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Thursday September 27 1956

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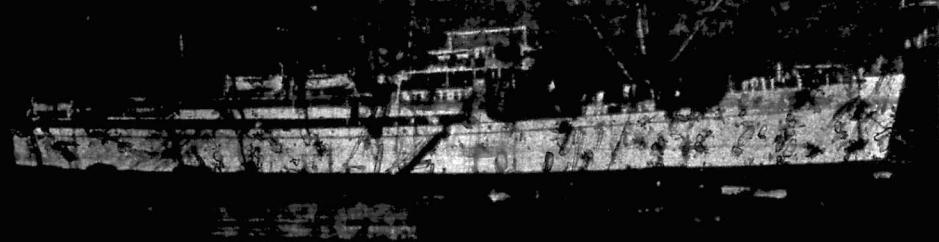
NAIROBI MOMBASA ZANZIBAR DAR ES SALAAM JIJINI TANGA
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Fabian Misstatements on Federation

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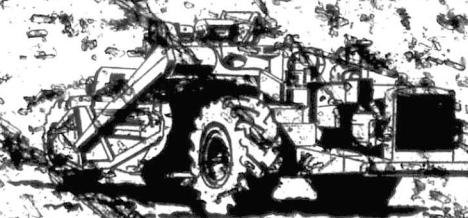
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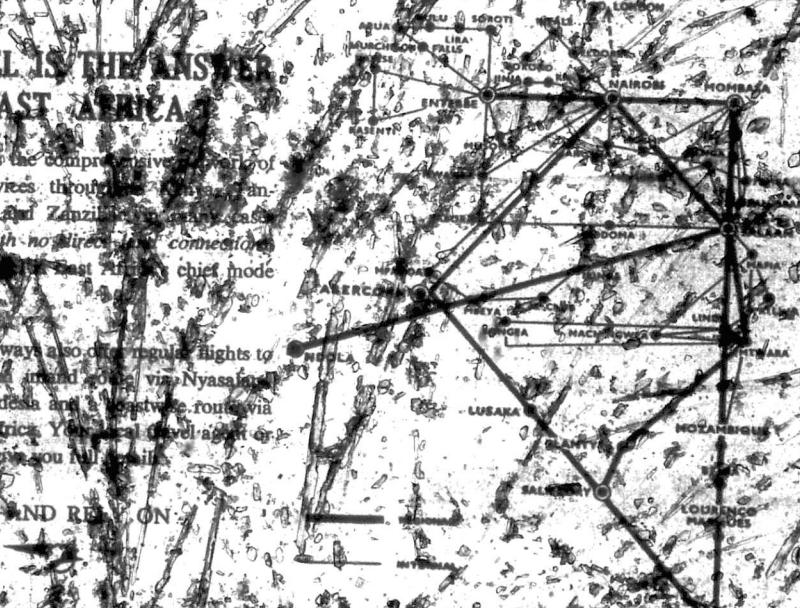
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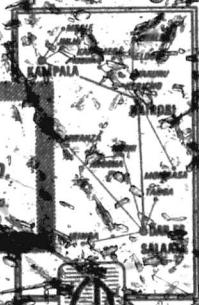
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the change was in boots and brandy

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BALMING THE COFFEE CROP

One of the first exports from Uganda was a consignment of coffee in 1903. It was carried on the Uganda Railway. Since then the coffee-growing industry has developed into one of the most important in East Africa. Rail development has meant increasing demands on the rail services, more services and more facilities. In 1953 the coffee industry throughout East Africa, by then well established, called upon the railways to transport 60,000 tons of coffee. In 1954 the tonnage transported had grown to 64,000, and this figure had been increased to 73,000 by the end of 1955.

To meet the needs of today, East African Railways and Harbours have 3,432 wagons in service, and another 3,700 under. The like services have been improved by the provision of new latrines and lighters. And big development schemes at the ports are speeding East African coffee exports all over the world. These exports are what the East African coffee Railway and dock facilities are adding to the exports—and East African Railways and Harbours are constantly improving and developing the service they provide for the coffee growers, and all those bankers on the land and in industry who are helping to build a greater East Africa.

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Founded and edited by

F. S. Wilson

MAFFERS OF MOMENT

THE LABOUR PARTY instead of accepting the credit which it earned for taking the first important steps towards the creation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has not ceased to re-tell that the formation of that Federation, British Central African State, was the only thing which the British Government could do to recognize the establishment of that Federation. It may have been the best piece of work of the kind in Africa in recent years. In an unprecedented hurry Britons and Africans had been encouraging one another to engage in constitutional party building in the Gold Coast, Nigeria, and the Sudan, and they had advertised their plans for similarly shoddy showmanship elsewhere (unfortunately in Flaming Uganda). The political leaders of Rhodesia were too clear-sighted and realistic to fall victims to that dangerous vagueness and their reiterated representations to His Majesty's Government had their effect at last. Though it was a Conservative Administration which made the final decision and waged the bitter battle for Parliamentary approval, the spokesman of that party had freely and frequently acknowledged that the initiative was taken by the Socialists when Mr. James Griffiths was Secretary of State for the Colonies. Had it not been for his wise willingness to have the whole question expressly examined, and his acceptance of the resultant report as a constructive approach to the problem, there would have been no change in the attitude of delay and procrastination which had for so long cheated the Rhodesias and Nyasaland of that clear-cut situation which was manifestly desirable.

When, with the skilled assistance from a small extremist clique in London, a campaign of obstruction was organized by a few

politically minded and fanatical Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland

The Facts **In Brief.** In September 1951, Mr. Griffiths flew out to Rhodesia to inspect on the spot and though he publicly enjoined the Governments of those two Protectorates to allow the critics every latitude in a decision from which almost all experienced local administrators disengaged because of the violence of the language of some of the agitators and the operations of a section to which they resorted, he still considered that on balance the plan for Federation was fair and practical and ought to proceed. With the change in his fortunes in his party shortly afterwards, however, Mr. Griffiths changed his tune. What he had supported while in office he denounced vigorously from the Opposition Front Bench in the House of Commons. Again and again in the long series of speeches on the subject of what the Socialists insisted their chosen spokesman, Mr. Griffiths, at their head insisted what he had previously blessed in principle, Mr. R. Gordon Walker, the Socialist Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who had visited Central Africa at the same time as Mr. Griffiths, did not, however, perform a political volte face when his party suffered defeat at the general election.

Throughout the past five years there have been repeated assertions by Labour apologists to establish the fiction that the party has always been solidly opposed to Federation. The truth is that in Central Africa, the false claim of the Social Fabian Bureau, 1st Members

of Parliament, mad, the moral courage to speak and vote in favour of the planning in aid again, and that some former Ministers not merely sympathized with the demonstrators but privately encouraged

them to continue in spite of the pressure of the Whips (in this case the official party line had become one of opposition). As Lady Selwyn Clarke, secretary of the Fabian Colonial Bureau has recently claimed in the Press that section of the Labour Party which the bureau represents resisted the move to legislation, it is certainly not the case as Mr. G. H. Morris, in his report from his visit to Central Africa, was convinced that the scheme should be dropped. On his return to England nothing had been said before him going back to London, as to take part in the conference on the subject held at the Victoria Falls, and as White Paper 875, published last May, records the representatives of the three Central African Governments and those of the United Kingdom, overheard by Mr. Morris and Mr. G. H. Morris, agreed the principles of federation, Mr. G. H. Morris committed himself to the view that the plan should proceed, not to the idea that it should be dropped. The Fabian Colonial Bureau ought to be even more careful about statements of alleged fact.

Those Africans who continue to attack the Federation, almost always in mystery and general terms, and without any serious

attempt to justify their charge, have made great play with the claim that Socialists in Great Britain are sympathetic to their attitude. It is because that preference ought not to be laid

too much to stand and gain strength that the latest misrepresentation of the Fabian Colonial Bureau has been examined and exposed. It should also be remembered that in the closing stages of the filibustering in the House of Commons, Mr. Attlee, then Leader of the Labour Party, said emphatically that the decision in favour of federation having been made, it would be loyally accepted by his party and should be loyally accepted by everyone in the Rhodesia. And since the date of every citizen is to act in conformity with the law of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland little groups of vicious but irresponsible Africans, some of them members of the Federal Parliament and others members of the Legislative Council, in those two protectorates, have deliberately rejected the advice given by the Prime Minister at the time, Mr. Griffiths attended the Victoria Falls Conference, identified himself with the recommendation that a Federation should be established on the basis of "economic and political partnership between Europeans and Africans. They do not want partnership. Their aim is domination."

Jobs By The Way

Legalism, Not Justice

AN AFRICAN — whose first mistake happened to be to drink his lorry from Isinya to Masasi, went into the town to drink rum, and, although he claimed to have spent only a minute or two in intoxication that he ought, he admitted later, not to have returned to his vehicle and started the engine with the intention of driving off. At that moment a watchman descended and sent for the police who took him to the station and then to the local hospital, where, as he said in court, he realized afterwards that it was more drunk than he had done. He paid the required guineas leaving a mark on his cheek which apparently was impaired by drinking, and the magistrate, regarding the case disqualification him from driving or

a straightforward case of the punishment of a certainty to enhance the威严 of British justice in the eyes of simple but sensible Africans. Nor does it contribute to the protection of the public, which is the sum purpose of such a punishment, the law. It respects the respect of sensible men who abhors the course of subservient justice.

Borders Are Blurred

A STORY NEW TO ME has been told by me reading the Daily Telegraph in connexion with the news that Hotel de la Savoie which was the original home of the League of Nations is to be demolished. He relates that at a banquet after an abortive session of the League an Ethiopian delegate bitterly exclaimed that the champagne corks popped at L'Hotel de la Savoie of the League of Nations. That must, I imagine, have been at the time of Ethiopia's appeal to that body for help as Meissner's motion to armchairify his war of aggression in East Africa. The League — like Great Britain, the United States, France, and others who might have applied sanctions which would have prevented the commission of that crime — was a mere paper dictator naturally. Considered that was safe to proceed with his plan, Hitler was encouraged to believe that the British were effete, and so the seeds of the Second World War were sown and nurtured. It was poetic justice that the first country to be liberated in that conflict, mainly by British forces, should be destroyed.

Affront to Common Sense

THE ACCUSED did not complain about the sentence, but the law had not yet ministered with common justice having been done, legalism had still to intrude. Justice had established that the man was drunk that he had started his lorry, and that in a second or two the lorry would have been in motion and it might have killed someone a minute or two later. Legalism, in the person of a revisional judge, pointed out that the vehicle had not begun to move when the arrest was made, and therefore ordered the disqualification of the driver to be suspended and the endorsement on his licence to be cancelled. Whether the lawyers may think of such an outcome

Princess Margaret Arrives in Mombasa

Royal Reception by Africans

PRINCESS MARGARET'S THREE WEEKEND VISIT to East Africa could not have made a more successful start. From the time she arrived at Nairobi airport on Sunday afternoon until her departure on Saturday, an enthusiastic crowd greeted her throughout the air and ground programme and a large delegation was present to welcome Her Royal Highness by African and Arab women when she said:

"I am particularly pleased that my first stopping place in Kenya should be Mombasa, that old town of great historic importance which has developed and progressed so rapidly in recent years."

Achievement of Racial Harmony

"Of all the achievements of which you in Mombasa may feel individually, I think the most vital result is your achievement of racial harmony. This unique relationship in a community of several races cannot be matched by political legislation, but comes from the kindness of heart and tolerance that you have shown in the home and in daily contacts between families and friends. It is this spirit which you have done so much to foster. I thank the Mombasa Mill Committee for their warm welcome in the name of Kenya and the Commonwealth."

She was met at Port Reitz by Capt. Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, and Lady Baring; Lieut.-General Sir Gerald Lethbridge, Commander-in-Chief East Africa; Sir Vice-Marshal D. F. Sinclair, Air Officer Commanding British Forces, Asia; and Commander E. A. Gibbs, President Naval Officers' Mombasa. The guard of honour was provided by the 7th (Kenya) Bn. The King's African Rifles.

This was the first Royal visit to the town since that of the Duke of Windsor, then Prince of Wales, some 20 years ago, and impressive preparations had been made. The most original of the street decorations was a triumphal arch composed of enormous representations of elephant tusks 20 feet high.

Departure from London

At London airport on Friday the Queen Mother, Mr. Harold Watkinson, Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, and Mr. A. Lennox Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, took their leave of the Princess before she started on her journey via Gibraltar to Kano. In a telegram to the Lord Mayor of London she wrote, "I am most grateful for the kind message which you have sent to me on behalf of the citizens of London. The good wishes will be constant encouragement during the course of my tour."

Tumultuous applause and a 20-minute greeting awaited Princess Margaret as, wearing a crest of Cambridge blue, she drove along the seven-mile route to Government House, followed by Africans who had managed to break away from the crowd to run behind her car. The crest of the seven inches through which the pass was concentrated by the Arab chief Sheik Mahomed Maledi, bearing the inscription "Amen" and effects Princess Margaret. Later in the afternoon she visited the naval base and inspected a Guard of Honour of 200 strong of the Royal East African Navy, and then went on board the royal yacht BRITANNIA. In the evening she entertained Sir Evelyn and Lady Baring to dinner.

Before the excitement continued unabated, Festivities in celebration of the royal visit continued far into the night.

On Sunday she attended morning service conducted by the Provost, Rev. R. B. Jupp, in the Anglican cathedral, in which the first and second lessons were read by the Governor and Archdeacon Peter Langton respectively. In the morning passage the Provost said to her: "There are people in this world who keep faith with the eternal verities and who do not let sanctity move them. With their service and sacrifice they set us an example."

Reception by Moslem Women

From the cathedral, where she had been presented with an offering book, Her Princess Royal, accompanied by her ladies-in-waiting, Lady Diana and the Comptroller of the Chapel, Iris Peacock, drove to the residence of the Aga Khan, where, after passing along the paths approached by young Indian women in white saris and a band of girl guides, she was received by some 200 African and Indian Moslem women and conducted to a room from which she saw a display of dancing. The ladies dancer hung garlands round her neck over Princess Margaret's head.

Mrs. Tonchi, president of the Indian Women's Association, in welcoming the Princess said: "In this small town, which is as mixture Commonwealth and nationalities, there runs a silver binding of common affection for the Royal Family. We are a multi-racial community in every sense of the term."

Later, during a visit to the home of the Liwali Sheikh Elbaraaq bin Hinaway his wife presented Her Royal Highness with a replica of her husband's ceremonial sword during her visit to the purana apartment upstairs, where she drank spiced coffee with her hostess. There were also presents for Prince Charles and Princess Anne, four carved wooden toy animals, an antelope, an elephant and a lion, or better, of all Arab children in Mombasa.

Children of All Races

Another acclamation was given by the 20,000 children of all races in the municipal stadium.

At a later Arab ceremony the same afternoon the Princess met a number of Arab children as seen as a memento a miniature cabinet 18 inches by 14, an exact replica of a pair of old Arab wings. On Zanzibar is inscribed with a verse from the Koran reading: "Verily we have given thee a perfect victory." In replying Princess Margaret spoke with appreciation of the traditional loyalty and devotion of the Mombasa Arabs.

Followed visit of only 20 hours ended with a reception at Government House.

In the evening the BRITANNIA passed out of Mombasa channel for Mauritius. festive crowds watched and cheered from the shore.

It can be noticed that unlike Mombasa a profound impression on all sections of the inhabitants of Mombasa and it is felt that the visit should have started there, where the British connexion goes back so much further than is the case with the inland territories.

Co-Partnership Advocated by United Tanganyika Party

The Party's Summary of Chief Requirements of the Country

MR. IVOR HAMILTON, chairman of the United Tanganyika Party, has written a preface to a series of policy discussion papers issued to members of the party:

"Major decisions on the future of Tanganyika must be taken by Great Britain. The fact that Tanganyika must be developed as a multi-racial state has already been taken, but many disturbing instances show that it is too often regarded as a negative decision, and the country stands urgently in need of consistent policies which will implement it."

Multiracialism is a way of life as well as a policy and needs to be carefully nurtured by everyone who bears the responsibility of carrying out the tasks of government, just as much as by members of the United Tanganyika Party. It is their duty to-day may all the duty of tomorrow.

It is my task in heed of pointing long-term policies for securing the fullest development of our country. There must be concise statements on all the important issues such as land, immigration, social services, economic development, and so on, but we must indicate clearly and simply the benefits which will accrue to all the people of Tanganyika on its implementation. They must also create for the people a sense of confidence in Tanganyika's future as a stable country whose people are determined to work together to achieve the economic status which alone can make self-government possible.

Energy and Good Will

Tanganyika can jog along at a pace which cannot possibly satisfy the desire of the African for a higher standard of living, education, and health, or it can take its future into its own hands and by integrating the internal energy and moral will of everyone on the territory achieve an effectively a prosperous and racial nation.

Tanganyika's needs are so great and so urgent that it neglects the other, for priority, but they will all fall into place if we meet first the overriding requirement of political stability and economic security. Without that there will not be the investment we require, and without such investment a real future for Tanganyika will remain a mirage. Economic development is our first task, but the day for all our educational, health, and social welfare needs is how to get the money.

Tanganyika's prospects are unknown. The discovery of Kilimanjaro and Stanley's meeting with Livingstone will be the best news this country ever had. The much bigger story—that here in East Africa we have a giant of a country waiting to be developed—has been missed. This is one route. If we have not had the imagination to realize the possibilities we can never realize the potentialities available.

If Government should actively pursue an open and publicised campaign to attract foreign capital alongside its own resources, it should explain to the people what the Government has achieved so far, what has cost, and what is entailed by further expansion. Government should be frank in this, if it ignored the fact that its achievements are being denigrated and authority undermined by those whose purposes are antithetical to the good of Tanganyika. Propaganda is a late-comer to the field of Government, but it is vital, and the U.T.P. would wholeheartedly back such a publicity campaign. In such a campaign made—and on our judgment it must be made—the Government and the given help by the Commonwealth Corporation sponsored by the Government and the public interest. The corporation should co-operate with Government in the task of stabilizing Tanganyika overseas and for this purpose the full resources of the economy of the country and its economic potential must be utilized.

in popular and suitable form which will stimulate interest and catch the imagination of us even in Tanganyika know much about the country in which we live, let alone the possibilities for its future. The U.T.P. is the only organization outside Government which can claim some broad cross-section of the population and we should do all we can to secure contacts between the Territory's Association and the various Governmental bodies. We must also seek to establish links as far as possible with the European and Asian communities in this country, Government and service transport, which again surely forthwith, when we have obtained a delegation from the U.T.P. which can visit London to contact private financial interests with a view to interest in the country.

Need for training

Based on this positive background that I hope we may have with us in the policy discussions, we need enter into a frank and sensible debate in public and private, and this can be achieved only by all of us working together in solving our old and facing up to new problems and faccours.

Our most urgent task is to find a way of Africanization. This is the who who is most to gain in the development of the country, who African wants more education, better health services, better housing, better food. But this money does not grow on palm trees. The European and Asian pays the biggest share of the taxes. If the European wishes to raise more money, he must encourage sufficient taxation on the lines which have already taken place and must join with the European and Asian in developing the country and creating money wealth.

I ask all my brothers to give their earnest thoughts to the idea of co-partnership. It is not enough that the African should be given the greatest opportunities and the chance to succeed in his chosen field of endeavour. He must be given a technical and practical experience in business. He must be still smaller but there are already Africans who should be given the greatest opportunity high positions in the economy of the country. The answer is co-partnership, in which the African himself as well as we is given a share in the enterprise in which he is employed. Co-partnership perfectly expresses the national and co-operative beliefs of the United Tanganyika Party. Our European and Asian members must consult earnestly together to devise schemes which will give the African the opportunity of sharing in every form of economic development.

Benefits of Co-Partnership

Co-partnership would lead to the growth of a truly African middle class, a vital element in the stability of the country. The effect of economic expansion and increased wealth in the hands of the African will be a tremendous stimulus to business, and it will earn profits a larger market towards expansion; and said profit lies behind such a proposal as all agree would benefit.

While European and Asian encourage greater African economic activity and purchasing power, would find their own enterprises expanding while the African would achieve the means of living which he deserves and the place a fair and equal part of these enterprises which he will have earned. This is the chance for which the African has been yearning. For him to try and do it alone would be a徒劳 prospect.

Our brothers with obstacles to hold back away to the misunderstandings which exist between races. We are all guilty of this judgment, the careless optimism, and the vicious and virulent attack the failure of our race seldom. It will set us on our faults.

If we are a nationalistic party which leads to nationalism, Nationalism is a good or bad. Nationalism exclusively based on race, would bring the progress of this country to a standstill. In bringing the contribution which non-Africans have made toward the advance of the country. The U.T.P. is a nationalistic party of a different sort. It wants independence for this country and independence within the Commonwealth. It also wants to ensure a fair deal on a national basis for everybody in the country. It does not propose a colour bar, as the race only nationalists.

The U.T.P. offers the only real hope to the country of achieving the material and increasing desires. Why many Africans do not understand what the U.T.P. is about. They have been subjected to a deliberate campaign of misrepresentation, including the lie that the U.T.P. is a Government party, which is not true. In seeking to establish itself on a popular basis the U.T.P. demand that contact between the races—Europeans, Asians,

and African" families than had been popularly supposed. Antiracial hatreds, by which has long been referred to in the past, was largely the harmony existing between groups who lived in worlds of their own. There was little contact because there was little contact.

Genuine respect, genuine understanding, and genuine frankness have been established within the ranks of the U.T.P. It is the duty of members to spread this ideal outside the party. They should set themselves the task of converting at least one person each month. On this basis baptisms would double their strength each month. Don't let us be preoccupied with the converted. We must hammer away at those who has not yet joined us.

There are deep-seated differences, which are sometimes deeply felt and causes just strong and unthinking do not exist. Perhaps to some small extent they always

will exist. Our task is to minimize them and build a bridge of co-operation between the races.

Africans Want Immigrants

We all know that the average African does not want to see the immigrant pull away, but what he does want is the feeling that the skills and knowledge of the immigrant are being imparted to him so that he can attain the standard ofards. This is what the U.T.P. stands for. Once the African recognizes the essential role of the immigrant and the opportunities which a multi-racial nation could provide, racism, the first important step towards economic progress will have been taken.

"A nation is not just a community of people, for there are many such communities in the world. It is the feeling that we are all of one country and working together is one people, whatever our colour or our racial backgrounds. Once we have this feeling we will have created the nation of Tanganyika."

Mr. A. Technyakov's Political Broadcast

Stout Defence of British Colonial Policy and Achievements

MR. DENNOA BOYD, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking in a Party political broadcast to the BBC Home Service on Saturday, pointed out that 75% of the Rhodesian Federation's total trade passes through the Suez Canal. "So did practically all trade between Europe and the territories of Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Zanzibar, and all the vital goods for their development."

Last year this trade was worth £150m. "Are we destined to leave this at the discretion of a dictator?" the Minister asked. He continued to point out:

"There cannot be confinement of concessions and agreements to be limited only to Britain. This is bad, it is wrong. What would happen if we did not have White Natives in Uganda? - British protected territory. We have an agreement with Egypt about which army engineers situated to guard an dam, can write certain limits down to the volume of water which reaches us through our Owen Falls. What would happen to Egyptian interests if we were to do to our Ugandan agreement on the grounds that it infringed our sovereignty?"

"We have immense Colonial responsibilities. There are some people who believe - and many more today - that we have lost our resolution. Great Empires in the past, they say, and they add, it might just be true of our Commonwealth, have always decayed from within, beset by weakness and the desire to give way in the struggle. If an individualism of peoples, it has been said, ceases to believe in itself, its aims and ideals, or with firmer aims and beliefs will clings to the saddle. But they say, happening now."

And again it is very true, can people in our colonies trust in our resolution to give them the guidance and protection we have undertaken to provide?

What Our Enemies Say

You see on the world court of war enemies. Did not Lenin say that England's back will be broken not by the banks of the Thames, but by the Ganges, the Yangtze and the Nile? Our friends in many parts of the world, not least in Africa, think with these eyes when they ask: Can a great right when it is undivided stand? Since the Treaty of Versailles is decadent and absolute? If Colossus Caesar were allowed to roll away with this curse, then they would know the answer.

But no! Will not get away with it and the world will owe a great deal to the men of many nations who are determined on this.

Now these people are worried. In the Commonwealth, this anxiety has made some of them wonder whether we ought to have any overseas responsibilities. This doubles into two kinds of overseas policies. There is the despatch of our friends, the others too of our many fellow countries. Their lives are being spent in the British Commonwealth as the only institution in the world which has satisfactorily added to the number of free independent nations.

In the last 10 years we have seen many small nations die. Many of them annihilated by those not loudest in

condemnation. Yet we, with no claim to be the ones who have taken on the business of guiding and directing the natural destiny of human beings to be their own masters. And I heartily condemn that for us, civilization and not colonialism, is the test of our rights. The job is going pretty well. What is the normal hope of a Colony as it reaches independence? To stay with the British Crown and within the Commonwealth. The Colonial Empire is not breaking up - it is growing up. We have lots of growing pains. We have some unpleasant outside influences and from time to time these must be checked.

When you hear people running down the Colonial administration, stop and think what we have achieved. We have pressed on with economic development. There cannot be any social or political advance without it. Anyone who promises them can be afraid.

British Investment in a Year

The last six years some £600m has gone from the United Kingdom to the Colonies. The yearly value of all investments has leapt during these six years. They are now worth £450,000,000 in a single year. Colonial imports since before the war have gone tenfold; their exports eightfold; their revenue twelvefold. We have set high standards of integrity in administration. We are trying to see that as we pass over authority there will be many people in the Colonies determined to see that they are maintained. In parts of Africa the great tribes have been helped to live together in an amicable ruling administration. We are trying to remove the fears of minorities.

Today with us have gone in two fields - health and education. We have successfully fought Vice-regal sleeping-sickness and many other diseases. As for education - more than half the transfer of children are at school in Nigeria, Uganda, Tanganyika, Malaya, Zanzibar. So there were in 1946.

Particular these big human problems every territory has problems of its own, constitutional, agricultural, industrial. In Kenya and Tanganyika European, African and Asian Ministers are working in partnership. Throughout East and Central Africa an African middle-class is beginning to emerge. And of the Corporation of Northern Rhodesia jobs which until last year only Europeans were allowed to do are now open even to Africans.

With these great developments demand, we understand, support from Britain. The Conservative Government has a majority. The less decent one, Burke, try to remember on all these Colonies and some efforts Sir Winston Churchill used when he was Liberal Under-Secretary in the Colonial Office. He was recommending a Colonial Bill to a hostile opposition. With a Labour majority, he said, we can only have it the gift of a party. You can make it the gift of England!

I wish this time I could tell you more of the work that is going on. We must not imperil it by giving way to suspicion in Cyprus or weakness over Suez. Too much is at stake. Too many people in the Colonies who depend on us.

You know a great British statesman - Lord Curzon - once summed up what we are trying to do. He was speaking to the administrators and the fellows who really do the job. And he said: "Do not fight for the right, teach us the right; do not fight for the means, to swerve neither to the bright hand nor the dark, but to care nothing for applause or odium, and above all, to let your enthusiasm be source of your courage growing - but to remember that the Almighty who made you, made to the greatest of His ploughs, in whose furrow the nations of the future are ger-

minating and taking steps to drive the blade a little further in your time; and to feel satisfaction among these millions you have left, a little Justice, a sense of prosperity, a sense of manliness or moral fibre, a spring of patriotism, a dawn of intellectual enlightenment, or a sense of duty where it did not exist before.

That is what we are trying to do in the Colonies. Instead of being informed of it, as some people think, we should have every opportunity to do very good. We should try to be worthy of the many fine opportunities of service and of such a noble inheritance.

The Al Capone's of Africa Are Intimidating Natives

Sir Arthur's Address to The Native and European Delegates

"THE BATTLE IS NOT LOST." We are winning in Central Africa, and believe that the vast majority of Africans anxious hope that we will stay there at their friends' side. — Sir Arthur Benson, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, when speaking at a Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club dinner in London last week.

During the state of emergency in the Copperbelt Sir Arthur said that trouble had been brewing for about 15 months. It was so easy for the rough and callous to dupe the simple African workers so easily for him to intimidate the unsophisticated mind, he said. "What we say goes." "Lightening bolts went in the compounds. Northern Rhodesia had its convulsions.

Sir Arthur paid a warm tribute to the Acting Governor, Mr. A. T. Williams, who was lauded, hand-linking a delicate situation with patience, statesmanship and wisdom. One reason for the disturbances was the lack of that essential attribute—mutual confidence. The Europeans feared the Africans wanted to be rid of them, the Africans were afraid that the Europeans would remain entrenched in their present position.

In spite of his feelings, troubles, the Federation was doing admirably beyond all expectation. Beyond all expectation, because intense opposition had been expected to the introduction of Federation from this country, and particularly from Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. They had expected financial stringencies—federations are terribly expensive to run. Here, too, they had been wrong. Higher taxation was forced, but in the country's third year there was still no sign of change.

Confidence in The Federation

There had been no financial difficulties, Sir Arthur thought, because of the Federation's confidence in itself and the world in turn had shown its confidence in the Federation. Confidence was the key to success.

They were in no wrong in expecting violent opposition, because the District Commissioners and other administrative officers spent considerable time and trouble far beyond the normal bounds of duty in restoring confidence among apprehensive Africans, explaining the purpose of Federation, and above all, correcting misstatements and banishing untrue stories.

"One thing we did not expect and got. We took for granted everything would go smoothly; there would be no recriminations once the Federation was established. How wrong we were! How could we avoid it? Are we so homogenous?"

"Every European country is represented in Central Africa, from Boles to Danes. There are 20,000 Asians and 7,000,000 Africans, and there was never a more grossly cardinal error in thinking of the Africans as one race. We are still too apt to say Africans think like this or that."

The Africans fell into three groups. There was the great mass, almost untouched by education or industrialization. At the other end of the scale was the handful of well-educated, refined gentlemen. Between these two extremes were the "African Crooks"—outright crooks, men who had no veneer of civilization. We found this type in Europe, too. It was not to be surprising to find them in Africa.

Sir Arthur said the Federation was achieving the greatest thing in education, examining its staff with scientific speed and soundness of development, unable to be questioned. The most natural and healthiest form for argument—totally British or English, however, in the territories that had been amalgamated Nyasaland and Malawi, were to be found in African experts and scholars.

These inter-territorial barriers apart, the Federation had taken great strides forward in the field of race relations. The Copperbelt colour bar had been broken. Under the terms of the new colonial Civil Service announced recently by Lord Moyes, no man, whatever his race, could be denied. There was also the decision by Sir Roy Welensky to allow non-Europeans to use railway dining cars.

He repeated the vexed question of the franchise vote. "I have heard that the Federal and territorial governments have been discussing the subject of franchise and should decide a policy. You have both stated and I understand, to the intention of His Excellency, a plan might be found in it for the initial Protection of the franchise. If this was attained, he should be allowed to vote." Sir Arthur added, "We thought that at least 95% of the Africans were not yet ready for the vote, even at municipal or territorial level."

"We are a heterogeneous and irresponsible society. We cannot in any circumstances permit a system of franchise which will leave the borders of the country in black and white. A balance must be struck between a just and a healthy government. There will be serious unrest if suddenly a毒素 round the neck will allow the brain to carry out bolts of vice parallel to African, thus letting the limbs do injury themselves and give the stamp of a much more dignified race."

The dinner was held for Sir Arthur and Lady Benson. The dinner was given by the club in the Savoy Hotel in honour of Sir Arthur and Lady Benson. Sir De La Warr presided. Guests on the Federation included Sir Stewart Gore Browne, Mr. J. G. Mowbray, Mr. Justice Sothernough, Mr. J. H. Hobday, Mr. N. R. Beattie, Councillor E. C. Carruthers and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Williams. Sir Gilbert Klemm, High Commissioner of the Federation and President of the Club, attended with Dame Ruthie.

Others present were:

Mrs. L. B. Alexander, Miss Colonel C. R. Alston, Mr. & Mrs. L. F. G. Anthony, Commander F. A. Arbuthnot; Mr. R. H. Avery, Mr. P. R. Baker, Mr. & Mrs. D. Band, Mr. G. H. Baxter, Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Bedford, Mr. N. R. Birtram, Mr. B. Bettis, Mr. E. B. Black, Mr. & Mrs. P. Broadbent, Mr. & Mrs. Graham Butts, Mr. J. F. Cadell, Councillor L. C. Chapple, Captain & Mrs. L. P. Causton, Major Mrs. C. O. Dakk, Mr. R. E. Dyson, Mr. P. V. Erryman, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Fenton, Sir William Fitzgerald, Lieutenant-Colonel & Mrs. M. J. G. Flanagan, Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Fowler, Mr. Fuller, Capt. & Mrs. Eric R. Gibbs, Mr. J. G. Gray, Mr. J. L. B. Greenstead, Sir William & Lady Dalrymple, Mr. A. E. Harris, Miss M. Harris, Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Harrison, Mr. & Mrs. C. Hartman, Mr. & Mrs. Robin S. Hasley, Mr. E. D. Hawke, Mr. E. P. Hesse, Mr. E. N. Hobday, Mr. & Mrs. J. Dykes Hutchinson, Mr. H. Keayside, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Kirby.

Mr. Martin Lighthill, Sir Frederick & Lady Leith-Ross, Mr. & Mrs. T. E. Long, Mr. J. A. Loram, Mr. & Mrs. B. E. Macdonald, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonagh, Mr. & Mrs. H. D. May, Mr. Victor Matthews, Mrs. R. M. Merson, Sir Ralph Graham Thompson, Mr. K. Pollock, Mr. A. N. Raphael, Mr. & Mrs. Trevor Rees, Miss G. Rhodes, Mr. J. Rodway, Mr. & Mrs. Martin Russell, Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Scott, Sir Robert & Lady Sinclair, Mr. & Mrs. D. Smith, Mr. Justice Sothernough, Mr. & Mrs. L. J. Sparkes, Mrs. A. G. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. D. T. T. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. Page Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. T. G. Usborne, Mr. & Mrs. John H. Wallace, Mr. & Mrs. V. Whitehead, Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Williams.

We know from bitter experience how difficult it is to get action from the British Empire Government on a city matter likely to pre-occupy a row in the House of Commons. — Sir Roy Welensky, Deputy Premier of Rhodesia.

Kenya General Election Sunday, 10th

further Extracts from Tamaki's Addresses

SEVERAL OF THE POLITICAL MANIFESTOS issued by candidates in the Kenya general elections, which started last Saturday and finished on October 2, were published last week. The extracts are copied from addresses which have reached London in the past few days.

Mrs. MARY TAMAKI, M.P., Foreign and Cultural Kenyan candidate for Nairobi Valley Constituency, in his manifesto, "My Policy for a United Kenya," writes:

"I support the principle of selected ministers. There is no other way to responsible government. If elected I will accept appointment if it is given to me and provide the policy of the Government for the interests of the country and my electorate. Every Minister has the right to resign if he disagrees with the issue of Government policy. If defeated at the election I shall return to farming."

The Constitution, I submit, was agreed by coalition Government and accepted by the Lytton Commission. I believe that our own members are entitled to accept responsibility for Government and that it is within the Government itself that the power lies. I also believe that the presence of firm and responsible leadership in the Government nominated by the Government is answerable to themselves, is the best way of meeting and settling issues raised by political parties in Great Britain and which are basic to our position in reality.

I consider that European influence and control must be maintained in the Government, the development and progress of our country is essential. This must therefore limit the numbers of members of other races which can be included therein.

Task of the Opposition

I do not believe in 'opposition' though a constructive and critical opposition is essential of a parliamentary system that works. The task of an opposition is to advise, to amend, to demand, and to act as a civil force in the interest of discussion; it cannot govern. The European community must therefore either enter the Government and exercise its influence therein or attempt to force its views on Government by political pressure from outside.

Whatever may have been the situation in the past, the latter deserve today, with the rise of African political consciousness, is most unwise which has been said by the elected members who oppose the Lytton Plan, about the weakness of the Opposition. Although properly handled, the Opposition could be more effective than it is; I think here is a case of increasing its numbers and I am prepared to support this.

"In general, I believe the time has come for the European community to become increasingly responsible in the government of this country rather than the Opposition. There will be plenty of opposition from an immature and straightforward African nationalistic movement in the next 10 years. The European community would be thankful then to have the strength and responsibility of its own people in the government of the country."

I believe it is necessary to build up a coalition front of moderates of all races to meet a firm government against extreme forces.

In general we should stimulate economic development rather than political independence and I shall use my influence to that end.

Provided that the racial proportion in the Legislative Council as laid down in the Lytton Plan are maintained by the addition of two Europeans, I am willing to agree to two extra Africans being appointed to the representation to tribes such as the Nandi and the Arillas, who have supported us in the Assembly. In this way I mean the influence of the Kikuyu African members to be reduced in the Nandi and Arillas. Such a plan, if the efforts of the Government have the support of the European members, I acknowledge their legality and acceptability.

I am prompted to consider this because of the enormous influence in the Government by the European members, one colonial European Minister and one African Minister. In the Lytton Plan, plus two civil servants, there are four Europeans and two Africans in the cabinet. The influence of one or two Africans in the Government is negligible, another European elected Minister is unlikely to be elected, they however yet get the administrative authority that they value, but because they must feel so undervalued, the culture of Government and because they are not allowed to work and do things with their racial majority, the result of

some of the great projects in African Society. Therefore I do not believe that further representation in the Council of Ministers can be accepted on the basis of racial equality.

"I am opposed to an electorate the size of the Council of Ministers, which is already large enough for a country as small as Kenya."

No Return to Colonial Office Government

"I do not support a return to a restraint Colonial Office Government. I do not feel it is good and consider it to be weak and indecisive. In addition it will be unfriendly to our interests if left with Socialist Secretary of State in power. The present Constitution for the time being is the responsibility for the government of all races. If we leave it, we deny our claim to leadership and please look elsewhere."

"I am opposed to partition of the country."

"Local Government" I should like to see certain functions of the central Government such as health and education, main roads and water supplies become the responsibility of the local government authorities.

"I therefore propose to function in the level of legislation by Central Government through the transfer of local government bodies of some of these commitments."

Other races. - In regard the great racial minorities, it is still undeveloped, half-bred and immature. Their position is still unenvied, half-bred and still need a long period of training. At the same time, it cannot be denied that they should advance where as is carried. I believe therefore that they should have opportunity to advance to the limit of their capacity and that they must be accepted at all levels, not to do so will create bitterness and pressures which we could not control. In public and private life we should before base our conduct on cultural rather than color and stamp our kindness and courtesy which is generated on a racial basis.

African nationalism is on the increase and, unfortunately, has come too far long before the technical or administrative ability of the African can match his ambitions.

This racism is still tempestuous and whilst it may not over-ride three differences and conflicts African people temporally reconcile their differences and harmonized and to a certain extent guided for the benefit of their policies. It therefore supports me in the view that the African must make efforts to be made in the education of Africa, because they are citizens of Kenya. (b) Africa must feel that they have a say in the dominions and areas of Government in the making of African law. African administration and public service on individual basis must be maintained or give status and so create common interest between the races. (c) African discrimination should be eliminated in all fields. (d) African should be given an equal and co-equal to the African endeavor and the African must gain our respect to help the African employee conditions to improve the economic position and conditions of African and discrimination for law must be decisively dealt with.

On the last three measures I do not believe that the weapons of separation from the agitation of the African friends and supporters of the African enemies will prevail.

British Influence Must Be Reduced

"I do not believe in giving autonomy to the immigrants and I do not believe in giving autonomy to the Colonies based on Western methods."

"Immigration" are planned to be controlled by a course of the West, English, Germans, Americans, etc., and must be controlled. European immigration does not encourage.

"The Franchise" - I am strongly opposed to a complete roll of universal franchise. This will eliminate the minority groups in the country from all influence in politics. I do not support therefore the present system of franchises of various colored rolls and consider they must be abolished.

"Under the Lytton Plan it is proposed to extend the franchise after the 1958 elections to include the colored sector to be contrary to European interests. The colored in the is now arising. From 1957 onwards with the arrival of the Executive Council, a constitutional racial franchise, the African members will be responsible for an African electorate on a racial basis. African members before this alternative have been put forward. In this case, the highly qualified elective Negroes, I urge that the ordinary action is taken against these lines that be properly investigated.

"The United Party in the United Kingdom is not a true democracy in countries like ours. In our

the next stage of development, and maturity it is considered that like self-government dangerous.

"Development in order to attract new capital and encourage savings we must reduce taxes and give development rewards in agriculture and basic industry."

"Labour and labour conditions.—It is not possible for agriculture and industry to bear the cost of higher wages and improved conditions for African labour which are now demanded unless there go hand in hand with increased output, greater skill and increased sense of responsibility on the part of employees."

"A trade union movement in Kenya cannot be presented and properly organised in such a way as to stabilizing influence on the relations. There must however be full and proper supervision to ensure that the development of the movement is responsible and non-subversive. Above all the movement must be encouraged to work for the improvement of output and working conditions rather than the restrictive practices and individual interests shown elsewhere."

"It will do me no harm to prevent domination of the State by the trade union movement as has happened in the U.S.S.R. It is essential to preserve the personal liberty of the white, whether in danger from the power of modern government or from an aggression by interests such as the U.S.S.R."

"With the rise in our European population there is the question of African boys and girls in employment. I am glad to favour of an old Age pension scheme. I also consider that as the movement towards land consolidation in the African areas grows we shall have to consider similar schemes for landless Africans. This cannot be done without greatly increasing efficiency and putting as a motto of service."

"Dominion status.—I believe that one day we shall have an East and Central African Dominion within the Commonwealth. To this end we must encourage (a) loyalty to the Queen; (b) economic integration between colonies; (c) defence of common territory; (d) road, rail and air communications; (e) shipping and working on an East and Central African basis; and (f) making the whole of Africa a single market and our colonies."

S. H. WOMERSLEY
Member of Parliament for the
constituency of Lyttelton, Rhodesia,
declaring:

"Lyttelton Parliament.—I am in favour of the Lyttelton Constitution, as far as it goes, but I am not satisfied with the Council of Ministers as the executive arm of Government, as far as it goes. No other way to responsible Government can be found."

"The advantages of Lyttelton are that it gives appreciable power for the colonies, and that the European members of the Council of Ministers are not responsible to the Minister of War, the Minister of Education, the Minister of Agriculture, and the three Ministers of Health and Housing. This now means that the Minister for Works (C.W.A.D.), who is Minister for Home Affairs without Portfolio, and the Minister for Communications is Minister for Commerce."

"The advantage to be gained by this is that the Minister of Government, as far as he tries, will get a Government to get a Government to act."

"The Asian problem is the most important in the Commonwealth front of Government. They have their own views, and afford no opportunity to the other countries to initiate policy."

"Every elected Minister has his own views and gets his own support. The Minister for Economic Planning, for instance, has a useful type of being elected minister. The Minister for the Research Board are a good example of a responsibleable Government which can easily be made to dominate the country."

"The last stage of common roll is not mentioned in the document, but it is thought that it would be good to oppose the introduction of the last stage."

"The Minister for Economic Planning should be given power to nominate members to the Council of Ministers, and the Minister for Communications to nominate members to the Council of Ministers."

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I regard Kenya as achievements, with the exception of recent events, including immigration, the position will increase. The Asian community has always represented the Asians in Legislative and Executive Councils since 1922. And I believe it would not be prudent for practicable to reduce their present positions, but I would propose any increase in 'X' (In these years to come, we challenge to us is going to be born Asian nationalities and the young educated Asians have as much to fear from their environment—we shall be stronger in facing the real challenge if we are not alone.)"

"I assume if elected would work for the building within the British Commonwealth of a strong and prosperous Native, owing to the fact that we are a continuation of the vitality of our Native Government, the best prospect of achieving this is to establish a predominantly European Government; 1. the prosperity had with development of the Native industries; 2. the sanctity of the White Highlands and Native Games respectively; 3. economy in the cost of Government; 4. the better distribution of the Revenue; 5. freedom; 6. legislation to 1. widespread opportunities for training according to 2. keeping English & the African language to attract skill and native capital; 7. the maintenance of mono-racial schools and hospitals; 8. the same government race relations; 9. the increased responsibility of the government; and 10. the working together of all Party members as a unit of team."

"I would work against the abolition of the Commonwealth. Europeans are the backbone of the Commonwealth, and the introduction of any foreign's policies will be disastrous."

Mr. R. E. L. DAVIES
Member of Parliament for Middlesbrough, Middlesbrough, N.E. 3, England, declaring:

"Middlesbrough.—I am in favour of the Lyttelton Constitution, as far as it goes, but I am not satisfied with the Minister of War, the Minister for Education, the Minister of Agriculture, and the three Ministers of Health and Housing. This now means that the Minister for Works (C.W.A.D.), who is Minister for Home Affairs without Portfolio, and the Minister for Communications is Minister for Commerce."

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Development in the Colonies

Statement of Labour Party Policy

IT IS SUPERFICIAL TO ASSUME that every form of economic development must inevitably bring advantages to the Colonial peoples. The development of mining and other industrial enterprises in the fields of tribal areas frequently shatters the local social structure, which provides an opportunity for a planned transition from tribal to urban life. It often involves the sudden arrival of considerable groups of people, who bring their techniques and experience to monopoly in the social, economic and political advances which follow.

Moreover, since such enterprises are often under alien control, much wealth is taken out of the Colonial territories without any compensation for the loss incurred by the people left behind.

It is difficult to regulate precisely in advance the conditions of industrial development in any Colony. In some cases, colonial Government and Governmental departments can be helpful. In others, they can be obstructive. This is particularly true where there is a strong industrial lobby, as in Kenya, or where the colonial Government has been converted into a powerful economic force by the creation of a public corporation, such as the Kenya Electricity Generating Board, which has given birth to a new class of workers.

In Kenya, for example, the Kenyatta Government has given its support to a number of large-scale industrial undertakings, which have been established at the expense of the local workers, who have been deprived of opportunities to obtain employment.

The Kenyatta Government has also supported the formation of a number of industrial enterprises, which have been established at the expense of workers from rural areas. In this way, the Kenyatta Government has provided employment for the workers of the urban areas, at the expense of the rural areas.

Industrial chambers usually include a fair percentage based on the principles of equality of racial work, but it is clear that, in present circumstances, difficulties may arise over the application of this principle. It is sometimes used in order to frustrate the promotion of colored workers, who are skilled trades. This, again, must be guarded against. This can best be done by insisting that equal opportunities, training and promotion shall be provided for all races.

Asian immigration is brought some material assistance to the Colonies. It has also clearly been intended as a certain evil. Now that the indigenous peoples have begun to understand the techniques of modern life the time has come to reassess our attitude to further immigration.

Immigration for Service

The principal danger is that a small, privileged élite may become a permanent ruling class with political, economic and social power over the vast majority. This is far from being the object of these societies to attract non-Europeans to their countries. The prospect of stable and economic development, which they cannot get in their own countries, is the attraction. They know that these territories offer opportunities of a better future than at home.

In particular, it must be remembered that the composition of half of the race being coloured does not allow for the face of colour. If it fails so to ensure that more Indians, for example, will support the cause, it will be because the Indian masses have attained equality of opportunity. This will be done by giving the Indian people the right to elect their own representatives, and by giving them the right to participate in the administration of their country.

This is the only way in which the Indian population can be made to take part in the administration of their country.

It is clear that the basis of socialism is the idea of full racial equality, and that the object is to build a nation in which there will be no privileged class, and no racialism. This is the ideal. Combinations, only those which can make a genuine contribution to the purpose should be accepted.

We need more technical funds, but technicians, teachers, doctors and nurses, for these purposes, will be to train the people. Companies take control of their own lives.

Very great financial aid that we can provide is to help the Colonial peoples to begin to create their own democratic societies. We have many competitors — racialists, communists, and other authoritarian. The attractions of democracy may not be as obvious as those of systems which appear to offer shorter ways to prosperity and freedom. Nevertheless, it is encouraging to find that many of the leaders of Colonial opinion have suggested the democratic ideals which are demanded in the field upon them.

We must know our situation, but firstly the democratic institutions are needed to guarantee that attitude of democratic tolerance, which are the prerequisites of a democratic society. We must be patient and willing to allow the peoples of these territories to make what we consider to be mistakes, but we need to be debared from criticising when there is reason for criticism — as our friends no longer exist. All this has taught us that all important.

Finally, we have to remember that, if we are to be true to our principles, it is our responsibility to help to bring about the realization of the Colonial peoples' aspirations, and that minorities are equally given the opportunity to be heard.

It is, in fact, a responsibility to Britain to help to bring about the realization of these plans, scattered until now, of these territories, for the establishment of free democratic east. Much has been done in this field. South Africa could have been an example of this kind, had it been accepted in 1909, when the Boers, who were once the white minority in that country, had given their assent. There have been steps made, where the white minority in South Africa in 1953. Any further steps in this direction would certainly increase the

The creation of a white settler in Kenya, as well as elsewhere, is similarly dangerous. The greater the numbers of the settlers, the more responsibility of the communities, and greater have been given to the settlers, as well as to the white majority. For the former, this is the time to assume an equal responsibility. The former, however, to carry responsibilities, and the latter to simply withdraw and leave the former to manage the country, democratic States

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responsibility. The former, however, to simply withdraw and leave the latter to manage the country, democratic States

R.D.C. Conference

The British Government has invited the R.D.C. to meet in London to discuss the future of the Commonwealth. The conference will be held on September 24th, 25th and 26th, and will consist of a number of sessions, during which the members of the Conference will appear in plenary

PERSONALIA

MR. DEREK JONES, his new registrar of the Supreme Court in Kenya.

MONSEIGNEUR ALIAS MELONDI has been consecrated Auxiliary Bishop of Dar es Salaam.

MR. J. W. MILLIGAN has arrived in London from Rhodesia and is due to return by sea on November 2.

MR. GLENN CORKE, puisne judge in Kenya, has been appointed chairman of the Rent Control Board.

LIEUT-COLONEL W. D. TURNER, chairman of Islands Bacon Factory, will return to Kenya by air on October 20.

THE REV. E. T. SMITH, an assistant chaplain, who is going to Northern Rhodesia as Rector of St. George's, Luanshya.

DR. AUDREY RICHARDSON is to speak on "Some Aspects of Clan Organization among the Baganda" at the Royal Anthropological Institute on November 1.

MR. JUSTICE SOMEROUGH, who presided over the case against Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya, is now sitting as judge in Northern Rhodesia.

SAYED AWAD SATTI, Sudanese Ambassador to London, is to address a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies on November 4.

MESSRS. PETER DAVIES and **JOHN MANUSSI** have driven a Morris Isis car from Nairobi to Cape Town in the record time of 56 hours 31 minutes, an average speed of 62 mph.

The British Council has appointed **MISS M. L. HARFORD**, formerly chief woman officer of the National Council of Social Service, to the staff of its Student Welfare Department.

Colonial officials on leave in this country include **MESSRS. C. E. DUFE**, Chief Conservator of Forests; **M. TAYLOR**, Financial Secretary; and **S. F. TURNER**, Director of Lands and Surveys of Tanganyika.

Mrs. G. H. WILLIAMS, Provincial Commissioner of Nyanza, Kenya, has opened a new Goan Institute Building in Kisumu, costing £10,000, from funds raised entirely by the 100 members of the local institute.

SIR PEVERIL WILLIAM POWLER, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, recently returned to Bulawayo from a visit to the Batonga chiefs of the Zvemba Valley. It was the first time a Governor of Southern Rhodesia had ever visited the area.

MAJOR G. K. B. SOTAU, who has served in Nyasaland since 1936, lately as District Commissioner of Dedza, has retired from the Colonial Service. He will live in Southern Rhodesia, having served in the Regular Army for 22 years from 1914.

Members of the East African literary and income Tax are leaving for this country. **SIR ERIC COATES**, chairman of the **National Trust**, is to know last Thursday; **MR. A. R. BROOKES** on Sunday, and **MR. R. S. HEDDERMAN**, secretary to the legation, Monday next.

MR. DONALD CAMBRAY, only son of the Hon. Guy and Mrs. Campbell of Malindi, Kenya, and Mrs. Hilda Anne Holloman Turner, daughter of Lieut-Colonel and Mrs. H. D. Turner of Sabatini, Kenya, have announced their engagement.

Promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include: **Mrs. G. C. HARPER**, administrative officer, to be Financial Secretary, Somaliland Protectorate; and **E. J. THOMPSON**, Accountant-General, Tanganyika, to Accountant-General, Kenya.

THE VERY REV. FRANCIS MARKALL, S.J. has been consecrated Archbishop of Congo and proclaimed a Companions to the Most Rev. Aston Chichester, Archbishop of Canterbury, who performed the ceremony. He was assisted by **BISHOP SCHMITT** of Bulawayo, and **BISHOP BANNISTER** of Gwelo.

MR. JOHN ENDEGWA, the first qualified African librarian in East Africa, joined the East African Literature Bureau in Kenya in 1954, attended a year's course at Nottingham College School of Librarianship on a C.D.E.W. scholarship in 1954, and worked during vacations for libraries in Westminster and Rugby.

Mr. JOHN FORD, rector of the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization, Dr. K. F.C. WILLIAMS, editor in charge of the disease research in Tororo, Uganda, and **Dr. J. B. GRASSO**, holding a similar appointment in Mbeya, Tanganyika, are attending the International Scientific Committee for Trypanosomiasis Research in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. CHARLES MARKS, B.P.C.S., a Salisbury surgeon, has been appointed Hunterian Professor for 1956 by the Royal College of Surgeons of England. This is the highest honour that the college can bestow, and it is the first time such an appointment has been awarded to a surgeon in the Central African Federation. Mr. Marks will leave for London early next year. Before returning to Salisbury he will also visit surgical centres in America.

MR. IAN McDONALD, a Rhodes scholar employed by the Federal Tobacco Research Board, an agricultural and chemist, has been awarded a scholarship from the Archie Henderson Memorial Trust so that he may continue his studies for a doctorate at North Carolina State College where he has been working for the past year. Mr. McDonald, 34, is an old boy of Plumtree School, Southern Rhodesia. During the war he served with the Royal Signals. From 1948 to 1952 he worked in the chemistry branch of the Southern Rhodesian Agricultural Department, after he joined the Tobacco Research Board. He is expected to return to Rhodesia in September next year. The Archie Henderson Memorial Trust was established to perpetuate the memory of a pioneer of the Rhodesian tobacco industry who died in 1922. It is intended primarily for scholarships, bursaries or grants to persons studying the growing, curing, or marketing of tobacco or other research in tobacco.

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Obituary**Mr. Peter Andreas****Services to The Sisal Industry**

MR. PETER ANDREAS FEER, who died suddenly at his home at Melega in Switzerland on Saturday at the age of 58, joined Ambon Estates, Ltd., in Tanzania in 1922. He became general manager of Ambon Estates, Ltd., a year later and general manager of Ambon Estates, Ltd., in 1942, a position he held until 1945, when he returned to Switzerland and assumed the managing directorship of the company and the Companhia Colonial d'Angola, Port and Sauer Estate, Ltd. He was at one time a director of Wigglesworth and Co. Ltd., and was a member of the Tanganyika Sisal Board, and on the executive committee Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, and chairman of the Tanga branch committee.

Mr. A. Tranter writes:

Peter Feer was one of whom it can truly be said that he left East Africa better than he found it. He counted many Africans amongst his real friends, and he will be remembered with kindness by the very many whom he helped quietly and unobtrusively.

Love of Africa

Apart from his undoubtedly administrative abilities, he was an expert big-game hunter, and during the past few years he devoted his photographic skill to big-game photography. He published a book of photographs in a limited edition in 1953, and when crossing his prose gone apprehension how deep was his love of Africa and how great his appreciation of nature and life itself.

Talking of Amboseli

"Nature, untouched by man, reveals pictures of unparalleled beauty. In depressions where water collects, the game quenches its thirst in a constant procession. The spoar of countless antelopes, from the mighty elephant to the smallest antelope, is readily visible and easily identifiable by those who know the marks and signs of nature. Along and in groups the elephant wades through this region. How fortunate are those who are privileged to see these mighty animals stroll through the open country in search of food or a suitable resting place. When they playfully use their enormous strength, even large trees fall before them and, where the herd in this mood has thus disported itself, lies destruction — thus would a cyclone destroy."

"His death leaves his friends and East Africa much the poorer."

"He leaves a widow and three children, whose sorrow at his death cannot but be unmixed with pride when later they think back upon a man who was a wonderful husband and father."

MRS. WILLIAM FISHERWOOD, founder of the Nairobi Philharmonic Society, who has died at the age of 75, came to British East Africa with his father in 1907. His father had farmed, prospected for diamonds, worked in his father's engineering business, and worked as building Inspector for the Nairobi City Council. Elected to the Municipal Council at the top of the poll in 1929, he refused the office of mayor. He was prominent in the formation of the East African Conservatoire of Music.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM GRANT AND, who came to Southern Rhodesia in 1895, has died at Bulawayo, aged 83. He went to South Africa in 1900, where he joined the Cape Artillery and served in the South African War. He was also in the Bulawayo garrison during the Matobo rebellion, and assisted in the construction of many buildings in Bulawayo, Gwelo and Que Que. He commanded the Que Que Rifle Company at one time. He is survived by a son and a daughter.

Lord Malvern on Economic Progress**We Need to Watch Our Step**

IN his speech on the PROGRESS of Federation during the first session of the Malvern said at the recent Federal Party Conference that one point that gave concern was whether development was not too quick. It was the opinion of many outside economists that "we need to watch our step."

Last year gross investment in the Federation rose by 24% and European immigration was nearly more than in 1954. These increases, on top of the high rate of development in previous years, made it necessary for the Government to take steps to limit investment demands within physical limits. A policy of creating credit, limiting immigration and setting restrictions on Government expenditure had had to be adopted. The policy was disliked by the Southern Rhodesia Government, but was acceptable to the Northern Rhodesia Government and, as far as he knew in Nyasaland which had had more capital development than she used to.

Limited Resources

With severely limited resources educational facilities for the African still lagged behind needs in all three territories, but the record was one of continuous accelerating progress. Discussing trade the Prime Minister said the total exports of Federal products and manufacturers for the first six months of this year amounted to £90.5m., an increase of more than 20% over 1955, and nearly 29% over 1954. Ignoring exports of gold bullion, the Federation's visible favourable balance of merchandise trade amounted to £14.3m. for the first half of this year, compared with £6.6m. for the same period last year.

Lord Malvern said the probable average price for tobacco this year was £10.5d. per lb, compared with 10d. last year. But production had increased from 160,000,000 lbs, which would probably give the total tobacco earnings up to 30% of last year's income of nearly £24m. A great effort was being made to build up the raw capacity and there was no doubt as regards the need for this work. But if each estimate was made it had to be revised owing to expansion of the Federation at an ever accelerating pace. "I said once before," said Lord Malvern, "if we catch up, development can have ceased."

Housing Export

MR. L. INVINCIBLE, who has been appointed manager of Northern Rhodesia's new African Housing Board, was in sole charge of the Native Resettlement Board in Johannesburg, where he developed a technique of building houses for some 20,000 people. He was responsible for removing and rehousing some 16,000 African families and over 10,000 single people on the Meadowlands Estate outside Johannesburg. He picked out Africans, training them intensively for about six months in a single aspect of construction, such as bricklaying or plumbing, and then set them to work. He hopes to introduce a similar system in Northern Rhodesia. The African Housing Board will have to find £10m. to spend during the current financial year.

Indian Missionary in Kenya

THE REV. SHAW DAY, the first foreign missionary of the United Church of Northern India, is well known in Kenya as an associate minister of St. Andrew's Church, Nairobi. He sees no hope for a multi-racial society in Kenya apart from Christianity. He believes it is the fact that all churches are open to all races. In the Presbyterian Church of East Africa Mr. Day is well known as associated with Scottish and African ministers on the Executive of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland.

"I have often been greatly helped by advice from responsive Africans," Mr. A. T. Williams, Acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia,

Rhodesian Copperbelt Strike

Men Strike at Work

WHILE ALL THE AFRICAN labour force has returned to work on the Northern Rhodesia Copperbelt, where a state of emergency was declared a fortnight ago when thousands of miners went on strike.

The Chambeshi Mine in Kitwe closed Monday that morning, and turned with the exception of the Roan Antelope mine, whose pay-off was about 90% nominal, while its compound was down to about 50%. The situation at the mine has since improved. The return to work followed an appeal by Mr Lawrence Kailungu, president of the African Mineworkers' Union. Many reported for duty wearing bunting and bearing their flags. Safety precautions that had previously been disregarded. Only at Roan Antelope was house poor. The authenticity of Mr. Kailungu's statement was doubted. He later went to the mine in person.

Mr. Kailungu is paying tribute to "my faithful people" said that it might be some time before some workers returned. They had been led by the strike leaders that the stoppage was indefinite and perpetual. Consequently, many left the compounds and returned home. Mr. Kailungu promised that after the Copperbelt had returned to normal the union would take up the men's grievances.

The week again produced a crop of minor incidents, all of which were promptly dealt with by the authorities. A European boy who was assaulted by 20 Africans in a Mafulira shop was then used tear gas to disperse 50 Africans. An African armed with a rifle later attacked a European Reserve Inspector in the government location at Mafulira and was arrested. Sixty-four of Africans in both the mining and Government compounds were dispersed without the use of force.

Baton Charge

At Luanshya police baton charge dispersed between 100 Africans who had been causing disturbances in the mine compound. Two more strike leaders were arrested in Luanshya. Over 30 African leaders are now detained. A gathering of about 100 Africans in the Kabushi location in Ndola scattered when ordered to disperse by the police. The Government have not neglected to fly the flag. African regiments, with four armoured cars recently paraded through the Copperbelt towns.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Salisbury correspondent wrote: "The miners draw an average of £30 a month to the wealthy Copperbelt, compared with an agricultural wage of £5 monthly. Every welfare facility is provided for them. They have no real grievance. That a few agitators, be they Mineworkers' Union officials or African National Congress men, were able to pervert the Copperbelt is a comment on the indulgent attitude of the white administration."

European leaders in Salisbury and Lusaka may now begin press their claim to unify Northern and Southern Rhodesia. They have not forgotten that it was the Colonial Office — albeit under Mr. Cedric Jones — that taught the African how to strike. Afric Rhodesians fear that there will be a Socialist Colonial Society again.

Mr. Dennis Messing in his article in *Tribune*, said: "The racial strife on the Copperbelt, as in all white settler countries, is singular. White mineworkers try to preserve a racial wall between white men. Chief aim of the African unions is to break the industrial colour bar. The gap between white and black wages is immense; a white worker can earn within the bonus as much as £200 a month; an African mineworker is in the lucky minority if he earns £15 a month. African miners live in police compounds; white miners enjoy all the privileges of the white settlers."

The mineworkers traditionally play off black and white workers against each other. A balance which was upset by the sudden and effective growth of the African Mineworkers' Union until it had the mass support of the African copperworkers. With a membership of 35,000 out of a possible 40,000, it is the most powerful and best organized union in Northern Rhodesia.

In order to break its power, mineworkers in the African Services Staffs Association were created.

The struggle over this strong union is the real reason for the unrest on the Copperbelt during the last two months, though certain industrial local conflicts were expressed through by forms.

The future leadership of the African Mineworkers' Union, both central and local, includable the general secretary of Ndlambe, are now in question. The one exception is the pro-

democratic Kailungu. The workers' leader and leaderless, with the whole weight of the Federal Police and Army against them, are maintaining solidarity.

The essence of the situation is that the white settlers have focused on the side-issue of the identity brackets and leg guards to distract attention from the real issue of the copper miners hoping to crush the Mineworkers' Union completely. If they succeed, it will not do to be the turn of Congress next.

"The set-up is reminiscent of Kenya but with a twist. Both went up when Mau Mau took over because the African leaders were arrested and the people left without experienced leaders.

Reports have now come which bear out of the mine. Some have returned to work. The fate of miners' rights and attempts from the white settlers to cripple permanently trade unions and Congress can be expected in particular. This will amend the existing trade union law, which would have serious consequences.

Press Comment

The New Statesman and Nation said the imposition of the state of emergency was tyrannical and irresponsible because not one instance of violence or threat to public order had been quoted to justify the declaration. It was irresponsible because its inevitable result would be to destroy the moderate influences among the Africans, provide martyrdom for extremists and racialists, and incite racial conflict.

What is so frightening is the only excuse for strong-arm methods is the industrial disputes of the past few months. The resort to force represents the capitulation of the Northern Rhodesian government (and the Colonial Office) to the pressure of white settlers. For the past few months Southern Rhodesian white federal leaders — Garfield Todd, Malvern Welensky — have been demanding action against the African organization of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, which have always opposed federation and have been instrumental in destroying racial discrimination. The colonial powers have obeyed their dictates, thereby giving Harry Kalangala and Lawrence Kailungu, leaders of the African Congress and the Miners' Union, who have been giving their best efforts to their political and industrial organizations, a powerful conservative lead against federalism.

The right to demand in the Republic of Rhodesia an independent commission to inquire into the Northern Rhodesia.

No Free Parking

MR. M. R. MERCALF, United Kingdom High Commissioner in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who had refused to pay for metered parking of his motor car, claiming diplomatic immunity, has been advised by the Federal Minister of External Affairs to pay the scheduled meter charge of 6d. an hour if he wishes to use a parking space in Salisbury. The minister's statement, which was made public a few days ago says: "It is probable that in few other places in the world are meters used at present. The new problem in relation to diplomatic representatives in the Federal Capital has been under examination and is still being considered. Meanwhile, the High Commissioner, contrary to advice previously offered, is now advised to pay the meter charge if he desires the space. The Government regrets the inconvenience to which the United Kingdom High Commissioner has been put through no fault of his own."

Chitambo's Golden Jubilee

CHITAMBO MISSION, Northern Rhodesia, is to celebrate its golden jubilee from September 24 to October 2. It was in the vicinity of the site of the mission that Dr. David Livingstone died in 1865. Members of the Church of Scotland congregations will sang services conducted by four visiting and two resident ministers. On September 29 members of the Moffat and Wilson missionary families and others intimately associated with the early days of Chitambo will take part in a special meeting.

Salisbury Bus Boycott Riot Over Thirty Africans Arrested

LETHAL RICOCHET OCCURRED last week at the Harari African township on the outskirts of Salisbury. It followed a boycott by local busesses. An African bus fare dispute over fares has been festering for some months. The trouble started when Africans stoned an African bus. The boycott had been quietly observed until then. The bus was then forced to dislodge the crowd and as they retreated farther into the location the rioting started. An African bus, hostlerless, was driven at a mob of stone-throwers and ran amok inside. One man was stabbed. There were reports of a number of rapes and violent assaults. Over 30 arrests were made.

All the available European and African police were called out to deal with the disorders. Police reserves and African police were armed with shields and batons. The situation was brought under control with little difficulty.

The boycott, which was decided at a meeting of 3,000 Africans, was to ensure more frequent services and lower fares. The Government have promised an inquiry into the petition.

Mr. Garfield Todd, the Prime Minister, said that although the disturbance stemmed from the boycott, the irresponsible element had taken advantage of the opportunity to indulge in acts of hooliganism. In a broadcast to Africans Mr. Garfield Todd said: "We have seen destruction, rape and theft, almost the whole African community in deep sorrow." He said that the police were stoned at close range, but, although fully armed and greatly provoked they held their fire.

Public Meeting Prohibited

The Government has prohibited all open-air public meetings and processions in the Salisbury area. The Salisbury United Omnibus Company, which is British owned, has on police advice stopped all services to or through the townships.

The Central Africa Correspondent of the *Mandela Gwala* in Rhodesia is driving to say whether the rioting is solely connected with African protests against the proposed bus fares or whether recent events on the Copperbelt and the political activities of the African Nationalists lie at its root. The weight of opinion among authors Rhodesia appears to be in the riots have no significance other than the desire to inflict the boycott of buses.

The dispute which resulted in the boycott has been continuing for four months. The Africans have borne this load with considerable patience and there are many people in Salisbury today who consider that the Southern Rhodesian Government has been unnecessarily belligerent in dealing with a legitimate African grievance. In the proposed rise in bus fares were fulfilled and were passed that the African passengers, many Africans leaving at Harare, pay a fare between £6 and £7 a month, according to household size, less than 10% of their earnings for travelling away from work.

The bus company has presented a memorandum to the authorities and has shown that it cannot carry passengers at the present rates with there being a concurring loss. Some relevant figures have been had from Government when prepared to establish a subsidy or if the towns had then made responsible for part of the travelling costs incurred by African. Some of these actions has been taken, and there are good arguments for believing that last night's riot and the present uneasiness can justly be ascribed to indecision and indecisiveness on the Government's part.

Emergency Declared in Rhodesia

Frasco of African Railwaymen's Strike

A STATE OF EMERGENCY — the third in Central Africa in the past 18 months — was declared in Southern Rhodesia on Sunday night by the Governor, Vice-Admiral Sir Peter William Cowlett. It coincided with the beginning of a five-day strike of 22,000 African railway workers.

The strike, however, finished. Only 4,000 of the labour force at Bulawayo, the headquarters of the union, did not report for duty. Stoppages also occurred at Livingstone and Broken Hill in Northern Rhodesia where the union has branch offices. But in Mashonaland, which includes Salisbury, and at all other Northern Rhodesia centres there was a full turnout. And on Tuesday the railways were back to normal on the Copperbelt.

The strike was called as a protest against legally binding wage awards of £120 to £25 a year. The new rates cost about £350,000. They are based on the joint recommendations of a tribunal established under Northern Rhodesian law and a special industrial council formed under Southern Rhodesian law.

Religious Acceptance

Both employers and employees demanded the acceptance of the finding last Friday, however, the African leaders said that it was unacceptable. The increase, they said, was only one-eighth of what was demanded; the union could not accept less than half, and would call a five-day strike in protest.

On Sunday night, the Prime Minister, Mr. R. G. Garfield Todd, signed a number of emergency regulations to maintain order and to give the police powers to impose a curfew, to close any areas and to control the carrying of arms. The military was alerted. 600 police servants called out.

Mr. Todd in a broadcast appealed to African railwaymen not to strike. He said the police would be on duty throughout the railway system to protect those who wanted to work. The strike leader, he said, had deliberately attempted to lead the people astray. None of them had come out to call on the workers to keep the promise made on half. A railway spokesman at Bulawayo said: "We are faced with a situation described by a few Africans as a virtual complete collapse of the country's transport system."

Although an emergency exists, public meetings have not been banned as they are in Northern Rhodesia, nor is there a Press censorship.

Under Southern Rhodesia law the strike is illegal. But none of the strike leaders have been imprisoned. Only 10 "minor" arrests have ever been made. No charges have been registered. In Northern Rhodesia the strike is legal.

The European Railway Workers Union has instructed its 4,000 members to maintain the movement of traffic at the highest possible level and to give full support to those Africans reporting for duty.

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FUTURE OF THE H. M. S. TERRITORIES

Mr. Strydom Promises Apartheid

The policy of APARTHEID would be applied to the British High Commission Territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, if they were transferred to the Union of South Africa. This was stated by Mr. Strydom, the Home Minister, when he addressed a National Party meeting in Pretoria yesterday.

He said: "It would be tragedy if in the meantime our policy should be applied there which in essence differs from the policy carried out by our own Native Affairs Department. In view of their refusal to ultimate transfer to the Union of South Africa, we have the same interests in those territories and in their population as the government of the United Kingdom."

It had been the clear intention at the time of the Union that the three Territories should at a later stage be transferred to the Union. It had been stated that the Bantus could not be transferred without consultation with their African populations, and such a promise had been made to them. "It speaks for itself that we have never subscribed to the point of view that consultation necessarily means consent," Mr. Strydom continued.

Malicious Distortion

If the impression has been created, however, that the natives would be swiving to be placed under the control of the Union Government, then such a suggestion could only be the result of a malicious distortion of our policy by South Africa's enemies over a period of many years. I make it clear to say that, if the Natives knew exactly what our policy is,

there would be no objection on their part to the transfer to South Africa.

In regard to the agreement with Britain regarding the Simonstown naval base to the Union, in next April, Mr. Strydom said: "Although everything has not been put in the way in which we would have liked, we are nevertheless grateful for the good co-operation which existed between the British Government and the matter."

Muslim Activities in East Africa

Dr. MAKS WAZIRI, general secretary of the Ahl-e-Sunnat Missionary Society, has written in its monthly newsletter on the missionary zeal now being shown by Muhammadanism.

The missionary outreach of Islam, he says, follows the traditional pattern of steady infiltration where, as in some parts of Africa, the Muslim leaders succeed in higher standard of culture to a more primitive way of life. Elsewhere Islam makes its appeal as being both more "ingenuous" than Christianity and more accommodating to the natural tendencies of the average sensual man.

But it would be very wrong indeed to dismiss this advance of Islam as being due simply to its offering an easy way to salvation. A creed which can manage without expensive buildings, without a paid professional ministry, without the expensive paraphernalia of a ecclesiastical organization, and which yet makes a real contribution to a man's sense of dignity and worth as the Suebhava of a worldwide brotherhood is a creed that Christians would do well to consider.

He quotes from three letters from U.S. missionaries in East Africa.

A Wealthy Sect

One wrote from Kenya: "The Muslims are making Africa the continent of their greatest missionary activity, and new mosques may be seen in most towns, even far inland."

The most active sect of Muslims here are followers of the Aga Khan. This sect is very largely organized on an all-African basis and is very strong on all kinds of racial service for their people. They have many fine schools, some hospitals and cancer aid clubs, and are very public spirited". The second also from Kenya says: "About 500 yards down the road is an enormous mosque, newly opened.

Around it are new blocks of flats. They contain no fewer than 100 family flats, and they are the property of and inhabited only by members of the Aga Khan's community. One of their leaders who had his radio said that the old mosque, a mammoth building, is no longer able to accommodate the community.

The third report from Uganda states: "There has been a big increase of Muslim immigrants during the past five years. When I came in 1947 there were nine aided Muslim schools in Buganda-Bukedde. There are now over 50 — mostly small, one-time, but all eager to expand as soon as teachers are available."

Crime in Tanganyika

CONVICTION from 45,302 to 16,957 in the number of criminal cases brought before district courts in Tanganyikas is accorded in the judicial report for 1955. The number of persons charged was 34,113 (28,756 in 1954). There were 2000 convictions for murder and manslaughter. Capital sentences were imposed on 45 persons (the lowest figure for 10 years); seven were executed and 20 appeals were pending at the end of the year.

Grain Loan

BY SEEING U.K. GOVERNMENT STOCK, Northern Rhodesia has realized £2m. to loan to the Government as part of its policy of investing whatever Federation funds not immediately required. The money will be loaned to the Grain Marketing Board to help finance holding over maize and other small grains as a safety-crop in case of a bad season, said a Treasury spokesman.



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Kenya Election Address

(Continued from page 118)

Do you wish a single and clear voice before the electorate? Do you wish the present arrangements to continue unchanged until 1960? Or do you wish to revert to the position now worked out in order to negotiate a new and better constitution?

The Immediate Years

MR. R. S. CAMERON, Federal Independent candidate for Nairobi North, writes:

"Enclosed before you is the acceptance or rejection of the election plan. I have had the privilege of examining the substance of the plan with a view to submit my amendment to its basic acceptance of principles. I find it is quite clear from the proposed amendments that this election is one of ultimate elections for the plan. There are still imperative reasons why our demands should be based on the constitutional issue at stake and not on the personality of the candidates. As you know, all this election, policies are more important than qualities."

"I, and all other Federal Independent Party candidates, remain Lytton Parliamentarians largely because it is based on a multi-racial Government of the Colony. Multi-racial government means that all races—only Europeans, Africans and Arabs, but also Indians—participate in the Cabinet on a racial basis.

"There are four main components in the Colony. The British, who are the overwhelming majority; the Indians, who are about 10 per cent; the Africans, who are about 7 per cent;

"The civilization of the coastal plain, mainly controlled by Asians who came as indentured labourers under the constitution of 1919.

"The British are Kenya by right of leadership and achievement. The progress and progress of the Colony are almost entirely to British courage, sacrifice and enterprise.

"The African is in Kenya because it is his home. It is our responsibility and duty to develop his educational and economic position so that he is at a speed best suited to his mental capacity and to fit him for eventual self-government in his own province. It is the right of the African to govern himself in his own吊opleys as soon as he is sufficiently advanced and it is the privilege of the European to help him in that achievement.

"The Asians are obviously entitled to a considerable voice in the government of the Coastal strip.

"The Asians can claim neither the historical background of the African, nor their race, nor the fruits of leadership and achievement of the British. They constitute an extraneous element in the development of the Colony along the lines of Western civilization."

Mr. Clive Salter

MR. CLIVE SALTER, who is standing as an Independent in Nairobi West, is a barrister who has been in Kenya since 1939. Throughout the last war he served in the Kenya Regiment, the K.E.A.R., at headquarters of East Africa Command, and overseas with the 10th Para African Battalion. He sat for Nairobi South from 1945 to 1948.

He considers that the Lytton Constitution must be retained, believing that if it were rejected by the electorate a constitution not would be introduced before 1960. His opinion therefore would mean:

"(a) we should make no retrogressive step in departing from a responsible part of the government of our country; (b) that we should have failed to support the loyal African who longed to us leaders to help them to keep African aspirations within reasonable and legitimate limits; particularly in the African elections in March; (c) that our expressed desire to co-operate with the other races towards the achievement of a responsible form of Government is less than sincere; and (d) that we should not be too hasty about the alterations and improvements which were recommended by the European Elected Members."

"It is often asked: Who is to be the judge of merit and ability and will the standards reflect the name whatever party is in power in England?" The Independent Group answer this by saying: "No Minister would exercise executive powers unless accepted by other races as being of proved quality, capacity, impartiality, and general integrity." It suggests that the other races act as the judges and lay down the

standards. Presumably, the Group anticipate no difficulty in persuading the Secretary of State to advise the Crown Colony to appoint its own Ministers! Presumably they also anticipate no difficulty in obtaining agreement amongst all the races upon such appointments.

In this connection note that the Secretary of State will agree to a Lytton Plan unless the nebulous negotiations over the election date are prepared by refusing to accept ministerial appointment except on certain conditions, to risk the whole future前途 of the Colony. That is the only way the Group can comply with its terms.

"I have P.T.O. 2000 available to those who the Constitution which they would like to see in its place. It is a visionary idea of a proposed autonomy which would be immediately accepted. Furthermore, for the moment, I believe that the European Parliament has the authority which your responsibility is to give effect to. I would now like to indicate the immediate start of negotiations with the three groups of legislative, executive, and other desirable alterations to the Constitution, these to be made on a basis of the recommendations made by the Constitutional Association during the chairman's visit. Agreed to be a much provision.

"An increase of one seat in the Legislative Council is proposed in the scheme of changes, to two additional Europeans (one ex-officio member and one elected) and two additional Africans drawn from those who have loyally supported us in the emergence of Legitimate Government. The introduction of regional seats so that 'Electors' may not leave their constituencies 'homeless' when other Ministers, and so that the numerical parity between the Government and non-official benches in Legislative Council may be retained."

"This form of constitution is submitted as I believe, to you, and I think we can look forward to political stability in the Colony beyond 1960, and we can turn our attention to the further development of this Colony without feelings of insecurity."

"Those who are not in one of the Government Services, and especially those in the mounting cost of government and administration, are empire-builders. If elected, I will press for a further inquiry into the establishment and working of each department, to bring expertise, efficiency experts from overseas, but by a small committee drawn from Elected Members and representatives from our large commercial establishments who know local conditions."

"I firmly believe that such an inquiry would lead to greater economy of time, labour, and money, and would command itself to civil servants themselves."

Lord Home

THE COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE has announced that, because of continued pressure of work, Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has postponed until next year the visit to the Union of South Africa and the High Commission Territories, which he had intended to make during October. Lord Home still hopes to make a short visit to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in November.

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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Left: African conical tower being a
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On right: 66kV. line in Queensland in
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*Letters to the Editor***Acknowledging Tribute to Europeans****Praise for Sixty Estate Staffs**

THE EDITOR OF THE "AFRICA AND RHODESIA"

When most Africans and Indians talk about the three races living happily like one nation in East Africa, they always say, "in future." Why not let us have nearly to become mad on account of our past?

Frank Lloyd and Mr. J. Doville Mathews, in praising Mr. Sorenson as the general manager of Imperial Line Sixty Estates Ltd., Mr. Adriani as estate manager of Kipangawe, and Mr. Breitstein as estate manager of Kibweziwa, and other European staff,

These gentlemen have taken out the word "future." Instead they have brought in "that everybody, no matter what colour or race, according to his behaviour, honesty and respect." Africans are happy and at home because they are kindly attended when they wish to talk to the general manager, managers, and other European staff. I salute these gentlemen.

Yours faithfully,

M. M. NASSON

Tanganjika Territory

M. M. NASSON

Laborer

Point from Letters**For Strategic Reasons**

HAPPENINGS IN THE MIDDLE EAST and special interest to your report of the Belgian plan to make oil from coal in the Belgian Congo near Lake Tanganyika. In view of the long haul by rail now involved in getting such products to our area, this project is probably justified on economic grounds alone, but it has also its important strategic aspects. Is that not a good reason for urgent expert examination of the possibilities of oil production on a large scale from the great deposits of coal in the extreme south of Tanganyika Territory? It is quite impossible to use the coal otherwise for it is a long distance from the nearest point on the Southern Province Railway, and it may be many years before funds are available to carry a railhead to the coal and the adjacent iron ore. So far as I know, there has been no serious consideration of the possibility of doing where what the Belgians now propose to do in the Congo.

Making People Think

AFRICA AND RHODESIA is doing a wonderful job, & I do not always agree with what you say, but your paper makes all readers think. This is really necessary to make responsible people in the United Kingdom and in East and Central Africa give much more thought to the people's problems which beset us. As a Rhodesian I am concerned in the first place with the Federation, and I am very glad that you often write challengingly about our affairs, for a seriously wrong step in the next few years could undo the Federation and all for which it stands, especially in regard to the colour problem of the world. If we can convince other nations that our policy is the only one which will allow peaceful and profitable coexistence between Black and white, then I am convinced we shall have made a great contribution not only to the welfare of our own country and of Africa as a whole, but to the world.

News Items in Brief

The East African Central Legislative Assembly will meet again on December 4.

The Royal Technical College in East Africa will begin its new term on October 15.

The Legislative Councils of Tanganjika and Uganda will reassemble on October 22nd.

The new game park near Lavington, Northern Rhodesia, is about twice the size of the one enclosed last year.

A hand-to-hand Mr. Kasujja has broken the Nairobi Marathon record with a time of two hours, 52 minutes, 28 seconds.

To regularise things resulting from the merger of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be said before the Tanganjika Legislative Council next month.

The Conference of British Missionary Societies has held its 55th annual meeting in London. The bishops of Zambia and Rhodesia were among the overseas representatives.

A number of some 40 inhabitants from the South African Natal had invaded the gardens of residents in the South African colony, destroying gardens and killing birds.

British Empire Society for the Blind report that £9,888 were received in donations and £112 in covenant subscriptions as a result of Mr. Alan Wilson's broadcast appeal over the BBC on September 9.

A Nyasaland Aborigine, Jam Singh Chander, at Lilongwe, has been fined £50 for attempting to bribe a magistrate to release him from a refractory camp regarding illegal trade.

Police officers attempted to bring a pregnant woman to Ruhama after recently when Mr. C. Elton and his mother, Mrs. Doragdon, from Kovito, had been reunited in Malaya after separation of 30 years.

Four Kenya civil servants, a European surveyor, an Asian schoolmistress, a European probation officer and an African education officer, have been arrested since July 1st, 1950, for plotting to go into government service.

A Federal government has decided to increase the immigration quota by 100 additional residential permits a month for aged settlers and immigrants wishing to settle in the small towns. The Government's decision follows representations by M.P.s.

Five Indians have been charged in Nairobi with the murder of Mr. J. M. Berkley, chairman of a golf club near the city in August 1950. Witnesses for the prosecution include a surrendered criminal, who claimed that he was beaten by the gang which committed the crime.

A game patrol recently returned to its base in the Nairobi National Park in Kenya with a sport that in one small area it had found 19 dead rhinos, 11 dead elephants and many dead buffaloes all killed by poachers with poisoned arrows or traps. Poachers had even slashed the legs of animals surplus to their requirements so that they could return to sell the meat of the beasts.

The introduction of a ministerial system for the Executive Council of Malawi has been announced by the Governor, Sir Robert Scott. The new council will consist of 12 members, with the Governor as chairman. There will be three ex-officio members, five nominated by the Governor and four to be elected by the Legislative Council. There will be six portfolios, health and public service, labour, works and communications, education, parochial institutions, agriculture and natural resources and for the coordination of financial matters.

The Olympic team of the Uganda African Association will consist of three competitors and the team manager, Mr. Wyn Owen. Mr. Benjamin Idugba, captain of the team, will compete for the 100 yards 200 metres, Mr. Patrick Etulu will compete in the high jump, and Miss Lawrence Ongwae will represent his country in the long jump and hop, skip and a jump. It had been intended to take five competitors. But it has been decided that further entries would not be justified. The team which is due to leave Entebbe on October 20, has gone to training at the Manning Training Centre, Entebbe.

K.A.R. Dinner

THE NINTH ANNUAL DINNER of the King's African Rifles and East African Service Officers' Dinner Club will be held at the Criterion Restaurant, Chancery Lane, on Friday, October 20. Further information may be obtained from Messrs. Colquhoun & Moyes, 2, Frogmore Gardens, London, N.W.1.

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Sisal plants from which the fibre is cut, prior to processing.

We have a school where it is our aim to teach every worker to read and write Swahili. In their leisure hours they play football, and make use of a well-stocked canteen.

An important feature is the Native Council, the members of which are granted the title of Councillor, and whose activities cover every aspect of the work of the estate.

It is in these ideal conditions that Sisal of fine quality is being produced.

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Red Cross Work in Kenya

Blood Bank Needs More Donors

A WARM TRIBUTE to the work of Mrs. D. Clements, who was forced to give up her last year owing to ill-health, is paid in the annual report of the Kenya branch of the British Red Cross Society for the year ended October 25, 1955.

The section of the Red Cross devoted to African welfare

In respect of medical welfare Mrs. Clements was the first in the field at the beginning of the emergency, and her duties against the hostility and undisguised enmity from African leaders. It was due to her patience and persistence that a friendly and acceptable atmosphere was established. £30,000 was granted by the Ministry of Local Government Head, and £10,000 was raised by the Kenya Red Cross. Merv, and Embu. This scheme, piloted at the expense of the national headquarters in London, proved a great success. Ten officers arrived from London during the year.

The blood transfusion service used 700 pints of blood for Europeans and 50,000 pints for Africans.

The African bank has become increasingly difficult to run owing to lack of co-operation from some sections of the community. Although talks have been given at different centres, it is a continual struggle to obtain sufficient donors to keep the bank going each week. Special thanks must go down to the Sikh and Hindu communities, who have borne the greatest share in keeping this most necessary service functioning.

Kenya Election Result

Mr. R. S. ALEXANDER has won the seat in the Nairobi West constituency in the general election for the Legislative Council with 610 votes. Mr. C. W. Salter, Q.C., received 502 votes and Mrs. Berkley Matthews 236.

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Outlook for Hard Fibres

Extracts from Quarterly Report

AN ANALYSIS of the outlook for sisal in quarterly review by the experts writes:

"American imports in car manacles have decreased in the last year — for dogs expanding — of padding fibre for upholstery. On the Continent, as well as in American market, Argentina is partly priced out by Brazil, which, thanks to a higher export subsidy conceded in May, will be offered at 10% below the quotation when ruling."

But there are other important influences. Despite downward trends in the sisal and grass markets this year, Washington has already maintained last year's level in the latest five-year plan built up after their depletion in 1954 of good harvests. A new scheme and an unexpected scarcity of caning was recently anticipated in the market. And most sisal growers are surprisingly well sold forward for the rest of the year.

In these circumstances it is to be expected that the turn of events will be even longer than usual influence on sisal and grass prices. At present spinners are inclined to wait for the first harvests in normal years of fibre, and if no more possibilities of increase can be realized they will not yet make heavy fibre reserves to meet the demand of the coming harvests, and the usual price would edge upwards after late autumn.

"On the most recent indications, however, prices in those parts of Europe and also in the United States will improve considerably upon the presentistic quotations, probably for so long. Frost, it appears, has delayed the harvesting of them, thereby also postponing the twin selling season which a normal year would normally be approaching its peak. If this proves to be so, some spinners who find themselves short of sisal later in summer, since producers are going well short, sisal prices would then almost certainly rise."

But the limit of any rise might soon be reached, and production will be enough to satisfy all the exceptional needs. In the recessional year the American car industry, without a loss of a host of raw material, including sisal for upholstery, has still to be overcome, and partly for this reason, hard commodity markets are at present in something of a cloud."

On Commercial Concern

At last week's auctions in London 7,175 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of £2.554d. per lb. against 19,743 packages averaging 24.994d. per lb. in the previous week. Total sales this week were 27,165 packages averaging 3s. 0.24d. per lb., compared with 29,806 packages last year. The highest price fetched last week was 4s. 11d. per lb. for a consignment from Kenya.

The East African High Commission 51% stock was issued at 181/- per share, £100 paid up, and balance taken up. Colonial Government stock was offered for today, and over-subscribed. Applications for up to £100,000 have been called and full tenders for a larger amount will receive about 94% of total receipts. On Monday the issue was quoted on the London Stock Exchange at 181/-.

Mr. G. H. Cobbold, the Governor of Rhodesia, has named the heads of his new Economic Affairs Council in London "to discuss the economic problems of Rhodesia and the various countries in the Commonwealth," probably beginning October 4. Sir John Ford, the Federal Minister of Commerce, had opened the Cheshborough Potash Corporation's Division factory in Salisbury with a speech in which he called upon friends from America.

A two-week strike of African workers at the Konduchi Quarries near Dar es Salaam, which involved 1,100 workers, has been settled. The men have a 15% increase of pay varying from £1.10 to 20s. and 24 hours' week.

The Uganda Uganda Railway Extension is to be officially opened by the Governor of Uganda on November 22nd. The Kilembe mine smelter at Jinja will be inaugurated.

The Rhodesian Gold Commission deposits in Gwelo and Bulawayo and credit staff at Port Victoria.

Lewis & Peat, Ltd., have registered Lewis & Peat (France) Timber Importers into the Federation who worth just over £43M. last year with exports slightly exceeded £1m.



"The Railway is the beginning of all history in Kenya . . . the Railway created Kenya . . . it was a colony of the Crown" — Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya 1922-1931

The building of the Railway began Mombasa, took
the Florence (now Kisumu) on Lake Victoria,
and commenced at Mombasa later in 1895.

In 1896 the Directors of the National Bank of
India Ltd., sharing the faith of the men who
opened up the country, ordered the establish-

ment of a branch in Nairobi, which became
the present building in Treasury Square in
1903.

The outlet in the Bank was appointed Bankers
to the Government of the Colony, and has been
privileged to hold such since.

The Bank is proud to say that since 1896 it has
been a constant attendant of the bankers, merchants,
administrators and military men who "created
a Colony of the Crown."

Initially the Branch was housed in cramped
quarters overlooking the Old Harbour.

Now, in 1950, the Bank has a modern building in
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branches in India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Aden and Somaliland Protectorate.

Nyasaland Railways Report

NYASALAND RAILWAYS LTD. reported a revenue of £2,122,223 including dividends, interest, and £19,841 over-provision for taxation, for the calendar year 1955 compared with £396,046 in the previous year. Taxation absorbed £541, and hire purchase interest £11,410. Interest on deposited stocks figures £185,410, and dividends £14,891. General reserve receives £15,000 annual reserve for replacement of replacement of fixed assets £2,450, leaving a carry-forward of £39,082, compared with £1,249 in the previous year.

The issued share capital at £18.75 in ordinary shares each, and £10.00 in ordinary shares of which a capital reserve stands at £8,700. Share value reserves at £13,632 provide for future taxation £1,100, loan capital at £4,938,559, paid up £995,342, subscriptions £316,455, and current liability £1,577. Fixed assets appear at £4,107,733, investments £1,000,000, trade instruments at £99,000, and current assets at £1,155,845, including £262,369 in cash.

The total average carried during the year was £383,255, compared with £199,000 in the previous year. Passengers numbered 2,700,000, and goods 1,600,000.

Directors are Messrs. J. M. Codrington (chairman) and managing director, F. G. Brown, C. J. Neilland, Martin MP, Mr. L. G. O'Neil, A. E. J. Robinson and Sir J. Steele. The railway may be Aeropost.

The annual general meeting was held on September 1, and the text of the chairman's statement appears on page 133.

Mabira Company

THE MABIRA CO., LTD. incurred a consolidated loss of £15,301 in the year ended March 31, last, compared with a profit of £55,112 in the previous year. Over-provision for taxation amounted to £3,592, and a carry-forward of £1,16,473, against £1,000 brought in. The issued capital of the parent company is £50,000, the investments are valued at £85,000, and current assets at £4,796, including £3,000 in cash. The operating amount to £1,16,473, against £1,000 in the previous year and 87,000 lbs tea were produced, against 55,100 lbs. Directors are Messrs. A. Todd (Chairman), J. J. Lewis and E. G. Palmer, and secretary is Mr. D. W. Edmunds. The 48th annual ordinary general meeting will be held in Nairobi on October 10.

Alex. Lawrie and Company Report

ALEX. LAWRIE LTD. has 1,200 shareholders with interests in East and Central Africa, after providing £120,630 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £1,204,241, in the year ended June 30, compared with £1,103,311 in the previous year. General reserve receives £50,000, and dividends require £56,463, leaving a carry-forward of £146,794 against £132,835 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £20,000 in preference shares, and £364,000 in ordinary shares, both fully dematerialized. Capital reserves stand at £67,173, revenue reserves at £1,026, deferred tax reserves £1,713, and current £2,778. Interests in subsidiary companies appear at £861,329, investments at £535,561, loans at £2,400, and cash at £279,700, including £25,060 in cash.

During the year an estate in Tanganyika was bought, which expects to begin production with tea in the Mai Male area, the woodland production by the company's tea estates has gone steadily ahead.

Directors are Messrs. A. S. Studd (chairman), N. H. Birth, G. A. C. Gammie, Alex. Gemmill, G. G. Gemmill and G. G. Gemmill. The 49th annual general meeting will be held in London on October 8.

Federal Tobacco Sales

THE RHODESIA FLUE-CURED TOBACCO auction in Salisbury are expected to continue for another five weeks, marking the duration of the 1956 calendar year. The Rhodesia Tobacco Marketing Board is considering a recommendation of proposal for a third auction now so that sales can be completed before the next crop is planted.

In the 27 weeks of the sales, 137,940,470 lbs have realized £15,362,000, an average £113.90d. per lb. U.K. buyers are taking slightly over half of all bales offered. By September 13, the board secured 54,627,580 lb, or 53.13% of the total sold on that date.

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MINING**More Power Copperbelt****Imported from Belgian Congo**

HIGH RHODESIA CONGO BORDER POWER CORPORATION announced on Tuesday that electric power is now being imported to the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt from Le Mariel hydro-electric power station on the Lualaba river in the Belgian Congo.

The initial imports of power amounts to about 20 megawatts and will be distributed at required times by the various copper mining companies through their own central switching stations at Kitwe. More power will be imported as other sections of the plant are put into commission.

Power from the Belgian Congo will augment the power already generated by the mining companies in their own power stations and will alleviate to some extent ancient local difficulties in the acute shortage of coal which has hitherto constituted a major problem of the copper mining industry in Northern Rhodesia. Large volumes of coal will, however, still be required. The power from the Belgian mines will help to fill the gap before power from the Kariba hydro-electric scheme is received.

Planned development of the copper mining industry, given that the combined thermal and hydro-electric energy available at the beginning of 1960 will be insufficient to meet the full demand for power of the Copperbelt. The present peak load there is about 165 megawatts, and in 1960 the power needs of the industry are expected to increase to about 250 megawatts.

Joint Undertaking

Plans for connexion between Le Mariel and Luluwasi developed as a joint undertaking by the Rhodesia Congo Border Power Corporation and its Belgian associates in a project—the Union Minière du Katanga and the Comité Spécial du Katanga. The Le Mariel hydro-electric power station consists of four built by Union Minière du Haut Katanga and the 130 miles of transmission lines which operates at 200,000 volts have been completed in just over three years. The transmission system has been completed and nearly completed a year ahead of schedule.

The overhead lines for the transmission line came from about 50,000 tons of copper produced from Copperbelt mines. Some 3,000 tons of this copper were fabricated by Salbrey Ltd., the engineering contractors for the Belgian Congo.

To receive this power from the Belgian Congo, a major construction programme was undertaken at the Power Corporation's Central Switching Station where equipment of the most advanced design has been installed and a new control and information centre built which will in due course receive and distribute power to Kariba as well as from the Belgian Congo.

Under an agreement between the Rhodesia Congo Border Power Corporation, the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, and the Comité Spécial du Katanga, provision is made for the export of generated power to the Belgian Congo.

When electrical energy becomes available at Kariba and Chilanga, both will be transmission centres of the Federation. This will eliminate the direct connected power system between the Congo and the Rhodesia Congo border and Nkazangwa will extend the distance to 100 miles from Le Mariel to Luluwasi.

The American Government through the agency of the Export-Import Bank of Washington has assisted in the financing of this important link with the Belgian Congo, making available to the Corporation a line of about \$2,400,000 dollars.

Mineral Production

NORTHERN RHODESIA MINERAL PRODUCTION in the first half of this year is officially reported to have reached the record value of £10,245,754, up 15 per cent on the comparative figure of £8,752,212 last June inclusive of last year. The exports of electrolytic copper rose from £204m. to £301m., the respective tonnages being 62,534 and 107,770. During the same period output of zinc and copper was down to 30,000 tons, the value was unchanged. Mining of more than five million tons of cobalt rose from 2,708 to 9,955 cwt., the value increasing from £378,518 to £122m. Production of zinc and lead amounted to 14,300 and 7,900 tons respectively.

Rio Tinto Expansion in Rhodesia**Three New Subsidiary Companies Formed**

The Rio Tinto group of companies has formed three new subsidiary companies in the Federation to cover the exploration of prospecting operations hitherto the responsibility of the parent company in London.

The new companies are the Rio Tinto Mining Company of Central Africa, Rio Tinto Northern Rhodesia and Rio Tinto Southern Rhodesia.

The Northern and Southern Rhodesia companies will pursue their exploration activities of the Rio Tinto Finance and Trading Ltd., The Central African Company will have substantial interests in the Northern and Southern Rhodesia companies and will be wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto London. Other companies in the group will have an interest in the Nolton and Southern Rhodesian companies.

These new arrangements enlarge extensive operations already in progress by the group, which started prospecting in Northern Rhodesia in 1952.

The southern capitals of the three new companies are as follows: Rio Tinto Mining Company of Central Africa, Rio Tinto Northern Rhodesia, 300 Park Lane, London NW1.

The chairman and managing director of the new companies is Mr. Robert M. W. Bruce and the first director, Sir V. N. Dudson (managing director of the Union Metal Company of London), Mr. B. O'Farrell and E. H. Morris, non-executive.

Since 1952 Rio Tinto exploration companies—Nobel Search and Giffen—have been engaged in geological and geophysical exploration in the two Rhodesias and Northern Rhodesia Minerals Search has exclusive prospecting rights from the British South Africa Company over the areas totalling about 13,000 square miles.

In Southern Rhodesia the companies hold options on the copper nickel claims near Gatawana, the search having so far proved to be the largest nickel field in the world. Rio Tinto has applied for the more exclusive prospecting order covering possible nickel deposits in the Kwele-Umvuma area.

Copperbelt Labour

THERE WERE MORE THAN 200,000 ANNUALLY THAN 60,000 working on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt last year. Total labour contracts employed working on the mines—the number there in service at the end of December were 32,757 Africans and 7,102 Europeans (as against 30,374 Africans and 7,107 Europeans during the corresponding period of 1954). On the large scale, the ratio of African to European employees was 5.4 to 1 and on the small scale 30.1 to one. In all the total labour force 22,112 were employed as the eight big open-cast pits, Bancroft, Brumfitt, Hillside, Chilanga, Kambiri, Matshira, Nchanga, Niassa, and Chitangaro. Salaries and wages ranged between £13.20 and £15.00 a week, made up as follows: European salaries and wages £13.20-£15.00; European bonuses, £4,000-£9,95; African wages (including bonuses) £4,232,876; African salaries £5,509,297. During the year 1,000 Africans were killed in accidents during the year and 182 Europeans and 673 Africans seriously injured. No figures are taken from the annual report for 1953 of the Mines Department (Government Printer, Lusaka).

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Company Report

Nyasaland Railways, Limited

Continuous Rise in Tonnage Carried

Mr. W. M. Codrington's Review of the Company's Activities

THE TWELVE MONTHS' ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LIMITED, was held in London yesterday.

Mr. W. M. CODRINGTON, chairman of the company, concluded his shareholders' report and account for 1953 by referring to the statement made in the year 1952 which promised well at the start, but soon lost its impetus from the traffic point of view. He was clear that unfavourable climatic conditions had adversely affected the tobacco crop. In spite of this set-back the tonnage rises in the total traffic of the railway over the past year remained broken.

Operating receipts amounted to £891,843 compared with £851,861 in 1952. Operating expenditure rose from £661,580 to £728,704 showing a net operating margin of £163,016 compared with £204,781 for the year 1952. The ratio of expenditure to receipts was 71.7% compared with the 1952 figure of 76.13%.

In previous statements I have frequently emphasized the fortunes of this company—and indeed of the industry it serves—are subject to speculative elements in that they depend primarily on tropical agriculture. We had a reminder, albeit not too painful, of this during the year under review. The disappointing tobacco crop adverse affected the exports tonnage of the traffic which declined by some 4,000 tons to 12,900.

Rising Labour Costs

It may often what a railway loses on the swings it makes up on the roundabouts, but if the roundabouts are less remunerative rates than the swings, the losses are bound to be suffered. If, at the same time, as has happened in our case all labour costs have risen, profits must suffer. Thus it is that the net profit for 1953 was £41,205 less than those earned

in 1952. We have added the sum of £24,234 to the reserve for the increased cost of replacement of our fixed assets and have set aside £35,000 in general reserve.

In addition to the dividends received from our subsidiary company, the Central Africa Railway amounts to £31,500, the earnings of the Zambezi Bridge and the South Approach amounted to £142,953 and £2,365 respectively making a total of £188,818 compared with the 1952 figure of £188,200. After providing £26,060 for interest on the 3½% first preference stock and £550 for interest at the agreed rate of 4% on the undivided income debenture stock, we have been able to increase the recommended dividend on the ordinary shareholders from 2½% to 3%.

You will remember that in my statement last year I mentioned the intention of the board to raise further capital in order to provide for additional or additional facilities to cope with our increasing traffic. We noted that the legal form this involved was an operation, which included the substitution of the British Government for the Nyasaland Government in certain parts of our Articles of Association, would have been quickly completed. In this we were disappointed. As a result, the rise in the bond rate and the credit squeeze intervened before we were able to raise our new money.

We have, therefore, had to conserve as much of our cash as possible in order to meet the cost of new rolling stock sets, without which the profits of the company, and the standard of service which we offer to the public, would suffer. It seems probable that when these operate eventually, becomes possible, that a considerably larger expenditure than we had hoped, and the interest charge which makes a difference over the repayment of the equity capital will be correspondingly heavier.

Locomotives and Coaches

As far as the strength of our own cash resources allow we have placed orders for five more locomotives and four African passenger coaches. We hope to take delivery of the locomotives in the latter part of this year. The coaches will not however be available until the end of 1955. Our associated company, the Tigris-Zambezi Railway, at the same time placed orders for a similar number of locomotives and coaches. When delivered all these units will form part of the rolling stock pool to operate in conjunction with the Tigris-Zambezi Railway.

Though some mineral exploration is taking place in Nyasaland, valuable minerals which would yield remunerative rates. However, the early discoveries increases in low-rated agricultural products such as maize, or the earnings of low-grade minerals, might be of little cash value so far as an increase in net receipts is concerned; and while we should doubtless benefit through increased imports—from an inflation of economic activity—we must bear in mind that a higher proportion of low-rated traffic, often involving increased capital expenditure, is a doubtful blessing.

Secondary Industries

The above review signs industrial development in the Lake-Blantyre area which indicate that the advantage of Nyasaland for certain types of secondary industries is being increasingly recognized. Progress in this direction would undoubtedly be stimulated as soon as cheap power became available in quantity, but we understand that though a start is being made on a coffee-dam or barrage which will have the effect of helping to stabilize the level of Lake Nyasa, it is unlikely that a start will be made with the big job to electric scheme in the near future.

Meanwhile our company continues to play its part in raising the standard of housing and training for African employees. A further 40 cottages for Africans have been built in our village near Simbo. Welfare, medical and social facilities are already provided. We have also started two apprenticeship schemes in the Mechanical and Traffic Departments respectively for Africans who are prepared to undergo the necessary period of training and preparation for posts of greater responsibility.

Our relations with our African staff are excellent. A trades union has been established with whom regular meetings are held by the management, and to which we are affording advice and assistance in the hope that we will develop on industrial lines and avoid the possibility of industrial difficulties. Departmental committees now exist in which representatives of our

African workers can find good career points with their departmental chiefs. All this is merely a continuation of the policy which has been pursued by the company for many years. We have now got 85 apprentices enrolled in the chief mechanical and other departments and 15 in the traffic department, and though progress with these schemes is slow, I assure you the hope that over the years more and more Africans may develop the skill and, above all, the sense of responsibility which will entitle them to higher posts in the service of the railway.

New Administration Building

For a long time our administration at Limbe has been carried on mainly in accommodation designed and built at the same time as the railway, and naturally quite inadequate for the much bigger business which we are now conducting. The board have therefore decided to build a new administration building commanding an adjacent to our main station at Limbe. This will house all departments of the administration except that of the chief mechanical engineer, which will naturally continue to be accommodated in our locomotive workshop. The building will initially be of six storeys, but it has been designed so that additional floors may be added later if need arises.

The loss on operating the Lake Service during 1955, including provision for renewals, amounted to £45,465, which was somewhat less than the previous year's loss of £51,591. As I reported to you last year, the reduction in the rate of interest from 5% to 4% on the consolidated income debenture stock—a saving to the company of nearly £32,000 per annum—was agreed with the Federal Government. It results for us that the company undertakes to continue to operate the Lake Service.

The cargo handled rose slightly from 9,487 tons to 10,175 tons during the year under review. The number of passengers carried on the lake increased from 6,907 in 1954 to 7,364. This was due to the lake having been in service the whole year whereas in 1954 it was out of commission for a considerable period while undergoing repairs as a result of extensive damage to her hull. The new vessel which we are erecting for account of the Federal Government was recently launched and should be in service by the beginning of next year.

Remarkable Achievement

In April last our line near Chisomo was badly breached as a result of a violent storm which added four inches in a single night to a region already unusually heavy. Some 120 feet of embankment were washed away and water level at 100 ft 120 feet resulted through the breach. Our staff at once established emergency communication by bringing onto commission the stern-wheel steamers at one time used on the River Zambezi, and for a few days passengers and urgent goods were transported by this means. Meanwhile, our engineers worked night and day to restore the track, and the highest praise is due to Mr. Stevens and his staff for the fact that within 19 days of the breach colouring they had thrown a temporary bridge across the gap and passed loaded wagons over it. Their remarkable achievement in this operation does not however dim our gratitude for the loyal and devoted service during the whole of the year.

In the early part of this year we adopted new Articles of Association to conform with modern practice and the requirements of the Companies Act 1948. The new Articles have enabled the company to

expand to the board. Mr. A. F. E. Robinson, whose election you will be asked to confirm at the forthcoming annual general meeting, Mr. Roberts will be resident in Africa and although he has only been a member of the board for a short time I am glad of this opportunity to pay him tribute to his skill in the day-to-day handling of our affairs within the Federation; and I have no hesitation in recommending to you his re-election.

Distinguished Visitors

During the year the railway received several distinguished visitors, among whom we were glad to welcome the Governor General and his excellency Lord Lewellen, His Grace the Archbishop, and the Federal Minister of Transport and Communications, Sir Roy Welensky. We have every hope that the excellent service provided by our diesel railcars on Lake Elmenteita and Nairobi and on our line to Itala, on Lake Nyasa, will attract an increasing number of people from other parts of Africa to come and enjoy the wonderful scenery which Nyasaland can provide.

We are naturally highly gratified by the fact that the contribution made by our General manager to the development of the territory in which we operate was recognized by the award to him in the Birthday Honours of the CBE. We extend to him and to all his staff in Africa our grateful thanks for the energy and enthusiasm they bring to the task of operating our railway.

The increased activity of our company in Africa has naturally thrown more work on all departments of our small London office, and our thanks are due to Mr. Abbott and his staff for the manner in which they have responded to all calls made upon them.

The report was adopted.



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