in Salisbury were present at the conference and spent a week in Nyasaland to acquaint themselves with the situation. They were Mr. Peter Staub (Bastlea), Mr. Saul Udwin (Salisbury East), and Mr. Philip Duncan (Salisbury District).

Sayed Meccawi Suliman Akrat

SAYED MECCAWI SULIMAN AKRAT, managing director of the Sudan Gezira Board since last October, who is visiting Lancashire for discussions on cotton problems, is the son of a Mahdist emir who led one of the Khalifa's columns in the 1880's. Now aged 50, Sayed Meccawi Akrat entered the Sudan Government service in 1927, and Sir Douglas Newbold, then Civil Secretary, singled him out when building up the new Sudanese cadre some years later. After the last war he became the first Sudanese town clerk of Omdurman, the largest town in the Sudan, and in 1948 was appointed to the newly-formed Legislative Assembly. Later he became the first Sudanese Governor of Kordofan Province, and toward the end of 1956 returned to Khartoum to head the Civil Service as Permanent Under-Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior. He was Assistant Sudan Agent in London from 1952 until he returned home on the eve of independence.

Katikiro Re-Elected

MR. MICHAEL KINTU, Katikiro of Buganda since the Kabaka returned from exile in 1955, was on Saturday re-elected to that office by the Lukiko, receiving 60 votes against 30 cast for Mr. Y. K. Lule, Minister of Social Development in the Protectorate Government. There had been a strong campaign, largely on denominational grounds, Mr. Lule, a Roman Catholic, being strongly backed by his co-religionists. Mr. Kintu had appealed to traditionalist sentiment, strongly criticizing local political parties and arguing that, by Ghana analogy, their domination would undermine tribal cohesion and customs.

Letter to the Editor

Appeal to Men of Good Will in Uganda

Need for Hard Thinking and Co-operation

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—I am writing through you to appeal to men and women of moderation, good will, and courage in Uganda who realize just how difficult it is to solve the problem of the way in which the traditional forms of government of the four kingdoms—and, for that matter, the systems of local government of the other tribes too—can be fitted into a democratically constituted Central Government; and who also realize that this matter is beginning to cause bitter animosities in Uganda which bode ill for any approach to self-government.

The Prime Minister of Ghana got into power through his ability to use mass propaganda techniques in liaison with the extremists who did their stuff behind the scenes. Today we see the result. The Ashanti and Akim Abouakwa States have been bulldozed into obscurity (despite the fact that in many ways they were truly democratic—c.f., Dr. Danquah's treatises); deportation without trial is established; and anyone whom the Government decides is a danger to the State can be put in prison for five years without trial. All this is a negation of democracy, with the seeds of authoritarian rule in its wake. The large community of able and moderate men and women look on in despair and realize that they have been outflanked, and that all they had hoped for is disappearing. Now some such deplorable situation could quite easily emerge in Uganda.

There are many in Uganda—Ministers of State, chiefs, bishops, priests, professional and business men, farmers, and landowners, and many with wives of outstanding ability—who understand the seriousness of this tension. Some may have leanings towards the "traditionalists", others towards the more extreme "democrats", but all know that there must be a fusion through hard thinking and good will.

It seems to me an urgent necessity for all such from all over the Protectorate to get together somehow and work out ways by which they may so influence public opinion that there shall be no self-government unless this problem is really solved. Many are officials, but private conversation is open to all, and determined men will find a way to do this, and perhaps be asked to help in working out a solution.

An able columnist has written in one of our weeklies: "Democratic principles and values are not necessarily best safeguarded in tribal societies by democratic techniques known in the West. Tribal society can be, and often is, very democratic. Much more study is needed into the stages of democratic techniques between the tribe and the central Parliament".

Kimmeridge,
Dorset.

Yours faithfully,

H. M. GRACE.

Point from Letter

"Rhodesia and East Africa"

"WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS on the book 'Rhodesia and East Africa', which I am reading with deep interest. It is the most comprehensive and authoritative coverage of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland which I have ever seen, and a mine of information. I am particularly impressed with Mr. Lawrence Vambe's article; he, I think and hope, is more representative of the modern and enlightened African than all the Bandas and Chirwas, with their hymns of hate".

Kenya Africans Have 10-Point Plan

"We Will Get What We Want", Says Dr. Kiano

AFRICAN POLITICAL LEADERS intend to create a national political movement throughout Kenya by the end of the year, whether the Government likes it or not. Dr. Gikonyo Kiano, an elected African member of the Legislative Council, said last week when he addressed a large gathering of Africans in a community hall in Nairobi.

He outlined a 10-point plan under which African political leaders "intend to step up their political pressure in order to get the things we want".

Speaking mainly in English, but occasionally lapsing into Swahili, Dr. Kiano said that "we want to make it very clear to the people of this country that by 1960 this country of ours will have a certain measure of self-government. This will involve a constitutional change, under which the people who are in the Council of Ministers will be responsible directly to the elected members on the Legislative Council, and so to the electorate".

Foreshadowing a change in the electoral system, he declared that at the next election every man and woman would have a vote. "We have determined that nobody shall cast a vote unless all have a vote".

The "nonsense" of loyalty certificates ought to be ended "From now on we are going to fight a campaign against this attempt to divide my people into good boys and bad boys, the so-called loyal and the so-called disloyal".

Asserting that the time had come to end the emergency, he accused Group Captain L. R. Briggs, M.L.C. for Mount Kenya, who has spoken of the existence of a new subversive organization, of "creating fear and suspicion in a way that would necessarily prolong the emergency. 'The European is afraid we are getting the spear ready, and we think the European is getting the pistol ready; and this is creating suspicion'".

Dr. Kiano told his audience that if they wanted violence he was not with them. "But if someone is stepping on my toe, I will keep at him until he stops stepping on my toe; and they are stepping on our toes now".

Apology by the Anti-Slavery Society

The Manica Trading Company, Limited

IN OUR OCTOBER 1958 ISSUE of the *Anti-Slavery Reporter and Aborigines' Friend* we reprinted an article from *India News*, published under the auspices of the High Commissioner for India, entitled "Slavery? Yes, in Mozambique", in which reference was made to the Manica Trading Company.

We are satisfied that this reference does not relate to The Manica Trading Company, Limited, and was wholly inaccurate as applied to it, and we desire unreservedly to withdraw the statements and imputations and apologize for having reprinted them.

We have satisfied ourselves, and are glad to give publicity to the fact, that The Manica Trading Company, Limited, is a company of the highest reputation and integrity, and we are assured treats its employees, both in Beira and elsewhere, well and generously.

PERSONALIA

LORD HAILEY is on holiday in South Africa. SIR GEOFFREY DE HAVILLAND has left London by air for Nairobi.

MR. CHRISTOPHER MELMOTH, Finance Minister for Uganda, will be in London next week.

COUNTESS GREY, wife of the fifth earl, left £16,895, on which duty of £3,066 has been paid.

MR. ERIASAFU KALULE has been elected Speaker of the Lukiko of Buganda, and MR. P. NTWATWA Deputy Speaker.

MR. ROBERT RUARK, the American author and journalist, has returned to Kenya for a holiday of two months.

MR. H. B. FORTY, a director of Campbell Booker Carter, Ltd., sailed last Thursday in the ATHLONE CASTLE.

MRS. G. M. OWEN, wife of Mr. F. S. Owen, Federal Minister for Commerce, has arrived in the United Kingdom.

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, Commissioner in London for East Africa is to spend February and most of March in East Africa.

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, left Gibraltar on Saturday for Tangier after a six-day visit.

DR. NKRUMAH, Prime Minister of Ghana, arrived back in Accra on Monday after visiting India and the United Arab Republic.

ARCHBISHOP TERENCE PELADIAN of the Armenian Church has visited Nairobi to meet members of that city's small Armenian community.

M. HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY, who has been appointed one of the four Ministers of State in the new French Government, is an African.

LORD ROBNS, president of the British South Africa Company, left London Airport on Tuesday for a visit to the Federation of about a fortnight.

DR. P. D. CURTIN, Associate Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin, U.S.A., is due in Uganda next month. He will stay for two or three months.

THE REV. A. R. MORRIS, vicar of St. Stephen's and St. Alban's, Sneinton, Nottinghamshire, has been appointed rector of St. Andrew's, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.

PROFESSOR H. J. SEDDON is to visit the East African territories between now and March. He will attend a conference in Nairobi of the Association of Surgeons in the first week in February.

MR. A. E. S. CHARLES, a former member of the Sudan Political Service, has been appointed Aden's first Speaker. He will also officiate as chairman of the Public Service Commission.

COUNCILLOR J. E. WOLSTON BEARD has been elected the first mayor of Eldoret, Kenya, defeating COUNCILLOR A. HARRIS, by eight votes to five. COUNCILLOR H. V. SPARROW is deputy mayor.

MR. C. J. MARTIN, Director of the East African Statistical Department, has returned to Nairobi after spending three months in the United States and three months in the United Kingdom.

SIR CECIL ELLERTON and MR. G. S. INCLEDON-WEBBER have joined the board of the United Dominions Trust, Ltd., a company with subsidiaries in the Federation and South Africa.

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will visit the Somaliland Protectorate between February 5 and 10 and then Aden Colony and Protectorate until February 20. He will be accompanied by LADY PATRICIA LENNOX-BOYD and by MR. W. L. GORELL BARNES and MR. J. O. MORETON, his principal private secretary.

MR. H. L. T. TASWELL, who has been appointed High Commissioner for South Africa in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has lately represented the Union in Angola as Consul-General.

MR. D. E. E. GIBSON, Director General of Works at the War Office, is paying a 10-day visit to Kenya in connexion with the construction of new barracks near Nairobi for troops from the United Kingdom.

MR. H. T. ROCHE, former assistant town treasurer in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed town treasurer of Blantyre-Limbe, Nyasaland. He succeeds MR. A. R. COTTON, who has resigned.

MR. L. W. COLE, formerly staff controller, has been appointed secretary of the Standard Bank of South Africa, and MR. M. H. GOODALL assistant secretary. The former secretary, MR. H. D. M. MAYER, died last year.

MR. ROBERT TAYLOR, lately Nairobi area manager for Lombard Banking Ltd., became general manager for East and Central Africa at the beginning of this year, when MR. T. J. BEARDALL took over as Nairobi area manager.

PROFESSOR J. MCMICHAEL, of the London Post-Graduate Medical School, is spending this month in East Africa, primarily to attend a scientific conference convened by the East African Council for Medical Research.

MR. J. J. CASTLE has been appointed Chief Mechanical Engineer of Rhodesia Railways following the retirement of MR. J. G. P. HAMILTON. Mr. Castle's place as assistant chief mechanical engineer has been filled by MR. H. J. L. DOLAN.

MR. ONASSIS, the Greek shipowner and proprietor of Olympic Airways, is believed to be planning a visit to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in order to examine the possibilities of opening services through Rhodesia with his airline.

MR. A. M. GOLDHAWK, assistant general manager in East Africa for Caltex (Africa), Ltd., who has just completed 30 years with the company, has not retired, as reported on January 1. He joined the company in Rhodesia and went to Kenya in 1929.

SIR EVELYN BARING is due in London today from Nairobi for talks with the Treasury and the Colonial Office. MR. E. A. VASEY, Minister of Finance in Kenya, who has been on holiday in the United States, has flown to London to join the Governor.

MR. DAVID ROCKEFELLER, president of the Chase National Bank, is about to visit Central and East Africa at the invitation of the Council on Foreign Relations in New York. MR. GRAYSON KIRK, president of Columbia University, will make a similar journey later.

SAYED MEKKI ABBAS, executive secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, and lately managing director of the Gezira Cotton Board in the Sudan, is to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws of the University of the South-West, Exeter.

MR. HAMMARSKJÖLD, Secretary-General of the United Nations, returned to New York at the beginning of this week after paying brief visits to Lebanon, Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Italian Somaliland, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Libya. He visited nine countries in three weeks.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation, and MR. O. S. NAYLOR, London agent of Rhodesia Railways, visited the Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Company's works in Gloucester on Tuesday and afterwards lunched with the board.

MR. R. S. HUDSON and MR. G. A. ATKINSON, Housing Adviser to the Secretary of State, will lead the United Kingdom delegation to the Housing and Urbanization Conference which is to be held in Nairobi between January 19 and 29 under the auspices of the C.C.T.A.

PROFESSOR A. W. SOUTHALL presided at last week's seminar in Kampala of 18 specialists in social anthropology, economics, and sociology from different parts of Africa. It was sponsored by the International African Institute and financed by a grant from the Ford Foundation.

MRS. YOUNIE, wife of the District Commissioner in Tunduru, opened the Frank Weston School on the last day of 1958. Conducted by Anglican nuns, it is the first full middle school for girls in the whole of that part of southern Tanganyika. The Liwale, MR. ALBERT MWANESHA, M.L.C., spoke of the debt of the district to the U.M.C.A. for its pioneer work.

By spending Christmas at Government House, Dar es Salaam, SIR RICHARD and LADY TURNBULL departed from the custom of Governors of Tanganyika of spending that season at Governor's Lodge, Lushoto. For at least 20 years no previous Governor had been in the capital at Christmas. Yesterday Sir Richard left for a six-day visit to the Western Province, where he will open a new K.A.R. barracks in Tabora and address a conference of provincial commissioners.

THE HON. JOHN PARKER, secretary of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association for the past 20 years, has retired. A brother of the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, he went to Rhodesia 46 years ago, learned tobacco farming, served in the 1914-18 war, and after another period of farming became secretary of the Rhodesian Agricultural Union (forerunner of the R.N.F.U.) in 1931. Seven years later he became secretary of the R.T.U. and of the Southern Rhodesia Tobacco Marketing Board.

SIR CHARLES PONSONBY and THE HON. LADY PONSONBY left London last week in the British-India liner KENYA for Mombasa. They will spend a week in Kenya, three weeks in Tanganyika, a few days in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, about a fortnight in Southern Rhodesia (mainly on Beit Trust business, Sir Charles being one of the trustees), and then fly to Nigeria to spend a week in Lagos as guests of the Governor-General, Sir John Robertson. They are due back in London on April 6.

Sir David Edwards's Appointment

SIR DAVID EDWARDS, a former Chief Justice of Uganda, has been temporarily-appointed senior puisne judge in Cyprus. Born in Aberdeen in 1892, he was educated at the local grammar school and university. He qualified as a solicitor in 1921, was called to the Bar in Scotland in 1924, and was first appointed to the Colonial Administrative Service in Kenya in 1921, transferring to the legal side as a resident magistrate in 1928. Seven years later he went to Palestine as relieving magistrate in the district court, and was promoted president in the following year and a puisne judge in 1941. In 1947 he was appointed Chief Justice in Uganda, where he served until his retirement in 1953. In 1956 he served on a commission of inquiry in Sierra Leone.

New Governor of Somaliland

MR. D. B. HALL, Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Somaliland Protectorate in succession to Sir Theodore Pike, whose term of office will expire in May. Mr. Hall is expected to take up his appointment in the middle of the year. Born in 1909 and educated at Radley College and Oxford, Mr. Hall was first appointed to the Colonial Administrative Service as a cadet in Northern Rhodesia in 1930. He became a senior district officer in 1950, provincial commissioner in 1953, Administrative Secretary in the following year, and Secretary for Native Affairs in 1956.

Obituary

The Rev. Edmund Dickson

THE REV. EDMUND THEODORE DICKSON, who has died in Northampton at the age of 61, served for many years in the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

He was in the Royal Field Artillery in the latter part of the 1914-18 war, was ordained in 1925, and after serving curacies in London, he was a missionary at Milo in the Diocese of Nyasaland from 1927 to 1936, priest-in-charge at Likomo for the next two years, and Archdeacon of Nyasa and Canon of Likomo Cathedral until 1952, also doing duty at various periods as priest-in-charge at Mandā and Liuli, where he was principal of St. Paul's Training College for five years. In 1952 he was appointed Archdeacon of South-West Tanganyika, and two years later an honorary canon of that diocese. He had been rector of Waddingham with Snitterby, Lincolnshire, since 1955.

HERR MICHAEL GRZIMEK, a zoologist, has been killed in an air crash in the Serengeti National Park near the Ngorongoro Crater. With his father, Dr. Bernhard Grzimek, director of Frankfurt Zoo, he had for the past year been surveying the park at the request of the Tanganyika Government. Herr Grzimek was alone in his Dornier aircraft at the time of the crash, and he was dead when a party of Europeans who had seen the accident reached the spot. His father was in the Ngorongoro Crater at the time. Herr Grzimek leaves a widow in Frankfurt.

MR. GUSTAV HANS CZARNIKOW, an 1896 pioneer who has died in Bulawayo, was born in Maritzburg and went to Rhodesia by coach at the age of 13. Later he returned to South Africa, but subsequently opened a motor accessory and spares agency in Bulawayo. He was 75, and worked until a day before his death. He was on the area committee of the Automobile Association and was a past president of a Bulawayo swimming club. In 1904 he won a medal as the best athlete in Pretoria.

MR. S. J. BATES, widely known as "Bates", who has died in Mombasa, was for many years probation officer in that town, to which he first went some 25 years ago. During the last war he served in the Royal Air Force. He had helped many Europeans, Africans, and Asians when they were in trouble, and associated himself with many cultural and sporting organizations.

MRS. A. M. LAOON-WILLIAMS, who founded Gatooma's first hospital half a century ago, has died in Salisbury. She was the widow of Captain A. S. Laoon-Williams, an 1896 pioneer who fought in the Matabele Rebellion. Before going to Rhodesia she nursed troops during the South African War.

MRS. ANN TYSON, wife of Mr. G. A. Tyson, a nominated member of the Kenya Legislative Council and former mayor of Nairobi, died in Nairobi on New Year's Eve.

MRS. MARGARET WILHELMINA FOUÇHE, who has died in Bulawayo at the age of 80, went to Rhodesia from Zeerust in the Transvaal in the 1890s.

MR. NOEL COLLINGWOOD DICKSON BORRADAILE, who opened the Constance mine at Odzi, Southern Rhodesia, has died at the age of 73.

MRS. HANNAH LOUISA EDWARDS, who has died at Marandellas at the age of 80, accompanied the Moodie trek to Gazaland in 1896.

MRS. SHEILA KIRKHAM, of Nairobi, lost her life last week when the bungalow in which she lived was burned to the ground.

MR. CHARLES H. F. GEDGE, who has died in Kenya, had lived in that Colony for more than 40 years.

Cattle-Owners Learn Expensive Lesson

£25,000 Losses After Heeding Agitators

AFRICANS WHO OWN CATTLE in the Plateau Tonga area of the Southern Province of Northern Rhodesia have learned a salutary and expensive lesson about bad political propaganda. A group in the Magoye-Kaleya area of Mazabuka district have sustained losses of over £25,000 after their leaders had refused to co-operate in a campaign against trypanosomiasis. Their herds were reduced by more than 2,000.

The incident has been ascribed to activities of political agitators, who intimidated a minority of enlightened owners and persuaded others that inoculations were a trick to reduce their herds.

Trypanosomiasis was detected in the Magoye-Kaleya area in April, and there followed a painstaking effort to persuade local cattle-owners that inoculations would reduce their losses. Complete refusal to co-operate culminated on June 4 in a declaration of quarantine, and a cordon was placed round the infected area.

Village headmen refused to accept a programme of inoculations prepared under the direction of Mazabuka area council. Two headmen who described the earlier experiences at Mbeza, when 4,000 cattle died after a similar refusal to co-operate, were received as "paid Government stooges" and their advice rejected.

First indications of a change of attitude were requests for inoculations from individual owners during late August. By mid-September appeals for help were general. In a letter to the district commissioner at Mazabuka, Mr. H. T. Bayidon, the headmen wrote:—

"We, the people of Chief Mwanachingwala's area, wish to apologize humbly to the district commissioner and the Veterinary Department for the trouble we have caused. We now know that we were wrong and that the inoculations are good. We ask the district commissioner and the Veterinary Department to forgive us and to send the medicine quickly to cure our cattle. Many of our cattle are sick and many have died. We promise that we will bring all our cattle to the kraal for inoculation."

A new programme of inoculations was then prepared and completed during November.

Let Africans Rule N. Rhodesia

Congress Prescription for European Fears

MR. HARRY NKUMBULA, leader of the Northern Rhodesia African National Congress, has told a public meeting in Lusaka that during the next few years he will seek financial strength in order to give Africans real independence. He hopes for an African bank, African departmental stores, African lawyers and doctors, and insurance for Africans.

Black people were black, and, as Europeans liked being white, so Africans liked their own colour, he said, adding that no white man elected to represent Africans could genuinely do his best.

Having described the Government of Northern Rhodesia as a "caretaker Government", he continued:—

"The Europeans are here, but not here permanently. This is an African country, and the Government that will rule us will be chosen by you and me. What happened in Ghana will be repeated here. At present there are nine independent States in Africa. Tomorrow there will be 10, and the next day 11, until Africa is free.

"The Europeans of Central Africa are living in fear. There is a simple solution to their fears: they must let the Africans rule the country. Then there will be no fear. Before independence in Ghana Europeans lived in fear, but now that the Africans rule themselves the Europeans there feel more free and are no longer afraid."

The question of federation, said Mr. Nkumbula, would be raised by "the free States in Africa" at the next session of the United Nations Organization.

Saving Other People's Faces

THE POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily Mail*, Mr. Henry Fairlie, has interviewed a number of members of the Cabinet for the purpose of describing some of their special problems. He started with the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary, and third in the series came Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies. The heading to that interview read: "The man who has to save other people's faces: it's part of the new-era job of Mr. Lennox-Boyd, passionate believer in the Colonies". Mr. Fairlie began with the statement that the Colonial Secretary "must often conceal many of the facts of the situation from Parliament in order to save other people's faces: dealing with responsible elected Governments answerable to their supporters, he must be careful not to embarrass them".

Candidates

DR. H. W. HANNAH, of the Church Missionary Society's mission at Mvumi, in the Central Province of Tanganyika, is a European candidate for that constituency in next month's election. In Dar es Salaam Mr. T. W. Tyrrell, lately a nominated member of the Legislative Council and of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, is opposed by Mr. D. F. Heath, a farmer, one of whose supporters is Mr. Nyerere, leader of the Tanganyika African National Union. The African candidate in Dar es Salaam who has T.A.N.U. support is Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour, and the T.A.N.U. candidates in the South-East Lake and West Lake constituencies are Mr. Paul Bomani and Mr. George Kahama. All T.A.N.U. candidates are expected to win.

Visit of Rhodesian Journalists

AT THE INVITATION of the Commonwealth Relations Office, Mr. H. E. Maasdorp, assistant editor of the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, Mr. T. Y. Louw, assistant editor of the *Salisbury Evening Standard*, and Mr. N. M. Shamuyarira, editor of the *African Daily News*, also published in Salisbury, are about to pay a month's visit to this country.

Satisfaction

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BULAWAYO: The year is 1888. The leading figures in what is to prove a memorable meeting are face to face. On an old brandy case sits Lobengula, King of the Matabele: opposite him is Charles Dunell Rudd who has come to persuade the King to sign a concession allowing an English company to work 'all the metals and minerals' in his kingdom. After a suitable display of regal intransigence, Lobengula duly signs and the way is open for Cecil Rhodes and the British South Africa Company to develop the territory which today forms Southern Rhodesia.



The modern town of Bulawayo dates from 1893, and takes its name from the Zulu word 'bulawayo', meaning 'killed'—thereby providing a grim reminder of the fate of a rebellious neighbouring tribe in the early 19th century. The Bulawayo of today however is concerned rather with growth and expansion. With an estimated population of 145,000 it is now the principal heavy industrial centre of the Federation.

The Bank's first branch in Rhodesia was opened more than 50 years ago. Today over 80 offices throughout the Federation keep us in constant touch with the latest local commercial developments. Business men who wish to benefit from this expert knowledge are invited to get in touch with our Intelligence Department at 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



Mr. Scott Criticizes Parliament

"Irresponsible Towards Federations and Kenya"

THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT has issued the text of a long "plea to Parliament", which says, *inter alia*:—

"It is in the sphere of African and Middle Eastern policy that Parliament has appeared most irresponsible towards those Africans of Central Africa and Kenya who have little representation of their own, and to the people of Britain who elect its members.

"There can have been few instances of a greater debacle of policy than that of the present Government in the Middle East, culminating in the cynical attack on Egypt on the pretext of separating the antagonists. Yet it proved possible for the whole expedition to be ignominiously withdrawn, policy reversed, commercial interests ruined, and Britain's good name discredited, without any election taking place. Even the demand for an inquiry has been contemptuously rejected by the governing party. Was there ever in the history of Parliament in peacetime such a complete *volte face* without an election and a change of Government?"

"Similarly in Africa the profound concern of many sections of opinion in Britain has been met with adamant refusals to institute judicial inquiries with powers to subpoena evidence from officials? There have been recurring allegations of ill-treatment of witnesses and prisoners in camps and jails in Kenya. But, starting with the reasons for Colonel Young's resignation as head of the police in Kenya, there has been a persistent rejection of all demands for a judicial inquiry so that justice could be done and seen to be done..."

"It may be thought that such examples as I have given are insufficient to substantiate a charge against Parliament of neglect of duty towards Africans under its protection. But there seems little doubt that the time and energy of Members of Parliament are unequal to the increasing demands made upon them by all the crises and complexities that crowd upon us at the present pace at which history is being made.

"The Central African Constitution is soon due to be reviewed, and it is imperative there should not be a repetition of the whole South African tragedy in Central Africa. It may be that the establishment of Select Committees on African and Foreign and United Nations Affairs would enable greater justice to be done to them. There are many questions on which so much depends for the future of Africa and of Britain's efforts to help Africans construct a more serviceable civilization."

Warning to Power-Hungry Demagogues

Federation Will Not Tolerate Violence

IN A NEW YEAR MESSAGE to the Federation the Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, gave a warning to "power-hungry demagogues who attempt to mislead backward people". The message said:—

"It is my firm conviction that we are coming out of the effects of the economic recession; while it has left us slightly winded as a result of our endeavours, it has demonstrated the soundness of the financial structure of the Federation. It has also confirmed what I have always believed about the three British territories in this part of Africa—that it is in unity that their strength lies.

"I believe that the people of the Federation will not be unduly perturbed by the vapourings that pour from some of our political extremists, whether of the left or the right. Our course is set. We intend to see a Government shared by all the people of the Federation who measure up to the standard of responsibility that we have tried to define in our franchise qualifications.

"I would like, as Prime Minister of the Federation, to utter a word of warning to some of the extremists. We shall not tolerate any attempt by power-hungry demagogues to mislead the more backward of our people into believing that a campaign of violence will achieve anything here. It is easy to play on the emotions with promises, but when they are not kept the day of reckoning follows. We have many problems to face in 1959 and I believe we can do so with confidence."

Congress Members Should Vote

MEMBERS OF THE African National Congress in Northern Rhodesia have been advised to register on the territorial electoral roll for the Legislative Council elections in March. The national secretary, Mr. Titus Mukupo, gave that advice when he addressed a meeting in Lusaka which was attended by Chiefs Undi and Shakalumbila, who had accompanied Mr. Harry Nkumbula, president of the congress, on his recent visit to London.

Mr. Mukupo considered Mr. Lennox-Boyd's constitutional arrangements more unfair to Africans than to non-Africans, but he did not regard a boycott of the elections as the best answer. To fail to register would be tragic; it would make a bad case hopeless.

"The African National Congress is not optimistic about the outcome of all this. The only reason we are trying to do everything possible is that when it fails or works to our disadvantage we shall be able to advance concrete reasons in the hope that from them may evolve something fairer at some future date."

To Marry Blind African

ACCORDING TO BANNIS posted outside the district commissioner's office in Nairobi, Miss Ruth Holloway, aged 35, from Nottingham, and Mr. John Kalendo Kimuyu, a 26-year-old blind African telephone operator, are to be married. They met in 1955 when Miss Holloway was an officer in the Salvation Army School for the Blind at Thika, 30 miles from Nairobi. She taught Mr. Kimuyu braille, and he taught her African languages. After he had left the school Miss Holloway returned to the United Kingdom. She left the Salvation Army some time ago and recently returned to Kenya to marry Kimuyu, who has been blind since the age of two. Miss Holloway is staying at the home on the outskirts of Nairobi of an African, Mr. Ardwing-Kodhek, who is married to a European.

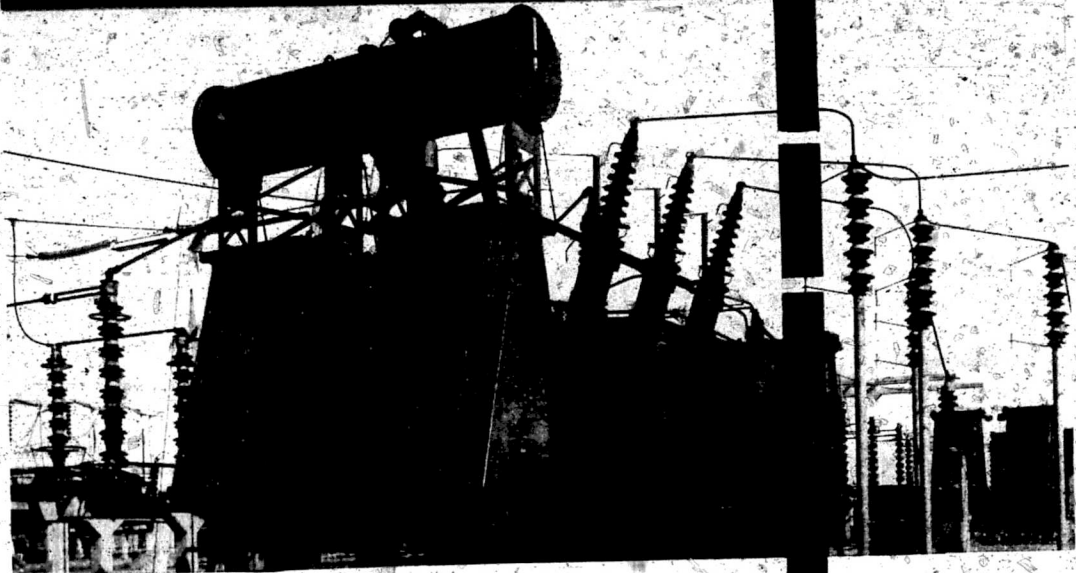
£2,000 for Africa Bureau

MORE THAN £2,000 has so far been received by the Rev. Michael Scott in gifts from readers of his recently-published autobiography and in royalties from its sale. The money is being given to the Africa Bureau for its work and towards the cost of a "commission of inquiry which it is hoped to send to Africa to investigate allegations of ill-treatment of prisoners and witnesses in gaols and detention camps under Britain's administration."

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Social Status of African Women Reduced by Contact with Western Civilization

MR. H. FOSBROOKE, director of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute of Northern Rhodesia, said when he addressed a recent study conference in Lusaka:—

"The grain bins in many tribes used to be the sole responsibility of the womenfolk; it was they who decided whether there was sufficient grain to permit a beer brew, and men had to accept their wives' ruling without question. This was particularly, but not exclusively, true of matrilineal societies.

"With the introduction of the plough, there are many areas where the man now rightly says that the disposal of the crops which his enterprise has yielded should be his sole concern. The status of the women in such a society is reduced in consequence.

"There is much talk by the international do-gooders of the necessity of raising the status of African women; the superficial observer was so often misled into thinking the African woman a beast of burden and a wielder of the hoe with no social status. As the above example shows, contacts with Western civilization, far from enhancing the status of women may in fact reduce it.

"In African matrilineal society the situation is the reverse of that which we Europeans are accustomed to. We think in terms of the strict father and the jovial uncle. The latter, when he visits, pulls sweets out of his pocket and on his entreaty the children are allowed to stop up an extra hour. The position is the reverse in matrilineal society. The father is the jovial playmate and the uncle, i.e. mother's brother, the disciplinarian.

"With the position of the uncle undermined, either because he is not living adjacent to the family or because current trends have led the young generation to pay less attention to him than in the past, this source of discipline is disappearing; but is the position of the father being built up sufficiently fast to fill the vacuum? This I doubt, and anticipate a 'lost generation' of children who recognize neither the uncle nor the father as disciplinarian. This will yield a crop of juvenile delinquents such as will involve the authorities in problems of great magnitude. These are some of the problems which arise from the breakdown of tribal society.

Urbanized Africans

"Those of common interests and origin tend to group themselves together. The situation of the immigrants into America is sufficient evidence of this: Poles will be found in one area of Chicago, the Italians in another. In England, when the new towns were laid-out, the planners thought that they could integrate by mixing the professional and the working classes indiscriminately; the doctor and the docker, the lawyer and the labourer living cheek by jowl; but it was not long before such groups sorted themselves out and chose their own neighbours.

"At present, of course, the African has not got a choice of neighbour, nor will he have until he is paid an adequate all-in wage. Once this is so, he will have a choice as to whether he spends his money on a good house and less on food or more on food and less on housing.

"The point is that he will have freedom of choice concerning the neighbourhood in which he lives, provided certain other changes take place in the existing system, for with the present shortage of housing even the self-employed and the self-payer becomes a cypher on a waiting list and must take the first house which is made available, irrespective of the fact that he, being Bemba, may not understand the languages of the neighbouring Tonga, Ngoni, and Shona.

"It is only when such conditions cease to exist that neighbourhood groups can spring up, and that ultimately there is mobility throughout the municipal area so that the African doctor, lawyer, or other professional man has complete freedom of choice of neighbourhood. Only then will one be able to talk of the completely urbanized African—if we accept the East Africa Royal Commission definition of 'a man whose loyalties are directed towards his town rather than to his area of origin'.

"The African will remain a man of two worlds till such time as an adequate social security scheme is evolved, so that he need not constantly look over his shoulder to the rural areas for assistance in illness, unemployment, and old age. At present the 'profligate wage-earner' who sends presents to his distant relations in the country or allows his wife's second cousin to 'batten on him' in the town is in fact cementing the kin group and paying his social security contribution just as surely as if he were licking a stamp and sticking it on a card each month."

The Uganda People's Union New Political Party

THE UGANDA PEOPLE'S UNION, founded by non-Buganda members of the Legislative Council, is to hold its first "rally" in Kampala today to consider a draft constitution and to elect an executive committee. This new political party already claims to have the support of more than half of the African representative members of the Legislature.

Two of the founders are members both of that body and of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, namely, Mr. W. K. Nadiopo and Mr. W. W. Rwtwetsiba.

In explanation of the fact that all parts of the country except Buganda are represented by founder members, one of them has told the local Press that since no representatives of Buganda have yet been sent to the Legislative Council, and since the U.P.U. was the creation mainly of African members of that body, there could not be Buganda among the promoters, but that it was hoped that influential Baganda would soon join.

The union does not intend to ask for "self-government now" or to make other unrealistic demands or promises. Its aim is to achieve self-government at the earliest date which would be to the advantage of the country.

Two of the founders, Mr. G. B. K. Magezi and Mr. Y. B. Mungoma, resigned from the Uganda African National Congress in order to join the new party at its inception.

Belief in Partnership

MR. PATRICK WALL, M.P. for the Haltemprice Division of the East Riding, Yorkshire, who is chairman of the Conservative Parliamentary Committee on East and Central Africa, told the Press in Salisbury last week before he flew north after a fortnight's visit to the Federation that all the political leaders with whom he had talked, even those of the Dominion Party, believed in inter-racial partnership. After only a year's absence, he had been greatly impressed by the progress made and the general confidence in the future of the Federation. Asked if he thought Dominion status would be agreed at next year's conference, he would say only that he thought there would be an advance in status. Nyasaland, Mr. Wall said emphatically, must face the fact that it could not stand alone economically.

"Unacceptable" Proposals

MR. WINSTON FIELD, leader of the Dominion Party in the Federal Parliament, said recently that the proposed constitutional changes for Northern Rhodesia were completely unacceptable. "To persist in a policy of Africanization for its own sake will be to force dismemberment upon the Federation," he said. Southern Rhodesia could not remain in a federation where her political ideals and concepts were opposed by the other two units.

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East African Sisal Hit By Brazil Inroads into United States and German Markets

EAST AFRICAN SISAL PRODUCERS are understandably worried at the steady fall in the price of the product over most of the last six years, says the quarterly review *Hard Fibres*. A four-page survey of the position states, *inter alia* :—

"During 1953 the price paid for British East African No. 1, c.i.f. European ports, averaged £93 2s. a ton. The annual average for 1955 was down to £80 3s., and for the past 18 months has barely averaged £72. Indeed, between March and July this year the monthly average fell to £70, and, but for the intervention of the Middle and Far Eastern crises, seemed likely to drop even below that point. At these prices even the most efficient of the British East African producers have cause for anxiety.

"In recent years Brazil has been a special source of grievance to East African producers because of the Brazilian Government's practice of subsidizing exports of sisal by manipulating the Brazilian exchange rates.

"British East African producers were in an advantageous position during the early post-war years to reap a substantial benefit from the high prices paid for hard fibres. The Philippine and Indonesian estates were still hampered by political disruption and the Brazilian industry was scarcely born. The B.E.A. estates, however, had been vigorously revived from the years of war-time and post-war restrictions, and well conceived replantings and additional cultivation enabled the B.E.A. producers to meet a substantial proportion of the rising demand for hard fibres. Since 1952, however, the relative advantage of those producers has diminished. They have had to face two adverse trends: prices have declined while the output from competitive suppliers has increased.

"Since 1952 the hard fibres market has passed from shortage to abundance. In 1952 Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda produced 199,000 tons of sisal. By 1954 the joint total was in excess of 210,000 tons, and in 1957, the record of 226,000 tons was achieved.

"Philippine manilla rose to a peak of 124,000 tons in 1951, and has remained mostly in excess of an annual total of 100,000 tons. The production of Mexican henequen has advanced from 94,000 tons in 1952 to 106,000 tons in 1957, and Indonesian producers have increased their output from the 1951 total of 16,000 tons to 32,000 tons. Most important of all, the supply of Brazilian sisal has risen from 62,000 tons in 1951 to 115,000 tons in 1957, an increase of 85%.

"In all, production of hard fibres by the major producers has climbed by more than a fifth since 1951 to reach the 1957 combined total of 594,000 tons. It says much for the efficiency of the B.E.A. producers that during this competitive period they were able to maintain their proportionate share of the hard fibre market.

"The rapid increase in output since 1951 has not resulted in an accumulation of stocks. With ample supplies coming forward each year, there has been no need for consumers to buy for stock. In such conditions there is bound to be weak selling and declining prices.

"Brazilian sisal has hit the market during its weakest phase since the war. Moreover, the Brazilian Government has resorted to subsidies to clear its output at artificially low prices, which has tended to push the natural decline in prices into a sharp depression. Brazil exported nearly 105,000 tons in 1956 and over 83,000 tons last year, compared with 46,000 tons in 1950.

"Much of the demand for cheap Brazilian sisal has come from the United States, where American twine manufacturers have been forced by intense competition from the cheaper imported Mexican twines to seek cheaper fibre for their own product. As American imports of binder and baler twine, mostly Mexican, have steadily risen, so has climbed the American demand for cheap Brazilian fibre to the steady exclusion of East African sisal.

"Last year United States imports of B.E.A. sisal amounted to less than 15,000 tons, or only 12% of total U.S. imports of sisal and henequen, whereas Brazilian sisal accounted for almost 48,000 tons, or 38%. In 1952 the United States imported 72,000 tons, or 40%, of its henequen and sisal from British East Africa and only 19,000 tons, or 11% from Brazil.

"Whereas in 1952 B.E.A. sisal growers exported 36% of their output to the United States, in 1957 on 6% of the total went to the U.S.A. Meanwhile United States imports of Mexican twines and cordage were almost doubled, from only 26,000 tons in 1952 to almost 50,000 tons in 1957.

"Brazilian sisal has also made inroads into other markets, Germany in particular. German imports of Brazilian sisal last year totalled 25,000 tons, or just over half the total from all

sources. Much of this trade was facilitated by barter deals in order to overcome the obstacle of Brazil's shortage of foreign currency.

"East African growers have little to fear from the free interplay of natural movements in the supply and demand for hard fibres. The real problem is how to deal with arbitrary interference with the working of the free market. The subsidized export of Brazilian sisal is such an arbitrary influence.

"It is very doubtful whether Brazil could sell significant quantities of sisal today if its export prices represented the true economic costs of production. Competition would drive the Brazilian growers out of the market. If the world surplus of sisal is sustained, the Brazilian Government will be hard put to it to continue its protection of its growers.

"The use of manipulated exchange rates to subsidize exports places a heavy inflationary burden on the economy of Brazil, which increases as the world price of sisal diminishes. Moreover, internal Brazilian prices are driven up, thereby increasing the competitive attractiveness for Brazilian growers of alternative crops. This inflationary influence could in the long term result in a contraction of Brazilian output. Moreover, the continued depression of world sisal prices will weigh against marginal production in Africa, Indonesia, and elsewhere.

"Fortunately, the long-term outlook for sisal demand is good. Sisal remains by far the cheapest of the industrial fibres, and research is extending its already considerable versatility and offers the prospect of a continued and steady expansion in demand."

East and Southern African Year Books

THE 1959 EDITIONS of the "Year Book and Guide to East Africa" and the "Year Book and Guide to Southern Africa", both edited by Mr. A. Gordon-Brown for the Union-Castle Line, are splendid value for 8s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. respectively, each containing a great fund of well-indexed information, many maps, and, for the first time, a number of half-tone plates.

To test the East African volume, the following questions were asked at random. What is Tanganyika's production of cashew nuts? Answer: 21,500 tons in 1957. When was the East Africa High Commission established? On January 1, 1948. Where in East Africa is meerschaum extracted? In the Amboseli area of northern Tanganyika. Has Mombasa a nine or 18-hole golf course? Nine. Who was the first European to visit the Highlands of Kenya? Joseph Thomson, in 1883. Has kaolin been found in East Africa? Yes, near Pegu, 17 miles from Dar es Salaam.

Similar tests were applied with equal success to the Rhodesian and Nyasaland sections of the Southern African volume. What is the altitude of Banket? 4,249 feet. When was Bancroft mine put on a care-and-maintenance basis? In February, 1958. How far from Chipinga is Mount Selinda? 21 miles. What proportion of subscriptions to the State Lotteries in Southern Rhodesia is allocated to social and similar services? 17½% must be devoted to "social service, public welfare, and relief of distress within the Colony".

The East African volume has 370 pages of text and a 16-page atlas and a large folding map of Africa in colour; and the Southern African volume has more than 750 pages of text, a 48-page atlas, and a folding road map.

African Civil Servants and Politics

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT has announced further relaxation for an experimental period of the restrictions against civil servants participating in politics. It had already agreed that members of the African teaching service could stand for election to the territorial and Federal assemblies, subject to certain conditions. Now, with the approval of the Chief Secretary, nomination for election to the assemblies may be sought by all African officials except those in the Secretariat, the Information Department, the provincial administration, and the police.

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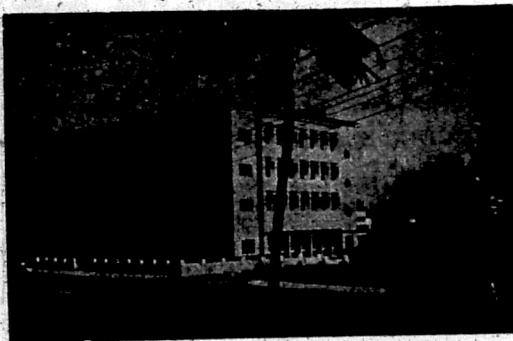


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U.F.P. Policy in Northern Rhodesia

Governor's Attitude Will Be Decisive

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation, and Mr. J. M. Greenfield, Federal Minister of Law, and Mr. John Graylin, Federal Minister of Agriculture, attended last week's meeting in Lusaka of the standing committee of the United Federal Party in Northern Rhodesia, of which Mr. G. B. Beckett, a former Member for Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia, is chairman.

The committee decided to recommend the party to contest the general election in Northern Rhodesia in March "with a view to participating in the Government provided the Governor of the day acts upon the advice tendered to him by the leader of the party concerning ministerial posts and the appointment of nominated members."

The party congress, which is to meet in Lusaka on January 25 will also be asked to decide that the party shall decline any office in the Government if the Governor rejects the advice of the leader.

Mr. Pritt to Defend Macharia

HUNDREDS OF AFRICANS in Kenya have pledged financial support for the defence of Rawson Mbogwa Macharia, who is in custody in Nairobi on a charge of swearing a false affidavit. Their promise follows an appeal for funds by Dr. Kiiano, an African elected member of the Legislative Council, who said that he had discussed the case with the other African elected members and that they had instructed Mr. A. R. Kapila, representing Macharia, to ask Mr. D. N. Pritt, Q.C., to act as leading counsel in the case. Mr. Pitt defended Kenyatta, the Mau Mau leader.

Students' Party

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER for Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Lady Rennie gave a party at Rhodesia House last Friday for about 120 Federal students, European, African and Indian. Two African students, Miss V. Mungwira from Salisbury, who is studying medicine, and Mr. D. H. Phira, of Que Que, who is studying economics, made a special journey to attend the party from Bristol University.

Pneumoconiosis Expert

DR. J. C. GILSON, Director of the Pneumoconiosis Research Unit of the Medical Research Council in Britain, will visit Northern Rhodesia from January 18 to 24. He will stay at Kitwe and Lusaka. Dr. Gilson is to attend a specialist conference on pneumoconiosis in Johannesburg during February, and is taking advantage of the journey to visit Northern Rhodesia en route.

Now a European National Congress

A EUROPEAN NATIONAL CONGRESS has been formed in the Federation "to oppose African nationalism and safeguard the interests of all the white men in Central Africa". The national secretary is Mr. David Blackman, a trader. The first branch outside Salisbury has been formed in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.

"Belgium has governed her colonists in the Congo with wisdom and firmness. They have been given no special political rights, no entrenched constitutional position". — Dr. Roland Oliver, reader in the history of Africa, in the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

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Rhodesian African Secondary School

Other Races May Be Accepted

ST. BERNARD'S, the secondary school for Africans to be established by the Diocese of Mashonaland, Southern Rhodesia, will accept children of other races. That has been made clear by the Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Cecil Alderson.

He said that the school was not being built as a racial experiment, but to promote good citizenship of African scholars. Room must, however, be found for non-Africans.

"Some anxiety has been expressed as to whether, if Africans are given an advanced secondary education and fitted for the university, they will find posts available for them in the life of the Federation. I have also been asked if there is not a danger of training men for non-existent opportunities and breeding frustration and discontent.

"My answer is that, with the school starting in 1961, nobody can matriculate until the end of 1965; and, if they proceed to the university, nobody will graduate until 1968. This is really a question for the most serious planning on the part of Governments, industry, the professions, and public opinion combined.

"The outlook for peaceful development and human relations in the Federation is poor indeed if there is not a strong probability that in 10 years our society will be so organized as to admit and use to the full the capabilities of educated Africans."

More Rhodes Scholarships

THE RHODES TRUSTEES are to establish Rhodes scholarships for five Commonwealth countries or regions which have become or are about to become self-governing. They are Ceylon, Ghana, the Malayan region (Malaya, Singapore, Brunei, North Borneo, and Sarawak), Nigeria, and the Caribbean region (the Caribbean Federation, British Guinea, British Honduras, and the Bahamas). Jamaica, which already has a Rhodes scholarship created by the founder's will, is not included in the Caribbean region. It will not be practicable because of the exceptional pressure on Oxford University expected over the next few years, to bring all the new scholarships into existence at the same time. The trustees propose to establish the scholarship for Ceylon first, and then in successive years will come the scholarships for Ghana, Malaya, Nigeria and the Caribbean.

Federal Migration

BECAUSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION in the Federation, residence permits are now issued only to immigrants who have definite work arranged. A notice from Rhodesia House, London, states: "While conditions of expansion continue, and each month a steady flow of immigrants is absorbed, it is still considered inadvisable to allow prospective settlers to proceed unless they have assured employment. In 1958 for the first time the emigration flow between the Union of South Africa and the Federation was reversed. Up till 1957 the stream was largely one way — into Rhodesia. In the first nine months of 1958, however, 5,611 people went to the Union from the Federation, which received 4,318 in return."

Elephants for Tractors

LORD ACTON, who farms in Rhodesia and is chairman of Rhodesian companies of the Amalgamated Packaging Industries group, has told the Press in Salisbury that he is looking into the possibility of training elephants to work on his farm. He says it takes about 15 years to train an elephant for the kind of work he has in mind, but that on the other hand "one never knows when some fellow in the Middle East will cut off our oil." Local experts consider Lord Acton's scheme feasible — apparently it has been shown in the Belgian Congo that the cost of elephant's meals is well below that of tractor fuel.

News Items in Brief

Kenya's first hotel and catering trade exhibition is to be held in Nairobi early in March.

Nomination day for the general election in Northern Rhodesia is to be February 27.

The Uganda National Congress held its annual delegate conference in Mbale on Sunday.

The new Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is to be ceremoniously opened on April 7.

The Convention of Tanganyika Chiefs has held its fourth meeting, in Moshi. Sir Richard Turnbull, the Governor, addressed the gathering.

Heavy bookings are reported for visits to East Africa in the first three months of this year. Tourist prospects for 1959 are thought to be very good.

The next territorial elections in Nyasaland are to be contested by the United Federal Party. That was decided last week at the special U.F.P. congress.

The Kenya Grand National, run at Limuru, has been won by Mr. C. F. Hemming's horse Thoma, ridden by Mr. Francis Erskine. Thoma, now 16 years old, won the same race three years ago.

A Chagga from Tanganyika, Joseph Masakuya Songa, made a formal appearance in a Nairobi magistrate's court last week when he was charged, with others unknown, of the murder of Signalman Mark Tarbet Pitt in Nairobi.

Since 1945 about 25,000 permanent and semi-permanent houses have been built for Europeans and some 60,000 for Africans, according to the latest issue of the official Survey of Housing Practice in Southern Rhodesia.

The new Custom House at Mombasa, designed to ensure that maximum use is made of land and sea breezes, is estimated to have saved thousands of pounds in air-conditioning. The building, which will cost about £150,000, is due to be completed in June.

The seats of five representative members of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika fell vacant on December 29. Elections are to be held next month in Lake Province (West), Lake Province (South East), Central Province, Southern Province, and Dar es Salaam.

The European Mineworkers' Union of Northern Rhodesia is within the next few weeks to give its members opportunities of indicating whether they want it to undertake political activities in the forthcoming general election, in which there may be Labour candidates.

The Southern Rhodesian African National Congress has called a meeting in Salisbury next Sunday to protest against the exclusion of Dr. Hastings Banda from Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The president of the Northern Rhodesian Congress has promised to attend.

Nairobi's malarial attack rate compares favourably with that of any other city in Africa according to the city's medical officer of health, Dr. A. T. G. Thomas. There was no real need for residents in the city to take anti-malarial precautions in the form of nets and drugs for most of the year.

A research institute for fisheries and game, co-ordinating work throughout the whole Federation, may be formed as a result of a meeting held at Rhodesia University College attended by representatives of a number of official organizations and the Central African Deep Sea Angling Club.

More than 10,000 people will benefit from a 15 mile channel bringing water from the Gura river to villages, farms and grazing projects in the Nyeri district of Kenya. Mr. T. Hughes-Rice, an Assistant Director of Agriculture, who performed the opening ceremony recently, first suggested the scheme in 1949.

The sixth unofficial British Commonwealth Relations Conference, held under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, opened in New Zealand on Monday and will sit until January 23. There are delegations from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, and Pakistan, and observers from the Central African Federation, Kenya, Nigeria, Ghana, Malaya, Ceylon, and the Caribbean.

The South German Television and Broadcasting Corporation is to send a team, including their chief reporter and cameraman, to East Africa to join a safari which is to be taken out by Mr. Emil Karrahat, a German-speaking farmer and hunter of Usa River, Tanganyika. A film will be made of the safari, whose members will be Herr Fritz Klein, head of a large industrial concern in the Stuttgart area, his wife, and Oberforstmeister Walter Frevert, of Baden-Baden.

To help accountants and others interested in tax matters to keep up to date with income tax legislation, the East African Income Tax Department is to offer them a mail subscription service of the regulations at a nominal sum. The idea is that of the Commissioner, Mr. W. M. Wedderburn, in order to meet the criticisms of people giving evidence to the Coates Commission on income tax that they could not keep abreast of the legislation because of the difficulties of getting copies of the Act and its amendments.

*Industry, Commerce and Agriculture***Sudan Mission in Lancashire****Problem of Selling Surplus Cotton**

THE CREDIT OF £5M. granted to the Sudan by the British Government to buy British exports has been warmly welcomed in Khartoum as aid without strings and a practical indication of British good will towards the new regime. The loan comes at a time when the Sudan is hard pressed to find foreign currency.

The foreign trade figures for the first 11 months of 1958 showed a deficit of £16.4m. Trade with Britain accounts for over 30% of the Sudan's total foreign trade, but imports from the United Kingdom at £18.3m. greatly exceed British purchases of Sudanese produce (£12.3m.) over the period.

While the British loan, in conjunction with the provision by the United States announced last October of \$15m. to finance imports, will strengthen the Sudan's reserves, the main immediate problem is the disposal of the cotton crop. The Sudan Gezira Board still has 185,000 bales from past seasons, and the new Gezira crop, which will appear on the market from March, is conservatively estimated at 600,000 bales.

Talks on the possibility of increasing bilateral trade between the Lancashire, textile industry and the Sudan raw cotton industry have begun. In Manchester last week Sayed Mocoawi Akrat, managing director of the Sudan Gezira Board, and Mr. A. P. Milne, sales director, met representatives of the Manchester and Liverpool Cotton Associations, the Federation of Master Spinners and the Liverpool and Manchester Chambers of Commerce. If the Sudan cotton were offered at world prices Lancashire would buy if the Sudan, with her new funds, would undertake to increase imports of Lancashire cotton in return. Last month the Lancashire Cotton Association warned the Sudan of the danger of playing fast and loose with raw cotton prices by arbitrary price changes.

Central Line Sisal Estates**Net Profit Nearly Doubled**

CENTRAL LINE SISAL ESTATES, LTD., report net proceeds of £135,796 from sisal sold and in stock for the year ended June 30, compared with £84,706 in the previous year, and bank and other interest adds £4,656. After meeting production costs of £88,331 and allocating £22,572 for depreciation, the net profit is £20,908 (£11,170), to which is added £15,000 overprovision for taxation in previous years and £2,593 transferred from taxation equalization account. Taxation takes £12,725, leaving a net profit of £34,029. A proposed dividend of 10% absorbs £11,212 (7½%), absorbing £8,409, in the previous year, and a proposed 10% bonus, less tax, the same. The carry-forward is £11,605 (£8,253).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £195,000 in 10s. shares. Capital reserves are £187,434, revenue reserves and undistributed profits £117,005, and reserve for future U.K. taxation £1,000. Current liabilities are £71,341, fixed assets £386,539, and current assets £185,241, including £85,088 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. E. W. Bovill (chairman), R. W. Byron, and A. F. S. Sykes.

Meeting: London, January 29.

German Aid for Sudan

WEST GERMANY has agreed to grant Sudan both direct financial assistance and an export credit. This was announced last week after a meeting of the Sudan Foreign Minister, Sayed Ahmed Kheir, and the president of the West German Bundestag, Dr. Eugen Gerstenmaier, who has been on a short visit to Khartoum. Details of the agreement are to be negotiated in Bonn immediately. West Germany is now Sudan's third largest trading associate, following Britain and India. German firms are becoming increasingly prominent in the country, particularly for large construction schemes.

British Tabulating Machine Company

THE BRITISH TABULATING MACHINE CO., LTD., which has a subsidiary in the Federation, reports revenue of £3,766,000 for the year ended September 24 last, compared with £3,040,000 in the previous year. Depreciation of fixed assets absorbs £1,740,000, directors' emoluments £71,000, a jubilee bonus to employees £75,000, contributions to employees' retirement benefit and pensions £170,000, and interest, including debenture and loan, £241,000, leaving consolidated profit for the year at £1,469,000, compared with £1,182,000 in the previous year.

Taxation absorbs £832,000, and debenture issue and merger expenses £5,000, leaving a group balance available for appropriation of £632,000. Staff retirement benefits reserve receives £20,000, debenture stock sinking fund takes £25,000, development rebate (India) reserve £6,000, and general reserve £244,000. Dividends amount to £324,000, less tax, and the carry-forward is £208,000 (£196,000).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £400,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares and £4m. in ordinary shares, both of £1. Capital reserve is £1,061,000, and revenue reserve £1,590,000. Fixed assets are £10,631,000, interest in subsidiaries £1,528,000, current assets £3,163,000 (cash £115,000), and current liabilities £1,729,000. Revenue reserves set aside for specific purposes totals £1,625,000, and borrowed money £4,917,000.

The directors are Sir Cecil M. Weir (chairman), Mr. H. V. Stammers (deputy chairman), Mr. C. Mead (manager), Colonel J. A. Davies (managing engineering), Sir J. H. Woods, Sir W. C. Puckey, Sir J. W. Jones, and Messrs. B. Holland-Martin, A. Cranfield, C. G. Holland-Martin, A. H. Haworth, W. E. Ogden.

Meeting: London, January 29.

Pyrethrum Case

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, referred at a recent luncheon given by the Kenya Pyrethrum Board to the dispute between that body and the East African Extract Corporation, Ltd., a company in the Mitchell Cotts group, saying: "It is my belief that the pyrethrum industry and Kenya as a whole would be best served if the two parties 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 those who have taken a large part in pioneering the processing side of the industry. The officers of my Government are always ready to do anything which may bring about the restoration of harmonious relationships".

Sisal Conference Postponed

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE in Rio de Janeiro of sisal producing countries has been postponed. Sir Eldred Hitchcock, chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, said in Dar es Salaam last week that the decision was mainly due to difficulties concerning the co-operation of the United Kingdom and East African Governments with the international coffee scheme sponsored by Brazil. He added: "arrangements are under consideration for an international coffee working party to which the United Kingdom and presumably East Africa would send delegates to work out the world's coffee problems in terms of the Brazilian Government's proposals. That should pave the way for a better atmosphere in Brazil, which should make possible the holding of the sisal conference in the future". Sir Eldred concluded.

"The speech at the All African Peoples' Conference in Accra that received the greatest applause was a Communist Party line harangue written by the 90-year-old American Negro leader, Heywood Dubose, and delivered at the top of her voice by his white American wife". — *The Economist*.

Income Tax Evasion in East Africa

Proposed Inquiry Before 1960 Conference

DIFFICULTIES FACING the 25 tax investigation officers of the East African Income Tax Department are mentioned by the Commissioner, Mr. W. M. Wedderspoon, in his annual report, just published. In the past three years they have dealt with 302 cases of tax evasion, which have been settled at an average tax yield of more than £10,680. Their task is "hardening", however, and the legislation against fraud and evasion needs strengthening in the interests of honest taxpayers.

The investigating branch are currently examining 259 cases, an increase of 68 over the previous year, a figure which shows the increasing potential of the branch and the persistent nature of the fraud and evasion problem.

The report, for the year ended June 30 last, records an increase of 9,002 taxpayers in East Africa, made up of 66,566 in Kenya, 26,088 in Tanganyika, 19,360 in Uganda, and 2,316 in Zanzibar. Aden, for which the department is also responsible, has 3,804 taxpayers.

Now that the records of East African residents liable to tax are more nearly complete, the rate of growth in the number of taxpayers is falling. Owing to the increase in the personal allowances for 1957, between 10% and 15% of previous taxpayers have ceased to be liable.

The Commissioner refers to the high proportion of "dilatory taxpayers" who do not submit their tax returns, some 50% failing to return forms after six months. In future they may have to pay additional tax for this slackness, as provided by the law.

The cost of collecting East African income tax last year was £703,100, an increase of £113,200, which was due to further decentralization and to additional staff provided for but not recruited in earlier years.

Turnover in the clerical grades of the department causes great concern: during the year 117 clerical grade officers were engaged and 96 resigned, the establishment being 256.

The first Asians and Africans have been recruited as tax officers, suitable applicants having been found for the first time. The British Board of Inland Revenue also agreed to release more tax officers to assist East Africa.

During the year 65 cases were taken to court; the department won 28, lost seven, and settled 26 out of court. Three were withdrawn and one person prosecuted consented to judgment. Sixty-three local business men in the three territories served on local committees which heard 33 appeals, performing an "immense service" to taxpayers, who were assured of an impartial hearing at little or no cost to themselves.

Dwa Plantations Improvement

DWA PLANTATIONS, LTD., announce that the improvement in sisal production reported last June has been maintained, output for the eleven months ended November 30 last totalling 1,454 tons, compared with 931 tons in the previous year. Higher output is expected to produce a small profit on the year's operations, compared with the substantial loss made in the previous year. Though the financial position of the company has improved, it is still not in a position to resume payments on the secured loan, the last of which was made on December 31, 1956. Neither is the company able to make any repayment on account of arrears of dividends on the cumulative preference shares. No payment has been made on them since the same date. Provided labour conditions do not deteriorate, however, and sisal prices do not fall below their present level, it is hoped that by next June consideration can be given to making some reduction in these arrears.

Federal Import Duties

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is considering imposing a 10% import duty on a variety of iron and steel products from Britain and a 20% duty on similar products from other Commonwealth countries, according to the official *Gazette*. The main object of the proposed measure, which would raise the duties on imports from outside the Commonwealth, is to prevent the dumping of iron and steel products. Interested parties have until February 20 to lodge objections. Most of the products affected now enter the Federation duty-free if from the Commonwealth.

"It pays to set one's sights high. I have been constantly surprised by the amount one achieves if one really sets one's mind to a matter and tries hard enough"—Mr. J. K. R. Thorp, Governor of Seychelles.

Commercial Brevities

Electricity generated for Uganda in December totalled 16,570,313 units, compared with 13,939,380 units in the same month of the previous year, an increase of 18.9%. In addition, 9,211,000 units were exported to Kenya. Total generation for 1958 was 278,438,863 units, including 90,096,000 exported to Kenya, compared with a total of 148,770,940 units generated in 1957. That represented an increase of 87.2%, compared with an increase of 26.6% for Uganda alone.

A valuable market for frozen meat and livestock from Kenya is in prospect in the Persian Gulf, according to a Kenya Meat Commission executive, Mr. A. F. Dingwall, who has returned to Nairobi from a three-week tour in the Persian Gulf, Aden, and Bombay. The demand in the Gulf is for quick-frozen pre-packaged meat. The Athi River factory near Nairobi is arranging to cope with the initial orders.

Eight loans totalling £68,000 were approved by the Northern Rhodesia Industrial Loans Board in the 12 months ended June 30. Two loans to applicants in the hotel industry amounted to £32,500. Thirty-six applications for financial assistance were considered during the year, and £80,062 was repaid from earlier loans. There was a credit balance of £5,498 on the income and expenditure account.

Nearly 25,000 tons of Kenya coffee, worth about £11,136,000, were exported between October 1, 1957, and September 30, 1958. In the previous year about 20,000 tons were exported, worth £10,930,000. Germany was the Colony's largest customer in both years, buying £4,860,000 worth of coffee in 1957 and £6,298,000 worth in 1958. United Kingdom purchases were £1,306,000 in 1958.

A contract for Que Que's largest single housing scheme has been awarded to Roberts Construction (Southern Rhodesia), Ltd. The £509,000 scheme will provide 126 houses at Fitchlea, near the town centre on the main road to Bulawayo. Government-backed loans of up to 90% will be available to purchasers of the houses.

The Airwork group are to transfer all their Viscount operations from London and Blackbushe to Gatwick airport, and the Airwork half of the joint Airwork-Hunting-Clan Safari services to Africa will start using Gatwick on February 16. The Hunting-Clan part of the service will continue to fly from London Airport.

Trade between Kenya and Japan continues to expand. Imports from Japan in the first 11 months of last year were £2,968,000, an increase of £737,000 on the 1957 figure. Kenya's exports to Japan during the period January-August were worth £1,194,000, an increase of £518,000.

The Central African Statistical Office estimates that wages and salaries paid to Africans in the Federation increased from £50.8m. in 1953 to £79m. in 1957, an increase of 47%. Non-African salaries and wages rose from £84.1m. to £125m., also an increase of 47%.

Amalgamated Packaging Industries, Ltd., a South African company, has reported that the profits of its Rhodesian subsidiary were satisfactory, and that the Salisbury factory is being extended and provided with new machinery.

An outbreak of thrips in pyrethrum in the Southern Highlands Province of Tanganyika has caused a loss of about 40% of the dry season crop, or some 80,000 lb., which is about 5% of the annual production of Tanganyika.

Rhodesian Jute Industries, Ltd., which reported a loss of £48,990 for the year ended June 30 last, reports an operating profit during the first three months of the current financial year.

The Federal Board may sell a large number of houses in the European township at Kariba when the dam-builders leave. They may be bought as week-end or holiday cottages.

Kenya's exports during the first eight months of 1958 were worth more than £18m., an increase of nearly £1.7m. on the figure for the same period in the previous year.

Sisal Outputs for December

Messrs. Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—1,401 tons of line fibre and tow, making 8,135 tons for the period July/December.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—664 tons of sisal and tow (559), making 5,156 tons for the nine months to date (4,715).

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—380 tons of sisal and tow, making 2,015 tons for six months to date (1,530).

East Africa Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—195 tons of sisal and tow, making 1,160 tons for the six months to date, compared with 1,175 tons in the same period of the previous year.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—124 tons of sisal and tow, making 1,578 tons for 1958, compared with 1,007 tons in the previous year.

MINING

Copper Mines of Northern Rhodesia

Largest Wealth Producers in Central Africa

SIR RONALD PRAIN, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, said when he addressed a recent study conference in Lusaka under the auspices of the United Northern Rhodesia Association:

"The copper mining industry of Northern Rhodesia paid in 1956-57 a record total of £32m. to Governments through various channels: the Federal Government got £16m., the Northern Rhodesian Government £11m., and the two other territories between them £5m. The £21m. accruing to Governments other than that of Northern Rhodesia is a measure of the increased integration of the Federation's economy. In 1957-58 the contribution was £27m., and for 1958-59 the figure is estimated at £19m.

"The British South Africa Company's royalty on copper is in effect at the rate of 13½% of the prevailing price of the metal on the London Metal Exchange less £8 per ton; on an L.M.E. price of £180 the royalty is £16.3 per ton, and on £200 it is £19. Half of the Chartered Company's royalties are eventually taken in mineral rights tax, basic income tax, and territorial surcharge.

Copper Dominates Federation

"In 1955 copper and cobalt accounted for about 95% of the exports of Northern Rhodesia; in 1956 the figure was 94%, and last year we estimate that it was about 93%. In a Federal context the figures were 64% for 1955, 63% for 1956, and 52% for 1957.

"In 10 years the net domestic output of the copper industry rose from £6.5m. in 1945 to £97m. in 1955. In the latter year the net domestic output of Northern Rhodesia as a whole was about £148m., of which the copper industry contributed 66%.

"Since then the figures have declined with the lower prices obtained for the metal and the smaller profits of the companies. In 1956 the net domestic output of the industry was £93m., compared with Northern Rhodesia's £159m. (58%), and in 1957 it was £52m., compared with £124m. for Northern Rhodesia as a whole (42%).

"Over the 10-year period from 1945 to 1955 the net national income figures for the copper industry rose, from £5m. to £70m. per annum, at which latter figure the industry was contributing 23% of the total for the Federation. Since then the industry's figure dropped to £60m. in 1956 (18% of the total for the Federation), and last year the industry's contribution was about £32m., compared with a total of £326m., representing only 10% of the total.

"The copper industry is the largest single producer of original wealth in Central Africa and the greatest prime mover for secondary industries and services. It is impossible to imagine the situation for the railways, secondary industries, Government employment, and all forms of trade and commerce if for any reason copper mining suddenly ceased to exist here.

"Assuming that future Rhodesian mining expansion would be half from new projects and half through the expansion of existing projects, the cost of capital development would amount to an average of £400 per ton. Thus every 100,000 tons of additional copper productive capacity in Northern Rhodesia would involve a capital cost of £40m. These figures should be borne in mind in any consideration of future expansion."

Mr. A. J. Brink

MR. A. J. BRINK, who has been appointed general manager of the Bancroft mine, Northern Rhodesia, is a direct descendant of a family which landed at the Cape of Good Hope in May, 1658, as officials of the Dutch East India Company. This appointment by the board of the Anglo American Corporation recognizes Mr. Brink's work in connexion with the re-opening of the mine on April 1, only 12 months after it was closed down because it was losing money heavily. African and European staff are being recruited, special invitations having been sent to 610 Africans who volunteered for repatriation to their villages when the mine closed.

Directors of Williamson Diamonds, Ltd.

Representatives of Tanganyika Government

THE GOVERNMENT OF TANGANYIKA, which has the right to appoint four members of the board of Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., has just made three nominations, namely Mr. M. A. Carson, Mr. M. J. Davies, and Mr. David Makwaia.

Mr. Carson, manager of Ralli Brothers, Ltd., produce and general traders, has served that company in Tanganyika for more than 30 years and was previously their representative in Pakistan. From 1947 to 1950 he was a nominated non-official member of the Legislative Council, of which he had previously been a temporary member, and at one period he was also a member of the Executive Council of the Territory.

Mr. Davies is Ministerial Secretary in the office of the Chief Secretary.

Mr. Makwaia, who was Assistant Minister (Land) in the Ministry of Land and Mineral Resources until January 1 of this year, then resigned in order to resume his former business interest. As Chief Kidafia he was a member of the East Africa Royal Commission.

Last August De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., appointed as their four representatives on the board Messrs. H. F. Oppenheimer, P. J. Oppenheimer, A. Wilson, and I. C. Chopra, q.c.

Fluctuations

DURING 1958 the price of copper on the London market fluctuated between £160 and £261 per ton, the opening and closing prices for the year being £179 and £224. Zinc opened at £62 and closed at £76, which was only £1 below the highest quotation of the year; the lowest was £61 per ton. Tin varied between £642 and £764, the early January and end December prices being £730 and £750.

Diamonds

DIAMONDS WORTH MORE THAN £5m. are on show at Christie's salerooms in London, this being the most valuable collection ever assembled. Among the exhibits are the Queen's brooches made from the Cullinan diamond and the priceless pink diamond given her by the late Dr. Williamson of Tanganyika.

Progress Report

Falcon Mines, Ltd. (December)—Dalny mine: 20,000 tons of ore milled, yielding 3,749 oz. of gold and a working profit of £12,223. Sunace and Bayhorse mines: working loss £172. Production details considered too insignificant for publication.

Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd. (December)—302,122 tons of coal, compared with 264,884 tons in the previous month. Coke output—16,420 tons (14,748).

The Cam and Motor Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—(December) 24,500 short tons of ore milled, slimes re-treated 62,927 short tons, working profit £37,231 (November £37,502). Pickstone mine: 7,102 short tons of ore milled, working profit £2,976.

Coronation Syndicate, Ltd.—(December) Arcturus mine: 7,239 short tons of ore, working profit £7,988. Muriel mine: 4,563 tons milled, working profit £10,005.

Mazoe Consolidated Mines, Ltd.—(December) 2,903 tons of ore milled, working profit £3,468.

Motapa Gold.—(December) 18,100 tons of ore milled, 1,910 oz. gold produced, working profit £835.

No Easy Money

THE EASY-MONEY ERA of tobacco growing in Southern Rhodesia is over, according to an analysis of the audited accounts for the 1956-57 season of 102 growers who are considered by the Department of Economics and Markets of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture to constitute a representative cross-section of the flue-cured tobacco industry, which at the time had 2,765 registered growers. The average cost of production proved to be 29.18d. per lb., and the average price received at auction for that season was 39.37d. per lb. There was, however, not a margin of about 10d., for if the farmer were credited with a living allowance of no more than £75 monthly, not a high figure in Rhodesian conditions, the average cost reached almost 33d. Including that subsistence allowance, 35% of the growers made losses; and 16% failed to cover their costs even if the subsistence allowance were disregarded. The conclusion: of the survey are that profitable production depends upon adequate capitalization, thorough supervision of African labour, and avoidance of too-much diversification on the farm.

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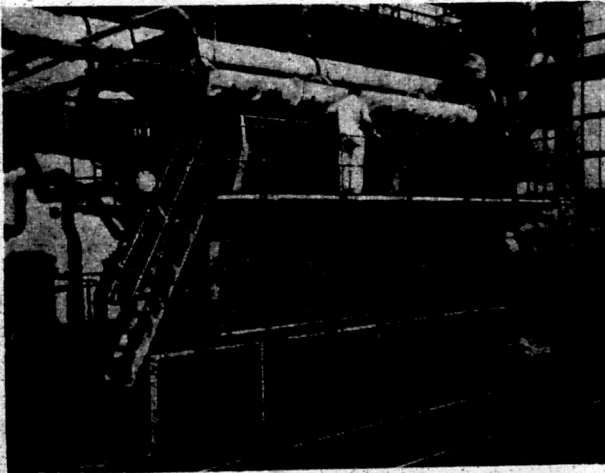
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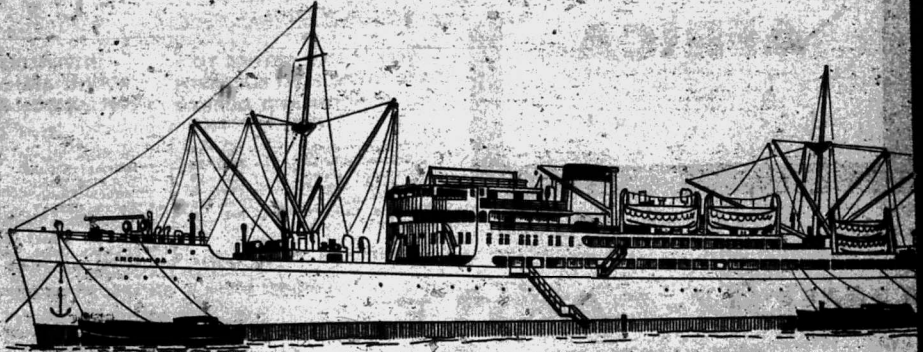
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Vol. 35

No. 1789

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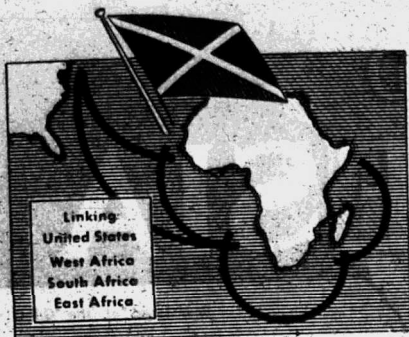


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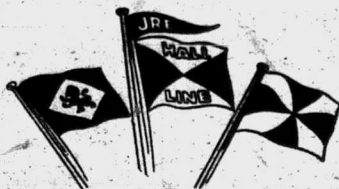
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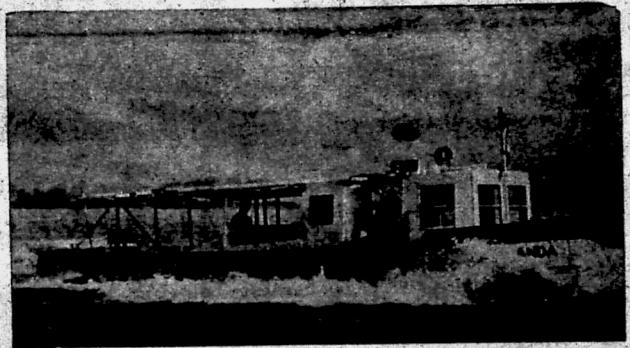
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1959

Vol. 35

No. 1789

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WITHOUT EVASION, but without imprudent haste, the Belgian Congo is to be led along the road of parliamentary democracy towards independence. That declaration of policy was made last week by King Baudouin in a broadcast which is reported in this issue, together with the text of the speech which the Prime Minister of Belgium made on the same day. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is, so far as we are aware, the only organ of the British Press to publish these historic pronouncements in full, which we do because they are important to all Africa. In both statements generous intentions are coupled with insistence that political developments, though rapid, must not outstrip the capacity of Africans to make a genuine contribution. If the policy be translated into action, the Belgian Congo will proceed with every care with its political structure, and not be content with a mere façade or a jerry-built lean-to. Indeed, the King could scarcely have emphasized more strongly his conviction that a democratic regime would be "nothing but mockery, trickery, and tyranny" unless it were based on the intellectual and moral training of the people; and since that training would inevitably require a long period, it must exclude any forcing of the pace in order to appease impatient emotionalists in the Congo or in Belgium itself — which, like Great Britain, has its lunatic fringe.

Without Evasion or Imprudent Haste.

The Belgian Prime Minister's timely comment that "democracy does not cease at the gates of the towns" was a clear pointer to the refusal of his Government to be stampeded by campaigns planned, publicized, and waged by small numbers of town-dwelling African demagogues, who, though little representative of the African masses, are

too often taken at their own valuation. Such noisy trouble-makers in East, Central, and West Africa have been treated much too seriously by British politicians and Governments, when the populations for whom they claimed to speak would have been far better served by a sounder appreciation of their pretensions. If those areas of Africa for which the United Kingdom and Belgian Parliaments are responsible could now count confidently on the pace of political progress being determined by the developing character and capacity of Africans, the whole outlook would be transformed. It is clouded by a widespread fear that nerveless and unreliable politicians in the metropolitan countries may for their own party political convenience succumb at any time to the pressure of small but pushful groups of power-hungry agitators in Africa. If it could be made unequivocally clear that the well-being and readiness for responsibility of the mass of the people will be the sole criterion for further constitutional changes, men of good will in the territories, of whatever colour, would be relieved of their anxiety and the whole prospect would brighten. But, as this journal has declared for years, African extremists will begin to believe such assertions only if they are solemnly made in the joint names of Government and Opposition. Unless that be done they will cling to the hope that a change in the fortunes of the parties in the mother country will bring a reversal of policy in Africa; and the uncertainty thus engendered does immeasurable damage.

As was suggested last week, the riots may have been timed to show immediate results from the All-African People's Conference in Accra, which ostentatiously left the way clear for violence. Within a few days came the Leopoldville outbreak, perhaps an even more important milestone on Africa's road than the Accra gathering itself.

Unfortunate Timing.

which is now known not to have been the happily harmonious assembly which the first reports depicted. Behind the scenes there were quarrels, jealousies, and acute differences — as was exemplified in Central Africa as soon as the delegates returned by the public denunciation of the president of the Nyasaland African National Congress, Dr. Banda, by the president of the neighbouring Northern Rhodesian African National Congress, Mr. Nkumbula. Such contentions, however, have been quickly overshadowed by the Congo outbreak, and still more by the proof — as it will seem to all Africans — that the riots promptly brought capitulation by

what had been universally regarded as one of the most authoritarian Governments in all Africa. The African activists will argue that they need not be unduly worried by the apparent obduracy of other African Governments if the Belgians, who had so firmly resisted demands for premature political concessions, can thus be driven to abandon the policy and habit of decades. The timing of the Belgian statements of policy is consequently most unfortunate. Because it seems to show immediate dividends from violence, the authorities will need to be especially careful to avoid apparent weakness in the execution of their plan. With their fairness they need to couple firmness.

Notes By The Way

Taken to Task

I HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO TASK by Mr. A. K. Chesterton for having written: (a) "Democracy in action in unready Africa can make its own wondrous comment on the folly of both Europeans and Africans", and (b) "Rhodesians, who justifiably expect a bi-party policy in the United Kingdom in regard to major Colonial issues, should consider themselves under at least equal obligation to eschew controversy about a principle which they have accepted as the very essence of their national being. There is a place, and indeed a need, for constant examination of the details of the measures by which the principle of racial partnership is increasingly translated into practice; but all men in public life are under the compulsion imposed by the Constitution to accept inter-racial partnership, and it is their dual duty to make that fact understood by their constituents and to encourage them to play their individual parts in giving reality to the policy in the affairs of daily life".

Inter-Racial Partnership

THESE TWO PASSAGES still do not seem to me to conflict. What incongruity is there in drawing attention to the palpable weaknesses of "democracy in action in unready Africa" and reminding Rhodesians that they are committed by the Federal Constitution to the practice of inter-racial partnership? How Mr. Chesterton can suggest that there is no legal or moral compulsion upon public men in the Federation to make the fact better understood by their constituents passes my comprehension. It is under the Constitution that a candidate seeks election to Parliament, on admission to which he takes an oath of allegiance which binds him to uphold the Constitution, which in the case of the Federation is explicitly based on inter-racial partnership. Surely, then, there is both a legal and a moral compulsion to help to make that factor more effective.

Ironical

MY CRITIC WOULD ANSWER that even while obeying a law a public man has the right to work for its amendment or elimination. That is true of laws in

general, but certainly not of the basic provisions of a Constitution which represents a contract with H.M. Government in the United Kingdom as well as a definition of the rights of the peoples of the Federation. If, for instance, the promise of partnership were to be discarded, it would not be Africans alone who would claim that they had been defrauded; that would assuredly be the reaction of public opinion of both parties in this country and of Her Majesty's Ministers, for it was on condition of such a partnership that, after years of negotiation and many debates in both Houses of Parliament, the Federation was brought into being. So far as I recall, not one European public man in Rhodesia, even among the most extreme sections, has suggested abrogation of the Federal Constitution, as Mr. Chesterton does by implication. It is ironical that he should thus place himself in the same position as the leaders of the African National Congresses in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland; they also want abrogation of the Constitution, though for other reasons of course.

Wrong Riposte

MR. D. W. W. BLACKMAN, of Hatfield, Salisbury, who has taken the initiative in starting a European National Congress in Southern Rhodesia with the objective of achieving ultimate white unity throughout Africa, considers this move to be the only answer to the hostile wave of black nationalism which has emanated from the All-African People's Conference in Accra. While the demagogic activities of the Nkrumahs, Bandas, and Mboyas inevitably invite retaliation, the European communities of East and Central Africa would certainly be misguided to seek to erect their own racial barriers in this way. The very basis of the territories in which they dwell is inter-racial co-operation. Indeed, that is written into the Constitutions and expressed in the day-to-day life of each State between Uganda and Southern Rhodesia. A small number of well-drilled Africans invite Europeans to "scram out of Africa" (to use Mr. Mboya's elegant phrase from the chair of the Accra Conference), and many more want to reduce the Europeans in their midst to political impotence, but the non-African communities cannot

counter such absurdities by an equivalent refusal to face facts.

Playing into Extremists' Hands

THERE CAN BE a satisfactory future for them and the territories in which they live only if there be inter-racial tolerance and trust; and, however good the intentions of the founders of this European National Congress, it would be mistrusted and misrepresented by the African political leaders, who would attack it ceaselessly as designed to repress Africans and defeat their legitimate aspirations. That accusation would be repeated *ad nauseam* at African meetings and in Europe and America, always in a manner which would arouse sympathy for Africans and antipathy for the Europeans who dwell among them. It is therefore to be hoped that second thoughts will lead to a recognition of the dangers of a party which, though it has an obvious emotional appeal to people living isolated lives, could not be expected to serve their cause successfully.

Guinea

GUINEA has been so much in the news of late — as the only French overseas territory to reject General de Gaulle's new Constitution, and as announcing its willingness to enter a union with Ghana — that many readers may be as interested as I was to read the introductory remarks of Mr. E. S. Morrisby to two articles in the *Manchester Guardian* about a country which seems to him to have a more promising industrial future than any other in West Africa. Three centuries ago Guinea was the general name for West Africa. "Guinea hens and guinea gold, guinea corn and guinea grass all came from there. The gold was so pure that coins minted from it were called guineas, and the influence of Guinea was so pervasive that Guiana pigs and Guiana peppers became guinea pigs and guinea peppers. The name is probably a corruption of Ghana, the medieval Sudanese empire, though some say it is a Berber word meaning 'land of the blacks', much as Sudan does in Arabic and Zanzibar in Persian."

Without Evasion and Without Imprudent Haste

How Belgium Will Lead Her Congo Colony to Independence

BELGIUM WILL LEAD THE CONGO to independence "without fatal evasions but without imprudent haste". That pledge was given last week by King Baudouin, who said in a broadcast:—

"My dear compatriots of Belgium and of the Congo, in response to a long expectation, the Government in Brussels will today announce in Parliament a programme of reforms which will open a decisive stage in the destiny of our African peoples. I feel it to be my duty to my illustrious predecessors, the founders and consolidators of our work in Africa, to inform you myself of its character and its spirit.

"The object of our presence in the Dark Continent was thus defined by Leopold II: to open these backward countries to European civilization, to call their peoples to emancipation, liberty and progress, after having saved them from slavery, disease and poverty.

"In continuance of these noble aims, our firm resolve today is to lead, without fatal evasions but without imprudent haste, the Congolese peoples to independence in prosperity and peace.

Warning Against Trickery and Tyranny

"In a civilized world independence is a state which unites and guarantees liberty, order and progress. It is unattainable without solid and well-balanced institutions, an experienced Civil Service, a well-founded social, economic and financial organization in the hands of tried technicians, and the intellectual and moral training of the people without which a democratic régime is nothing but mockery, trickery and tyranny.

"We are determined to achieve these basic conditions, and we intend to devote ourselves to this aim in an enthusiastic and cordial combined effort with our African peoples.

"Though we do not hesitate to approve and support the aspirations of our coloured brothers, we cannot let it be forgotten that in 80 years of service and exertions Belgium has gained incontestable rights to their sympathy and their loyal co-operation.

"The task of guide and counsellor which falls to us in the Motherland and to Europeans in the Congo must

be continued, but at the same time transformed and diminished in accordance with the progress made.

"Nevertheless, far from wishing to impose European solutions on these peoples, we intend to favour original adaptations which are in accordance with their character and with the traditions dear to them. In this respect, a wide decentralization, in conjunction with a rapid extension of the electoral system and the removal of all discrimination between white and coloured people, will allow for a speedy and diversified expansion of the regions according to their geographical, cultural and racial peculiarities and their economic development.

"This is, believe me, my dear compatriots of Belgium and of the Congo, a way ~~also~~ which we must enter with faith and generosity, a grand and proud design which we shall carry out successfully if we join to the community of will and discipline the clear vision of a prosperous future for our two countries".

Prime Minister's Statement

The Prime Minister's statement in the Belgian Parliament was in the following terms, according to the official English version of his speech:—

"The degree of development of the Congolese peoples, after more than half a century of civilizing action under the guidance of our kings, allows us to make further progress. This action must be accelerated, as the pace of development of political institutions and human progress increases everywhere in the modern world.

"The reforms proposed for the attainment of this aim are based on the suggestions of the working party for the study of political problems in the Belgian Congo which was formed under the previous Government. This working party consulted widely representative circles of Congolese opinion and obtained from them an honest expression of their thoughts.

"Belgium intends to organize in the Congo a democracy capable of exercising the prerogatives of sovereignty and of deciding the question of its independence.

"As a co-signatory of the United Nations Charter,

our country has confirmed its determination to lead the inhabitants of the Congo to a point where they will be capable of governing themselves. All our action in the Congo conform with this line of conduct.

"In the political field, a State must be provided with stable institutions which guarantee a viable democracy; it must respect human rights and the duties which these rights imply.

"In the economic field, the country's prosperity can be achieved only by the work of its inhabitants and an atmosphere of confidence. This confidence is necessary to ensure the collaboration of technicians and the contribution of Belgian and foreign capital, which are still urgently needed by the Congo.

"On the social level, intellectual and manual workers, working for wages or independently, must attain a decent standard of living. An expanding economy will make it possible for this standard to be raised.

Prime Objective

"The realization of our final objective will be pursued without pause, with the collaboration of all the inhabitants of the Congo.

"The power to decide for themselves will be given progressively in increasingly extensive fields and in democratic forms, as and when the transformation of the system, which will be carried out progressively but at an increased pace, takes place.

"In any case, no measure affecting their future will be taken without prior consultation of the political organs functioning at the time.

"It is necessary to train the civic and political consciousness of the masses by making education general and by the development of the means of information.

"Political structures at the various levels must draw their authority and their legality from universal suffrage. Elections must not be a caricature of democracy; the right of suffrage will be regulated according to the level of the elector. Democracy demands the effective separation of powers.

"All the peoples of the Congo have the right to make their voices heard. Democracy does not cease at the gates of the towns.

"A time-table will be fixed for the attainment of definite aims, taking into account the necessary stages of democratization. The unvarying loyalty with which these various stages will be respected will confirm the determination of Belgium to fulfil its commitments.

"Seventy-five years of collaboration between the white and the African populations have ensured the unity of the Congo. The extent of its territory and the development of its organization demand a deconcentration and a decentralization which will bring the Government to the governed and the elected nearer to the electors.

"At the end of the period of development it is desirable in the interest of both countries that the connecting links should be maintained between the Congo and Belgium, who will both decide this question freely at that moment.

"In this spirit, the Government undertakes to create and develop the following structures:—

"The communal councillors and the great majority of the members of the *conseils de circonscriptions* in the rural areas will be elected by universal suffrage. It is at the level of these basic communities that all the inhabitants of the Congo will be politically incorporated in the Congolese community, with equal rights and duties.

Universal Suffrage

"The 'territory', the basic regional unit, will be administered by a council composed in its large majority by councillors elected by universal suffrage. These elected councillors, together with the communal councillors, will form the electoral college which will designate the majority of the provincial councillors, and later the general councillors.

"The communal and territorial councils will be elected at the end of 1959. The new provincial councils will be established for the session of March 1960. These periods are necessary for the preliminary consultation of the consultative assemblies and for the preparations for the elections.

"The General Council of the Congo which will replace the present Government Council will be the first draft of a Chamber of Representatives.

"Beside the General Council, a Legislative Council will be established, which will be the first draft of a Senate. It will be composed of members elected chiefly by the provincial councils and of nominated members, like those of the present Colonial Council which it will replace.

"From March 1959 each provincial council will nominate two councillors who will sit in the Legislative Council.

"The General Council and the Legislative Council will jointly have the degree of legislative power and the authority to take decisions which will be progressively granted to them by law.

"In the course of the administrative and political development of the Congo the executive authority at each level will be assisted by a limited college emanating from the competent council of that level.

"Pending the working out of their definite status, consultative councils will immediately be set up to assist the Governor-General and the provincial governors.

No Discrimination

"The liberties enjoyed by Belgian subjects must also be guaranteed in the Congo by the basic laws and by the controlled exercise of these liberties.

"All trace of racial discrimination will disappear in practice as well as in law.

"The law which will allow Congolese to attain all grades of the administration has been signed by the King; it came into force on January 1 of this year.

"The judicial reforms already partially carried out will be continued. Labour legislation will be improved and completed. Meantime, the basis on which legal minimum wages are calculated will be reviewed. The revision of the system of land tenure will be carried out as a matter of urgency.

"The Government considers the development and improvement of education in all its forms as one of the essential elements of the emancipation of the Congo. No efforts will be spared in this connexion.

"The proposed reforms will be carried out by the officials already in the country. The entire devotion with which they have accomplished their task up to the present will lead them to serve the new policy with enthusiasm. The Government gives the most solemn assurances as regards their future in the framework of the regulations which bind them.

"The deconcentration and decentralization of the powers and of the administrative services from Belgium to the Congo must continue.

"The present declaration does not concern Ruanda-Urundi, because of its special status.

"When these territories have also reached an important turning-point in their progress, and when the pace of the adaptation of their traditional societies to modern democratic forces is becoming increasingly rapid, the Government declares that, in accordance with the wish of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, an increasing number of reforms suited to these regions will be proposed.

"In laying down the principal points of the doctrine which it is intended to put into practice the Government reaffirms that the first aim of our country is the welfare of the Congolese peoples.

Creating Confidence

"Their welfare depends essentially on the development of the country's economy in all its forms. Economic prosperity is possible only in a climate of order, confidence and work. The Government will do its utmost to ensure that this climate is not troubled.

"In exercising its sovereignty, Belgium has assumed responsibility for all the inhabitants of the Congo. In the course of the political evolution defined in the present declaration her duty is to maintain good government and to retain control of it.

"She will give up this responsibility as and when the new Congolese institutions prove capable of ensuring the maintenance of order, the respect of public and private engagements, and the protection of persons and property.

"In proposing to the Congolese and Belgian peoples bold but wise political views, the Government remains faithful to the principles which have traditionally inspired the civilizing work of Belgium in the Congo. The Government calls to everyone to turn his eyes to the future.

"The Congolese people will show its wisdom and its maturity in undertaking with us the building of new structures and in consciously accepting the grave responsibilities of its future.

"All those who have hitherto, in the territorial administration and in other State organizations, in the missions and churches, in any undertaking, great or small, fulfilled their tasks with such zeal and competence, will draw from the greatness of the prospects thus described the resources of mind and heart which will reinforce their devotion to the service of the Congo and of Belgium.

"Belgium takes a solemn engagement towards the Congolese peoples. In this way the spirit of brotherhood and confident collaboration which will permit two peoples freely to unite their destiny and to rely one upon the other in fulfilling each its own vocation will be strengthened."

Sir Ronald Prain Criticizes Copperbelt Union Leaders

On the Road to Economic and Political Suicide for the Federation*

THE FIFTY-TWO DAYS' STRIKE on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia which ended when the men returned to work on November 5 arose from the European union's refusal to accept proposals which the companies had put forward with a view to improving efficiency and effecting economies in the industry.

The terms on which a return to work was eventually agreed included an undertaking that within a week the parties would meet to review the disputes procedure of the recognition agreement between the companies and the union, account being taken of the findings of the report of the Honeyman Commission, which investigated a series of stoppages of work by the union between January, 1956, and July, 1957. Its report led to recommendations in regard to the closed shop, arbitration procedure, grievance procedure, joint consultation, and amendments to the union's rules.

There have been references in the Press to the large sums supposedly lost by the companies and the Exchequer through the strike. In point of fact, those losses were very small. The employees were the real losers, because, had their leaders so chosen, they could have reached substantially the same settlement of this dispute without a strike. The root cause of their loss was thus imperfect leadership.

At least it can be said that the men demonstrated their right to withhold their labour; and we believe this to be a healthy freedom, though inopportune exercised in this case. Management has clearly shown that it will stand firm on matters of principle, and is resolved not to surrender the exercise of its proper function of managerial control.

Outmoded Ideas

The leaders of the European union on the Copperbelt do not appear to have abandoned the outmoded conception that management is the natural enemy of organized labour. In Great Britain and the United States the idea is gaining ground among enlightened trade union leaders that management and labour are partners in a joint endeavour. If union leaders in Northern Rhodesia continue to refuse to work with management in this spirit to ensure maximum efficiency in our operations, they will end by sabotaging the mainspring of Rhodesian development and paving the way to economic and political suicide.

Copperbelt labour enjoys exceptionally good conditions it has nothing to lose and much to gain by treating management as a friend, not as an enemy, and by co-operating wholeheartedly in the running of this important industry.

Recently the copper mining companies have considered and rejected a demand from the European union for an all-round wage increase of 15%. The union declared a dispute and asked Government to appoint a conciliator. The first meeting under the conciliator was held on January 9, and further meetings have been deferred.

In my October statements I mentioned that the African union had requested the re-opening of conciliation proceedings, adjourned in September, 1957, on its claim for a wage increase for all ticket-paid employees. These proceedings took place in November, 1958, and agreement was reached on the basis of an increase of 15s. per ticket of 30 shifts in the minimum basic rates of each African labour group. In addition, the shift differential was increased by another 15s., which means that Africans working on afternoon or night shift will get a total increase of 30s. The union agreed to a "standstill" period for wage claims to last until June, 1960.

* These passages are taken from the address given in London last Thursday by Sir Ronald Prain, chairman of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., and of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., in an informal and joint meeting of Stockholders.

In October the price of copper on the London Metal Exchange was £237 10s. Shortages as a result of the strikes in Northern Rhodesia and Canada, coupled with increasing demand for the metal in the U.S.A., helped the price to rise to £252 by the end of the month, and a week later it touched £260. We then witnessed another of those recessions which inevitably follow such price surges. At one time it looked as if it might settle at between £235 and £240 after the ending of the eight-week strike on the Copperbelt and the U.S. decision to relax export controls on the metal.

However, towards the end of November prices again moved sharply downward, influenced primarily by fabricators reselling copper bought against continuation of the strikes prevailing in Rhodesia and Canada, partly by a Wall Street setback, and partly by the news of further releases from the U.K. stockpile. In the first week of December the price had again dipped below £220, a drop of more than £40 per ton in four weeks. Until a few days ago the price had been relatively steady around the £220 level. Consumer demand in the United States and in Europe has since raised the price.

Off Target

The Roan Antelope production target for the year on a curtailment basis is 80,000 tons. As a result of the strike production may not much exceed 77,500 tons.

The new copper refinery at Ndola is a development of great importance, as much for Ndola, the territory, and the Federation as for this company. For Ndola and the country the plant will create employment and a new demand for goods and services, and it will bring in its train other industries. The export value of our copper will be increased because we shall be exporting a material in a more refined and therefore valuable form. This should reflect itself in an improvement in the country's terms of trade. For the company, on the other hand, this enterprise does not necessarily represent any greater profit, but it does represent a factor of insurance for the future.

Since Roan began to produce copper 27 years ago it has exported blister copper, an intermediate product of such outstanding purity for that particular intermediate stage that it has been amenable to a final fire-refining, rather than by the electrolytic process. This fire-refining has been carried out primarily by refineries in the United Kingdom.

This happy state of affairs has avoided any investment by Roan in refineries. But new factors have crept into our lives. The more exacting technology of the modern world demands a final product of ever-increasing purity and performance. Another factor is the uncertainty about refining costs overseas as compared with Rhodesia. A third factor is the possibility inherent in any mine of a change of mineralization. Only one insurance covers all these possibilities—an electrolytic refinery situated in the Copperbelt. This refinery ensures that, whatever happens at the mine or overseas, Roan will be able to produce economically a copper of the highest possible quality.

Mufulira's target was 93,000 tons of copper for the current financial year. Owing to the strike we shall not be able to produce much more than about 86,000. At Chibuluma we expect to produce something over 18,000 tons.

Cobalt Production

We expect to deliver all our cobalt production to the United States Government in satisfaction of this year's indebtedness under our loan arrangements. Our loan at the end of next June should have been reduced to just under £3m. The future of the cobalt market is clouded with uncertainty, and members would be wise not to place any great reliance on this section of our operation bringing us in any worthwhile profits.

Rhodesian Selection Trust profits will continue to depend largely, if not entirely on our revenue from the Mufulira Company.

We have had under consideration for some time the development of the Chambishi property, but difficult conditions in the financial market and the copper market have not made it possible to formulate any specific programme in this respect. The Chambishi board have recently authorized a new drilling programme designed to indicate whether it might be possible to start this operation as an open-pit proposition, to be followed later by underground operations. This drilling programme may take up to two years to carry through.

I mentioned in my chairman's statements the very serious effect on our costs of the increased rates imposed by the railway authorities, and that the companies were reserving their position pending the sitting of a commission to inquire into the whole rating structure of Rhodesia Railways. The companies submitted written and oral evidence at this inquiry,

but it is expected to be some time before the report of the commission is available.

The costs of transporting our copper from the mine to the world markets is now very high. Costs incurred on the properties represent only 65% of the total costs of landing copper in the world markets, the rest of the costs being largely in respect of royalties and transportation. This situation does not apply to the same degree in any of the main copper mining centres outside Africa; and this makes it particularly important that our costs at the mines should be most carefully controlled by every possible means at our disposal.

A Rhodesian Copper Development Association will, it is hoped, start operations in April. While operating as a quite independent body, it will be able to draw on the wealth of knowledge and experience available in the Copper Development Association in Britain and other countries and adapt that knowledge to conditions in the Federation.

Mining is a long-term business, and the health of the industry should not be examined on the basis of any one year's results, whether good or bad. Investors in an industry which is traditionally volatile must expect bad times as well as hope for good ones. Our sights have to be kept on the long-term picture; and I have never hesitated to express confidence in the business of copper mining.

Maintaining Law and Order

Tanganyika Legislative Council Debate

WHEN MR. M. N. RATTANSEY, an Asian elected member, moved a private member's motion in the Tanganyika Legislative Council recently asking the Government to repeal section 63B of the Penal Code, which section he described as "an insult to all who have worked and sacrificed for British justice". He felt that it reversed one of the important principles endowed in British law by placing the onus on the defendant, and not on the prosecution to prove beyond reasonable doubt that a defendant was guilty.

He objected to the provision of the section making "any statement likely to raise discontent" an offence, saying that those words were "the brain-child of someone who must be in a great state of fright", and that they "played around with the liberty of the subject".

LADY CHESHAM said that the section gave her a glimmering of understanding of Mr. Kawawa's fear that Tanganyika might turn into a police State; section 63B could be a weapon of dictatorship in the hands of an unscrupulous administrator.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL recalled that the section introduced in the Legislature on November 3, 1955, was part of the Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1955. The Bill, and particularly section 63B, had been immediately acclaimed by the Press.

Bill Not Revolutionary

He denied that the Bill introduced any revolutionary change in the criminal law of the Territory, or that 63B shifted the onus of proof, which was always on the Crown. The purpose of the section was to constitute a lesser offence than sedition, one having essentially the same elements but with a less frightening title and a less deterrent penalty, the reason being that there were many technically seditious publications which were not of sufficient importance to warrant prosecution for sedition. There was no foundation for the suggestion that 63B made new and unjustifiable inroads on the public right of free speech.

Three safeguards prevented injustice or oppression, namely that honest criticism was not caught by the law, that the consent of the Attorney-General was necessary for a prosecution, and that the courts would protect anyone against injustice.

The Attorney-General suggested that those now pleading vociferously for repeal would, if that were done, soon cry equally urgently for re-imposition of the section. "During the coming months, more than ever before, it should be the wish of every true Tanganyikan

to secure by every possible means political and racial calm, so that the constitutional advancement which is contemplated can be planned in a properly detached and harmonious atmosphere".

MR. I. CHOPRA, Q.C., a nominated member, disputed Mr. Rattansey's contention that the section was against British principles of justice. A similar law was in force in India and Pakistan.

Irresponsible people were going about up-country, particularly in the Lake Province, preaching discontent and sowing ill-will between the different communities. A number of Indian shops in Geita, Kituguru, Missungwe, and Mantare had been boycotted. In the Lake Province gangs were urging people not to pay their taxes or have their cattle inoculated, and not to listen to the advice of the agricultural and veterinary assistants. They were also encouraging people to resist arrest.

Preaching Sedition

"They have preached to people generally to disobey law and order, and this has meant a great deal of misery to those concerned, as the people collected in hundreds to resist law and order, and in some cases the police were obliged to use tear-gas to disperse them.

"The need for this legislation is greater today than when it was enacted, and it is very difficult in circumstances that prevail to get hold of the agitators, and, what is worse, to get proof against them. There are not enough police in the Lake Province to deal with the situation, which is now very nearly critical. I expect Government to put more police there if possible, to catch these agitators.

"While he was in Mwanza Mr. Nyerere very rightly condemned the action by these irresponsible agitators. He told his listeners that all those people who were trying to break the law and all those who were trying to create ill-will between different communities and encourage boycotts of Indian shops, and all those people who were trying to encourage people to resist arrest and not pay taxes, had nothing to do with T.A.N.U. Unfortunately that did not have all the effect it should have had. The boycott of many shops continues and the agitators are still going about. This will stop only if the Government takes very vigorous action, gets a lot of police, arrests these people, gives them stunning punishments, and stops the discontent in the country.

"It is no good coming here and using catch-phrases about liberty of the Press, liberty of the individual, British justice, and what happens at Westminster. This is not England, and the population here are not English people. The people here are illiterate; they are simple, honest village folk, unfortunately ready to believe what is told them. The legislation under attack is meant to protect them from unscrupulous persons".

MR. RODEN doubted whether Mr. Chopra would have expressed these sentiments if he had been the editor of *Mwafrika* preparing his editorial on the debate.

"In an extraordinary speech the Attorney-General had said: 'Don't repeal this law because it is unnecessary; it adds nothing to the law that is already there'. Mr. Chopra had sought to support him by saying: 'We must have it to save us from these horrible people who have committed several crimes'.

"I think it highly improper and inappropriate for any people to say to another: 'We shall exercise these freedoms on your behalf, and hand them and their benefits to you when we see fit'. That attitude is hopelessly out of place".

MR. BRYCESON said that he Attorney-General had spoken of the enemies of Tanganyika and of what was good for the people of the Territory, and continued:—

Listen to the People

"We on this side of the House are the elected representatives of the people of Tanganyika. It is up to us to judge who are the enemies of Tanganyika and what is in the best interests of Tanganyika, and we say unanimously that the people do not want this section as part of the Penal Code.

"Freedom gains more and more significance. Go out into the streets of any town in Tanganyika and talk about *uhuru* and see what reaction you get. If, as the Attorney-General has told us, this thing adds but little to what the law has already in it, I plead with the Government to listen to us, the elected representatives of the people of Tanganyika, and accept this motion".

MR. KAHAMA pointed out that while every citizen of Tanganyika was trying to get away from that racial feeling which existed in neighbouring territories like Kenya and South Africa, the Attorney-General had said that section 63B was necessary to maintain good harmonious racial relations.

Mr. Kahama: "Good racial relations cannot be created by legislation. They can be fostered only by the people who live in the country and by the Government doing justice. It is unfortunate that we are speaking in a country under a colonial regime, and that all the speeches are being made in that climate.

"Mr. Chopra knows that when his country of origin, India, was fighting for its independence, the Indians staged a passive resistance movement. As he happens to belong to that country, he should be supporting people who are fighting for their own independence and have staged peaceful movements to get away from colonialism, instead of asking Government to pass suppressive and oppressive laws and tell these innocent people, who are crying out for their rights, to shut up."

THE CHIEF SECRETARY said that the debate had taken a trend he had not expected and had been based too much on the word "racialism". The Government's policy was that there should be no feeling of race by any of Tanganyika's inhabitants, and though it was difficult to find a suitable phrase to express this, "non-racial" being the best, words did not make any difference to the Government's intentions or motives, which were the same as they had been ever since he had been concerned with the Territory.

"It seemed to me as the debate went on that the main distinction between the views of the representative members and the Government was that some members opposite felt that this section would exacerbate racial feeling, which was certainly not the intention of Government when the section was enacted. We on this side disagree that that is so, and I think we are probably better informed and in a better position to be informed than members opposite. On the other hand if racial relations should tend to deteriorate, this section might be a very useful way of preventing serious deterioration.

Unpalatable Facts

"It is no use pretending that unpalatable facts do not exist. There is a state of unrest in two districts of the Lake Province — in Mwanza rural district and the northern part of Kwumba district. There have been indications that that unrest may be spreading. It was for the very reason of that unrest that Mr. Nyerere rightly and properly spoke as he did in Mwanza to a large crowd of Sukuma.

"We hope that the action that has been and is being taken will bring the people back to their senses, but it is no use to assume that unrest does not exist. There have been intimidations, threats, and disregard and opposition to all forms of law and order, boycott and threats of boycott.

"It has been suggested that because some members opposite are elected and all are representative members, their voice should predominate. I fully agree that they have as great an interest as the Government in seeing that law and order is maintained, but we on our side have one additional responsibility: not only are we intensely interested in maintaining law and order but also we are responsible for maintaining it."

The Chief Secretary then proposed an amendment requesting Government to reconsider section 63B with a view to modification or repeal. It was accepted.

Inter-Racial Problems in U.K.

Returned Missionaries Might be Used

THE BISHOP OF BRADFORD, Dr. D. Coggan, suggested to the Convocation of York last week that the Church of England should take the lead in a special effort to help the 192,000 coloured people in Britain, and that returned missionaries might be entrusted with part of the task.

He proposed a five-point charter containing the following points:—

The formation in every large city of a committee on an inter-Church basis to study black-white relationship, housing, unemployment and vice;

Teaching "our own people" the theology of race, and bringing to bear the doctrine of reconciliation;

The opening of homes to coloured people, for to receive them with love and understanding "goes far to offset that feeling of isolation which affects many of them";

The opening of a string of clubs in which people of different races could mix in warmth and friendliness and forget for a few hours housing conditions which were often inadequate or worse;

To appoint to areas in which there was a large coloured population missionaries returned from overseas whose ability to speak a language of at least some of the Africans or Asians would be a great help.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, addressed the Hampshire and Dorset branch of the Royal Commonwealth Society on Tuesday. Last night he dined in the Guildhall with overseas bankers.

Lord Altrincham on the Commonwealth

More Comments on Queen and Royal Family

LORD ALTRINCHAM — who as a boy lived for some years in Nairobi while his father, then Sir Edward Grigg, was Governor of Kenya — said last week at a luncheon in London of the Commonwealth Correspondent's Association that Mahatma Gandhi would be a better patron saint than St. George for a Commonwealth whose members should espouse common ideals, including complete racial tolerance, and whose Queen should not hesitate to proclaim and assert those ideas even if that were to offend the sensitiveness of some Commonwealth Governments.

There was still a tendency for the Commonwealth to be little more than an accidental mix-up of sovereign States, whose Governments exchanged information through diplomatic channels and whose Prime Ministers enjoyed an excuse to come to London. It must become a dynamic association with common ideals, in particular a determination to overthrow racial barriers and extirpate racialism in all its odious forms, and a belief in parliamentary government, universal suffrage, the rule of law, and devotion to peace.

The Queen, as head of this new and dynamic organization, had a splendid opportunity to lead by example. She should cease to be a resident of the United Kingdom and a mere tourist elsewhere; she must stop wasting her precious time in fooling activities in the United Kingdom when she could serve a much wider community by residing more or less impartially in different parts of the Commonwealth.

Exciting Possibility

Thanks to air travel, the royal children could always join their parents wherever they happened to be living in the Commonwealth at a given time, and they would thus grow up as true Commonwealth citizens, and perhaps marry people from some other part of the Commonwealth. If such marriages should be of the kind usually called "inter-racial", it would be splendid for the Commonwealth.

"Most of us tend naturally to marry people of the same pigmentation as ourselves, which is natural and right", Lord Altrincham continued. "The family, through the exceptional opportunities which they have, through living on a multi-racial scale, would have the opportunity to make friendships, and possibly to make marriages, of a kind which for most of us are difficult or unlikely. That I think is an exciting possibility."

Her Majesty was now hampered by advisers, the attitude of some of whom towards the monarchy would have been considered out of date by enlightened cavaliers in the 17th century. But the Queen had both the power and the responsibility to change her advisers and the present conventions.

She should be free to proclaim the Commonwealth principles, even if that should bring her into conflict with national Governments; "and there would be no point in discussing this if one did not feel that the Queen is the sort of human being capable of discharging this great work and making it a triumphant success".

In order to make the changes she would have to "yank herself" out of the present routine and give her children the opportunity which she has lacked. It would be foolish for them to go to private, fee-paying class schools.

"I think it most unfortunate that Prince Charles has gone to such a school; it would be much better if he went to a State primary school. It would be absolutely disastrous, absolutely catastrophic, if he went to a public school."

The speaker declared himself "a fervent believer in the monarchy".

Not Duped By Congresses

MR. K. T. MARIPE, president of the Southern Rhodesian African Trade Union Congress, said in Bulawayo a few days ago that Africans in that Colony "are not so gullible, so childish, and misinformed as to be taken in by their colleagues across the Zambezi". He was referring to the African National Congresses in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Communism's Aims in Africa Penetration by Successive Stages

SOVIET RUSSIA would be given unrivalled opportunities for subversion in Africa if a number of weak independent States were created, Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation, said a few days ago in an interview with a special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, which reports him as saying:—

"We believe that the Soviet Union will attempt the penetration of Africa by successive phases. It is because I hold such strong views on the importance of seizing the initiative in the cold war—that I have so frequently sounded a note of warning.

"We should work towards a closer association of all African States and the Metropolitan Powers in Africa who aim at attaining their true freedom by their association with the free world. There is no time to lose. There is sufficient common ground between us, no matter what our political differences, on which to build a firm alliance.

"Africa's major problem is poverty. Any closer association of African States will work only if it can offer something tangible in the economic field—something maybe on the lines of the Colombo Plan".

Replying to a question about Russian engineers fortifying the Yemen coast opposite the island of Perim, Sir Roy said: "We attach considerable importance to this development. We understand there is a submarine base in the area—a threat to our eastern and southern sea routes. We already perceive an air barrier building up across the Middle East which may extend across North Africa, isolating this part of the continent increasingly from Europe".

Sir E. Whitehead's New Year Plans S. Rhodesia Must Keep Pace with Kariba

SOUTHERN RHODESIA, working in close liaison with the Federal Government, plans to make 1959 a year of industrial and social progress, according to Sir Edgar Whitehead, the territorial Prime Minister. There is to be an all-out drive in industrialization, so that developments may provide a concomitant to the first Kariba power in 1960. Sir Edgar said:—

"1958 was a difficult year politically and economically. We mean to keep pace with Kariba. In close co-operation with the Federal Government, we are treating the development of our power potential as a matter of the greatest urgency. This means that our programme for 1959 will include the tackling of some major problems: the security of employment for our Rhodesian workers must be integrated with the immigration programme; the training of the ever-increasing number of African workers and the improvement of their standards of living; the development of urban facilities as industrialization goes on.

"We are planning for improved educational facilities for those young people, European and African, who will play an increasingly important part in the country's industrial development. We plan a new apprenticeship scheme. It is essential that we should have a constant output of highly skilled young workers. If, as I hope and believe, 1959 is to be a year of solid progress, we must begin to make the fullest use of all our available man-power".

Economic Sub-Committee

SIR ROY WELENSKY has created a permanent sub-committee of the Federal Cabinet to deal with economic affairs. The appointment as chairman of the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr. J. M. Caldicott, and not the Finance Minister, Mr. D. Macintyre, emphasizes the Prime Minister's conception of the functions of the new Ministry: Sir Roy considers that Economic Affairs should be primarily a planning and co-ordinating Ministry concerned with the federal economy and possibly adding executive functions later. There have been Cabinet sub-committees appointed to handle specific projects, but no permanent body hitherto. The members are the Ministers for Economic Affairs, Finance, Agriculture, and Commerce and Industry.

Epidemics in Resettlement Area Eighty-One Africans Die in N. Rhodesia

EIGHTY-ONE AFRICANS have died in the Lusito resettlement area of Northern Rhodesia since May, 32 of them since December 20, 1958. Of the 60 deaths so far investigated 42 have been tentatively diagnosed as due to bacillary dysentery and diarrhoea. Lusito is the area to which about 6,000 Africans were moved from the north bank of the Zambezi under the Kariba resettlement scheme. A statement issued by the Federal Ministry of Health's regional headquarters in Lusaka says:—

"There is an outbreak of bacillary dysentery in the main resettlement area of Lusito. By January 11, 23 cases had been admitted to the temporary hospital and 56 cases treated as out-patients. Since then only one more case has had to be admitted. A further 79 mild cases were treated as out-patients.

"Under treatment to date in 38 villages there have been 93 cases diagnosed clinically as bacillary dysentery and a further 67 cases diagnosed as simple diarrhoea. No one village had more than 11 cases of dysentery, and most had fewer than six. Then diarrhoea cases were found in one village, where there also were six cases of dysentery.

"The reason for the outbreak is becoming clear. Ever since the villagers were settled there have been sporadic cases of bacillary dysentery. The main outbreak occurred during the last fortnight of December when the rains had set in and the hot humid conditions prevailing were ideal for fly breeding. Latrine accommodation in the villages was inadequate and much surface fouling was evident. This situation, coupled with extensive fly breeding, created ideal conditions for a dysentery outbreak.

"Spread of infection by water has played an insignificant part. The villagers have drawn their water from a large variety of sources, including the Zambezi, surface water-holes, and established boreholes and water-tankers. Nowhere has it been possible to establish that any source of water was suspect, nor are any of the cases investigated linked with any particular water supply".

All standing water is being treated with chloride of lime for sterilization, all huts are being sprayed with insecticide, and two demonstration pit-latrines are being built in each village, with proper fly protection.

Methodists in the Federation

MEETING IN BULAWAYO, the synod of the Methodist Church of Southern Rhodesia, more than half of whose 160 members are Africans, unanimously approved the following resolution:—

"The synod is convinced that the Governments concerned are morally and legally bound by the conditions explicit in the preamble to the Constitution and implicit in the Protectorate status of Barotseland and Nyasaland to ensure that no final steps to independence be taken until the inhabitants of the territories, expressing themselves through acceptable and reliable channels, are known to deserve it.

"The synod therefore calls on the Government concerned: (a) to take no irrevocable step until the above conditions are fulfilled; (b) to take all possible steps to win the confidence of all the peoples concerned; (c) to prepare a programme in which the stages towards independence will be implemented gradually in accordance with these conditions.

"The synod recognizes that the Christian Church has a special responsibility to the country as it seeks to achieve these goals. The synod therefore calls on the Christian people: (1) to pray earnestly that God will guide the Governments and peoples concerned; (2) to gain such a knowledge of the issues that they can make an intelligent contribution to the ideal of partnership; and (3) to use all available means to deepen understanding between the people of the Federation, and to refrain from any disruptive action during the progress to independence".

The chairman, the Rev. H. Jesse Lawrence, general superintendent of the Methodist Church in the Colony, told the Press that such differences of opinion as had been expressed in debate before the voting had not been on racial lines.

MR. MILTON BRACKEN passed through London early this week on his way to spend six months in Africa South of the Sahara on a mission of investigation for the *New York Times*.

Need for Boxers, Not Wrestlers

Hint to Long-Winded African Members

PROFESSOR K. INGHAM, a back-bench member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, commenting in that Chamber on the complaint of an African colleague that the Government declined to listen to their long speeches, suggested that they would do better to try shorter statements, backing their criticisms with facts, punching crisply like boxers, not mauling the subject like wrestlers.

Having heard some of the long speeches, he felt that Ministers must find it difficult to pan an ounce of gold from the hundredweights of rather baser material.

As to the proposal of the African member for Tese that legislation should be introduced to compel Africans aged 12 or under to start training to become doctors or nurses, Professor Ingham asked:—

"Why stop there? Why not force them to grow more cotton and coffee, to pay more taxes; and build more roads?" Dictatorship was a quick means of achieving immediate success, but probably not lasting success; and still more important was the difficulty of getting rid of a dictatorship once established.

Lukiko Resolution Rejected

THE GOVERNOR OF UGANDA, Sir Frederick Crawford, replied to the resolution passed at a special session of the Buganda Lukiko on December 5 which sought termination of the Buganda Agreement of British protection. The Governor wrote that he was unable to approve the resolution and that no effect should therefore be given it.

Saying that the resolution sought to set in motion major constitutional changes, he listed four reasons for disapproving: (1) the resolution was passed by the Lukiko in the last days of its life, and many who voted for it knew that they were unlikely to be members of the Lukiko responsible for future action on it; (2) the Lukiko was not aware of the possible results of the resolution, since neither the Katikiro nor his colleagues had discussed the matter with the Governor or his officers; (3) the relevant article of the Buganda Agreement provides that no major changes to the Constitution shall occur for six years and (4) Buganda is an integral part of the Uganda Protectorate, and the Governor cannot approve a resolution which suggests sudden radical departure from that position.

East African Governors' Conference

THE GOVERNORS of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika and the British Resident in Zanzibar are to discuss matters of mutual interest with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Sir Evelyn Baring is already in London for financial talks, Sir Richard Turnbull was due in London tomorrow for the same purpose, and Mr. Lennox-Boyd has therefore asked Sir Frederick Crawford and Sir Harry Potter to join them in talks on questions of general East African concern. They are expected in London at the week-end.

Ethiopia's S.O.S.

MR. H. KLEINE, director of the United States Point 4 Programme in Addis Ababa has thanked the Uganda Government for its prompt action in flying 500,000 tablets of chloroquine to Ethiopia during a recent malaria epidemic. His letter says that thousands of Ethiopians died, but that many thousands of others owed their lives to Uganda's swift response to an appeal for medicines.

Casualties in Leopoldville Riots

Nationalists Charged with Endangering the State

THE NUMBER OF AFRICANS KILLED in Leopoldville during the recent rioting is now officially given as 71. Previously it was stated that 42 had been killed and 250 injured. The total of those arrested and charged is 243. The charges include endangering the security of the State, attempted murder, attempted rape, the destruction of property, assaulting the police and other authorities, theft, and receiving stolen goods.

The president, vice-president, and 11 other committee members of the banned Congolese nationalist movement Abako have been charged with endangering the State and inciting racial hatred. It was an unauthorized Abako meeting which started the rioting. Similar charges have been made against two African mayors.

Since the Belgian declaration of future policy the Congo is officially reported as "quiet". The Minister for Congo Affairs is to make a three-weeks' tour of the Colony to explain the Government's new plan.

M. Henri Cornélis, the Governor-General, received representatives of various European and African groups and mayors and trade union leaders, who were told that the Belgian Government was determined to carry out its programme of reforms. M. Cornélis asked for their co-operation in maintaining law and order. Leaders of the Federation of African Associations (with the exception of the Abako, which has been banned) have met to examine the Government statement.

All Africans without permits to live in the towns are being sent back to their villages.

A correspondent of *The Times* cabled from Leopoldville that with the removal of the barbed wire and barricades it was possible to move about the city. "In the Foncobel area a long row of closely-packed European shops look like a bombed-out area of London after an air raid, with charred walls, smashed glass, collapsed roofs, and crazily hanging signs. On the opposite side of the street the Africans' houses are left untouched; life goes on there, with children grinning and mothers chatting as if nothing had happened."

The Belgian National Bank's latest return shows a fall of 1,067m. francs in the gold reserves for the week end January 15. The decline in net reserves of gold and convertible currency was Frs. 1,279m. Taking into account the receipt of Frs. 1,024m. from the final monthly European Payment Union settlement, the cost of the run on the Belgian franc during the Congo riots was Frs. 2,303m. or about £164m.

Conscience Money

MR. G. ODA, now the African elected member for the West Nile constituency of Uganda, who was previously Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Natural Resources—and who now refers to the Government side of the House as "the wrong side"—said in his first speech in the Legislature after his election that "the Parliamentary Secretaries are ignorant of what is going on and are a waste of man-power and public money"; to which Mr. S. W. Kulubya, the elder statesman among the African members, retorted that, having inferred that he had drawn his salary as a Parliamentary Secretary for nothing, Mr. Oda should save his conscience by writing his cheque for the sum in question, perhaps paying it to Lady Crawford's Charities Fund.

General Call

MAJOR-GENERAL T. B. L. CHURCHILL, Vice-Quarter-Master-General at the War Office, arrived in Nairobi last Friday. He is on a 10-day tour of the Colony and will visit headquarters of the 70th Infantry Brigade, Nanyuki, units of the K.A.R. in Nakuru and Nairobi, and headquarters of the 24th Independent Infantry Brigade Group and other units and installations at Kahawa. He was met at the airport by Brigadier P. W. P. Green, Chief of Staff, H.Q. East Africa Command.

PERSONALIA

SIR FRANK FISON has left London by air for Khartoum.

MONSIEUR D. ORIEZ has been gazetted Consul for France in Salisbury.

MR. W. H. COUTTS is Acting Governor of Kenya during the absence of SIR EVELYN BARRING.

MR. M. F. HILL, editor of the *Kenya Weekly News*, has arrived in London on a short business visit.

MR. H. F. MORFORD and MR. A. MACKINNON have been elected directors of Inchcape & Co., Ltd.

MR. C. A. ADAMS, manager of Harrington & Co. (Rhodesia), Ltd., is due in this country next month.

DR. J. C. GILSON, director of the Pneumoconiosis Research Unit of the Medical Research Council, will shortly visit East Africa.

MR. F. C. CAHILL has been elected a member of the board of E. W. Tarry and Co., Ltd., a company with branches in the Rhodesias.

LORD DALHOUSIE, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, arrived in London a few days ago on a private visit.

THE REV. W. G. MUIR, lately a missionary of the Sudan United Mission, has been appointed vicar of St. Peter's, Rusden, in the diocese of Peterborough.

M. VAN HEMELRICK, Minister for Congo affairs, left Brussels last Thursday by air for Leopoldville. He expects to spend about three weeks in the Congo.

THE HON. R. M. PRESTON, who has long had Northern Rhodesian interests, has been re-elected chairman of the Law Union and Rock Insurance Co., Ltd.

MR. C. J. J. CLAY and MR. N. J. ROBSON have been appointed members of the committee of the Ottoman Bank, Ltd., which has offices in East and Central Africa.

THE EARL OF DERBY, president of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, is due in Uganda on February 5 for a week's visit. He will then go on to Kenya.

MR. S. H. POWELES has been re-elected chairman of the Cereal Producers (Scheduled Areas) Board of Kenya. MR. W. H. NEWTON has been re-elected deputy chairman.

MR. D. H. OLLEMANS, since 1951 managing director of Argus Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., a company with large Rhodesian interests, has been elected chairman.

DR. JOHN THORBURN WILLIAMSON, of Shinyanga, Tanganyika Territory, discoverer and proprietor of the Mwadui diamond mine, left estate in England valued at £5,823.

MR. E. D. NICHOLSON has been elected a director of British Ropes, Ltd., one of the largest buyers of East African sisal. He has been secretary of the company for the past two years.

LORD CHANDOS will leave London by air on January 24 to visit the United States, Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina and Chile. He is due back in London about the beginning of March.

MR. A. C. W. DIXON, general manager in Nyasaland of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., and a member of the Legislative Council, will be in the United Kingdom about two months hence.

AIR COMMODORE E. L. HOWARD-WILLIAMS, an elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, who was for many years a journalist in London, has bought the Nairobi publication *Comment*.

GENERAL ADOLFO ABRANCHES PINTO, the new Portuguese Ambassador in London, has for the past four years been Portuguese Ambassador in South Africa. For the four previous years he was Minister for War in Portugal, and previously Military Attaché in Washington.

SIR ERNEST GOODALE, vice-president of the Federation of British Industries, who is outward-bound for the Cape with LADY GOODALE in the CARNARVON CASTLE, will spend some time in Rhodesia in March.

VISCOUNTESS MILNER left £26,268 gross, on which duty of £7,214 has been paid. The copyright in all the papers and literary works of her late husband and his diaries and papers are bequeathed to New College Oxford.

THE EARL OF INCHCAPE, a director of the British India Line, has been appointed a deputy chairman of the company. MR. W. J. CAMPBELL and MR. CHARLES S. MUNDAY, directors, have been appointed managing directors.

SIR JOHN HATHORN HALL, a former Governor of Uganda, who is chairman of the Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society, has been appointed a director of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd.

SIR JOHN FRECHEVILLE RAMSDEN, BT., of Muncaster Castle, Cumberland, has left estate in the United Kingdom valued at £134,202 gross, on which duty of £23,043 has been paid. He had large properties in East Africa also.

After a six months' holiday in East Africa, Miss PHYLLIS BUCKHURST is arranging an exhibition of about 30 of her paintings in Nairobi. She is a sister of MR. J. C. V. BUCKHURST, electrical engineer to the Government of Kenya.

MR. ROBERT GIBSON JARVIE, joint deputy chairman of the United Dominions Trust, Ltd., has been appointed managing director of United Dominions Trust (Commercial), Ltd., which is responsible for the instalment credit business of the group.

MR. R. E. ALFORD, Governor of St. Helena, and MRS. ALFORD will leave that Colony for Cape Town in the BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE, which sailed from London last Thursday. Mr. Alford was previously in the Colonial Service in Nigeria.

DR. F. G. SMITH, head of the Bee-keeping division of Tanganyika Forest Service, has been visiting Northern Rhodesia to advise on the possibility of organising a beeswax industry. Tanganyika is one of the largest beeswax exporters in the world.

MR. NORMAN HART, managing director of Kerry's (Great Britain), Ltd., left London Airport a few days ago for a business tour of East, Central, and South Africa, whence he will go to Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States.

SIR ELDRÉD HITCHCOCK and MESSRS. W. G. DICKINSON, P. T. FRENCH, H. W. O. JENKINS, ADAM KARIMJEE, and R. B. MAGOR have been nominated by the Tanganyika Tea Growers' Association as members of the Tanganyika Tea Board.

On his retirement from the post of chief consulting engineer of Anglo American Corporation, MR. H. G. MCKERROW has resigned from the board, to which MR. A. ROYDEN HARRISON, who became chief consulting engineer on January 1, has been elected.

MR. D. P. C. GUMPERTZ, Federal Assistant Secretary for Education, has retired after 35 years in the public service. He served in various capacities in the Audit Department of Southern Rhodesia until he transferred to the Federal Education Department in 1955.

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.

Write Box No. 636, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

When QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER leaves London Airport on Wednesday, February 4, for Nairobi, Her Majesty will travel in a B.O.A.C. Britannia. On leaving Entebbe on Friday, February 27, the QUEEN MOTHER will travel in a Comet IV.

MR. W. A. DU BUISSON, a director of Henckell Du Buisson and Company, and chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, left London on Tuesday for the West Indies, where the firm has sugar interests. He will return in mid-April.

SIR GORDON COVELL, DR. R. LEWTHWAITE, and PROFESSOR A. W. WOODRUFF are the United Kingdom delegates to this month's meetings of the East African Council for Medical Research and the East African Scientific Advisory Committee. They will also visit a number of research establishments in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar.

MR. G. T. BEDFORD has been appointed a director of Thompson Steamshipping Co., Ltd., MR. L. R. GLANVILLE of Houston Line, Ltd., and MR. A. E. LEMON of Scottish Shire Line, Ltd., all subsidiaries of British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., owners of the Union-Castle and Clan Lines.

MR. I. C. M. MAXWELL has been appointed secretary of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas. He will take over the duties in March from MR. S. J. WORSLEY. The new assistant secretary will be MR. J. D. MCCORMACK, assistant to the academic registrar of the University of London.

MR. J. W. DEEGAN, Deputy Inspector-General of Colonial Police, is making a comprehensive tour of the police units in Tanganyika. He will leave Dar es Salaam by air for Entebbe on February 2. Mr. Deegan served in the Tanganyika force for many years, and later became Commissioner of Police in Uganda.

The Benjamin Franklin Medal, awarded annually to "individuals who have attained early distinction with promise of future achievements in the promotion of the arts, manufactures and commerce", has been awarded to MR. HENRY GEORGE NELSON, who succeeded his father, GEORGE NELSON, as managing director of the English Electric Co., Ltd., which does large East and Central African business.

SIR PAUL SINKER, Director-General of the British Council, who in 1954 was seconded from the Civil Service for five years, has accepted an invitation to continue in office. The Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, Commonwealth Relations, and the Colonies having approved this course, Sir Paul will retire from the Civil Service and join the permanent staff of the British Council. He visited East and Central Africa last year.

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, Commissioner for East Africa in London, went to Nottingham on Monday for the launching of a coffee campaign in the Midlands. On Sunday and Monday next he will be in Bristol to address the Thirty-Six Club of Bristol University and Bristol Rotary Club. He will leave London Airport on February 2 for a six-weeks' tour of the East African territories, from which he is due back in London on March 20.

MR. D. C. SPENCER, who has been Acting Deputy Director of Education in Tanganyika since July, has been confirmed in the appointment. He served throughout the war in the R.A.F., winning the D.F.M., spent a year with the British Council, and from 1946 to 1950 was Deputy Director of Education in Bath. He went to Tanganyika in 1950 as an inspector of non-African schools. Four years ago he became Assistant Director of Education. His successor in that post is MR. E. T. L. SPRATT.

Quick Promotion for Mr. Profumo

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs

MR. JOHN PROFUMO, was last week appointed Minister of State for Foreign Affairs in place of Commander Alan Noble, who has resigned because he does not want to devote his life to politics. Mr. Profumo, aged 43, was Colonial Under-Secretary until November, when he went to the Foreign Office as Under-Secretary of State. He first entered Parliament in 1940 and was Joint Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation from 1952 to 1957, when he became Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office. He recently visited Seychelles.

Commander Noble dealt chiefly with United Nations matters at the Foreign Office, and was therefore closely concerned with the affairs in Tanganyika. From 1955 to 1956 he was Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

MR. E. B. Wakefield, Comptroller of the Household, who has become Vice-Chamberlain, has been to Kenya with an all-party delegation. He is a brother of Sir Wavell Wakefield, M.P., who has visited East and Central Africa, and of Mr. R. C. Wakefield, who served in the Sudan for many years.

Professor D. T. Jack

PROFESSOR D. T. JACK, appointed by the Tanganyika Government to inquire into the country's wage-fixing machinery, has paid a preliminary visit to Dar es Salaam. He expects to begin work in March, and, after about six weeks in the Territory, he will return to England to prepare his report. Professor Jack, who is 58, has been Professor of Economics at Durham University since 1935. He possesses wide experience in the field of industrial relations, and was Labour Adviser to the Government of India in 1943. In 1950 he was chairman of a board of inquiry into a proposed 40-hour week in the copper mining industry of Northern Rhodesia, was a member of the Royal Commission on East Africa, and he has recently headed the inquiry into the London Airport Dispute. Professor Jack is now in Nyasaland for the last stage of his economic survey of the Protectorate. He expects to publish his report in the first half of this year.

Information Officers

MR. J. C. E. HYDE, formerly of the Commonwealth Relations Office, has been appointed Principal Information Officer in charge of the United Kingdom Information Office which is shortly to be established in Kampala, Uganda, on the lines of those opened in recent years in Tanganyika, West Africa, the West Indies, and Singapore. Mr. Norman Cook, formerly assistant news editor of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, and the *Liverpool Echo*, has been appointed Senior Information Officer in the Kampala office.

Marine Superintendent

CAPTAIN M. S. HODSON, who has been appointed marine superintendent in Southampton for the Union-Castle Line, joined as a cadet from H.M.S. WORCESTER in 1927. During the last war he was made a prisoner of war while serving in submarines. He became chief officer of the WARWICK CASTLE in 1947. He holds the rank of captain R.N.R.

African Whip

MR. J. Z. ZAVANHU, an elected member of the Federal Parliament, is the first African to be selected as a Parliamentary Whip. At a United Federal Party meeting last week Mr. Ian Smith, M.P. for Gwanda, was elected Chief Whip, and Mr. J. Clerk (Belmont) and Mr. Zavanhu were elected his colleagues.

Agitation Against Kenya's Constitution

Africans and Indians Call Meetings

THE STANDING COMMITTEE of the Kenya Indian Congress met last week-end to consider whether to demand the resignation of Indians from the Kenya Government and the Legislative Council. The committee had before it a letter from Sir Evelyn Baring to Mr. S. G. Amin, president of the congress, in which the Governor expresses his hopes that no action would be taken by any party that might aggravate the constitutional situation or make negotiations more difficult. He said that the representations of the Indian community were being considered by the Government.

Many Indians have made no secret of their misgivings about a resolution passed unanimously at the annual congress in April: it rejected Kenya's new Constitution and called on H.M. Government to send a commission of inquiry to recommend constitutional changes, adding that if nothing were done by December 31 the standing committee should with "all possible speed" consider the position. An amendment calling for the immediate withdrawal of Indians from the Government and the Legislature was defeated.

Mr. Kirpal Singh Sagoo, a Government-nominated Sikh member of the Legislature, said recently that withdrawal would cause a further deterioration in the "not too happy" situation; and Mr. M. R. Desai, a prominent Hindu, stated last week that most of the Indian community were uneasy at the prospect of non-participation, which would be "suicidal". He emphasized that an Indian decision to withdraw would give new impetus to African agitation for constitutional changes.

The standing committee, after a stormy meeting, decided to defer action until the return of the Governor from London. A motion by Mr. C. B. Madan, Asian Minister without Portfolio, calling on Mr. Amin to lead a deputation to the Governor to receive a "final answer" on the Asian demands. This was carried *nem. con.*, but before the vote was taken 13 members, including two elected members of the Legislature, Mr. J. M. Nazereth and Mr. K. D. Travadi, walked out in protest at the rejection of a motion by Mr. Nazereth called in favour of the appointment of a commission of constitutional experts and round-table conference.

Delegates of African political parties from all over Kenya, meeting in Nairobi last week, called on the African elected members to resign, the aim being to bring pressure on the Secretary of State for the Colonies to review his proposals. The meeting adjourned without reaching a decision.

African's High Salary

A SECOND AFRICAN has been appointed to a post on the full salary scale in the Northern Rhodesian Civil Service. He is Mr. E. H. K. Mudenda, who since November, 1955, has been working as an assistant professional officer at Mount Makulu agricultural research station. He now becomes a plant breeder in the Department of Agriculture on a salary scale of £990 to £1,950. Mr. Mudenda, the son of Chief Macha of the Choma district, was educated at Macha and Sikalongo mission schools, Murali Secondary School, Makerere College, Uganda, and Fort Hare College, South Africa, where he took a B.Sc. degree. Subsequently he studied at Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. He also did a year's post-graduate work at the Institute of Plant Breeding. For the past three years he has been working on the improvement of Native crops, particularly sorghums, millet, and cassava.

African Woman's Achievement

THE FIRST AFRICAN WOMAN in Tanganyika to be appointed an assistant woman social development officer is Miss Mary Mwaimu, a Bondel, who in 1939 became a teacher at the U.M.C.A. school at Mkuzi, where she had been a pupil. Soon afterwards she joined the staff of the Government African Girls' School in Tanga, where she served for 13 years before winning a British Council scholarship and taking a year's domestic science course at Redbrook College, Shrewsbury. Soon after returning to Tanganyika she joined the Social Development Department.

Obituary

Mr. D. W. Du Buisson

MR. DAVID WILLIAM DU BUISSON has died in Lusaka. Born in 1898 in Guildford, Surrey, he was educated at Clifton College. He served in the Royal Flying Corps from 1916 to 1918, and in 1920 went to Northern Rhodesia as a soldier settler. During the last war he was captain in the King's African Rifles, and served in Ethiopia and East Africa from 1940 to 1945. After the war he sold his farm near Luasaka and purchased subsequently Mooi Ruri, a farm in Natal. He retained his interest in a chain of Native trading stores in Northern Rhodesia. In 1925 he married Patricia Haslam. He was a cousin of Mr. W. A. Du Buisson, chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

MR. LOUIS EDWARD BANET, a past president of the Salisbury Hebrew Congregation and the Zionist Society, and a life vice-president of the British Empire Service League, has died at the age of 61. He was one of the first pupils at St. George's School, Bulawayo, and one of the first winners of a Beit Scholarship. He served with Murray's Column in the East African campaign of the 1914-18 war, and was mentioned in dispatches. His father settled in Bulawayo in 1899.

MR. C. A. W. BARTELS, a Bulawayo lawyer and former secretary of the Law Society of Southern Rhodesia, has died in Cape Town, aged 52. A prominent sportsman, he was vice-president of the Rhodesia Cricket Union, a member of the Rhodesian Rugby Union, a past chairman of the Rhodesian Amateur Boxing Association, and one of the few Rhodesians to possess a professional boxing referee's licence.

LADY THURLOW, widow of the sixth baron, died on Friday at the age of 85. She was the mother of the present peer, Brigadier Lord Thurlow, who served in East Africa as Commander of the 39th Infantry Brigade during the Mau Mau rebellion.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE BROMLOW, C.B.E., D.S.O., who has died suddenly in Kenya in his 75th year, was for six years Inspector of Cavalry in the Iraq Army.

SQUADRON-LEADER C. A. ("BUNCH") HOOPER, whose death we recently reported, was chairman of Hunting Aerosurveys (East Africa), Ltd.

MR. C. WEBB, an assistant superintendent of Police in Uganda, was killed in a motoring accident recently when his car overturned.

SERGEANT-MAJOR FINLAY BAIN, of the Rhodesian and Nyasaland Service Corps, died in Salisbury at the beginning of the week.

MR. ARTHUR CHARLES PAYNE has died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 89.

MR. ANTHONY VERNON ("TOBY") BOYS has died suddenly in Kenya.

Rhodesia Wants More Priests

THE TWO ANGLICAN DIOCESES in Southern Rhodesia urgently need more priests for work among Europeans and Africans. The Bishop of Mashonaland wants five more—two rectors for large country parishes, two assistant priests for town work, and one for extra-parochial work in Salisbury, especially for visiting hospitals and prisons and for the care of students in the new inter-racial university. Matabeleland needs a rector for Plumtree (who would also be chaplain to Plumtree School) and two priests to take charge of important African mission stations.

Letters to the Editor

Protecting Tribes from Nationalists

Some Problems Before Tanganyika

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 SIR,—If the Government of Tanganyika is at no very distant date to be placed in the hands of a few African nationalist leaders, who is to carry out the sacred duty of protecting the people? Are such tribes as the Masai to be left to the same fate as the Africans of the Southern Sudan?

The Masai live over a large area on both sides of the Kenya-Tanganyika border. If the Northern Province of Tanganyika were transferred to Kenya, these people would continue to live under British protection. Further, their tribal lands would no longer be divided by an artificial boundary. This tribe has proved its loyalty and deserves this consideration.

The Government of Tanganyika has always tried to protect and help the Africans. At great public expense, many living in unhealthy areas have been resettled in better surroundings. Now the immigrant races should be given the opportunity of re-settlement. Farmers living in other parts of the Territory should be enabled to resettle in the Northern Province, where most of the European and Asian farmers already live. That province could then be transferred to Kenya when independence is granted to Tanganyika, thus avoiding the hardships and worse which are otherwise inevitable.

It might be argued that the transfer of a province, or even a part of it, would be wrong; but Tanganyika is not and never has been a nation. It is an area fixed by the European Powers in the last century, and it has already been changed by them, for after the 1914-18 war the vast area of Ruanda-Urindi was excised from what had been German East Africa and given to the Belgians to administer.

We are responsible not only for the Africans but also for our own people who have been encouraged in the past to settle in Tanganyika—and who have brought with them almost everything that is worth while in Tanganyika today.

Nairobi,

Kenya Colony.

Yours faithfully,

E. GEORGE.

Too Many Parties in Uganda

Selfishness of Contending Leaders

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 SIR,—The Fourth French Republic has shown how unwieldy a Constitution can become in a country with many political parties.

The basis of democracy was said by Abraham Lincoln to be "government of the people by the people for the people". It follows that every adult citizen has a right to help to determine the Government of his country by subscribing to some political party; and, because people differ in outlook, we have different political parties. The danger is that when they are too many they form Governments which can neither act nor decide consistently. Coalition Governments are formed by day and dissolved by night (almost literally).

This is precisely the danger to be forestalled in Uganda, where it is absurd to have five political parties when a close examination of their principles reveals very slight fundamental differences, if any. The cause of such multiplicity is primarily a clash of personalities and a struggle for leadership. Being essentially a selfish end, this disqualifies so many who have succumbed to it in their claims to leadership.

A second possible cause may be that none of the parties has such scope in philosophy and organization

as to make a country-wide appeal. Frustrated elements may therefore seek salvation in the formation of new ones. The process goes on.

I believe in parliamentary government, preferably a two-party system, with an effective and strong Opposition to criticize the Government. But this concept dwindles to naught when Coalition Governments and Opposition become the order of the day.

I therefore appeal to our Uganda politicians to repel this very real danger. Notwithstanding her political heritage and experience, France was handicapped by the multiplicity of parties: we cannot hope to succeed by it. In any case, save selfishness, there is no need for it.

East Africa House,
 London.

Yours faithfully,

GRACE IBINGIRA.

African Meetings Banned

AFRICAN PUBLIC MEETINGS have been prohibited in Nairobi until after the Queen Mother's visit next month. She is due in Nairobi on February 5 for a three-week visit to Kenya and Uganda. The officer in charge of the Nairobi extra-provincial district, Mr. R. A. Wilkinson, who explained that the ban has been imposed because the police are busy rehearsing for the visit, said: "these meetings are subject to disturbances and have to be covered by a large number of police". Mr. T. Mboya, African elected member for the Nairobi extra-provincial district, cabled the Colonial Secretary complaining that he had been refused permission to hold a meeting last Sunday. His telegram read: "Protesting strongly against Kenya Government policy over African public meetings. I'm refused a meeting for Sunday. Request intervention with a view to change of policy".



Press Comment on Congo Riots

Cant About Democracy in Africa

TALK OF DEMOCRACY in Africa is so much cant, wrote the *Daily Telegraph* a few days ago in a leading article headed "Africa: Black and White". It said:—

"As Marx assumed that the Communist revolution would come first in the most advanced capitalist countries, so anti-colonialist prophets foresaw independence coming first in areas where the colonists were backed by the fewest guns. Both were proved wrong. Going to the opposite extreme, Portugal and Belgium have in recent years begun to hope that because anti-colonialism had not seized their territories first it would by-pass them altogether. The bloody rioting in Leopoldville has proved this optimism equally wrong. The Belgian Congo is no more immune than Ghana or Guinea.

"In many ways Belgium's recent colonial rule has been superbly skilful and enlightened. Yet even the best of colonialism is not good enough. No amount of local tilling the soil can keep down the weed of nationalism once it has taken root elsewhere in the same continent. King Baudouin has belatedly recognized this unpalatable truth in his broadcast announcing his country's intention to start the Congo on the path which leads to independence. It is highly unfortunate that this announcement should follow close on the tail of violence.

"One of the most acute subjects of debate among Africans is about the most effective method of wresting their continent from the Europeans. Dr. Nkrumah pleaded eloquently at the recent All-African conference in Accra for a non-violent approach. Much of his audience, particularly in East and Central Africa, was sceptical, arguing that violence was by far the best method for accelerating the pace of withdrawal. Recent events in Leopoldville will surely strengthen their case.

Ripe Only For Dictators

"Within a week of the worst riots on record in the Congo the Belgian Government goes further than it has ever gone before to accept the principle of independence. The two events may in fact not be cause and effect. Very likely the Belgians intended to make the announcement anyhow. But this is not how it will sound elsewhere.

"Gradualness is to be the keynote of the Congo's evolution to self-government. This was what was meant to have happened in Ghana. Yet look at the fruit today, ripe only for dictatorship. The truth is that talk of democracy in Africa is so much cant. Neither in the areas where the blacks are dominant, as in Ghana, nor where the whites are dominant as in Kenya, is there any immediate chance of democratic government.

"To talk about democracy begs the immediate question, which is not about forms of government but the far more acute one of whether the continent can evolve without race war. This can happen only if there is a genuine and general readiness to recognize that almost wholly black States will be black, but parti-coloured States (such as the Central Federation or Algeria) where the white element has found a homeland cannot be subject to wholly black domination. The search for democratic solutions has little place in such a realistic reappraisal.

"The fact must surely be faced that the principal of universal suffrage cannot solve the problem of black and white in Africa, which in the final analysis can be solved peacefully only by a frank recognition of the harsh realities of power."

On the same day the diarist "Peter Simple" wrote:—

"As you might expect, a note of satisfaction, even gloating, appears in the left-wing accounts of the riots in the Belgian Congo, where many Africans have been killed and much damage done.

"After all, it is only real people who have died and real property which has been destroyed. What does this matter when the great distractions, African nationalism and anti-colonialism, have appeared in the Colony at last, when the fight for freedom and unity announced by massed agitators at the recent Accra Congress has borne its first fruits?

"The Belgian Congo has been backward too long. There have been no political disturbances there for 50 years. Despicable! Now the people who live there can hold up their heads in the modern world at last."

African nationalism is a blunderbuss directed against the just and the unjust alike, and is not in the mood

to distinguish one from the other, said *The Times*. A long leading article suggested that policies of violence are unlikely to pay in Africa, and continued (in part):—

"'Positive action', in the shape of strikes and non-co-operation with local Native authorities, is on the other hand extremely hard for the authorities to cope with. Up to date Africans have not been very successful in organizing strikes for political purposes. The system of migrant labour and the abundant resources of man-power in parts of the continent make such action much harder to take than in Europe. Moreover, the African temperament is not as suited as that of the Asians to passive resistance. What starts as non-violence is all too apt to end in a clash.

"All the same, if African nationalists choose to fight on these terms and are able to teach their followers to conform to them, they are much more likely to embarrass European administrations than they are by resort to violence...

"Times" Query on Survival

"Nasser has made it plain that he regards Africa as his sphere of influence: through Cairo Radio and contacts with the Muhammadan populations he has tried to assume the leadership of African nationalism. Now Dr. Nkrumah has shown that he does not intend to play third or even second fiddle to anyone: the Accra conference made it very clear where he plants his flag. The anti-colonial struggle has broken into three regional blocks, led by Mr. Nehru in Asia, Colonel Nasser in the Middle East, and Dr. Nkrumah in Africa (so long as no new rival arises to dispute his leadership).

"For the Colonial and European Governments there is a testing time ahead. They must keep their heads cool, resisting pressure where it is unjustified and at the same time helping the Africans along to maturity as fast as is practicable. Many of the African peoples manifestly will not be ready to run their own affairs for a long time. African nationalism is not prepared to allow that these distinctions exist. The local European Governments must pursue fair and sensible policies toward the Africans in their midst. This is not only a matter of moral principle. It is a question of survival. In a hundred years the Africans will still be in Africa. Will the Europeans?"

The *Economist* wrote:—

"The Belgians may cling for some time to the idea that the disaster which has overtaken their policy is mainly the work of agitators influenced by the nationalism 'irresponsibly' unleashed by French and British politics in Africa; but the inconsistency of promising political advancement while suppressing political organization cannot last. The genie will not go back into the bottle; the Belgians now have to learn to live with African nationalist politicians.

Attacks on Missions

"The Leopoldville rioters' attacks on Catholic missions indicate that the Congolese are tired of the joint paternalism of enlightened big business and an ubiquitous church, a paternalism which has threatened to leave the Congo as ill-prepared for statehood as the Dutch left Indonesia.

"The Belgians' wisest course would be to get down to discussions with African leaders about developing in the Congo the representative institutions which the Belgians have long condemned as premature in British and French Africa. If instead they concentrate on finding new devices for maintaining their authority, they will drift towards violence on a scale alien to their own inclinations. They would do better to leave that to the Portuguese—and even Portugal's African deadlines will now evidently arrive sooner than has been generally expected."

The *New Statesman*, having admitted that the Accra Conference "probably played some part" in the timing of the clash in the Congo, continued:—

"The breakdown of paternalism has led to panic in Brussels and the issuing of mingled threats and promises. Independence, however, has now been admitted as the ultimate target, and this is of future significance for the white-supremacy States of Central Africa. The black republics of West Africa have seemed a long way away: now the Federation faces the prospect of a new one on its own doorstep in which the primitive people of the Upper Congo will enjoy rights denied to their more sophisticated neighbours in Nyasaland and the Rhodesias."

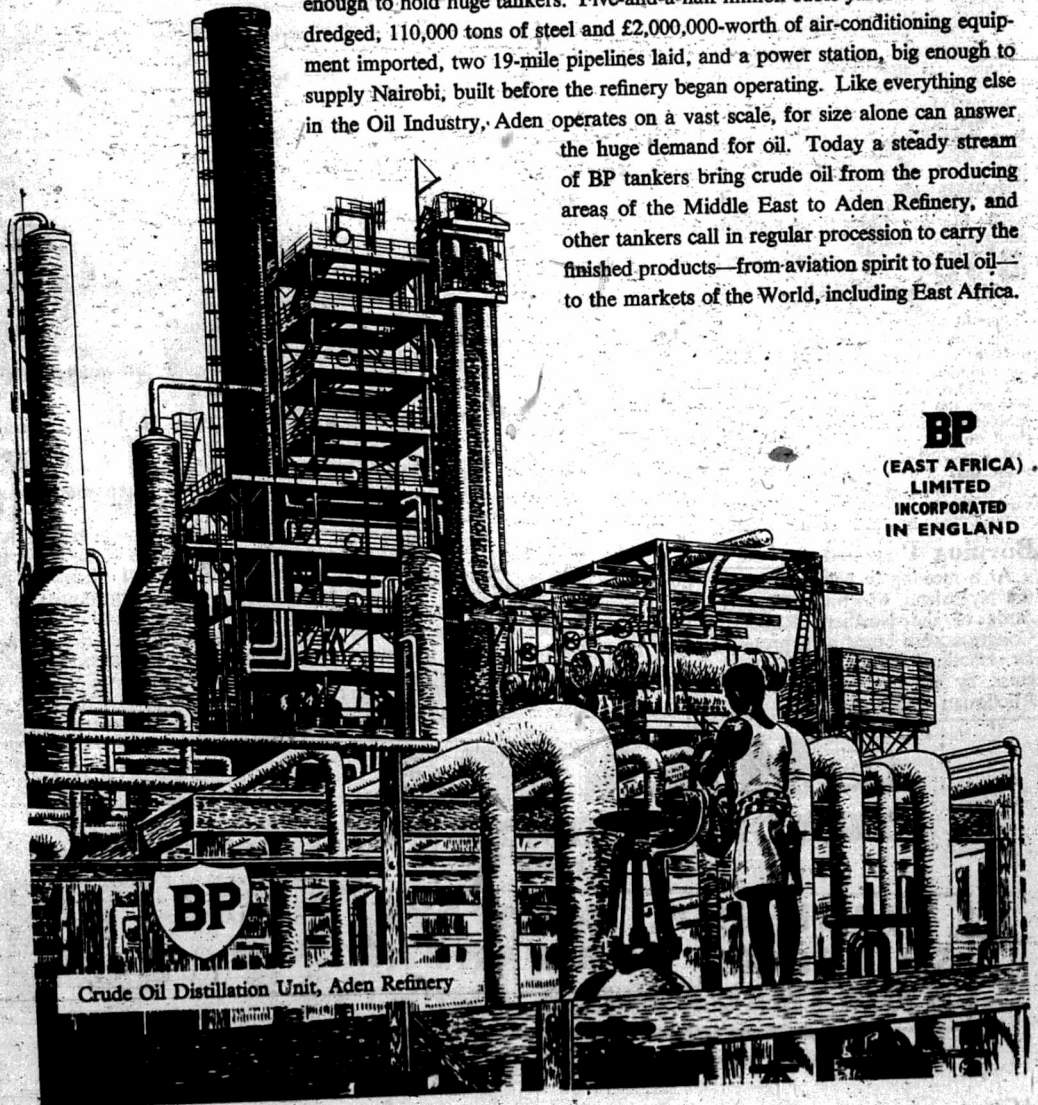
The *Church Times* emphasized King Baudouin's statement that a democratic system in the Congo would be "merely trickery and tyranny" unless securely based on well-balanced institutions, solid social and economic organizations, and a moral order. It suggested that that warning had been given with one eye on Ghana, "where the behaviour of Nkrumah and his friends, especially in imprisoning without trial his political opponents, certainly casts some doubt on African conceptions of democracy."

SERVING MAN'S NEEDS

REFINING : Crude Oil as it comes from the earth is a dark brown or greenish liquid, varying in thickness and texture. As such it is of little use, but with modern methods of refining over one thousand different products are obtained from it. In the early days of the Oil Industry the refining of crude oil was a simple and straightforward process, but today, with demands for more diverse products of higher quality, it has become complex and highly technical. The effect of improved technique can be gauged from the fact that today's petrol is nearly twice as powerful as that of 30 years ago.

A modern refinery covers many acres of ground, and costs about £10,000,000 for every million tons of crude oil it can handle annually. BP's Aden Refinery, which serves East Africa among other areas, was completed in 1954 at a cost of about £45,000,000.

The task of the builders of Aden was to take a barren, waterless valley and change it, within two years, so that where once were shifting sand and rocky crags, now stands a vast industrial project, a large town, and a harbour big enough to hold huge tankers. Five-and-a-half million cubic yards of sand were dredged, 110,000 tons of steel and £2,000,000-worth of air-conditioning equipment imported, two 19-mile pipelines laid, and a power station, big enough to supply Nairobi, built before the refinery began operating. Like everything else in the Oil Industry, Aden operates on a vast scale, for size alone can answer the huge demand for oil. Today a steady stream of BP tankers bring crude oil from the producing areas of the Middle East to Aden Refinery, and other tankers call in regular procession to carry the finished products—from aviation spirit to fuel oil—to the markets of the World, including East Africa.



BP
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INCORPORATED
IN ENGLAND

Prospects for British Exports

Lower Sales This Year To Rhodesia

MR. J. K. VAUGHAN-MORGAN, Minister of State at the Board of Trade, returned to London last week from short visits to the Federation and the Sudan. He was to have gone on to the Belgian Congo, but the political situation prevented fulfilment of that intention.

The Minister spent five days in the Sudan and six in Rhodesia, holding informal talks with Ministers and heads of economic departments, meeting members of the business, mining and farming communities, and assessing prospects for British exports, which are his special responsibility. He paid a courtesy call on Sir Roy Welensky.

Mr. Vaughan-Morgan told journalists that the Federation had adjusted itself remarkably well to the fall in copper price, and was now "pretty well set on an even keel". Though the volume of British exports to the Federation would be lower this year, he believed that they would pick up in 1960. He did not expect the trade to suffer from Rhodesia's increasing industrialization; indeed, the higher the volume of home production the higher the level of imports, and that experience was likely to apply to the Federation.

Since his last visit the Minister had noticed a distinct improvement in African well-being; "under Sir Roy Welensky's policy of partnership" their purchasing power was now running between £60m. and £65m. a year.

Grouses

There was always a tendency for people to save up their grouses for a Minister, and Rhodesia was no exception in that respect, but he had heard fewer complaints about British business dealings; whereas a few years ago he would have been met with a barrage of protests about unkept delivery dates, poor finish, and unsatisfactory after-sales service. A number of British companies had set up branches in the Federation, where one vehicle manufacturer carried £2m. worth of spares.

The Minister dismissed as nonsense the suggestion that no one in this country was interested in the Federation. There was a constant stream of business and other visitors from the U.K. to Central Africa.

South Africa supplied 32% of the Federation's imports, but Britain had gained slightly during the past year because of the credit squeeze in the Union. The Rhodesian businessman's preference for South African goods was often not so much price as convenience; he had only to telephone Johannesburg for supplies.

The £5m. credit granted to the Sudan should stimulate trade between the two countries, but it would not solve her cotton problems. Difficulties would remain so long as the country lived on that one crop. He had heard, but did not confirm, that Russia was buying Sudan cotton and dumping it on the world market at a lower price than the Sudanese were asking.

The Minister is a past chairman of the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization.

Burning Passion

At a meeting in Lusaka attended by 350 people, of the Nyasaland African National Congress membership cards of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress were burnt as a protest against the attack on Dr. Hastings Banda, president of the Nyasaland Congress, by Mr. H. Nkumbula, president of the Northern Rhodesian Congress.

E.A. Section of London Chamber

Mr. W. A. Du Buisson Re-Elected Chairman

MR. W. A. DU BUISSON, who has been re-elected chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, said at the annual meeting last week that the European Common Market, by including overseas dependencies of the member countries, might have an important effect on the external trade of East Africa, 24% of whose exports went to the Common Market countries, from which they took 16% of their imports.

"Although we have yet to see some tangible indication of the Government's recognition of our anxieties from the general trading point of view", he said, "it is encouraging to see that greater efforts are being made to counter the propaganda activities of those who have not the interests of the Commonwealth at heart".

For some years the Section had urged uniformity in the import licensing procedure of the East African territories. A memorandum on the subject had now been prepared and sent to East Africa.

The deputy chairman of the Section, Mr. R. S. Legge, resigned last year when he retired from business. The election of a successor was deferred. Mr. E. C. Sortwell, immediate past chairman, was appointed interim acting chairman during Mr. Du Buisson's absence abroad.

Messrs. L. A. Dent, H. F. Eagleton, G. H. A. Haynes, and R. A. Wade were re-elected to the Shippers' Committee.

K.F.L. and Mr. Mboya

MR. T. MBOYA announced earlier this week that the council of the Kenya Federation of Labour had, after 13 hours of discussion, given him a vote of confidence as its general secretary. He said that the voting had been 50 to 18, and added that the six officials who publicly criticized him last month had been "relieved of office"; they included the federation's president, organizing secretary, and assistant general secretary. One other charge was that Mr. Mboya spent too much time out of Kenya on non-union business. In the past four months he has twice visited Ethiopia, and also visited Belgium, Britain, and Ghana. Last September he offered to give up his post because of his political commitments, but was persuaded to carry on.

Marriage Bans Revoked

UNDER THE IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS of Tanganyika women of some Hindu castes who could not find suitable husbands within their castes locally might marry men from outside the Territory. In 1954 it was found that this privilege of freedom from normal immigration requirements was being seriously abused, and the Government revoked the exemption regulations. Regulations which came into force last October re-introduced the privilege in a modified form, but did not allow men who had married Tanganyika women during the interim period to enter the country. Provisions now gazetted will permit such men to apply for exemption before May 31, provided the woman was not less than 20 at the time of the marriage and that it was not by proxy.

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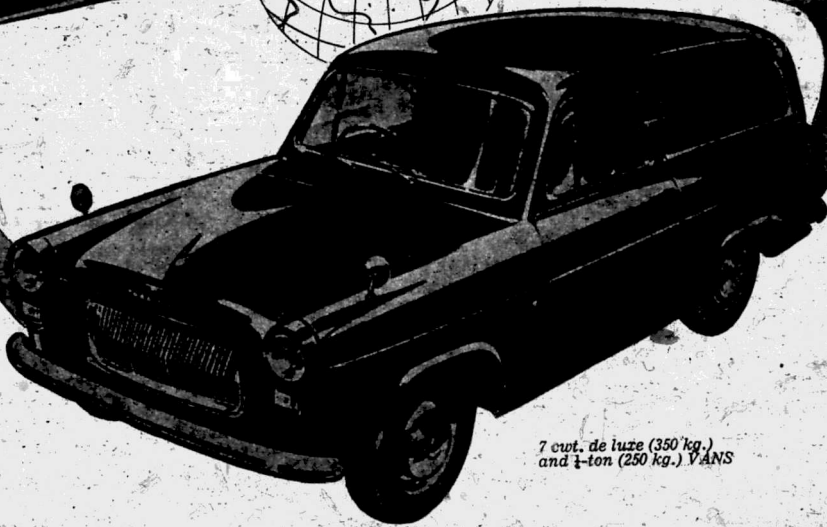
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Room for Improvement

KENYA'S NEW PRINCIPAL PROBATION OFFICER and Chief Inspector of Approved Schools, Mr. E. E. Hillier, who was formerly in charge of the Social Welfare Department of Northern Nigeria, has said in Mombasa that he finds considerably more violence in Kenya than in West Africa. "Crimes against Europeans in West Africa are almost non-existent", he continued, "but in the brief time I have been in Kenya there have been a number of attacks against Europeans by Africans, and the atmosphere in Nairobi is so bad that you can almost feel it". He found corporal punishment less used in Kenya than in Northern Nigeria, and wondered whether enough was being done in the Colony to keep off the streets the type of African who became a lawless element and to occupy his energies with athletics, football, and youth clubs. Whereas in Northern Nigeria the probation services had no European problem, it had reached fairly serious proportions in Kenya, and seemed to be increasing.

Mr. Chipembere Barred

MR. H. B. CHIPEMBERE, an African member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council, and one of the leaders of the African National Congress, has been banned from both Southern and Northern Rhodesia. When told, he said in Blantyre: "I am not really perturbed. It is recognition of my firm stand against white domination. It is a sign of a real totalitarian Government to prevent a public representative from seeing the people he speaks for". Dr. Hastings Banda, president of the Nyasaland African Congress, who was himself recently banned from both the Rhodesias, commented that Sir Edgar Whitehead and his Government were panicking "like a lot of rabbits".

Identity Cards

IN ORDER TO REDUCE the impact of the pass laws for many Africans in Southern Rhodesia, the Government of that Colony announced some seven months ago that identity cards exempting the holders from the pass laws were obtainable by Africans with schooling up to standard III and an income of not less than £240 during the last two years or two years' secondary education and an income of £120. There has been no strong demand for the identity cards, of which fewer than 200 have yet been issued.

Tilapia in London

THE EAST AFRICA DINNER CLUB pioneered the use of tilapia from Lake Victoria as a fish dish in this country. Now it has made its appearance on the menu of a restaurant in Soho, where a correspondent of a London newspaper tried it a few days ago cooked in three ways—in an anchovy sauce, in butter and bread-crumbs, and smoked, in which form he thought it as good as smoked trout. Tilapia pre-cooked and deep-frozen in packs is to be marketed in the United Kingdom at a price lower than that of sole.

White Rhino

A CENSUS OF WHITE RHINO, one of the world's rarest animals, has shown that there are now 335 in the West Nile district of Uganda. The previous estimate, made in 1949, was 190. Mr. John Heppes, a game ranger, believes that the position is still precarious, for poaching can never be completely eradicated, and, although there are two sanctuaries for white rhino in West Nile, only about 35 of the 335 animals prefer to live there, the others remaining obstinately in areas threatened with habitation.

News Items in Brief

The Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council was dissolved on Monday. It was elected in 1954.

The bicentenary of the birth of Robert Burns is to be celebrated by Nyasaland Caledonian Society at a special supper and dance.

Two African social development assistants, Mr. A. S. Njelekela and Mr. S. W. Manasse, have returned from Tanganyika after taking a course at the UNESCO sponsored Aloka Training Centre in Ceylon.

Owing to a suspected case of poliomyelitis, the Union-Castle liner CARNARVON CASTLE, which had sailed from London on the previous day, made an emergency call at Plymouth last week when on her way to Africa. A four-year-old child was landed.

Delamere Boys' High School, Nairobi, started its first term last week with 185 day pupils. It is Nairobi's first secondary day school for boys. The principal is Mr. I. G. Mackay, formerly headmaster of the mixed Delamere High School. The boys' school will eventually take 300 students.

Bulawayo City Council has launched a campaign for the wearing of a sprig of plumbago—Cecil Rhodes's favourite flower—on the anniversary of his death (March 26). It is hoped that this will become a national custom. Every year a wreath of plumbago is placed at the foot of Rhodes's statue in Bulawayo.

Sweeping changes in speed limits in Northern Rhodesia are proposed. If approved, they will permit local authorities to raise the maximum from 30 to 45 m.p.h. There would be no speed limits for some types of vehicles on tarred roads 20ft. wide or more; and those under 20ft. would have a maximum speed of 60 m.p.h.

Registration of new voters for the territorial elections in Northern Rhodesia continued at an increasing rate in the last 10 days of December. Numbers now total 6,289, compared with 5,000 on December 20. They include 547 "ordinary" African voters and 4,342 "special" voters. New registrations of non-African voters totalled 1,400.

A Central Africa Party, based on the Moffat Resolutions for inter-racial partnership, may, it is suggested, be formed in the Federation after the return of Mr. Garfield Todd from New Zealand at the end of next month. It is thought that Mr. Todd and Sir John Moffat will be the two leaders of this party, which would aim to make partnership between the races as effective as possible.

Legislation permitting multi-racial hotels in European areas of Southern Rhodesia in which Africans could be served with liquor is to be introduced in the coming session of the Colony's Parliament. The establishment of such hotels has been under discussion between the Government and the Municipal Association for some time.

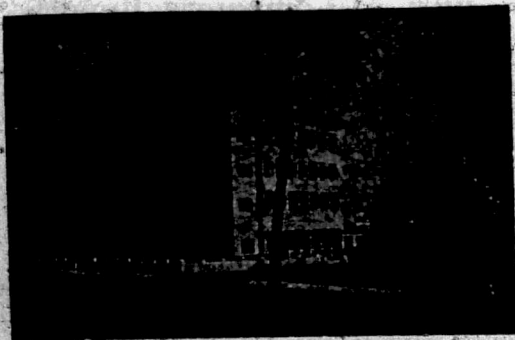
Ships of the Royal East African Navy have been granted permission to fly a special flag and use a special crest designed by Mr. David Jupp, art master at Kaptagaji School, Kenya, and son of Lieut.-Commander V. E. Jupp, of the Royal East African Navy. Mr. Jupp, an honours graduate of the Royal College of Art, London, is the youngest Associate of the Royal Society of Painters and Etchers.

Owing to a defective check valve, a Clan Line steamer which had docked at Tilbury emitted much black smoke, thus contravening the Clean Air Act, which makes it an offence for such smoke to be emitted for more than three minutes in any half-hour period. Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., were consequently fined £25, with 10 guineas costs, last week, the court finding that there were extenuating circumstances.

Claims arising out of the rioting in Ndola last April have all been paid. The sum involved was £5,642. All 59 claims were allowed, most of them for damage to motor vehicles. There were seven claims for personal injury. The claims varied from a few pounds to over £2,000. Payment was made from the Riot Damage Fund created by a levy imposed last year by the Government on 18,873 persons in the Ndola (main), Kabushi and railway locations.

In the Saddle

LORD TEMPLEWOOD, who as Sir Samuel Hoare held many ministerial appointments between 1923 and 1939, said in a reminiscent broadcast on Sunday evening that when he was one of the private secretaries to Alfred Lyttelton (father of Lord Chandos) while he was Secretary of State for the Colonies there were several queer characters among the senior men in the Colonial Office, one of whom, finding that his mind worked better on horseback, had installed in his room a saddle upon which he always sat to do his work.



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Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

Tasma's First Ten Years

THE TANGANYIKA SISAL MARKETING ASSOCIATION, LTD., which is known throughout the world by its initials of T.A.S.M.A. — has recently completed its first decade of activity, having been incorporated on November 29, 1948.

To mark the occasion it has produced an anniversary booklet, which states that the membership has increased from 33 to 75, covering 102 estates, on behalf of which T.A.S.M.A. now handles more than one-fifth of the world's production of the fibre.

During the 10 years more than 750,000 tons of sisal were sold for £76m., from which total the growers in Tanganyika received £63,820,000. The shipping companies were paid almost £8m. for freight, brokerage and handling charges totalled £1m., export taxes amounted to £1.7m., interest and exchange payments to banks aggregated £500,000, insurances £400,000, rail and harbour charges £250,000, and administration and inspection costs £330,000.

Sir Eldred Hitchcock, chairman of Bird and Company (Africa), Ltd., the largest sisal-producing group in the world, has been chairman of the board of T.A.S.M.A. since its inception.

Federation of Kenya Employers

FEDERATION OF KENYA EMPLOYERS is the new name of the Association of Commercial and Industrial Employers in Kenya, with which is now merged the Mombasa and Coast Province Employers' Association.

Mr. A. J. Don Small, the retiring president of A.C.I.E., states in his annual report that whereas in March last that body had 53 members who employed about 103,000 workers, by the end of the year the membership had risen to 70; employing some 200,000 people. The merger brings the total to 91 members, the two most recent being East African Railways and Harbours and Nairobi City Council.

Substantial agreement has been reached with the Kenya Federation of Labour in regard to the division of the activities of trade unions, and there are now such bodies representing electricity producers, the petroleum industry, tobacco manufacturers, laundries, cleaners and dyers, and brewing and bottling.

A statistical survey of rates of pay, cost-of-living allowances, bonuses, overtime rates, hours of work, and periods of notice have, Mr. Small says, made it possible to prepare a report which represents an important contribution to the development of the industrial system.

Mr. R. J. Hillard is the new president, and Mr. Graham Clark and Captain G. R. Williams are the vice-presidents.

Boys Will Not Be Boys

MALE AFRICANS are beginning to turn up their noses at houseboy jobs, according to the Southern Rhodesian Department of Labour's first African Employment Exchange in Salisbury. "Although there is a great demand for domestic servants in the city, very few Africans are prepared to take the jobs", said an official last week. Africans and employers are making good use of the exchange. Others are to be opened in Bulawayo and Gwelo, and later possibly in rural areas.

C. D. & W. Grants

NEARLY £560,000 was distributed in December in grants and loans under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. More than half went to education, Northern Rhodesia receiving £100,000 for African education. Makerere College, Uganda, received £30,150 for senior staff housing, and Seychelles £10,000 for the development of the tourist industry by private enterprise and a grant of £4,000 for the appointment of an agronomist for coconut research.

Bird & Company's Report

BIRD AND CO. (AFRICA), LTD., report trading profit, less estate expenses and after providing £142,604 for maintenance of immature areas and depreciation of land, buildings, plant, machinery, equipment and obsolete stores, of £216,699 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £292,334 in the previous year. Interest, dividends, rents, agency fees, and sundry receipts add another £9,214.

Tanganyika tax absorbs £1,000, and capital increase duty and registration fees £1,275. The debenture stock issue cost £8,595. Reserve for contingencies, including the staff fund, takes £15,318, and taxation reserve receives £27,070. The first interim dividend of 7½% absorbs £48,937, and the second interim dividend of 10% £65,250. The carry-forward is £1,055,729 (£1,022,547).

The issued capital of the parent company is £900,000. Revenue reserves and unappropriated profits total £2,300,729, including land-development reserve £25,000 and general reserve £570,000. Secured 7½% convertible debenture stock issued at par stands at £300,000. Current liabilities and provisions total £286,087, and fixed assets appear at £3,239,683. Interest in subsidiary companies: Ndola Tea Co., Ltd., £66,045; Zilai Tea Estate, Ltd., £90,241; and General Contracting Co., Ltd., £2,405. Current assets are £388,442, including £176,618 in cash.

The directors are Sir Eldred Hitchcock (chairman and managing), Colonel Sir Charles Ponsoby, and Messrs. A. A. Lough, Richard Gray, W. Bain, and R. E. Norton.

Meeting: Tanga, February 14.

The text of the chairman's annual statement appears on other pages.

Bulawayo's New Airport

BULAWAYO'S NEW £960,000 AIRPORT at Woodvale is now in service. Its opening was marked by inaugural flights by Central African Airways' Viscounts carrying V.I.P.s between Salisbury and Bulawayo. Among the passengers were Mr. D. Macintyre, Federal Minister of Finance, Mr. W. H. Eastwood, Federal Minister of Transport, and the mayors and mayoresses of the two cities.

The new airport can accept aircraft as large as Constellations and DC-6B's, and will act as an alternative aerodrome to Salisbury.

At a civic luncheon in Bulawayo marking the inauguration of its Viscount service, the chairman of Central African Airways, Mr. A. E. P. Robinson, said the airline would not ask for any further subsidy during the current year, despite falls in traffic of up to 17% a month compared with 1957.

The only reason the corporation has not incurred a net loss in excess of the estimates is due to the many savings effected and the process of reorganization that has been taking place during the past year. The subsidy for the current year is £160,000.

An airstrip to provide access to the Western end of Kariba lake is expected to be in operation by the middle of the year.

East African Scope for Federal Factories

WE SHALL HAVE TO ESTABLISH OUR OWN secondary industries on a big scale if the Federation does not develop a large export trade in consumer goods to East Africa, Mr. Norman Harris, Minister without Portfolio in Kenya, said during his recent visit to Salisbury, East Africa, a fast developing market with 20 million Africans, was a natural outlet for the consumer goods produced in the Federation, in which he thought that agricultural products from Kenya could be sold. A substantial two-way trade would assist the Federation and Kenya. "If you could capture the market in East Africa it would be very much more economic than for us to establish our own industries".

SIR LEONARD LORD, chairman of the British Motor Corporation, Ltd., will leave the United Kingdom today to visit B.M.C. factories and distributors in Southern Africa. One of his purposes is to discuss development of the 100-acre site recently acquired by the company at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Nyasaland Tea

NYASALAND HAD A RECORD TEA CROP last year. It is expected to total nearly 23m. lb., but it is unlikely to realize more than the smaller 1957 crop of 10,088,343 lb., of which £3,452,358 worth was exported. Mr. S. J. Hadlow, president of the Nyasaland Tea Association, said last week that the outlook was not bright but that Nyasaland growers were not unduly pessimistic. They expected medium grade tea prices to go on falling; "nothing can be done about it except tighten our belts and hope that the fall stops soon". The Tea Association announced a few days ago that prices had fallen by 3d. to 4d. from about 3s. 2½d. a lb. this time last year, but there had now been a slight rise to an average of about 3s. a lb. for medium grades.

New Companies

THE TOBACCO EXPORT CORPORATION OF AFRICA, Ltd., a new tobacco packing company, has a nominal capital of £250,000, the highest of any of the 93 companies registered in Southern Rhodesia in November. Salisbury Tobacco Export Co., Ltd., and Dibrell Brothers of Africa are behind the new company. The next highest nominal capital was £200,000 registered by the Old Mutual Fire and General Insurance Company of Rhodesia. Total nominal capital for the 93 companies was £1,153,000.

R.I.S.C.O. Expansion

THE RHODESIAN IRON & STEEL COMPANY'S WORKS 11 miles from Que Que are to be equipped with a £700,000 mill to produce sheet from 28 to 10 gauge and plate up to quarter-inch thickness, with a capacity of 20,000 tons a year when working on a three-shift basis. R.I.S.C.O. now make rounds, sections, and pig iron for secondary industry. Two major plants in Que Que already using its steel are the Stewart & Loyds tubeworks and the Lancashire Steel Corporation's wireworks. City Engineering Works and Carron, Ltd., are building a factory on 13½ acres to manufacture cast iron baths and sanitary ironware from R.I.S.C.O. pig iron. The £700,000 expenditure will be additional to the £8m. development programme which is aimed at raising R.I.S.C.O. capacity from its present potential of 80,000 tons a year to 150,000 tons by the early 1960s.

Woolworth & Co.

F. W. WOOLWORTH AND CO., LTD., a company with a subsidiary in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, reports a consolidated net profit before taxation of £25,597,085 (£24,071,753). Income tax absorbs £10,502,340, profits tax £2,600,000, and overseas taxation £59,500, leaving a consolidated net profit after taxation of £12,035,245 (£11,233,201). The final dividend of 1s. 4d. per unit of stock (making 2s. for the year), less income tax, absorbs £5,175,000. General reserve reserves £2m. Carry-forward is £7,175,000. The company's golden jubilee on July 23, 1959, will be marked by a special cash bonus of 4d. per 5s. unit.

Overseas Employers' Federation

Mr. Shipp Visiting East and Central Africa

MR. G. W. I. SHIPP, secretary of the Overseas Employers' Federation, left London Airport yesterday to spend about two months in East and Central Africa in order to study current working conditions and labour policies and problems, and for talks with officials and non-officials, including informal discussions with trade union leaders.

After short visits to Aden and Khartoum, he will be in Nairobi from January 29 to February 9, and then go via Mombasa and Tanga to Dar es Salaam for six days, flying thence to Nyasaland. He expects to reach Salisbury on March 1, to be in Lusaka three days later, and then to fly on to the Copperbelt, returning to Nairobi on March 10 for further meetings in Kenya and Uganda.

Mr. Shipp joined the Colonial Service in Tanganyika in 1936 and, apart from active service throughout the last war, remained in that territory until he was seconded to the East Africa High Commission in 1949. After leaving Charterhouse he passed through the Royal Military College at Sandhurst and was commissioned in the Regular Army in 1927.

Blind Farmers Doubly Efficient

"IF ALL GROWERS IN BUGANDA could farm as well as the blind farmers of Salama, we could double agricultural production overnight", the Chief Agricultural Officer for Buganda, Major W. H. Edwards, said when he passed out the latest batch of students at the Uganda Foundation for the Blind's school at Salama, Kyagwe. The 10 successful students had all spent a year at the school learning how to grow crops they never see. In the past two years more than 50 blind Africans in Uganda have been taught how to make a livelihood from their land with the minimum of outside assistance. The students, who come from every district in the Protectorate outside Karamoja, are selected by the foundation's executive officer, Mr. J. Lincoln-Gordon, with the assistance of the district commissioners and district councils. Each council is expected to contribute 250s. or one-sixth of the costs of keeping a student at Salama for a year.

Marketing Sudan Cotton

A SMALL COTTON DELEGATION from Lancashire will fly to the Sudan next month for discussions on raw cotton marketing methods and the possibility of bringing prices for Sudan cotton into line with comparable types on the world market. The visit is being made at the invitation of the Sudan Government. The delegation will consist of Mr. E. R. Orme, president of the Liverpool Cotton Association, and Mr. H. Tonge, a director of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation. They are expected to arrive about February 20. There were talks in Manchester and Liverpool last week with two representatives of the Sudan Gezira Board.

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Company Report

Bird & Company (Africa), Limited

Need for Better Price of Primary Commodities

Satisfactory Progress of Tea Development Programme

SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK to Remain Chairman

But to Retire from Managing Directorship

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BIRD & COMPANY (AFRICA), LIMITED, will be held on February 14 in Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

The following are extracts from the circulated statement by SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK, C.B.E., chairman and managing director, including some additional comment:—

"This is the forty-first annual general meeting of this company, and the accounts are submitted as in previous years. Tea development expenditure is now looming larger in our capital structure, and this year tea production will begin to take its place as an earning factor in our profit and loss account.

"The profit for the year after tax was £199,681, compared with £238,000 in the previous year. Our reserves built up over the years total £1,245,000, and the unappropriated profits carried forward at June 30, 1958, were £1,054,729, mainly absorbed in the company's development. Your board declared a total dividend for the year of 17½%, the same as in previous years.

Dividend Policy

"Future dividend policy will need careful consideration if primary commodity prices continue to fall, although present indications are favourable. Low primary commodity prices may be convenient for the economy and import prices of the United Kingdom, but they are disastrous for the economies of all tropical dependencies and under-developed countries.

"There is much talk of Western aid for under-developed countries. The soundest form that aid for these countries could take would be support for a more stable level of prices of the primary commodities they produce and which are needed by the West, and on the return from which their public revenue and future mainly depend.

"During the year we have energetically pushed forward our tea development programme and are well in advance of it.

"During the year 1958-59 our made tea will probably total 200,000 lb., but our factory is designed to meet a capacity to exceed 3,000,000 lb. a year when our tea areas come into full production. Expenditure to date on the Kwamkoro-Ngua-Ndola group, referred to now as 'Kwamkoro', has totalled almost £500,000, which represents a high capitalization per acre in respect of just over 1,000 planted acres at this stage.

"Quality" Tea

"As we complete our programme of a minimum of 2,700 planted acres the scale of this expenditure may for a while increase but will then steadily decline, and unless local costs and the price of imported products and equipment increase, which some of them are tending to do, I believe that we shall not be far off the target of an overall final capital expenditure of £300 per acre. Before this programme is completed revenue should increase at a progressive rate, and I am glad to report that we are already making 'quality' tea.

"When first offered at the London Tea Auctions in December, our tea obtained the highest price of all African teas—from Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, the Belgian Congo, Nyassaland, and Mozambique, amount-

ing to over 1s. per lb. premium over the average. Tea, I find, is a more exacting but a less complicated crop than sisal.

Finance

"I referred last year to our need to raise finance of a more permanent kind to meet the cost of tea development. Your board decided to make a debenture issue of which a part should have an option to convert at a later date on favourable terms into ordinary shares at a time when income from tea could be expected to augment the income from sisal. All this was set out in the circular letters to shareholders issued on May 2 and June 2, 1958.

"£100,000 of the £300,000 7½% convertible debenture stock 1973 was taken firm by the Colonial Development Corporation, and the balance of £200,000 was subscribed for by shareholders two and a quarter times over and the market quotation today stands at a substantial premium. The issue of £300,000 non-convertible debenture stock is available to the company from the Colonial Development Corporation on a rigid schedule of drawings; a commitment fee of ½%, and in certain circumstances an additional fee also being payable. The interest rate is based on the current Treasury lending rate.

"In spite of repeated decreases in Bank rate, at the time of writing this report our total charge is about double Bank rate, the last reduction being ¼% from 7½% to 7¼% plus the additional ½%. These high interest charges impose a burden on the resources of the company during a difficult period in an under-developed territory.

Mutual Advantage

"We have welcomed Mr. Roger Norton, C.M.G., the representative of the Colonial Development Corporation on the board. I feel that the close association of the company with the corporation should strengthen mutually our work in Africa.

"I reported last year that, apart from the small 99-years leased Zilai Tea Estate of 552 acres which is initially cleared and partly planted, with roads, housing, etc., we had acquired adjoining freehold forest land of over 4,000 acres. It was our intention to use this area, which is one of the last available suitable for tea in the district, for a further development scheme by this company or to realize it as a capital profit.

"We have however agreed with the Colonial Development Corporation to consider developing it as an independent African smallholder tea scheme. Both the financing and the management of any African scheme present problems. These are now under active discussion between this company and the corporation.

The Sisal Outlook

"Following a visit which I made to Rio de Janeiro earlier in 1958, discussions on an international level are hoped for with the aim of achieving a more stable and better sisal price. Unlike most primary commodities, the accumulated world carry-forward of sisal is 5% of the annual production and world consumption increases steadily with production. The problem should not be an unmanageable one.

"Those who are interested in the economics of the sisal industry will find it in a book entitled 'An Economic Survey of the Tanganyika Sisal Industry' by Mr. Claude Guillebaud, Reader Emeritus in Economics in the University of Cambridge, published by James Nisbet and Co., Ltd., the publishers of the Cambridge Economic Handbooks.

Sisal Prices

"Sisal producers have no intention of boosting the sisal price above its world economic level based on supply and demand. They are determined, however, to eliminate certain weaknesses in selling, partly the result of currency arrangement, which result in a price below its economic level. Mr. Guillebaud's report states that 'sisal is by far the cheapest of all fibres (cotton, jute, wool, flax, manila, etc.) and this would still be the case if its price were £20 per ton higher than it is now'.

"Labour relations in Tanganyika, especially in the sisal industry, are traditionally good. I referred last year to the measures which the industry was taking under authoritative advice to set up formal consultative machinery to deal with all matters affecting conditions, wages, and labour relations of the 130,000 workers engaged in the industry.

"A Joint Council of the Industry consisting of 21 representatives elected by the workers engaged in the industry and 21 by management, together with three trade union nominees of a recently formed Sisal and Plantation Workers' Union and three appointed by the Sisal Growers' Association, is now established under the independent chairmanship of Sir Barclay Nihill, who recently retired as President of the Appeal Court for Eastern Africa. This Joint Council, besides being a conciliation and negotiating body, is a medium of information and education to both sides. It represents all sisal interests in Tanganyika a thousand miles apart.

Wages Agreement

"After two successive and prolonged council meetings a comprehensive wages agreement for the whole of the industry was agreed unanimously by the workers and management representatives, only the three trade union representatives voting against. Whilst over 90% of the 169 producing sisal estates throughout Tanganyika, including our own, adopted the wage agreement, the union attempted by strikes and various means on the remaining estates to discredit the sisal workers' representatives and to undermine the consultative machinery and the agreement. The industry has displayed a patient and generous attitude on all these matters, but will not willingly see the good relations which have been freely established undermined by such tactics.

"In the Report of the Royal Commission on East Africa, it is stated that 'the attempt to encourage in East African conditions the growth of trade unions on the British model is likely, for some time to come, to represent an expenditure of effort which might be employed more effectively in other directions'. That has been criticized in many quarters. I have had an open mind on this question, but experience so far suggests that the assessment is not without foundation.

Constructive Policy

"We shall, however, do our best to continue to cooperate with trade unionism so long as its approach is constructive and not disruptive. The wages agreement must involve the industry in higher costs. It becomes all the more necessary therefore to do our best to secure a more economic price for our product.

"In previous years I have endeavoured to provide something of a background of Africa in my 'Fauna' comment.

"This year it starts with the history of the East African coast. Back through the centuries buried in the early mists of recorded Western history lie the be-

ginnings of the dhow trade from Bab-el-Mandeb by Aden to Malabar and Cape Cormoran to Zanzibar and the coast of East Africa. The Indian Ocean then was to East Africa and the Far East what the Mediterranean has long been to North Africa and Europe.

"These ships were and still are built without a nail, with no plan, with great triangular red or brown lateen sails, but of perfect form and proportion. Even before Islam, Arabs lived on this East African coast, and by their dhow traffic established trade to India and the East as far as China. The Arabs and Asians preceded many of the present 'indigenous' peoples who now inhabit this coast.

"Living Over the Shop"

"In Tanga I live 'over the shop', our head office, an Arab-style building, formerly the headquarters in German times of their largest colonial trading company. Near here Vasco di Gama took off an Indian pilot who showed him the way to India by sea. In 1507 he returned and ran one ship, the SAN RAPHAEL, on to a nearby sandbank, and burnt her to her water's edge. He had lost too many men, mainly by sickness, to sustain all his fleet. On some of the contemporary Portuguese maps the Usambara Mountains in the hinterland, where we grow our tea, are shown as the Serra de San Raphael.

"When the north-east monsoon blows in December I see in the harbour a picturesque line of Arabian dhows with tall masts and high-pooed carved sterns, known as *bagala*, waiting to return with their cargoes of mangrove poles, cloves, and spices in exchange for Persian rugs and the products of Arabia, by the monsoon or trade winds which take them back to the Persian gulf in March.

"I recently made a journey on one of these dhows from Zanzibar to Tanga. On board was a somewhat bedraggled looking bird pecking at scraps. I inquired about it and was told: 'the cock is our timekeeper'. These birds, which are specially bred for the purpose, have exercised this function ever since dhows were known.

"Sure enough, every four hours a suddenly resplendent-looking bird perched on a point of vantage lifted up its head and crowed for all to know the time. I could not have believed it unless I had seen it. I recently came across a relevant quotation from Chaucer:—

'Full sikerer (surer) was his crowing in the loge

As is a clock, or any abbey orloge'

"There has for some time been foremost in the mind of your directors the question of the future management of this company.

Mr. J. F. Lloyd

"For many years I have combined the function of managing director and chairman. I am now past 70, have been associated with the company since 1920, and had undertaken to continue as managing director till June, 1960, and thereafter, if the board and shareholders wished, to continue for some further period as chairman.

"We have, however, now been fortunate to secure the services as managing director of Mr. John Francis Lloyd, who is a banker and joined the staff of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, in 1928. Since 1931 he has had wide experience of East Africa. In 1953 he was awarded the Institute of Bankers, Bank of England, prize for an essay on 'Central Banking'.

"He will be well supported by our experienced technical staff, without whom in every department, at head office and in the field, it would have been impossible for me to carry forward the work and development of the company over the years. I would take this opportunity to acknowledge their great contribution and to wish them all well in the future.

"Mr. Lloyd will reach the age of 50 at the end of

our financial year, June, 1959, and the board of the Standard Bank have agreed for him to retire from the service of the bank at that date, although they are sorry to lose him. I shall still be available to continue as chairman, and that should make for continuity. It will be necessary for me to relinquish my appointment as managing director a year earlier than I had previously agreed, and I have every confidence that the arrangement is in the interests of the future of the business, the shareholders, and the loyal staff of this company".

Mines Threatened by Higher Charges

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN ELECTRICITY Supply Commission's application to the Electricity Council for permission to levy new charges in order to meet rising costs brought expansion plans in the gold and base metal mining industries to a prompt halt. The secretary of the Associated Mineworkers' Union of Rhodesia declared that half the daily-paid European miners of Southern Rhodesia and many thousands of Africans would be dismissed if the new charges come into effect, and the mining industry has made strong protests to the Government against higher charges.

Progress Reports

The Rhodesian Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd.—3,650 long tons of lead and 7,700 long tons of zinc during the December quarter, making 12,675 long tons of lead and 30,250 long tons of zinc during the year.
Kenyan Gold Areas, Ltd. (December quarter)—54,310 long tons milled, yielding 10,090 fine oz. of gold and a working profit of £7,895.

Patients at district hospitals in Kenya will have X-ray results within a few hours when a five-ton mobile X-ray unit, the first of its kind, shortly comes into service. Engineers and technicians of two large Nairobi companies combined with the radiography department of King George VI Hospital to produce the unit, which was built locally at an estimated saving of at least £8,000. A similar vehicle built for Nigeria cost some £15,000.

Commercial Brevities

Last year was a record in Southern Rhodesia for company bankruptcies and personal insolvencies. Companies which went into liquidation totalled 99, compared with 56 in 1957, and private insolvencies jumped to 115, from 83 in 1957. Ten companies were placed under judicial management and 48 went into liquidation by court order. The most common cause of company bankruptcy was under-capitalization.

At last week's London auctions 3,546 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 2s. 11.87d. per lb., compared with 5,815 packages averaging 3s. 1.32d. in the previous year. Sales to date this season total 14,781 packages averaging 3s. 1.31d., compared with 9,795 packages averaging 3s. 6.0d. in the previous year. The highest price obtained, 3s. 10d., was for a consignment from Kenya.

John Laing and Son (Rhodesia), are constructing a 19-storey building costing £500,000 in central Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. The lower five floors will be a hotel extension, and the upper 14 Government offices. The building, Clewer Mansions, will be one of the tallest in Salisbury. It should be completed within two years.

The new Liquor Licensing Ordinance of Northern Rhodesia became effective last week. Except for a prohibition against entering bars where spirits are sold and against the purchase of spirits, a prohibition from which it is possible to gain exemption in some cases, the law is now the same for Africans as for other races.

The Mowlem Construction Co. of East Africa, Ltd., owned jointly by John Mowlem and Co., Ltd., and the United Africa Co., Ltd., has secured contracts in Kenya and Uganda amounting to £1.3m. for the erection of Nairobi offices for the Shell Oil Co., new Parliament buildings in Kampala, and road works in Uganda.

During the last quarter of last year 731 telephones were connected in Kenya, making the annual total 3,153. A new exchange, named "Templer", parented on Nairobi, has been opened to serve the Kahawa area, where barracks are being built for troops from the United Kingdom.

The £2,600,000 power line linking the Salisbury, Umniati and Bulawayo power stations is nearly complete. The line is part of a £10m. project to link Kariba to the main centre of the Federation. Over 1,500 miles of cable have been used, with pylons at quarter-mile intervals.

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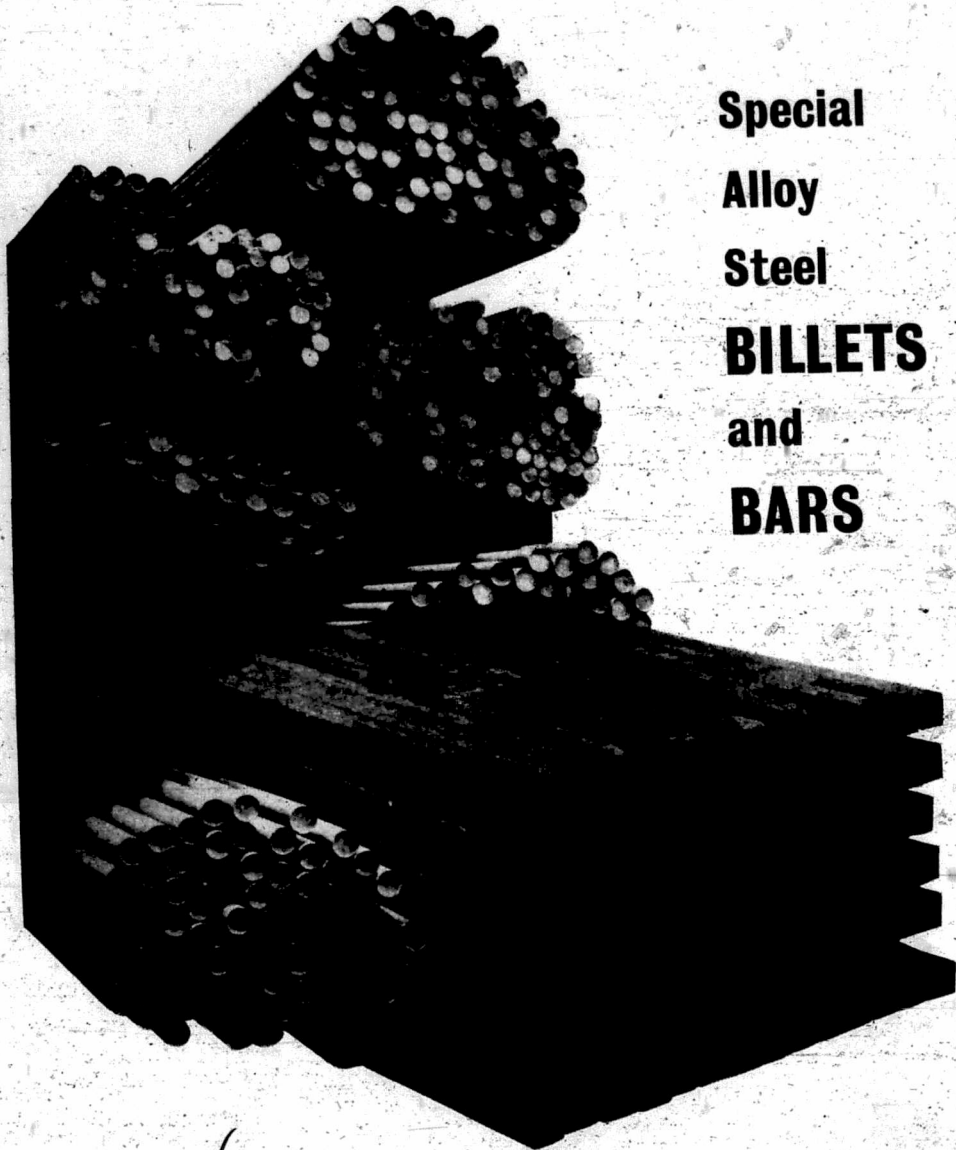
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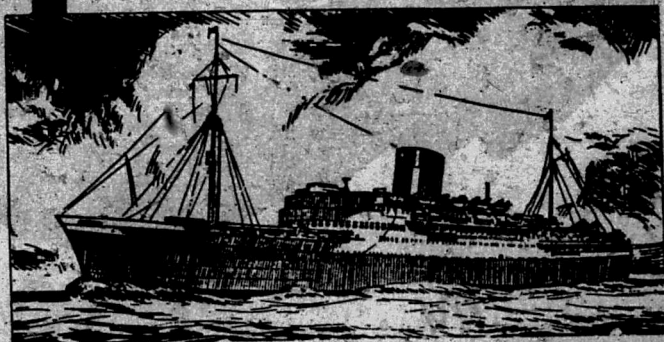
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